

Certain children under twelve may be brought before two justices.

“12. Two ratepayers of any municipality may cause to be brought before two justices of the peace or a magistrate any child under the age of twelve years, who is an orphan or whose parents are criminals condemned to the penitentiary, and who in either case is without any means of subsistence, and has no relative legally liable for his support.”

Duty of such justices to inquire into facts.

“13. The justices of the peace or the magistrate before whom any such child is brought, shall hear the evidence of such ratepayers, and may, if they think fit, adjourn the hearing of witnesses and cause further inquiries to be made.

Order of justices thereupon.

If the justices of the peace or magistrate be satisfied from the evidence that the provisions of the preceding section apply to such child, they may order him to be sent to a certified industrial school.”

Certain children, under twelve, of bad or vicious habits may be brought before two justices for the purpose of being sent to an industrial school.

“14. When the father or mother, step-father or step-mother, tutor or relative of a child under the age of twelve years, represents on oath to any two justices of the peace or to a magistrate, that he is unable to control such child by reason of his bad or vicious habits, and that he desires such child to be sent to a certified industrial school, the justices of the peace or magistrate shall inquire into the facts, and if satisfied that it is necessary to place the child in an industrial school, they may order that he be sent there for the term mentioned in the application.

Order to be made only upon certain conditions.

But such justices of the peace or magistrate shall not make any such order unless the father or mother, step-father or step-mother, tutor or relative shall have deposited with them a sum sufficient to cover the cost of maintenance of such child in the industrial school, for one month, over and above the contribution of the province mentioned in section 30 of this act.

Conditions of order.

The said order shall be given on condition that the said sum, to be contributed as aforesaid, shall be paid monthly, in advance, to the collector of provincial revenue of the district.”

Upon application of mayor, certain children may be sent to industrial school.

“15. The mayor of any municipality may, with the authorization of the council of his municipality, cause to be brought before any two justices of the peace or a magistrate any child between the age of seven and twelve years, who, owing to the continual sickness or extreme poverty of his parents, or by reason of their habitual drunkenness or other vicious habits, requires to be protected and cared for, and may ask to have such child sent to a certified industrial school.

Duties of justices upon such application.

Upon such information being given to them, the justices of the peace or the magistrate shall hear the evidence and make inquiries into the facts, and, if the proof be

sufficient, order that the child be sent to a certified industrial school for the term mentioned in the application.

2. In the cases mentioned in this section, the municipality shall be liable for one-half of the cost of the maintenance of the child in the industrial school. Payment of maintenance.

Such amount shall be paid by the corporation to the collector of provincial revenue for the district, and, in default of payment, he may, under the direction of the provincial treasurer, recover the same by suit before a competent court, sitting in the district. Manner of payment.

3. It shall be lawful for any municipality which shall have so paid any sum of money to the Government for the board, maintenance and lodging of any child detained in an industrial school to obtain the repayment thereof by means of suit and distress, in the ordinary manner, upon the property of the child or of those who are by law obliged to provide and care for him. Municipality may be reimbursed amount so paid and how.

4. The amount which any corporation is obliged to pay under the provisions of this act shall be considered as a debt assessable under the municipal code and shall be levied and collected in the same manner as any ordinary tax due by the rate payers of a municipality. Levy of assessment for purpose of payment of maintenance.

"15a. The proprietors of industrial schools shall not be obliged to detain the child, if the contributions payable under sections 14 and 15 of this act are not regularly paid." Child may be discharged if costs of maintenance not paid.

"15b. No order shall be given for the detention of any child in a certified industrial school, until he is seven years old, nor shall he be detained therein after he is twelve years old, unless his parents oblige themselves to pay the cost of his board and maintenance, or unless such child be prevented from leaving by sickness or bodily infirmities." Child not to be detained after he has attained certain age, and exceptions.

"15c. Except in the cases provided for by the preceding section it shall be the duty of the prison inspectors to see that no child remains therein after the age of twelve years." Duties of prison inspectors.

2. The last paragraph of section 16 of the said act is repealed, and replaced by the following: Section 16 amended.

"The justices of the peace or magistrate, who make an order for the detention of any child in a certified industrial school, shall fix the term of his detention, which shall not in any case, exceed five years, and shall state in the order the facts upon which such order is based, according to the provisions of this act and annex to the said order the baptismal certificate of the child, unless it is impossible to procure it, and in the latter case the justices of the peace or the magistrate shall upon this point obtain the best possible proof." Term of detention to be fixed in order. Contents of order, &c.

Section added after sec. 25. 3. The following sections are added after section 25 of the said act :

Directors may hire or place out the children under their care. “ 25a. The directors may also hire out the children under their care, either under indenture of apprenticeship or as domestic servants; but such contract shall not stipulate that any sum of money be paid either to the directors or the child, and shall guarantee to the master the gratuitous services of the child, and to the latter, board, lodging and maintenance.”

No money to be paid directors for children so placed out. “ 25b. During the whole time that the child shall remain, under the permit of the directors of the school, in charge of the person to whom he was confided, or be placed in apprenticeship by them, no sum of money shall be paid to them for the board and maintenance of such child.”

Regulations for such purpose. “ 25c. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make upon this subject such regulations as he shall deem expedient, and the inspectors of prisons and asylums are authorized to put them into execution.”

Id. ss. 19, and 33 to 36 repealed. 4. Sections 19, 33, 34, 35 and 36 of the said act are repealed.

CAP. XXIV.

An Act to amend the acts respecting Reformatory Schools.

[Assented to 10th June, 1884.]

HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislature of Quebec, enacts as follows :

Sections added to 32 V., c. 18, after s. 15. 1. The following sections are added after section 15 of the act 32 Victoria, chapter 18.

Directors of school may allow children to be placed out under permit. “ 16. The directors of a reformatory school may, at any time after the first six months of the term of imprisonment of any child, if his conduct be satisfactory, authorize him, by means of a written permit under their signature, to live with a person worthy of confidence, whose name shall be entered in the permit and who shall be willing to receive and take care of him.

Duration of permit. Every permit so granted shall remain in force only for three months, and shall be renewed every three months, until the expiration of such child's detention in the school.

Cancellation of permit and effect thereof. Such permit may be cancelled by the directors, and, upon their written order to that effect, the child shall be brought back to the school.

Term of absence under permit to count. The period during which a child is absent from the school, under such permit, shall be considered as an integral part of the term of his detention in the school.