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,

be necessary for the requirements of the district in cases where similar provision cannot be so advantageously made by aiding a school or institution within its district; and

(*b*.) Provide or assist in providing scholarships for or pay or assist in paying the fees of students ordinarily resident in the district of the local authority at schools or institutions within or outside that district.

(2.) In distributing the provision made in aid of technical or manual instruction, the local authority may consider all the circumstances of the case, and shall not be bound to distribute the provision so made exclusively in proportion to the nature and amount of efficient technical or manual instruction supplied by those schools or institutions respectively.

Application of balances. 53 & 54 Vict. c. 60.

2. Any moneys received by a county council under sub-section (1) (*b*) of section one of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890, and directed by resolution of the county council to be appropriated or to be set aside for the purposes of technical or manual instruction, shall, although not expended or specifically contributed or allotted in whole or in part before the end of the financial year, remain applicable for such purposes, and shall not be applied in manner provided by sub-section (2) and the following sub-sections of section twenty-three of the Local Government Act, 1888, until the county council shall have made an order for such application. 51 & 52 Vict. c. 41.

Where a council shall have referred to a committee the question of appropriating to purposes of technical or manual instruction any sum consisting of the whole or any part of such moneys, this section, unless and until the council otherwise direct, shall, until the committee shall have made their report and the council shall have arrived at a decision thereon or the appointment of the committee shall have been rescinded, apply to such sum as if the same had been directed by the council to be appropriated to such purposes.

Construction of 53 & 54 Vict. c. 60. s. 1.

3. The expression "technical education" in section one of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890, shall be deemed to include both technical and manual instruction within the meaning of the Technical Instruction Acts, 1889 and 1891.

Short title and construction.

4. This Act may be cited as the Technical Instruction Act, 1891, and shall be construed as one with the Technical Instruction Act, 1889, and this Act and the Technical Instruction Act, 1889, may be cited together as the Technical Instruction Acts, 1889 and 1891.

CHAPTER 5.

An Act to provide, during twelve months, for the Discipline and Regulation of the Army. [26th March 1891.]

WHEREAS the raising or keeping of a standing army within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in time of peace, unless it be with the consent of Parliament, is against law: