were substituted for the passing of this Act, and so on as often as occasion may require.

Definitions.

4. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

The expression "public office" means any office or employment (other than any office or employment in Her Majesty's naval or land forces) service in which qualifies for the grant of a superannuation allowance or gratuity, and the remuneration of which is paid out of—

(*a*) the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom; or

(*b*) moneys provided by Parliament, or dealt with as appropriations in aid; or

(*c*) the revenue of India; or

(*d*) the revenue of the Isle of Man; or

(*e*) any fund which, from its being administered by a public department, the Treasury may determine to be a public fund;

and includes the office of any existing prison officer within the meaning of the Prisons Act, 1877, the General Prisons (Ireland) Act, 1877, and the Prisons (Scotland) Act, 1877:

40 & 41 Vict. c. 21.
40 & 41 Vict. c. 49.
40 & 41 Vict. c. 53.

The expression "superannuation allowance" includes any pension or superannuation or other retiring allowance.

Commencement of Act.

5. This Act shall take effect as from the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

Short title and construction.
4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24.

6. This Act may be cited as the Superannuation Act, 1892.

This Act shall be read as one with the Superannuation Acts, 1834 to 1887, and those Acts and this Act may be cited together as the Superannuation Acts, 1834 to 1892.

CHAPTER 41.

An Act to provide for expenses incurred by Members of Boards of Management of Poor Law District Schools in Ireland. [27th June 1892.]

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.

1. This Act may be cited as the Boards of Management of Poor Law District Schools (Ireland) Act, 1892.

Expenses of members of school boards may be allowed.
11 & 12 Vict. c. 25.

2.—(1.) When any unions have been combined under section two of the Act of the session of the eleventh and twelfth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter twenty-five, the board of guardians of any such union may, subject to regulations to be made by the Local Government Board for Ireland in that behalf, pay the reasonable expenses of any members of the said board of guardians, or of the clerk of the union, incurred in attending any

meeting of the board of management of the district school of such combined unions which shall be held for the discharge of the duties of such board.

(2.) Any sum so paid by a board of guardians shall be borne by and charged against the several electoral divisions within their union.

CHAPTER 42.

An Act to improve National Education in Ireland.

[27th June 1892.]

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:

Compulsory Education.

Duty of parent to send child to school.

1.—(1.) In every place to which this section applies, the parent of every child not less than six nor more than fourteen years of age shall cause the child to attend school during such number of days in the year and for such time on each day of attendance as are prescribed in the First Schedule to this Act, unless there is a reasonable excuse for non-attendance.

(2.) Provided that a child over eleven years of age shall not be required to attend school if the child has received such certificate of his proficiency in reading, writing, and elementary arithmetic, as is prescribed in the Second Schedule to this Act.

(3.) Any of the following reasons shall be a reasonable excuse for non-attendance of a child; namely,

(*a.*) That there is not within two miles, measured according to the nearest road, from the residence of the child any national school or other efficient school at which the child can attend, and to which the parent of the child does not object, on religious grounds, to send the child;

(*b.*) That the child has been prevented from attending school by sickness, domestic necessity, or by reason of being engaged in necessary operations of husbandry and the ingathering of crops, or giving assistance in the fisheries, or other work requiring to be done at a particular time or season, or other unavoidable or reasonable cause;

(*c.*) That the child, being under seven years of age, lives at too great a distance from any national school or other efficient school which he can attend, even though that distance is less than two miles;

(*d.*) That the child is receiving suitable elementary education in some other manner.