

person and duly attested by two justices under the said Acts ; and the Court may order an officer of the court or constable to remove such person to the retreat, and on his reception the said Acts shall have effect as if he had been admitted in pursuance of an application so made and attested as aforesaid, provided that—

- (a) An order for the detention of a person in a retreat shall not be made under this section unless that person, having had such notice as the Court deems sufficient of the intention to allege habitual drunkenness, consents to the order being made ; and
- (b) If the wife or husband of such person, being present at the hearing of the charge, objects to the order being made, the Court shall, before making the order, take into consideration any representation made to it by the wife or husband ; and
- (c) Before making the order the Court shall, to such extent as it may deem reasonably sufficient, be satisfied that provision will be made for defraying the expenses of such person during detention in a retreat.

This Act repeals the Prevention of Cruelty to and Protection of Children Act, 1889, and the Cruelty to Children (Amendment) Act, which received the royal assent on the 20th of July of this present year.

The Parliamentary Session commencing so late as March 12th, very much diminished the chances of private members proceeding with their Bills ; the opportunities of private members were further materially curtailed by the Government absorbing all the time of the House from the 31st of May to the end of the session.