Parliamentary grant for education of blind and deaf-mute children.

9. Nothing in any Act of Parliament shall prevent the Scotch Education Department from giving aid from the parliamentary grant to a school or institution in respect of education and industrial training given to blind or deaf-mute children, to such amount and on such conditions as may be directed by or in pursuance of the minutes of the Scotch Education Department in force for the time being.

CHAPTER 44.

An Act to amend the Supreme Court of Judicature Acts.

[14th August 1890.]

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:

Motions for new trial.

1. From and after the commencement of this Act every motion for a new trial, or to set aside a verdict, finding, or judgment, in any cause or matter in the High Court in which there has been a trial thereof, or of any issue therein with a jury shall be heard and determined by the Court of Appeal and not by a divisional court of the High Court: Provided always, that such motions shall be heard and determined before not less than three judges of the Court of Appeal sitting together.

This section shall extend to every such motion of which notice may have been given, whether before or after the passing of this Act, but which has not been heard before the commencement of this Act.

Motions for judgment.

2. Every motion for judgment in any such cause or matter shall be heard and determined by the judge before whom such trial with a jury took place, and not by a divisional court, unless it be impossible or inconvenient that such judge should act, in which case such motion shall be heard and determined by some other judge to be nominated by the President of the Division to which the cause or matter belongs.

Power to make rules.

3. The power of making rules conferred by the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1873, and the Acts amending the same shall extend to this Act.

Criminal and bankruptcy matters.

4. Nothing in this Act shall alter the practice in any criminal cause or matter or in bankruptcy, or in proceedings on the Crown side of the Queen's Bench Division.

Costs.

5. Subject to the Supreme Court of Judicature Acts, and the rules of court made thereunder, and to the express provisions of any Statute, whether passed before or after the commencement of this Act, the costs of and incident to all proceedings in the Supreme Court, including the administration of estates and trusts, shall be

in the discretion of the court or judge, and the court or judge shall have full power to determine by whom and to what extent such costs are to be paid.

Extent of Act.

6. This Act shall not apply to Ireland or Scotland.

Commencement and short title.

7. This Act shall commence on the twenty-fourth day of October one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and may be cited for all purposes as the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1890.

CHAPTER 45.

An Act to make provision respecting the Pensions, Allowances, and Gratuities of Police Constables in England and Wales, and their Widows and Children, and to make other provisions respecting the Police of England and Wales. [14th August 1890.]

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:

PART I.

Superannuation of Constables.

Right of constables to pensions.

1. Subject to the provisions of this Act, every constable in a police force—

(*a.*) if he has completed not less than twenty-five years approved service, and, where a limit of age is prescribed by the pension scale in force under this Act, is of an age not less than the age so prescribed, shall, on the expiration of such time not exceeding four months after he has given written notice to the police authority of his desire to retire as the police authority may fix, be entitled without a medical certificate to retire and receive a pension for life; and,

(*b.*) if after he has completed fifteen years approved service he is incapacitated for the performance of his duty by infirmity of mind or body, shall be entitled on a medical certificate to retire and receive a pension for life; and,

(*c.*) if before he has completed fifteen years approved service he is incapacitated for the performance of his duty by infirmity of mind or body, shall be entitled on a medical certificate to retire, and thereupon the police authority may, if they think fit, grant him a gratuity; and,

(*d.*) if at any time he is incapacitated for the performance of his duty by infirmity of mind or body occasioned by an injury received in the execution of his duty without his own default, shall be entitled on a medical certificate to retire and receive a pension for life.