proportion to the total number of days for which the prisoner is sentenced as the sum so paid bears to the sum for which he is so liable.

Application to Scotland and construction and commencement.

2. In the application of this Act to Scotland—

Application of moneys. 27 & 28 Vict. c. 53.

(1.) Provision may be made by Act of Adjournal under section thirty-three of the Summary Procedure Act, 1864, for the application of sums paid under this Act, and for any matter incidental thereto:

40 & 41 Vict. c. 53.

(2.) This Act shall be read as one with the Prisons (Scotland) Act, 1877, and may be cited with the Prisons (Scotland) Acts, 1860 to 1887: provided that in this Act the expression "prison" shall include police cells declared legal prisons in terms of the said Acts, and the expression "governor" shall include any officer in charge of such police cells.

Application to Ireland.

3. In the application of this Act to Ireland—

14 & 15 Vict. c. 90.

(1.) Provision may be made by regulations under section six of the Fines (Ireland) Act, 1851, for the application of sums paid under this Act, and for any matter incidental thereto:

40 & 41 Vict. c. 49.

(2.) Prison rules for the purpose of this Act may be made by the General Prisons Board for Ireland, subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, and section fifty-seven of the General Prisons (Ireland) Act, 1877, shall apply to such rules:

(3.) This Act may be cited with the Prisons (Ireland) Acts, 1826 to 1884.

Commencement of Act.

4. *This Act shall* come into operation in each country respectively on the date at which the first prison rules made thereunder for that country come into force.

Extent of Act.

5. This Act shall not apply to England and Wales.

Short title.

6. This Act may be cited as the Fine or Imprisonment (Scotland and Ireland) Act, 1899.

CHAPTER 12.

An Act to amend the Law with regard to Reformatory Schools. [13th July 1899.]

WHEREAS by section one of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1893, a court is empowered to order that, in certain cases therein stated, a youthful offender shall be sent to a reformatory school:

And whereas it is expedient that where a court orders a youthful offender to be sent to a reformatory school, that offender shall not in the first instance be sent to a prison:

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:

Amendment of 56 & 57 Vict. c. 48.

1. The Reformatory Schools Act, 1893, shall be read and have effect as if the following proviso were added at the end of section one, that is to say: "Provided that where the offender is ordered "to be sent to a certified reformatory school he shall not in "addition be sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment."

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Reformatory Schools Act, 1899.

CHAPTER 13.

An Act to amend the Law respecting the Employment and Education of Young Children. [13th July 1899.]

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:

Amendment of 56 & 57 Vict. c. 51.

1. On and after the first day of January one thousand nine hundred the Elementary Education (School Attendance) Act, 1893, shall have effect as if "twelve" were substituted therein for "eleven."

Provided that nothing in this Act shall apply in the case of any child who at the said date is, under the byelaws then in force in the school district in which he resides, exempt, wholly or partially, as the case may be, from the obligation to attend school.

Provided also that the local authority for any district may, by byelaw for any parish within their district, fix thirteen years as the minimum age for exemption from school attendance in the case of children to be employed in agriculture, and that in such parish such children over eleven and under thirteen years of age who have passed the standard fixed for partial exemption from school attendance by the byelaws of the local authority shall not be required to attend school more than two hundred and fifty times in any year.

Such byelaw shall have effect as a byelaw made under section seventy-four of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and all Acts amending the same.

The local authority shall be the local authority fixed by section seven of the Elementary Education Act, 1876.

Provided also that a child shall be entitled to obtain partial exemption from school attendance on attaining the age of twelve years if such child has made three hundred attendances in not