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Thirteenth Annual Report of the Oamaru Hospital

Established 1871.

Supported by Voluntary Contributions and Government Subsidy.

Medical Superintendent's Report, Rules of the Institution, Financial Statement and List of Subscriptions—Including Qualified Subscribers for 1885.

Oamaru: Printed by G. Jones, At the Oamaru Mail Office, Tyne Street. MDCCCLXXXV.

## **Oamaru Hospital. 1885.**

### **President:**

- John Mainland, ESQ.

### **Hon. Treasurer:**

- N. Fleming, ESQ.

### **Vice-President:**

- J. W. Humphrey, ESQ.

### **Secretary:**

- Mr. John Church.

### **Committee:**

- Messrs. W. C. M'Douall
- A. J. S. Headland
- J. L. Allen
- S. E. Shrimski
- H. Aithen
- G. Dalglish
- R. Peattie
- T. Morris
- Messrs. W. Milne
- D. Sutherland
- E. C. Smith
- F. John Reid
- G. P. Aitchison
- H. T. Middleton
- James Mitchell

### **Medical Superintendent:**

- Dr. Garland.

## **Honorary Medical Officers:**

- Dr. Wait
- Dr. Fleming
- Dr. Brown
- Dr. DE Lautour
- Dr. Levinge
- Dr. Niven

## **Life Governors (Past and Present):**

- Messrs. J. C. Gilchrist
- Wm. Moody
- Geo. Gray Russell
- J. O'Meagher
- T. W. Parker
- John Reid
- S. E. Shrimski
- D. Sutherland
- A. Peyman
- John M'Lean
- W. H. Heywood
- Thomas Procter
- Wm. Fenwick
- Messrs. George M. Webster
- A. H. Maude
- P. Oakden
- E. Menlove
- Dr. Gleeson
- Hon. Robert Campbell
- Mrs. S. E. Shrimski
- Messrs. Fairfax Fenwick
- John Lemon
- Rev. Father Donovan
- Mr. George Dalglish
- Hon. M Holmes
- Mr. Thos. Forrester
- Mr. A. M'Master.

## **Honorary Life Governors:**

- Messrs. P. Aitchison
- S. Gibbs
- C. J. Harris
- W. J. Steward
- A. Mowat
- T. H. Brown
- E. Rowland
- Messrs. J. Booth
- Thomas Dunn
- Dr. Wait
- Messrs. W. C. Imrie
- John Mainland
- Neil Fleming

- John M'Combe
- Mr. John Walls.

# Rules of the Oamaru Hospital.

1. The Hospital will afford gratuitously surgical and medical aid to any person requiring it, irrespective of creed, country, or color; but any person who shall be admitted under any circumstances, and shall be found able to pay, shall be required to do so according to his or her means a sum not exceeding £2 per week.

2. The Hospital shall be managed by a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, and Committee of sixteen, all of whom shall be elected annually, at the annual general meeting in the month of January in each year, by duly qualified subscribers.

3. At the annual general meeting of duly qualified subscribers, to be held in the month of January in each year, two Auditors (not members of Committee) shall be appointed to act during the ensuing year.

4. Should any vacancy occur in any of the above-named offices, the same shall be filled at the next ensuing general meeting of subscribers; but in all cases, except those of President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Secretary, the Committee is empowered to temporarily fill such vacancies.

5. The Committee shall direct the collection and distribution of funds, appoint and dismiss all paid officers and servants (with the exception of the Medical Superintendent), frame regulations for the management of the Hospital, present a report to the annual general meeting; and may, from amongst themselves, from time to time appoint Committees for any purposes which in their opinion would be better regulated and managed by means of such Committees, and it may fix a quorum of such Committees, and may continue, alter, or discontinue such Committees. The Committee will have the power to suspend the Medical Superintendent for misconduct or neglect of duty, and temporarily to fill up the same, subject to the approval of the majority of the subscribers, to be called in accordance with the Hospital Act.

6. The Committee shall meet for general business on the third Tuesday in each month, and at such time and place as it may from time to time appoint; and special meetings shall be convened by the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, or Secretary, upon the requisition of not less than three members of Committee. At any meeting five members shall form a quorum, and in the absence of the President or Vice-President, one of the members present shall be elected to act as Chairman.

7. That every contributor of the sum of £10 10s. in one sum shall be a Life Governor, with the privilege of voting at all meetings of subscribers; and every person raising in any one year the sum of £20 and upwards, and every other person elected at a general meeting of Governors, at the recommendation of the Committee, in consideration of special services rendered to the institution, shall be respectively Honorary Life Governors, with all the rights and privileges of Life Governors.

8. Duly qualified subscribers entitled to vote at all meetings of subscribers to this Hospital shall mean those persons only who subscribe annually the sum of sterling.

9. Accidents, and such cases as may be deemed of decided emergency by the Medical Officer in attendance, shall be received at any time; and in ordinary cases patients shall be admitted daily (Sundays excepted) on the recommendation of a subscriber of at least sterling for the then current year, and also one of the Committee.

10. No child under five years of age, insane person, or one afflicted with venereal disease, or any person who in the opinion of the Medical Officer in attendance is unfit for an in-door patient, shall be received under any circumstances whatever; and no female shall be received for the purposes of confinement except in cases of special emergency or distress, and then only on a warrant signed by the Medical Attendant or any three members of Committee. No person afflicted with any infectious disease shall be admitted into the Hospital, except to such separate and detached wards as may be erected for the purpose. But destitute persons suffering from such contagious diseases as would prevent them from becoming in-patients of the Hospital shall be treated as out-patients (subject to such regulations as the Committee may from time to time direct).

11. A House Committee of three shall be appointed by the Committee, and shall meet at least once a month, and visit the Hospital for the purpose of inspecting the arrangements thereof, and of inquiring of the patients if they are properly attended to, and report in writing to the next meeting of the Committee any alterations or suggestions they may think necessary.

12. If any member of the Committee shall absent himself from three consecutive monthly meetings without sufficient excuse, he shall be disqualified, and another shall be appointed in his stead, if the Committee think fit; and any person contracting with the Hospital shall be disqualified from being a member of the Committee.

13. No person who is a salaried officer or servant of the institution shall be allowed to vote at any meeting of duly qualified subscribers of the same; and no liabilities shall be incurred without the express sanction of the

Committee; nor shall any moneys be paid unless accompanied by the proper vouchers.

## **Honorary Treasurer.**

14. He shall receive all moneys on behalf of the Hospital—giving a printed receipt for the same from a book with a butt, to be provided for that purpose, which shall specify the amount so paid, and the nature of the payment, giving a receipt for each separate item when necessary—and invest the same in such bank or banks as the Committee shall direct, to the credit of the Hospital. He shall pay all accounts (after the same have been signed by the Chairman of the meeting, as having been approved by the Committee) by cheques, which shall be countersigned by the Secretary. He shall also keep an account of all moneys received and paid by him, and report the same at least once a month, to a meeting of the Committee.

## **Secretary.**

15. The Secretary shall keep all the minutes, accounts, and records of the Hospital, compile all reports, conduct the correspondence, attend all meetings, and bring all business before the same, carry out their resolutions, and perform all clerical duties that may be ordered by the Committee.

16. The Secretary shall convene all general meetings in each year, at such time and place as may be fixed by the Committee, by advertisement in the local paper, at least fourteen days previous to the meetings.

17. He shall convene special meetings of duly qualified subscribers in the same manner, when directed by the Committee, or on the written application of twenty disqualified subscribers of at least £1 each; the object of such special meeting to be stated in the advertisement, and he shall also give special notice to each member of the Committee of such meetings, and also give notice by circular three clear days previous to all monthly meetings.

18. A Collector may be appointed to collect subscriptions and all moneys due to the Hospital, in all cases giving receipts for the same signed by the Hon. Treasurer and himself, and shall pay to the Hon. Treasurer at least once a month all moneys he may have received, and render an account of the same to the Committee.

## **HONORARY SURGEONS.**

19. The Honorary Medical Officers shall consist of legally qualified medical practitioners, who shall have access to the Hospital at all times, and whose duties shall be to assist and advise the Medical Superintendent, and to consult, if possible, in all cases of importance or of protracted continuance in the Hospital.

## **Medical Superintendent.**

20. A duly qualified medical practitioner shall be appointed from year to year at the annual general meeting as Medical Superintendent, to take the general oversight of the Hospital, and perform the duties defined in Rules 9 and 10, and shall be paid such salary or fees as may from year to year be determined.

21. He shall receive the certificates from applicants for admission, and examine the nature of their cases, and decide on their fitness for admission either as in-door or out door patients, and he shall discharge all patients as soon as he considers them fit to be discharged.

22. He shall have charge of patients in the Hospital and of their treatment; but in all cases of difficulty or danger, or long continuance in the Hospital, he is requested to consult with the Honorary Surgeons.

23. He shall superintend and control all servants in the Hospital, and in cases of neglect of duty or insubordination, may suspend any of them, and report thereon to the Committee.

24. He shall keep such accounts respecting the indoor and out-door patients as the Committee may direct, in books to be kept for that purpose, and report to the Committee such cases as he may think necessary.

25. He shall have charge of all surgical instruments, drugs, chemicals, and medical comforts, and shall examine them and report any defects to the Committee; and he shall make and keep an inventory of all surgical instruments, appliances, &c., belonging to the Hospital; and he must, in the absence of a dispenser, perform such duties as would devolve upon that officer.

26. He shall enter regularly in the books to be kept for that purpose the names of all in-door and out-door patients, as they are admitted or discharged, together with the nature and history of their diseases.

27. He shall visit the patients at least once a day, and see if the treatment prescribed has been attended to; and if any cause of complaint exists he shall remove the same, or report to the Committee at the next meeting. He shall also attend at the Hospital at stated times to receive all out-door patients.

28. He shall perform all surgical operations and post mortem examinations. He shall also give due notice to the Honorary Medical Officers when a consultation is to be held, or an operation performed; but in all cases of

emergency he shall act to the best of his judgment.

## **Warders.**

29. The Warders shall live in the Hospital, and shall not absent themselves without the permission of the Medical Superintendent. They shall obey the orders of the said officer; they shall be regular in their attendance, behave with tenderness to all patients, and with civility and respect to strangers.

30. They shall pay great attention to cleanliness—personally in their respective wards, and in all things entrusted to their charge, particularly to the bedding of patients, and have it changed as often as may be necessary, taking care that it is thoroughly dried and aired.

31. They shall administer to the patients the medicine and diet, at the time and in the manner directed by the Medical Superintendent. They shall be careful to explain to the patients the instructions of the said officer; they shall watch attentively the state and symptoms of the patients, and report the same to the Medical Superintendent.

32. They shall not permit patients to receive from visitors medicines, victuals, tobacco, or liquor of any kind, nor allow any portion of the medicines or diet, nor anything, to be removed from the wards by the patients or visitors, without an order from the Medical Superintendent.

33. They shall not admit any strangers except during the hours appointed for that purpose, except by special permission from the Medical Superintendent.

34. They shall be obedient to the regulations of the Hospital, and shall report immediately to the Medical Superintendent any impropriety of conduct, or infringement of the rules, by any patient, visitor, or other person.

## **Patients.**

35. Patients shall conduct themselves in an orderly manner, and strictly observe all the directions of the Medical Superintendent and Warders.

36. They shall not leave their ward and go into another ward, or leave the house, or remain out for a longer time than may be granted, or introduce visitors, or receive medicines, victuals, liquors, or tobacco, nor smoke, without the express permission of the Medical Superintendent.

37. They shall not gamble, or spit on the floor, deface or injure any part of the ward, furniture, bedding, or clothing; nor sing, blaspheme, or use rude or indecent language.

38. Patients deemed able by the Medical Superintendent to assist in the work of the Hospital, shall, at his direction so employ themselves—provided that this rule shall not apply to patients who shall pay the whole cost of their maintenance.

## **Patients and Visitors.**

39. Patients and visitors are requested not to give any fee, reward, or gratuity to any Officer, Warders, or any person connected with the Hospital.

40. Visitors may be admitted daily at any time, by permission of the Medical Superintendent, but no visitor will be allowed to remain longer than the time granted by him.

41. Any visitor or patient violating any of the rules of the Hospital, or behaving with impropriety, will be compelled to retire or be dismissed, and will not be re-admitted at any time, without special leave of the House Committee.

42. No clergyman or minister of any persuasion shall be admitted to attend any patient except as a visitor during visiting hours, unless at the special request of the patient.

## **General.**

43. No alteration or rescinding of rules shall be made except by duly qualified contributors, in public meeting assembled, of which the Secretary shall have given at least fourteen days' notice, by public advertisement, stating the business for which such meeting shall be convened.

decorative feature

# **Thirteenth Annual Report of the Committee of Management.**

In submitting their annual report for the year ended 31st December, 1884, your Committee have the pleasure of stating to the subscribers that the beneficent work of the institution has been satisfactorily performed, and that the funds at the disposal of the Committee have been so carefully used that its financial position has been very materially improved.

The balance in hand is now L81 10s 4d, as against L65 9s 2d last year, and L150 has been added to the sum lodged on fixed deposit in the Bank. The total revenue received during the year amounts to the sum of L1137 13s 4d; this amount, added to the balance in hand of L65 9s 2d, represents the sum of L1203 2s 6d to be accounted for. The total expenditure for the year amounts to L971 12s 2d (including L110 3s 5d spent on buildings and improvements of grounds), L150 has been placed on fixed deposit, and the balance of L81 10s 4d makes up L1203 2s 6d—the sum to be accounted for.

From the statement of assets and liabilities, it appears that a sum of L2101 4s 10d is now to the credit of the funds of the institution, made up as follows—Balance in bank, L81 10s 4d; money lent on mortgage, L1350; money on fixed deposit, L'650; and Government subsidy due L29 14s 6d; against which there are liabilities about L50—making a net credit balance of L2051 4s 10d.

Your Committee feel justified in congratulating the subscribers on the financial position of the institution, and they have also the satisfaction of stating that the various officers of the Hospital have discharged their respective duties efficiently.

The thanks of the subscribers are due to the Hon. H. J. Miller, M.L.C., and to S. E. Shrimski, Esq., M.H.R., for their liberal donations of 50 guineas and L25 respectively to the funds of the institution; and to T. Duncan, Esq., M.H.R., for having lent a milch cow for some months, while the cows belonging to the institution were not yielding milk. The Honorary Medical Officers are also entitled to the sincere thanks of the subscribers for their able and kind assistance given to the Medical Superintendent during the year.

On the 1st January, 1884, there were in the Hospital six patients; since then there were admitted 108 patients to the 31st December last, making a total number of 114 as against 88 for the year ended 31st December, 1863. Out-patients to the number of 69 have been treated during the year.

Of the patients within the hospital there were discharged, cured or relieved, 98; there died, 8; and there remained in the hospital on 31st December last, 8. The average number of patients was  $9\frac{1}{2}$ ; the average duration of stay of each patient was  $30\frac{1}{2}$  days; and the average total cost of each patient was L7 12s 5d, or per day, 5s—a reduction in cost of 1s 6d per day from last year.

The nationalities of the patients were as follow:—England, 36; Scotland, 25; Ireland, 36; Australasia, 9; Continent of Europe, 5; America, 1; New Zealand, 2. The last residences of the patients were—Oamaru, 61; Waiareka, Windsor, and Ngapara, 10; Upper Waitaki (including Duntroon and Livingstone), 19; Hampden and Otepopo, 3; Popakaio and Awamoko, 5; Kakanui and Maheno, 9; sundry places, 7.

During the year your Committee have held twelve ordinary meetings and one special meeting. The attendance of the members was as follow:—S. E. Shrimski, 6; J. Mainland, 12; H. Aitken, 9; G. Dalgleish, 6; A. S. Otterson, 7; J. W. Humphrey, 6; A. J. S. Headland, 6; J. L. Allan, 7; F. Robertson, 11; W. W. Dawson, 6; W. Milne, 6; D. Miller, 4; N. Fleming, 8.

The institution was visited during the year by the Hon. Robert Stout, the Premier, and was recently inspected by the Colonial Secretary, the Hon. P. A. Buckley, both of whom expressed themselves as highly gratified with the condition and conduct of the hospital, and the latter signified his intention of qualifying himself to be a Life Governor by the donation of L10 10s to its funds.

The attention of your Committee has been drawn to the necessity for a new bath-room and a high-pressure boiler, and they now recommend the subject to their successors as being one that should be attended to without further delay. When these wants are supplied, the institution should be in a most satisfactory position for carrying on its work with efficiency and ease.

Your Committee, in retiring from the honorable and responsible position of managers, desire to express a hope that those gentlemen whom you may now elect to fill their places will be actuated by the same earnest desire to make the institution useful, popular, and creditable to the district.

For the Committee,  
SAML. E. SHRIMSKI,  
President

## Medical Superintendent's Annual Report

I have the honor to report that during the year 1884, 114 patients have been treated in the hospital, and 69 out-patients. 72 male and 21 female patients have been discharged cured or relieved, six male and two female

patients have died, and five male and three female patients remained on 31st December.

The deaths were from phthisis (3), heart disease (2), delirium tremens (1), kidney disease (1), gastritis (1); 8 cases of rheumatism, 1 scarlet fever, 1 measles, 1 typhoid fever, 9 phthisis, 1 paralysis, 1 chorea, 3 eye disease, 6 brain disease, 3 heart disease, 5 bronchitis and pneumonia, 6 stomach disease, 4 liver disease, 8 ulcer, 14 fractures, contusions, &c., have been treated.

Operations for removal of tumour, for ranula, pterygium, hydrocele, dislocation of hip, amputation of toe, and lithotrity have been performed.

I have to thank the members of the Honorary Medical Staff for the kind and able assistance rendered to me.

The Warder and Matron have been attentive to their duties.

I would again call the attention of the incoming Committee to the question of a high-pressure boiler, which is much needed.

ALBERT I. GARLAND, L.R.C.P.E., M.R.C.S.E., &c.

## **Oamaru Hospital.**

### **Balance-Sheet 31ST December, 1884.**

Receipts. £ s. d. £ s. d.

### **List of Subscriptions in 1884,**

### **Including Qualified Subscribers for 1885.**

Printed at the Mail Office, Tyne Street, Oamaru

Twenty-Second Annual Report of the Committee of Management of the *Benevolent Institution*,  
Dunedin,

With the Object of the Same and a List of Subscriptions and Donations  
For the Year 1884.

*In Prosperity Remember the Poor.*

Dunedin: Printed at the Evening Star Office, Bond Street, Dunedin. MDCCCLXXXV.

### **Committee for. 1885.**

#### ***President:***

- A. Rennie, ESQ.

#### ***Vice-presidents:***

- General Fulton AND H. Gourley, ESQ.

#### ***Trustees:***

- R. B. Martin, ESQ.
- T. S. Graham, ESQ.
- A. H. Ross, ESQ.
- H. Gourley, ESQ.

- A. Rennie, ESQ.

## **Treasurer:**

- Henry J. Ainger.

## **Committee of Management:**

- General Irvine
- H. Kirkpatrick, ESQ.
- J. G. Fraser, ESQ.
- J. Mollison, ESQ.
- J. B. Thomson, ESQ.
- J. Carroll, ESQ.
- A. Solomon, ESQ.
- R Mackay, ESQ.

## **Honorary Dentist:**

- A. Boot, ESQ.

## **Secretary:**

- MR. Alfred Clulee.

*The Committee meet at Office, Moray place, every Thursday' 3 o'clock p.m. to receive, applications for relief.*

# **Twenty-Second Annual Report of the Committee of Management of the Otago Benevolent Institution.**

- In presenting their twenty-second annual report and balance-sheet, your Committee regret to announce a considerable increase in the demands made on the funds of the Institution. Deserted wives and widows with their families occupy a prominent position among the cases relieved; but hard times and consequent scarcity of work have been the chief causes of the increase of destitution, as will appear further on in this report.
- In consequence of the depression which still exists, it has been found difficult to collect subscriptions; and had it not been for the exertions, during the early part of the year, of the Committee-in-Aid (whose report appears as an appendix), the work of the Institution must have come to a stand-still. Your Committee have again to acknowledge assistance rendered by many subscribers both in town and country.
- In accordance with the wish expressed at the last annual meeting, circulars were forwarded to the churches of all denominations asking for an annual collection towards the funds of this Institution. A cheerful response has been made by a number of churches, viz., the following:—Hanover street Baptist; Anderson Bay Presbyterian; Wesleyan, Balclutha; Trinity, Lawrence; St. John's, Roslyn; St. Paul's, Dunedin; St Mary's, Mornington. Also the following through the Committee-in-Aid, viz:—Presbyterian, Green Island, East Taieri, Queenstown, Puerua; Baptist, North-east Valley; Jewish Synagogue: First Church; Warepa and Kaihiku; St Peter's, Caversham; Tabernacle; Congregational; Presbyterian, Port Chalmers; and it is trusted that their good example may induce others to assist in making this a permanent source of income.
- The great difficulty of providing sufficient fund was foreseen by your Committee, who made applications



to both the former and the present Government for an increase in the subsidy. While in the office the Hon. Mr Dick promised increased assistance; but as yet no further help has been afforded, as the Government are considering the whole subject of charitable aid throughout the Colony.

- The unequal distribution to the various provincial districts has been the subject of strong comment by our representatives in Parliament, who have felt that this district has been unfairly treated; and it is to be hoped that in the future legislation justice will be done to this district.
- It is a matter of regret that the subsidy on amounts collected for special objects of charity has been discontinued. We yet hope this order may be reversed, as the funds of the Institution have already suffered by this check to the liberality of special subscribers.
- The wooden buildings in which the old men have been for some years lodged are in a state of decay, and have become quite unfit for their occupation. A plan and estimates for a new brick building to contain seventy-two beds, all on the ground floor, have been prepared and submitted to Government. These have at last been approved, and the sum of £1,600 made available for its erection. The Committee desire to thank those members to whose kindly exertions is due this satisfactory result.
- The water supplied from the mains to the buildings at Caversham at present costs about £60 per annum. Application has been made to the Dunedin and Caversham Corporations for relief from this charge. The former has consented to forego its share, provided that the latter can be induced to remit the borough water rates on the property, and we are now waiting their reply.
- In accordance with rule 12, the Medical Association were appealed to for honorary medical officers, but without success. In reply to an advertisement on the same subject but one gentleman, Dr. Stenhouse, tendered his services. While heartily thanking him, your Committee declined his offer, feeling that it would be too great a tax on his generosity to allow him to undertake the duties single-handed.
- It is to be hoped that the legislation which was carried through Parliament last session, at the suggestion of your Committee, by the present Government, may be the means of checking the evils of wife desertion so frequently commented on in previous annual reports.
- The total number relieved during the twelve-months was 2,215, showing increase of 392 on the previous year. The details of this total are:—Old and past work, 32 men, 39 women; total, 71. Incapacitated through sickness, temporary or permanent, 57 men, 71 women, 218 children; total, 346. Out of work, 94 men, 86 women, 290 children; total, 470. Widows, 158 women, 470 children; total, 628. Deserted wives, 67 women, 219 children; total, 386. Illegitimate, 4 women, 4 children; total, 8. Families whose husbands are in gaol, 6 women, 35 children; total, 41. Families whose husbands are in lunatic asylum, 6 women, 26 children; total, 32. Casually relieved, 37 men, 79 women, 217 children; total, 333. Grand total, 220 men, 516 women, 1479 children—2215. Viz., Church of England, 650; Presbyterian, 710; Roman Catholic, 415; other denominations, 440.
- The number of inmates on 1st January, 1884, was 62 men, 7 women, 38 children; total, 107. Received into the Institution buildings, 45 men, 18 women, 8 children; total, 71. Discharged, 38 men, 13 women, 7 children; total, 58. Leaving on 1st January, 1885, 69 men, 12 women, 39 children; total, 120. Three deaths occurred during the year. [See Mr Hocken's report]
- The expenses of the Institution at Caversham amounted to £2,461 10s 3d, an excess of £273 7s 2d over the previous year, being caused by the increased number of inmates. The weekly average cost of these was £114, which gives a charge of 8s 3<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d per head per week, a reduction of 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d as compared with last year.
- The amount disbursed for out-door relief was £4,872 5s 9d, an increase of £642 15s 7d over last year. This expenditure is for food, fuel, clothing, house rent, and passage-money paid to enable applicants to reach their friends in New Zealand, Tasmania, Victoria, and Old Country.
- The total expenses of this charity have been £7,868 17s 11d; the total amount received from all sources £8,079 19s, of which £3,411 4s was subscriptions, collections, and donations, including amount from Committee-in-Aid, £2,006 9s 5d.
- During the twelve months all the bootmaking and repairs have been executed by two of the inmates, one of whom in particular has given valuable help to the Institution, for which he has been paid a small sum weekly. In like manner other inmates have assisted in carrying on the work of the Institution.
- Your Committee have much pleasure in thanking the Committee-in-Aid for the energetic and successful manner in which they carried out their labors for the purpose of augmenting the funds of the Institution. They also desire to thank the public bodies throughout the country districts who so kindly assisted.
- The new secretary (Mr A. Clulee), who entered on his duties early in the year, has been assiduous in his discharge of them, and given satisfaction to the Committee.
- The Committee beg to bring to your notice the very excellent manner in which Mrs Quin has carried on the duties of matron during the past year. The position was an exceptionally difficult one, and has been

very satisfactorily maintained.

- The school at the Institution still remains under the charge of Miss Ferens, whose work is favorably reported on by the Inspector of Schools.
- The Rev. W. Ronaldson has been indefatigable in his attendance at the Institution, holding services every alternate Sunday, in addition to weekly afternoon visits. Lay representatives of the Wesleyan and other denominations have also given regular attendance to the inmates which has been appreciated.
- The medical officer, Mr Hocken, has devoted his usual attention to the duties of his office. His report will be found attached.
- Your Committee beg to thank the proprietors of the following papers for the gratuitous supply: 'Otago Witness,' 'Saturday Advertiser,' 'Otago Daily Times,' 'Evening Herald,' 'Evening Star,' 'Illustrated New Zealand Herald,' 'New Zealand Tablet,' 'Tapanui Courier,' 'New Zealand Presbyterian.'
- Appended to this are the balance-sheet, revenue account, subscription list, and the usual tables.
- The attendances of members of Committee during the year were as follows:—Rennie, 47; Gourley, 39; Ainger, 35; Kirkpatrick, 35; Carroll, 34; Irvine, 34; W. Thomson, 30; Fulton, 29; Martin, 25; Graham, 21; J L. Shaw, 20; J. Mollison, 14; Ross, 12; Hungerford, G Wise, 6; Wilson, 2; J. B. Thomson, 3.

R B. Martin, President.

## Medical Report.

DUNEDIN,

February 11, 1885.

*To the Committee of the Benevolent Institution.*

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to report that during the past year the health of the inmates of the Institution has been, on the whole, good.

There have been three deaths—Henry Long, 69, of heart disease and dropsy; Charles Hensburg, 65, of serous apoplexy; and John M'Leod, 71, of chronic bronchitis and Bright's disease.

The children have been free from the epidemic diseases which have been prevalent in the City and suburbs.

I am aware that the depressed state of affairs still precludes any departure from the present mode of affording charitable relief, but I cannot any the less again draw the attention of the Committee to the urgent requirement existing for a Hospital or Institution for incurables. Many of our inmates suffer from more than old age and infirmity, and require frequent medical supervision and nursing. It is pleasant to have to add that those old people who are the principal sufferers, and who are bedridden, receive the kindest attentions and friendly offices from their comrades, who are themselves but a remove from requiring similar assistance.

Mrs Quin's constant attention to cleanliness and ventilation, and to the comfort of the inmates generally, leaves nothing to be desired; and her own severe loss has thus not been felt in anything that relates to the well-being and order of the Institution.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,  
Yours most obediently,

T. M. Hocken,  
Medical Officer.

## Otago Benevolent Institution.

### ***Balance Sheet for 12 months ending 31 st December, 1884***

Assets.

I have examined the Books and Vouchers of the Otago Benevolent Institution, and find the above Balance Sheet a correct statement of its affairs. I have also seen the deeds of mortgage and freehold and other securities.

William Brown, Auditor.

Dunedin,

10th February, 1885.

## Otago Benevolent Institution.

### *Revenue Account for 12 months ending 31 st December, 1884.*

£ s. d. £ s. d. To live stock ... 38 6 6

Audited and found correct,

Dunedin,

10th February, 1885.

William Brown.

## Report of Proceeding. at the Annual Meeting,

The annual meeting of subscribers to the Benevolent Institution was held at the Chamber of Commerce on February 19. The president (Mr R. B. Martin) occupied the chair, and about twenty gentlemen were present.

Archdeacon EDWARDS asked whether there was any probability of anything being done by the Government with regard to charitable aid, and the Committee getting more money this year than last.

The CHAIRMAN said he did not believe they would get anything more than the pound for pound subsidy until the Government took into consideration some general schema.

In reply to the Rev. Dr. Stuart, the CHAIRMAN said the Committee had not overlooked the matter, and had taken steps to urge it on the Government. He believed the Government had some scheme in view, but it was not matured.

Mr W. D. STEWART, M.H.R., moved the adoption of the report, which has been already published. He commended the Committee for the admirable manner in which the funds of the Institution had been managed during the year. He spoke in favour of establishing a system of charitable aid which would provide for the distribution of public funds with some degree of justice throughout the Colony. Our present system of relief was calculated to foster a "sponging" spirit, which should be counteracted as much as possible. He did not believe public opinion was sufficiently pronounced in condemning the cowardly conduct of deserting husbands, and promised to use his endeavours towards obtaining stringent legislation to meet cases of the kind.

The Rev. Dr. STUART seconded the motion. He thought the subscribers ought to be very grateful to the Committee for having so successfully managed the Institution. Until he read the report he had no idea that so many as 2,215 of the population had received aid during the year. The most melancholy fact appearing from the report was that 200 ablebodied men and women were receiving outdoor relief through being temporarily out of work. He would like to know what efforts could be made to secure employment for these people. It was to him most unaccountable that there should be as many as 158 widows in want. He could not imagine why widows should be thus as thick as blackberries, and that there should be such a fatality in regard to husbands in this Colony. It was a matter of some surprise that the Committee of the Institution were so successful in their efforts, and that they did not make more mistakes. In regard to the Old Men's Home, he hoped that the dark side of the building would be lathed and plastered.

The CHAIRMAN said that was the very thing which had not been provided for. Funds would not permit of it.

The Rev. Dr. STUART said this was a great pity, for no brick wall which was not on the sunny side of a building in this Colony would keep out the damp.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr J. BATHGATE, after expressing the thanks that were due to the Committee for their management during the year, said he wished to point out the alarming increase taking place here in regard to the burden of the poor. The question was whether it was possible to reduce this tendency to increase. For instance, in 1874 the total amount distributed by this Institution for charitable aid was £3,030. In five years—in 1879—it rose to £5,313;

and in the next five years it had risen to £7,868. These figures, showing an alarming tendency to increase without limit, were sufficient to make us as citizens pause and ponder upon the situation. Were we to allow this to go on, and to use no efforts to stay the demoralisation which ensued from the very best form of administering charitable aid? He thought the time had come when we must take into consideration the question: Is there no possibility of remedying the present painful state of things, or is the next five years to bring the amount up to £10,000 or £15,000? He did not mean to say that the only remedy was a poor law. What he wanted was that inquiry should be made to ascertain whether some procedure could not be adopted without a poor law which would place the administration of charitable aid on a better foundation than it is at present. He was glad to say that the experiment had been tried and been found eminently successful elsewhere. If practical philanthropy was wanted we must go to Germany. There were many thoughtful men there who seemed to devote their lives and minds to the development of modes for improving the social condition of their fellow-creatures, and one gentleman in the town of Elberfeld struck out quite a new movement. His (Mr Bathgate's) suggestion was to clothe committees or local bodies such as the Committee of the Benevolent Asylum of Dunedin with statutory powers, to enable them to see that the relief that they administered was properly administered, and also to see that everyone paid alike. He did not approve of this spasmodic system of fancy fairs, etc., by which we realised £2,000 or £3,000 once a-year, when we saw our neighbours in Christchurch getting £10,000 without any trouble from the Government. It was for the subscribers to consider whether, as a body, they should not approach the Government and ask them to bring in some measure clothing boards with statutory powers, and giving them the means to raise necessary funds. Elberfeld and suburbs had a population precisely the same as Dunedin. In 1852 the population was, in round numbers, 50,000. The number of paupers was double ours (4,000), and they were relieved at a cost of £7,000—almost our sum precisely this year. Five years after, by the change of system, the number of paupers was reduced from 4,000 to 1,500, and the expenditure; as against £7,000, to £2,600. Now, surely any system that could check the growth of pauperism was deserving of support; and the whole principle was this (it was the true foundation of all social improvement): the spirit of sympathy. The town was divided into districts, and each had a certain number of visitors, and each visitor had four paupers to look after. The best families were called upon to serve, and they did it with the happiest results. Would it not be worth our while to see whether we could not get statutory power to adopt some such plan? In Elberfeld everything was scrutinised to the utmost degree, while, at the same time, a feeling of kindness and sympathy prevailed betwixt those who received relief and those who gave it. Parties receiving relief found out in abuses were sent to gaol. He was sure that even in this town when relief was given in provisions they were sometimes sold for the purpose of getting liquor. The Elberfeld system had been tried in New York, Boston, and various other large towns with excellent effect. He moved—"That a memorial be framed and forwarded to the Government by the Committee on behalf of this meeting, strongly recommending that an Empowering Act be passed under which elective boards for the administration of charitable aid may be formed and incorporated in districts of convenient size as regards area and population; that funds be provided by requisition on the local governing bodies within the area, who may be authorised to meet the same from the ordinary rates or from special assessments; that unpaid overseers and visitors be appointed by the Boards, by whom all investigations shall be made, and relief, where necessary, distributed, as has been successfully carried out in Elberfeld (in Germany), New York, and other cities which have adopted the plan."

Mr W. D. STEWART seconded the motion. He thought such a scheme, if properly worked, would be a vast improvement on the present system. One great object to be aimed at in the distribution of charitable aid was decentralisation, and he thought this would effect the object. The scheme sketched out by Mr Bathgate was to some extent carried out by Knox Church congregation, and with satisfactory results. He thought such a system would avoid many of the evils of the English poor law.

Mr J. FULTON, M.H.R., thought the meeting would be acting hastily if they passed a resolution recommending a particular scheme for adoption by the Government. He had not the least doubt that charitable aid would be thrown upon local bodies, who would carry out the spirit of this resolution by appointing persons who would undertake to supervise the administration of aid. He was glad that such a measure was likely to pass. He was thankful to Mr Bathgate for bringing forward this resolution, but he did not think it would meet the difficulty. What was wanted in this new country was to cultivate the feeling of charity among private persons, who would not perhaps very readily submit to any legal compulsion.

Mr J. B. THOMSON supported the motion, as he looked upon it as a step in the right direction of throwing the burden of charitable aid on local bodies, and securing an equal division of public funds all over the Colony.

The Rev. D. STUART thought the thanks of the meeting were due to Mr Bathgate for bringing forward this scheme. It had been widely discussed in England and Scotland years ago, but he was afraid it was just too benevolent to be practical. He thought the motion should be referred to the Committee for discussion.

After some further discussion, Mr BATHGATE agreed to alter his resolution to read:—"That it be referred to the new Committee to consider specially whether an Empowering Act should not be passed," etc. In this form

the motion was carried unanimously.

The following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year:—President, Mr A. Rennie; vice-presidents, General Fulton and Mr H. Gourley; treasurer, Mr Ainger; committee, General Irvine, Messrs Kirkpatrick, J. G. Fraser, J. Mollison, J. B. Thomson, J. Carroll, A. Solomon, J. Mackay.

On the motion of Mr RENNIE, seconded by the Rev. Dr. STUART, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr R. B. Martin for his long and valuable services in connection with the Institution.

## **Table I.**

### **Showing the number of Adult Inmates at Caversham, 1st January, 1885. and what incapacitates them from earning a living.**

Men. Women. Total. Old and unable to earn a living 39 5 44 Paralysis 5 5 Crippled 8 8 Blind 4 4 Chronic Disease 13 6 19 Widow 1 1 69 12 81

## **Table II.**

### **Showing the respective ages of the Inmates of the Institution at Caversham, 1st January, 1885.**

Men'S Ages. Total. Women's Ages. Total. Children' Ages. Total. Grand Total. Years. Years. Years.

## **Table III.**

### **Showing the number of Persona admitted to and discharged from the Asylum during 1884, and number remaining 1st January, 1885.**

Men. Women. Children. Inmates 1st January, 1884 ... 62 7 38 Admitted during 1884 ... 45 18 8 Total ... ...  
... 107 25 46 Discharged during 1884 ... 38 13 7 Remaining 1st January, 1885 ... 69 12 39

## **Table IV.**

### **Showing the Total Number of Persons Relieved Out-door and Discharged during 1884, and the number remaining on the Books,**

# 1st January, 1885.

Corresponding Total. Men Women Children Total 1883 1882 1881 1880 Relieved during 1884 ... 220 516 1479  
2215 1823 1771 1685 1601 Discharged ... .. 167 407 796 1370 1003 1076 963 1008 Remaining on Books 1st  
January, 1885 ... 53 109 683 845 820 695 722 593

## Table V.

### Showing the Number of Persons discharged from the Asylum during 1884.

Men. Women. Boys. Girls. Total. Left for Employment Voluntarily ... .. 19 9 ... .. 28 Discharged ... .. 4  
2 ... .. 6 Dead ... .. 3 ... .. 3 Sent to Hospital ... .. 6 1 ... .. 7 Taken out by Friends ... 5 ... 3 4 12 Sent to  
Lunatic Asylum ... 1 1 ... .. 2 38 13 3 4 58  
decorative feature

## Rules of the Benevolent Institution, Dunedin.

### Objects:

To Relieve the Aged, Infirm, Disabled, and Destitute of all Creeds and Nations, afford them Medical Relief, and to Minister to them the Comforts of Religion

## Rules and Regulations.

### Qualifications and Privileges of Governors and Subscribers.

1. Every donor of £20 or upwards shall be a Qualification of Life Governors,  
Life Governor; and every person who may have raised, or shall raise, by one or more collections in one year, the sum of twenty pounds (£20) or upwards from persons not claiming membership on account of their contributions towards such sum; and every executor first named in any will proving the same, and paying to the Institution a bequest of fifty pounds (£50) or upwards, shall have all the rights and privileges of a life governor.
2. Every subscriber of one guinea or upwards  
Qualification of Members.  
shall be an Annual Member, and shall have the privilege of recommending cases of distress for relief, and of voting at the election of officebearers, provided that he shall not be entitled to vote until three months after the payment of his first Annual Subscription. The Annual Subscription shall be due and payable on the 1st day of January in each year.  
Annual General Meeting in the month of January.
3. There shall be, in the month of January in every year, a General Meeting of the Life Governors and members of the Institution, to be held at such place as the General Committee shall appoint (of which meeting fourteen days' previous notice shall be given in two or more of the Dunedin newspapers), to receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee of Management; to elect the Committee and other Office-bearers, and to transact the general business of the Institution.

Office-bearers to be elected annually.

4. The Office-bearers of the Institution shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Honorary Treasurer, and a General Committee of any number not exceeding eight members (exclusive of *ex officio* Members), to be elected at the Annual General Meeting by and from the Life Governors and Members.

Ex-officio Members of Committee.

5. The President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Honorary Medical Officers, and the resident principal Minister of each congregation contributing a collection to the funds of the Institution (being qualified as Governors) shall be *ex officio* Members of Committee; but no *ex officio* Members except Honorary Office-bearers shall vote on the removal or appointment of any paid servant of the Institution.

Committee Meetings, when to be held.

6. The General Committee shall meet once in the week, and at all such other times as they may appoint, to receive the report of the various officers, and to discuss the general business of the Institution; three to form a quorum. A Committee Meeting shall be held on the first Monday in every February and August, to enter into the contracts for the supply of provisions and other necessaries; five to form a quorum.

Who to preside at Committee Meetings.

7. The President, Vice-President, or Treasurer shall preside at all meetings of Committee, and in their absence, the majority present shall appoint their own Chairman, who shall have an additional or casting vote.

8. The Committee shall frame such Bye-laws

Committee to frame Bye-laws & Regulations

and Regulations as they may deem necessary, the same not being at variance with the general laws of the Institution.

9. The Committee of Management may con-

Special General Meeting of Subscribers, how to be convened.

vene a Special General Meeting of Subscribers at any time, upon giving notice at least fourteen days previously, in two or more of the Dunedin newspapers, which notice shall be repeated three times. Any thirty Life Governors or Subscribers may request the Committee to call a special meeting at any time; and should they, after receiving such requisition so signed, refuse or neglect to call such meeting within fourteen days, it shall be in the power of the said requisitionists to convene such meeting, upon giving notice as directed above.

10. No bye-law or regulation shall be altered

Bye laws to be repealed only at special meetings.

or repealed except at a special meeting of Committee; such meeting to consist of not less than five members.

11. That in electing to any appointment by

How appointments are to be made by the Committee.

the Committee, when there are more applicants than are required, the voting shall take place by voting cards; and in all cases the salary shall be determined before proceeding to election.

12. There shall be two or more Medical Officers,

Honorary Medical officers and their qualification.

not to exceed four, whose appointment shall be honorary; and no one shall be eligible for the office of Medical Officer who is not certificated by the Medical Board of Otago.

13. The Honorary Medical Officers shall be

Appointment of Honorary Medical Officers, and filling up of vacancies.

chosen by the Committee, and shall be amenable to the rules made by them. If any vacancy occurs by death, removal, or retirement, such vacancy shall be filled up at a special meeting of Committee to be convened for that purpose.

How Medical Officers shall report.

14. That the Honorary Medical Officers shall report on the state of the inmates at the weekly meeting of Committee.

Conditions of admission to Institution.

15. That no application be received unless signed by a subscriber; and no person shall be admitted until the expiration of one week from the date of applying, to allow time for inquiry, except in special cases.

Tenders to be called for supplies.

16. Tenders for all supplies shall be invited for a period of not less than 6 months, the amount of such tenders to be duly recorded in the Minute-book. No member of Committee to supply any article for the use of the Institution, for which he may receive pecuniary or other compensation, or be directly or indirectly interested in any monetary transaction with the Institution.

House Visiting Committee, how to be appointed.

17. The House Visiting Committee, consisting of three Members, shall be appointed by and from the

General Committee, at the monthly meetings in February, May, August and November in each year, to act in rotation. Members retiring to be eligible for re-appointment.

Duties of Visiting Committee.

18. It shall be their duty to visit the Institution at least once a week, to make a general inspection, and to record the result in the Minute-book to be kept in the Institution; such book to be produced at the weekly meeting of the Committee.

Management of Institution.

19. The superintendent, or other officer appointed by the Committee, shall have the management of the Institution, subject to the regulations and orders of the Committee.

Religious Instruction.

20. The inmates of the Institution will be allowed religious instruction from the ministers of the denomination to which they belong at such times as the Committee may appoint.

## ***Life Governors.***

- Abraham, I.
- Anderson,—
- Andersen, Alexander
- Bannerman, Rev. W.
- Barr, John A.
- Bastings, Horace
- Beaumont, Ven. Archdeacon
- Bateman, G. C.
- Bell, Sir F. D.
- Beverley, Arthur
- Bolt, Wm.
- Braik, A.
- Brown, J. C.
- Browlie, Robt.
- Borrie, Donald
- Bradshaw, E. R.
- Bright, Charles
- Bunbury, Cornelius
- Burton, A. H.
- Byng, Rev. C. J.
- Cable, H.
- Calcutt, Thomas
- Campbell, Hon. Robert J,
- Chapman, Robert
- Chisholm, Robert
- Clarke, Sir Wm. J., Sunbury, Victoria
- Court, Louis
- Coote, Charles
- Cook, J. A.
- Coughtrey, Millen
- Crawford, J.
- Dabinette, Chas.
- Davidson, James
- Davis, Rev. J. U.
- Dench, H.
- Dodson, Thomas
- Douglas, W. S.
- Dowse, George
- Driver, Henry
- Duncan, J.
- Dunne, J.
- Edinburgh, H.R.H. Duke of



- Edmond, John
- Edwards, Ven. Archdeacon
- Fargie, John
- Farrer, W. E.
- Fish, H. S., junior
- Fleming, John
- Forsyth, Robert
- Fulton, Francis
- Fulton, James
- Geddes, W. G.
- Gillies, J. L.
- Gordon, G. H.
- Gourley, Hugh
- Green, M. W.
- Guthrie, W.
- Haynes, C.
- Hardy, H. F.
- Harris, Woolf
- Hazlett, James
- Henry, J. G.
- Hodges, J. C.
- Hislop, John, jeweller
- Holmes, James S.
- Holmes, Hon. Matthew
- Hudson, R.
- Hume, Marcus
- Hungerford, T. W.
- Inglis, A.
- Jack, A. Hill
- James, Sydney
- Jameson, J. M.
- Jobberns, J.
- Kennedy, D.
- Kennedy, William
- Kirkcaldy, W. C.
- Lambert, W.
- Lane, William
- Larnach, W. J. M.
- Laurenson, Fleming
- Leary, R. H.
- Leith, Peter
- Little, Samuel
- Low, Thomas
- Macandrew, James.
- Mackay, Robert
- McKegg, Amos
- Maitland, J. P.
- Martin, R. B.
- Meenan, F.
- Mercer, Andrew
- Mill, John
- Moore, Caleb
- Morley, Carmini
- Murray, R. K.
- M Galium, Captain
- M'Donald, John
- M'Ginniss, M. A.
- M'Gregor, Alex.

- McLean, Hugh J.
- McLean, Lachlan
- McLean, Hon. George
- McDougal, Wm.
- MacNeil, Hugh
- McTaggart, Duncan
- Neill, P. C.
- Patterson, William
- Roberts, John, of Murray, Roberts and Co.
- Petre, F. W.
- Pyke, Vincent
- Ramsay, Keith
- Reaney, J.
- Reeves, Charles S.
- Reid, A. G.
- Reid, Donald
- Rennie, A.
- Richardson, James
- Ritchie, James
- Robin, James
- Ronaldson, Rev. W.
- Ross, A. H.
- Russell, C. L.
- Russell, George G.
- Scoular, J.
- Shore, W. M.
- Simpson, James
- Shrimski, Samuel
- Sidey, John
- Smith, S. G.
- Snow, William
- Spedding, D. M.
- Stanley, Rev. T. L.
- Stephenson, John
- Stevenson, William
- Stratford, H. A.
- Street, C. H.
- Strobe, A. C.
- Stronach, Donald
- Stuart, Rev. D. M.
- Sutherland, Rev. J. M.
- Sutherland, Rev. R. R. M.
- Taggart, W. H.
- Telford, William
- Templeton, Thos.
- Thomson, C.
- Thomson, Captain
- Thomson, R.
- Torrance, J. A.
- Trotter, Wm. S.
- Turnbull, George
- Valentine, Arch.
- Vogel, Sir Julius
- Wain, Job. jun.
- Walter, Henry J.
- Watson, John
- Watson, Wm.
- West, George R.

- Wilson, T. P.
- Wilson, Wm.
- Young, Joseph
- Williams, Justice

*Ladies who are entitled to the rights and privileges of Life Governors.*

- Mrs. L. O. Beal
- Miss Buchanan
- Mrs. E. B. Cargill
- Miss Carr
- Mrs. Champion
- Mrs. C. Cook
- Mrs. S. Dewes
- Mrs. Dick
- Mrs. Edwards
- Mrs. Farley
- Mrs. Fisher
- Miss A. T. Gillies
- Miss E. J. L. Gillies
- Mrs. Jas. Gore
- Mrs. T. S. Graham
- Mrs. Harvey
- Mrs. John Hislop
- Mrs. Holmes
- Mrs. A. Inglis
- Miss Jarrat
- Mrs. W. Lambert
- Miss Lachman
- Mrs. Kennedy
- Miss A. Kennedy
- Miss N. Kennedy
- Mrs. Lawson
- Mrs. Liggins
- Mrs. J. Logan
- Miss M. Mackerras
- Miss N. Mackerras
- Mrs. Dr. Martin
- Mrs. Muir
- Mrs. Rattray
- Mrs. J. Smith
- Mrs. Tolmie
- Lady Vogel
- Miss E. Walcott
- Mrs. H. J. Walter
- Mrs. W. Watson
- Mrs. Webb
- Miss A. Wilson
- Miss L. Wilson
- Mrs. Ziele

## **Otago Benevolent Institution.**

### **List of Subscriptions, Donations, and Collections *For the Year 1884.***

# Report of the Committee-in-Aid.

The Committee-in-Aid appointed to supplement the ordinary funds of the Otago Benevolent Institution have much satisfaction in announcing the result of their labours.

It will be seen from the attached statement of accounts that up to the present date a gross total sum of £1731 13s. 3d has been gathered from various sources. The expenditure incurred amounted to £293 17s. 11d., leaving a net balance of £1437 15s. 4d., which has been paid over to the Treasurer of the Institution from time to time as received by the Committee. There are still monies to be received from several local bodies, and from collections, and entertainments at Wairuna, Outram, Roxburgh, Green Island, Bannockburn, and other localities. A sum also remains for collection from the proceeds of the gift auction, and there are a few small items of expense to be liquidated.

It will, therefore, be necessary to keep the account open till the end of the current month, by which time it is expected that all monies will have been forwarded to the Committee, and all accounts rendered.

The movement, of which the Committee-in-Aid was the outcome, originated at a meeting held on December 24th, 1883. The proposals then made were to raise a fund chiefly by a series of public entertainments. It was also resolved to endeavour to enlist the sympathies of the various local bodies and of residents in the country districts. The list of contributions will shew how nobly the appeal of the Committee has been responded to. None have been solicited for monetary aid; but some generous individuals have voluntarily contributed money donations. To all the thanks of the Committee are due. Where so many have united to render the movement a success, it would be invidious to particularise any. But it is desirable to specially record the obligations which the Committee are under to the Mayor and Corporation of Dunedin for the grant of the free use of a Committee-room, to Mr. Sibbald for the free use of the Princess Theatre on several occasions, to the Proprietors of the Queen's Theatre for a similar concession, and to Mr. Donald Reid for conducting the Gift Auction gratuitously, these being services which do not otherwise appear in the statement appended.

Vincent Pyke, *Chairman*.

Jno. C. Morris, *Secretary*.

*Committee Rooms,*

DUNEDIN,

7th June, 1884.

## Supplementary Report.

Since the date of the above Report further sums, amounting in the aggregate to £234 4s. 11d., have been received; and accounts amounting to £10 11s. 6d. have been passed for payment.

A list of supplementary contributions and expenditure will be found on page 8.

The total amount collected by the Committee-in-Aid is £1965 18s. 2d., and the total expenses £304 9s. 5d., leaving a net balance paid over to the Institution of £1661 8s. 9d.

The public will understand that, with the accomplishment of this satisfactory result, the labours of the Committee-in-Aid are now finally ended.

Vincent Pyke, *Chairman*.

DUNEDIN,

July 14th, 1884.

## Statement of Receipts and Expenditure.

VINCENT PYKE, *Chairman*.  
JNO. C. MORRIS, *Secretary*.  
T. S. GRAHAM, *Treasurer*.  
W. BARTLEMAN, *Auditor*.

*Dunedin,*

*7th June, 1884.*

Vincent Pyke, *Chairman*.  
Jno. C. Morris, *Secretary*.

## **Donations to Gift Auction.**

- Messrs. Arthur Briscoe & Co.
- Messrs. Nimmo & Blair
- Mr. J. Fleming
- Mr. J. M. Hardy
- Mr. H. E. Shacklock
- Messrs. Dalgety & Co.
- Messrs. Scoullar & Co.
- Messrs. Hatton, King & Co.
- Messrs. Thomson & Co.
- Messrs. North and Secular
- Mr. Sew Hoy
- Mr. J. Couston
- Messrs Coulls & Culling
- Mr. W. Couston
- Mr. George Matthews
- Messrs. P. Hayman & Co.
- Mr. R. McQuaid
- Mr. S. Slesinger
- Mr. A. Stannard
- Mr. J. C. Renton
- Mr. J. R. Morris
- Messrs. Mollison, Duthie & Co.
- Mr. P. Anderson
- Messrs. Nelson, Moate & Co.
- Mr. Charles Reid
- Messrs. Neill Bros.
- Mr. Alex. Sligo
- Messrs. W. Gilchrist & Co.
- The Bible Society
- Mr. F. Humffrays
- Messrs. W. Gregg & Co.
- Messrs. B. Bagley & Sons
- Mr. Alexander Fraser
- Mr. J. Liston
- Messrs. Roy & Harrison, collected in Wairuna District School Committee, Maungatua
- Messrs. David Baxter & Co.
- Mr. Henry Walden
- Messrs. Tomlinson and Co.
- Messrs. Cargill, Gibbs & Co.
- Mr. Joseph Baxter
- Messrs. Bates, Sise & Co.
- Messrs. R. Wilson & Co.

- Messrs. Neill and Co.
- Messrs. Proctor, Jones & Co.
- Messrs. R. K. Murray & Co.
- Messrs Wilson, Harroway & Co.
- Messrs. P. and J. Isaacs
- Messrs. Liggings & Gibson
- Messrs. Stephenson & Co.
- Mr. W. M. Scott
- Mr. J. Neil
- Mr. G. L. Lievre
- Messrs. J. & T. Christi
- Mr. J. Alman
- Messrs. Ford & Campbell
- Mr. J. Otto
- Mr. W. D. Houston
- Messrs. Fergusson & Mitchell
- Messrs. Banks, Barron & Co.
- Messrs. Park & Curie
- Mr. C. A. Bressey
- Messrs. Smith & Smith
- Mr. Andrew Lees
- Messrs. A. and T. Inglis
- Mr. J. Campbell
- Messrs. Wilkinson & Keddie
- Messrs. Law, Somner & Co.
- Mr. Robert Banks, Chitwood
- Mrs. Fawcett, Glen
- Mr. Rutherford, Caversham
- Messrs. Mackerras & Hazlett

## Receipts and Expenditure.

Vincent Pyke, *Chairman*.  
John C. Morris, *Secretary*.

DUNEDIN,

31ST DEC, 1884.

[Amended.] General Laws for the Government of the Ancient Order of Foresters,  
Friendly Society,  
Auckland District.

Registered Under the Friendly Societys' Statute.

coat of arms

Published by order of the Auckland District.

Auckland, N.Z. Bro. W. Mccullough, Book and General Printer, High St. 1885.

This is to Certify that brother was duly initiated a Member of the Ancient Order of Foresters in Court No. of the Auckland District on the day of\_ 18 As witness our hands, G.R. S.C.R Secretary

## Preface.

IT appears that our Institution was founded at Knaresborough Castle, in England, on the 29th of October, 1745, under the title of ROYAL FORESTERS, by which name it continued until, at a Grand Convention of delegates, held at Rochdale, in August, 1834, it was changed, and now is known as the ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS. Our institution was founded for the purpose of assisting each other at times when, but for the

helping hand of our Brethren, woe might sojourn for a much longer period in our dwellings. For this and other ends we associate, we are bound by a solemn tie to act towards, and alleviate the sufferings of, each other as Brethren. To cheer and protect the unfortunate, to sympathise with and aid those whom accident or disease may overtake, and to dry those cheeks of the mourner, are among the leading objects of Forestry. To provide against the calamities just adverted to, is, though great, not the only benefit resulting from our Associated Brotherhood. Besides uniting to render less trying vicissitudes of human existence, we assemble to promote the social happiness of our Brethren, and relieve our minds from the pressure of care by temporary conviviality.

A good Forester is a man who, jealous of his rights as a citizen, maintains them in a temperate, manly, and decorous manner. Knowing his duties, he performs them well, and pays a ready and willing obedience to his country's laws—neither cringing nor servile on the one hand, nor wild and facetious on the other. In his private character as a father, son, or husband, he fulfils all claims with scrupulous fidelity.

Benevolence and friendship are our objects—justice and morality our characteristics.

## Preface.

# Forestry and its Principles.

THAT "Unity is Strength," is by all men confessed,  
We in this Order should be so impress'd,  
Being bound by ties, from which, if borne in mind,  
Many an aching heart will comfort find!  
To sympathise—to aid a Brother's cause—  
Is one of FORESTRY'S great moral laws;  
Brothers in need our sympathy require,  
Or, being sick, our kindlier thoughts inspire—  
To cheer the couch, to ease such pressing care  
From wife and child, when on them oft-times bear;  
When by disease a brother is bowed down,  
Or grim death knocks, and straightway claims his own,  
The husband dead!—the wife of help bereft!  
Perchance some nurseling in her charge is left!  
To grow in years without a father's care,  
With widowed mother, the world's frowns to share;  
'Tis then a FORESTER his duty knows—  
To help alleviate the mourner's woes.  
If by misfortune Brothers be oppress'd,  
Our duty's still to help our own distressed!  
In doing this—our duty—bear in mind.  
To give is right, if with it, we be kind;  
Simply to give from an o'erflowing store  
Is charity indeed, and nothing more;  
With rich or poor, to help without pretence,  
In all exemplifies BENEVOLENCE!  
Unity, Sympathy, Benevolence combined,  
Another sentiment will call to mind—  
One that at all times in our midst should dwell,  
And every unkind feeling there dispel,  
We each propose—our own ideas suggest—  
Our own ideas are not always the best;  
With patience hear, then, each their thoughts unfold,  
Nor form your judgement till each tale is told;  
Bear and forbear will realise the word

That peace to us will give and bring CONCORD;  
These sentiments at heart, let each resort  
Oft to his own or any other COURT,  
To learn to teach, that no one may deny  
We do to all as we would be done by.

**[Amended].**

# **General Laws of the Auckland District of the Ancient Order of Foresters Friendly Society.**

Amended and Adopted at an Adjourned District Meeting, held on the 29th January, 1885.

## **Name and Objects of the Society.**

AT a Special meeting of the Auckland District Ancient Order of Foresters, Friendly Society, in connection with the High Court, England, held in the Foresters' Hall, Karangahape Road, Auckland, New Zealand, on the 29th January, 1885, it was resolved:—

That the following Amended Laws be the laws for the government of the Order in this District, from and after the date of registration:

That this Society shall be called "The Auckland District of the Ancient Order of Foresters," and shall form a District Branch in conformity with and amenable to the General Laws of the above Order, as registered under the Friendly Societies' Statute, 1867: and have for its objects the establishment of a Fund—

For relieving its sick members.

Objects.

For defraying the expenses of interment of its deceased members, and members' deceased wives.

Providing medical advice and medicine for the members, their wives, and children under 18 years of age, and widows of deceased members, in case of sickness.?

## **Constitution of the District.**

Name and Constitution.

1. The District shall be denominated the "Auckland District of the Ancient Order of Foresters," which shall consist of a District Delegate Meeting, a District Executive, and Subordinate Courts. The Registered Office of the District shall be at the residence of the District Secretary, East Street, until otherwise ordered by a District Meeting.

## **District Meeting.**

District Meeting its duties and privileges.

2. A District meeting shall consist of the District Executive and Delegates from Courts. Its duties shall be, to hear and dispose of the minutes of the last District meeting; receive the Balance Sheet and Auditors' Report; hear and determine applications for Dispensations; to amend and adopt Laws; to hear and finally adjudicate upon all cases of appeal; and to transact all and every business relating to the Order that may from time to time be brought before it, the same being in accordance with the General Laws and Constitution.

When held.

3. A District meeting shall take place quarterly, viz., on the last Friday in January, April, July, and October, in each year; the business shall commence at any hour between 10 in the forenoon and 8 o'clock in the evening as the District Executive consider suitable.

Where held.

4. All District meetings shall be held in the Foresters' Hall, Karangahape Road, Auckland, and may be adjourned from time to time until the business be completed.



Reentertainment of business.

5. No matter which has been disposed of at a previous or a present meeting shall be again entertained unless brought forward in the regular way, by notice of motion given by resolution of a Court.

Special District Meeting.

6. A special District meeting may be called by the District Officers, or on requisition addressed to them duly attested by the three principal officers respectively of not less than three Subordinate Courts in this District.

7. All Courts shall forward the names of their delegates, so as to reach the residence of the District Secretary not less than 24 hours prior to the opening of the District meeting, for which they are appointed; neglecting so to do, Courts to be fined 2s. 6d.

Duties of Delegates.

8. Sec. 1—Each Delegate shall attend all meetings of the District at the proper time and place; any Delegate being absent when his name is called, shall be fined 2s. 6d., unless an apology in writing, signed by the Chief Ranger and Secretary of his Court, shall have been received by the District Secretary on the day previous, and if absent during the whole of the meeting he shall be further fined 2s. 6d. Before the commencement of business, each Delegate shall furnish to the District Secretary his credential, duly signed and sealed by the proper officers of his Court, or be fined 2s. 6d.; any Delegate not provided with a credential as aforesaid, shall not be allowed to sit or take part in the proceedings, and the Court he represents shall be fined 10s.; any District Chief Ranger allowing a Delegate to act contrary to this provision, shall be fined 5s., without mitigation or discussion, the fine to be at once recorded on the minutes of the meeting by the District Secretary. Each Delegate may wear his [unclear: ralia] according to the position he holds in the Order.

Sec. 2—The actual travelling expenses of such Delegates

Travelling Expenses.

to and from District meetings to be paid by the District.

9. The business shall be carried out in accordance with the

Standing Orders

Standing Orders, framed or to be framed from time to time by the District meetings, and under the penalties therein laid down.

10. No visiting Brother shall be allowed to sit at table or

Visitors at District Meetings.

interfere in any way with the Delegates during business. Any Brother not retiring from the table or desisting from interfering, on being requested by the District Chief Ranger, shall be fined 5s.; or should he still refuse on being again desired, the District Chief Ranger shall put it to the vote whether a further fine of £1 1s. shall be imposed.

11. COURTS OR MEMBERS REFUSING TO COMPLY WITH

District Meeting to recover fines from Courts.

DECISION OF DISTRICT.—That should any Court refuse or fail to immediately comply with a resolution of a District meeting, after due notice has been given, such Court shall be suspended until it shall have complied, and shall only be re-instated on payment of arrears of levies, fines, &c., that shall have from time to time accrued during the time of suspension; or should a fine be inflicted by a District meeting on a brother, the Court to which such brother belongs shall (after receiving notice from the District Secretary) be answerable and liable to the District for payment of same; and if such fine be not paid with the next Quarterly Returns, after such notice as aforesaid, such Court and the members thereof shall be suspended from all benefits of the Order until the fine be paid, unless a brother so fined shall have been previously suspended for non-payment.

12. The Executive shall consist of five officers, elected from

District Executive. Duties and Privileges.

the Past Chief Rangers of the various Courts, whose respective titles shall be District Chief Ranger, District Sub-Chief Ranger, District Secretary, District Treasurer, and District Beadle, any three of whom shall form a quorum, and they shall attend all District and special District meetings, and meet at the District office at least once a week to transact any business calling for immediate attention, or the granting of dispensations.

13. Each Executive shall, previous to its retiring from

Annual Report.

office at the annual election in October, present to the District a report of the proceedings of the Order for the past year, and make such suggestions for the future guidance of the Order as to them may seem beneficial.

Duties.

14. It shall be the duty of the Executive to see the Laws of the Order strictly adhered to, and to take all necessary steps to enforce compliance therewith.

Power to inspect Court books.

15. The Executive shall have power to order an inspection of the account books of any Court at such times as they may deem expedient, by giving not less than 48 hours' notice in writing to the Secretary of the Court, whose books the Executive have decided on inspecting; and, if necessary, they are hereby empowered to order a special audit of the same, and, for that purpose only, may cause the books to be temporarily removed. The expenses attending such audit shall be paid by the said Court, should the accounts prove incorrect; but should they be found correct, the District shall then pay the expenses of such special audit. In the event of three or more members applying for such examination, and the investigation resulting therefrom be found of a frivolous or vexatious nature, such members shall be compelled to pay the costs of such application, and be suspended from the Order until they comply. Every member having an interest in the funds of a Court, shall have the power at all reasonable hours of inspecting the books thereof.

16. Section 1—The nomination of the Executive shall take place at the July District meeting in each year, and the election at the meeting in October following.

Section 2—The elections in each of the above cases shall take place by open voting, and in such manner that the successful candidate shall obtain a majority.

Section 3—In case of a vacancy occurring, such vacancy shall be filled by the Executive appointing a brother to the office till the next ensuing District meeting, when the election shall take place.

Subordinate District Officers.

17. There shall also be six Subordinate District Officers, who shall be the three District Trustees and the three District Auditors.

Member of Executive resigning.

18. On the resignation of any officer of the Executive before the time of his retiring from office, he shall, unless sufficient

Or being absent.

cause be shown, be fined 10s. Should any officer be absent at the opening of any District meeting, he or they shall be fined 5s. each; and if absent the whole evening, he or they shall be fined a further sum of 5s. each, unless a satisfactory apology be sent in writing; or any other officer being absent from two successive Quarterly District meetings, except through sickness, or unless sufficient cause be shown, his office shall be declared vacant, and filled according to Law 20, and he shall be fined 10s., such last-mentioned fine not to be cumulative.

Payment of Executive for special business.

19. Whenever any member of the Executive shall be required to transact any special business in connection with the Order, he shall be paid at the following rates:—First-class railway, coach, or steamer fare to and from, and 15s. per day, for time and expenses, for the actual time necessary for the performance of such duties.

## **District Officers.**

20. The District Chief Ranger shall preside at all District Duties of D.C.R.

Meetings and Committees appointed by the District, and preserve proper order and decorum during the sittings. No District Chief Ranger, on vacating the chair by rotation, shall be eligible for re-election till a period of two years has elapsed from the term of his retiring from such office.

21. The District Sub-Chief Ranger shall assist the District Chief Ranger at all District meetings; and should the District

Duties of D. Sub. C.R.

Chief Ranger be prevented from attending, the District Sub-Chief Ranger shall take the chair and act in his stead pro tem. The District Sub-Chief Ranger shall not be eligible for reelection for the same office for the term of two years.

22. The District Secretary shall attend all District and Duties of D.S.

Executive meetings, and take minutes of all business transacted thereat; and communicate in writing or printing the minutes of District meetings, together with the Auditors' Report and Balance Sheet, and Subordinate Courts' Returns, to every Court in connection with the District, within a period of one month from the date of each District meeting. He shall carry on all correspondence, and submit the same, with all letters received, to the Executive at each weekly meeting thereof, and prepare and submit to the District meeting such of the correspondence as they may direct. He shall affix the District seal

To keep the Seal.

to all official documents, and have the exclusive custody of and be responsible for the proper use of said Seal. He shall procure,

Procure, take charge of, and dispense goods only on account of the A.D. under the direction of the Executive, all goods necessary for the efficient working of the District; he shall have the charge of the said goods, and be the only medium through whom orders for same from Courts shall be executed; and superintend the forwarding of all goods purchased from the District. Neither he nor any member of the Executive shall dispose of any goods of the same description to any District or Court, except in the interest of the Auckland District, unless with the consent of a District meeting, or of the Executive. He shall prepare all necessary documents for District meetings, Auditors, Trustees, and Executive; he shall receive the returns, P.O. Orders, cheques (both Court and Bank), drawn in favour of the Treasurer as such, and faithfully hand over to the Treasurer the same. He shall attend to the annual returns for Government. He shall keep the accounts of the District, and submit them to the Auditors each quarter. He shall produce, when required by the District meeting or Executive, all books and documents in his possession; and shall

#### Salary.

be paid as salary £40 sterling per annum. Should he neglect any of his duties, he shall be fined 10s. Upon the appointment

#### To be Secretary to all Committees.

of any Committee by the District meeting, it shall be the duty of the District Secretary to convene such Committee, and act as Secretary thereto. He shall also notify the senior Trustee from time to time when he shall be required to produce deeds, deposit notes, bonds, &c. The Secretary shall also allow any valuer or any member or person having an interest in the funds of the Society, to inspect the books at all reasonable hours at the

#### Security.

registered office of the Society, and shall give such security for the moneys and goods of the District he may have in his possession as may be in accordance with a resolution passed at the October meeting in each year: Provided always that such security shall not be for a less sum than £25, the District to pay the annual premium

#### Duties of D.T.

23. The District Treasurer shall, on the receipt of orders from the District Secretary, pay the same within forty-eight hours into the bank to the credit of the Auckland District. He shall keep a correct account of all his receipts and expenditure, and attend the Auditors on day of audit, to give any explanations as to the accounts which may be required of him. He shall at each audit produce the bank-book (with balance struck) for inspection, together with vouchers and other

#### Security.

documents in his possession. He shall give such security as may be in accordance with a resolution passed at the October District meeting in each year. Providing always that such security shall not be for a less sum than £50, and the District shall pay the annual premium. The Treasurer is to receive the sum of £4 4s. per annum for his services.

#### Duties of D.B.

24. The District Beadle shall attend to keep the door during all District meetings to prevent strangers from being present; he shall take the pass word from all in the room previous to the commencement of the business, and require the pass word from all who subsequently enter. Should he knowingly permit any brother to enter who is intoxicated, or for any neglect of duty, he shall be fined 5s. No person shall be allowed to retire after the business of the meeting is commenced, without the permission of the District Chief Ranger.

25. In order to make every officer responsible to his constituents for the becoming and faithful discharge of his trust, to prevent any abuse of power, and to remedy any defect where the continuance of any officer in office would be adverse to the well-being of the Order generally, the District and Subordinate Courts respectively shall have power (if he be proved guilty and refuse to resign) of immediately deposing him by resolution assented to (for a District meeting) by not less than two-thirds in number of the Delegates present, or in case of a Subordinate Court by not less than two-thirds of the members present at a summoned meeting of the Court called for consideration of the same.

## Subordinate District Officers.

#### District Trustees.

26. Sec. 1.—There shall be three Trustees who shall remain in office during the pleasure of the District, and every resolution appointing a Trustee shall be signed as per *Schedule A*. Such Trustees shall from time to time invest so much of the funds of

#### How to invest.

the District as they may be instructed by resolution passed at any District meeting, provided such investment shall be in accordance with the Friendly Societies' Statute; all investments to be made in the name

of the Trustees of the Auckland District. They shall attend at the proper time to the drawing of any interest on any investment of the Funds and place the same to the current account, and shall furnish written evidence of all properties and securities in their possession to the Auditors at each audit. In the event of a Trustee being removed from his office and refusing or neglecting to assign or transfer any

Refusing to transfer.

property of the Order, such Trustee shall be expelled, and cease to have any claim on the Order on account of any contributions

Expulsion.

paid by him.

Sec. 2—All securities of the District shall be kept for safe

Securities.

custody in such place as may from time to time be decided by a District meeting.

27. The audit shall be made by three duly appointed financial

Duties of District Auditors.

members; the Senior Auditor to retire at each District meeting (a written consent for accepting such office to be produced if the candidate be not present), whose duties shall be to examine each Quarter and check the accounts of the District, and see that the books are properly kept and balanced, and a correct Balance Sheet prepared for each audit. They shall be satisfied that all moneys, deeds, and securities are in safe keeping. It shall be imperative for one of the Auditors (the senior if possible)

One to attend at District Meeting

to be in attendance at each District meeting during the reading and consideration of their Report and the Balance Sheet, to give such information respecting the same as may be required. They shall be paid by the District for their services as Auditors

Payment.

the sum of 10s. each.

## District Funds.

28. Sec. 1—All Courts in this District shall contribute to the Funeral Fund. The levy shall be 1s. 6d. for each member

Contributions to Funeral Fund.

returned financial at the end of each quarter. The Funeral Fund shall be kept entirely distinct and separate, and shall not be appropriated to any other purpose than the payment of the funeral benefit of a member or members' wife. Any interest or investments over and above 4 per cent, may be placed to the Management Fund. Provided a report from a valuer under the Act states that such transfer can safely be made.

Sec. 2—Each Court shall pay as a registration fee for

Registration fee

every newly-initiated member as follows—18 and under 25 years, 1s., 25 and under 30, 2s., 30 and under 35, 3s., 35 and under 40, 4s. For members having joined by clearance, Courts shall pay the same registered fees as above, except in the case of clearances being accepted from Courts in this District, when a fee of 1s. shall suffice, and the levies shall be paid by the Court accepting same. Courts may admit members by clearance from other Districts whose age does not exceed 50 years, on payment of 10s. from 40 and under 45, and 15s. from 45 and under 50 years, such sums to be paid as registration fees to the District.

29. Any Court, except the one from which a clearance was drawn, shall be at liberty to refuse or accept the same, but no Court shall receive a clearance unless it has been established three months, and no Court shall grant a clearance until it has been established twelve months. Any Court knowingly violating this Law shall be fined £5 to the District, and return the clearance to the Member, who may transfer it to some legal Court within one month.

30. Whenever the District Funeral Fund shall be under £100, the District shall have power to levy in each Court, according to their numbers, to make up the deficiency. Any Court neglecting or refusing to comply with this Law shall be suspended until the levy be paid, together with £1 1s., as fine for such neglect or refusal.

## Management Fund.

31. On a Member becoming financial, after falling into arrears, the Court shall pay a fine of 6d.

When this fund is under £100, the District shall levy the Courts sufficient to make up the before-mentioned sum, after which, the levy shall be 6d. per quarter for each member; any Court refusing or neglecting to comply with this law, shall be at once suspended until the levy be paid, together with a fine of £1 1s. All fines shall be

appropriated to this Fund.

32. EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS.—No moneys (unless provided for by Law) shall be voted at a District meeting unless one month's previous notice be given, and be carried by a majority of Delegates present.

33. The Courts shall advance the Funeral Money upon ascertaining the legality of the claim, and make application to the District meeting for repayment of all money so advanced for funerals during the quarter. Any Court paying funeral money without first ascertaining the claim to be a legal one, shall have no claim on the Funeral Fund of the District for a repayment of the money advanced. In no case will claims be recognised for members who have joined subsequent to January 31, 1884, unless the Doctor's Certificate of members or members' wives (if married), with age and date of initiation thereon have been furnished to the District for endorsement. This clause shall equally refer to members, either single, or widowers who afterwards marry; and if the District shall have repaid the Court, and the claim be afterwards proved to have been an illegal one, such Court shall refund the money, or be suspended until they comply. Application forms may be procured from the District.

## Court Returns.

34. Sec. 1—The Secretary of each Court in this District  
Court Returns

shall, within *twenty-one* days after the last Court nights in the months of March, June, September, and December in each year, forward to the District Secretary the Quarterly Court Returns, and any Court neglecting to do so by the time specified, or sending them incorrect, shall be fined 2s. 6d. for the first, 5s. for the second, and 10s. for the third, and 21s. for each consecutive offence, and a further fine of 21s. per month for every month's delay.

(Forms of Court Returns will be supplied by the District.)

Sec. 2—In the event of any Court over six months old

Failing to make Returns two consecutive Quarters.

failing to send in its lawful returns for two consecutive quarters, such Court and all the members thereof shall be immediately suspended from District, benefits; nor shall any such Court, or any Member, or person on behalf of such Court, be eligible to claim the funeral allowance on account of any deceased member or member's deceased wife, who may have died during such suspension, but shall remain suspended until the dues, together with the fines, be paid; nor shall any funeral allowance be paid by or the District be liable for any claim on such account from any Court so suspended, until a period of three months shall have elapsed from the date of such deficient returns being received by the District Secretary and the Court complying with the Law.

## Payment of District Accounts.

35. All accounts must be paid by Courts in the manner prescribed by the District Law 22, so as to reach the residence of the District Secretary within two months after each District meeting, or a fine of 2s. 6d. per day for each days' delay will be enforced without mitigation.

## Regalia.

36. No regalia shall be recognised or allowed to be worn by  
Regalia to be supplied by District.

any member, unless the same shall be in conformity with that authorised by the High Court: and the District shall provide all General Laws, printed books, regalia, &c., for the use of Courts: and each Court shall be supplied with all Goods at not more than 25 per cent, above cost price. No Court shall be allowed to supply itself from any other source with such before-mentioned goods that can be supplied by the District, under a penalty of £2 2s. for each offence.

## Courts Seceding.

37. Any three or more Courts desirous of seceding from this  
Notice to be given.

District shall only do so for the purpose of forming a new District, or joining another, and shall give three months' notice in writing, signed by the Chief Ranger, Sub-Chief Ranger, and Secretary of each Court, with the Seals affixed; such notice to be given at a District Meeting, and to expire at the following District Meeting, up to which time the Court shall pay all arrears and levies due to the District, and the District to be responsible for all liabilities that may occur up to the termination of the said notice. Any Court leaving contrary to the above,

shall be fined £5 5s., to the District Fund, and be suspended; and should any Court so fined refuse or neglect for one calendar month thereafter to comply with

District Trustees to take proceedings to recover.

this Law, the District Trustees shall take the necessary steps to recover all arrears and fines due by Courts in consequence of their non-compliance. All Courts desirous of seceding must pass a resolution to that effect by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present at a summoned meeting called for the consideration thereof.

## **Application for Dispensation.**

Application for Dispensations.

38. Application for Dispensations must be made to the District or Executive in writing, signed by at least ten persons desirous of joining the proposed new Court, in accordance with Subordinate Court Law; and on such Dispensation being granted, arrangements for the opening thereof shall be made by the Executive and the members composing the proposed new Court; provided that on all occasions not less than three of the District Officers, or three others who shall be at least Past Chief Rangers of Courts in this District, appointed by the Executive, shall attend on the opening night for the purpose of giving instructions and properly establishing the Court. (For form of application see Schedule B.) Any District Chief Ranger or Deputy opening a new Court contrary to these Laws, shall be fined the sum of £3, such fine to be paid to the funds of the District.

## **District Appeal Committee.**

To be balloted for.

39. Sec. 1—The District Appeal Committee shall consist of twelve members, to be balloted for annually at the October District meeting from amongst the Chief Rangers and Past Chief Rangers and Secretaries of Courts in this District, whose duties shall be for the hearing of all cases of appeal, whether by any Court in this District, or any member of such Court, on account of any complaint or grievance coming within the jurisdiction of the Laws of the Auckland District: Provided always that when any case shall have been previously tried, the decision of the Committee which tried the same shall have been

Decision of Committee to be complied with.

complied with, and no new evidence shall be introduced, and the decision shall be arrived at from the depositions made before the Committee at their previous hearing; and no member who shall have sat on any Court Committee, or witness, or appellant, or defendant shall be allowed to sit on this Committee.

Appeal to be lodged with the Executive.

Sec. 2—In the event of any appeal being duly lodged with the Executive, it shall be their duty to cause a ballot to be taken of the twelve names; and the first seven drawn, if not challenged or concerned in the case, shall form a Committee (five being a quorum) to investigate and adjudicate upon such appeal. They

Have power to call for books and papers.

shall have full power to call for all papers, books, documents, or other evidence they may consider necessary for a fair and impartial investigation, and which the appellant and respondent respectively are hereby required to produce.

Section 3—In the event of more than one appeal being duly

More than one appeal lodged.

lodged another or other Committees of seven each shall be formed and constituted in all respects according to the foregoing Laws. In every case the Executive shall summon the appellant and respondent to see the ballot taken. They (the appellant and respondent) or either of them shall have the option (if they be

Nominate financial member to represent.

unable to attend) to nominate (in writing) some financial member of the Order, not being a District Officer, to represent them at the taking of the ballot. Neither appellant nor respondent, nor their representatives, shall be allowed to challenge more than three names each on the taking of any ballot. The appellant and respondent respectively shall be required to summon their witnesses, and submit the names of the same to the District Chief Ranger or the President of the Committee at the time of meeting.

Section 4—Each Appeal Committee shall submit reports (in

Reports to be in writing.

writing) of cases investigated by their respective Committees, to the District meeting immediately following such investigation. On the adoption of such report by the District meeting, the decision shall be final.

Section 5—All such Appeal Committees shall meet at least

Date of Meeting

thirty days days prior to a District meeting, and adjudicate upon such appeals as may be submitted to them.

Section 6—Each member of any Appeal Committee, together

Fees.

with the District Chief Ranger and the District Secretary, as chairman and secretary thereof, shall be entitled to the sum of 3s. for the first sitting, and a further sum of 3s. for any adjournment or subsequent sitting on the same case. All such expenses to be paid out of the costs awarded against appellant or respondent, or the District Management Fund, or either, as the Committee are hereby required to decide; but in the event of any member of such Committee failing to attend when duly summoned (at a

Failing to attend.

notice of not less than seven days), he shall be fined in the sum of 10s. without mitigation, to the District Management Fund, unless a surgeon's certificate of ill-health, or a satisfactory apology in writing, be left at the District Chambers prior to the opening of any case. In addition to the above, travelling expenses shall be allowed to each member of this Committee attending to adjudicate on any appeal, and residing at a distance from the District Chambers exceeding five miles, at the rate of first-class railway fare to and from the District Office.

Section 7—All expenses shall be chargeable to the District

Expenses.

Management Fund, and all costs or expenses awarded against either appellant or respondeat, or both, shall on recovery be paid into that fund.

Vacancy.

Sec. 8—In the event of death, expulsion, absence from the Colony, or becoming unfinancial, of any member of this Committee, such vacancy shall be filled by the Executive appointing a brother until the District meeting next following.

Summonses to Appeal Committees.

Sec. 9—The District Secretary shall, after the taking of the ballot, summon each member of those Appeal Committees whose names have been drawn for the hearing of the respective cases.

Committee Meetings.

Sec. 10—All such Committees to meet at such time and on such days as they may be convened by the Executive.

## **Dissolution of District.**

Dissolution.

40A. Should the Order in the A.D. at any time be reduced to a less number than twelve financial members, it shall be lawful for such members to dissolve or determine the Society by consent, at a meeting to be specially called in that behalf: Provided that it shall not be dissolved or determined without obtaining the votes of five-sixths in value of the then existing members thereof, including the honorary members (if any), to be ascertained in accordance with the Friendly Societies' Statute, nor without the consent of every person (if any) then receiving or entitled to receive, any relief or other benefit from the funds thereof, to be testified under his hand, on the duly satisfying of the claim of every such person; the votes to be ascertained in accordance with clause 26 of the above-mentioned Statute, and the funds to be divided equally among such members, or paid in whole or part to any one or more of the charitable institutions of the colony, as may be resolved by a majority in numbers of such then existing members.

40. This Society and each of its branches shall, once in every five years, have its assets and liabilities valued, in terms of Sec. 12, Sub-sec. E of Friendly Societies Act, 1882.

## **Subordinate Courts.**

### **Formation of Courts.**

Formation of Courts.

41. Any member of this Order or other person requiring a Court to be opened shall first make application (in writing) to some Court, requesting its assistance as the opening Court; but no Court shall be opened within three miles of the opening Court until the candidates have been initiated by and in the opening Court for that purpose. Any Court to be opened beyond 3 miles of the opening Court, the candidates (not less than ten) can be initiated as may be directed by the District officers; and in either case, any three out of the ten, as may be

agreed, shall become the founders, in whose names the Dispensation shall be issued by the District, and the Court shall be held in virtue of the authority contained in the same (provided that in the first instance the approval of the three nearest Courts has been obtained).

42. Should any Court refuse its approbation for opening a new Court, such Court shall state in writing to the District the reasons for refusal. If, after a fair and impartial investigation, the objection or objections be found frivolous or vexatious, the District meeting shall have power to issue such Dispensation. Any objecting Court neglecting or refusing to state in writing the cause of such objection or objections shall be fined 42s., to be paid to the District Management Fund; provided that where no Court of the Order is held within three miles of the house or place where the new Court is intended to be held, the approval and recommendation of the opening Court shall be considered sufficient approval for issuing a Dispensation. All Courts shall consist of an unlimited number of members, duly initiated, and contributing to the funds in accordance with the scale hereinafter to be mentioned.

43. Any D. C. R. or Deputy opening a new Court contrary to this Law shall be fined the sum of £3, such fine to be paid to the funds of the District. Every new subordinate Court receiving a Dispensation shall pay for the same to the District.

## **Their Duties and Privileges.**

44. All Courts now joining the Auckland District, or hereafter opened under the auspices of the same, shall be, and are hereby acknowledged to be, branches of the Auckland District.

45. All Courts in this District shall meet on a regular Court

Time of Meeting

night, or any night previously decided upon: Provided due notice of the same is given to all members; meetings to open between the hours of seven and eight o'clock, as they shall by resolution determine, and continue open, if business requires it, till 11 p.m.; except on the occasion of summoned meetings, when the Court may be kept open till 12 p.m., but

When to close.

not later, or the Chief Ranger shall be fined 5s., to go to the Management Fund, and all business transacted after that hour shall be null and void. Courts shall have the power of closing before 11 p.m.: Provided at least one hour has elapsed between the time of opening and closing. No Court to open again the same night after being closed. Should a majority of the members

Not to open.

present decide on an adjourned meeting or special summoned meeting, it may take place on or before a regular Court night.

46. Sec. 1—Should any Court night fall on a Christmas Day,

Court nights on holidays.

New Year's Day, Good Friday, or other special public holiday, Courts affected thereby may by resolution duly passed on their previous Court night, appoint any night prior to the next regular Court night on which to hold the meeting.

Sec. 2—The quarterly nights shall be held on the last

Quarterly Meetings.

Court nights in the months of March, June, September, and December respectively, to which every member shall be summoned, and the summons shall state the amount owing by the member and any business to be done.

47. The Court may hold a financial meeting of the whole

Financial Meeting.

Court on a night appointed by resolution for the purpose of receiving contributions and transacting any business, notice of which shall have been given by summons.

Seal.

48. The Court shall have its own seal, with the number of the Court engraven upon it, and no communication from any Court or District shall be acknowledged which has not the impression of such seal upon it.

Courts removing

49. Sec. 1—The Court shall not be allowed to remove from one place to another without first procuring the consent of the three nearest Courts to the place to which it intends removing, provided the said Courts be within three miles; but should any Court refuse its sanction, it shall be in the power of the next District meeting to allow such removal, if it be proved that the objection of the Court or Courts so refusing are insufficient. Any Court removing contrary to this Law shall be fined £2 2s. to the District Management Fund, unless good and sufficient reason be shown for the removal. In the event of the minority of the members who may object to the



removal of the Court detaining or otherwise keeping possession of the Dispensation under which the Court is constituted, the District meeting shall on proof thereof have authority to grant another Dispensation bearing the same number, the granting of which Dispensation shall abrogate the former.

Notice of alteration of date or place of meeting or dissolution to be sent to Registrar.

Sec. 2—In case of an alteration in the place or date of meeting or dissolution of the Court, notice shall be sent through the District Secretary to the Registrar of Friendly Societies within seven days after such alterations or dissolution, signed by the Chief Ranger, Sub-Chief Ranger, and Secretary, and also by three members of the Court.

Courts or Executive wishing to make new or to amend these Laws.

50. If after these Laws shall have been in operation twelve calendar months the Court desiring to alter, amend, or rescind any of these Laws, shall summons a meeting of the whole Court for that purpose, and should the Court sanction any alteration in any Law, or prepare a new one, notice thereof, duly certified by the Chief Ranger, Sub-Chief Ranger, and Secretary, with Court seal attached, shall be lodged at the July District meeting, and such notice shall be considered as a notice of motion and be dealt with at the October meeting following.

Titles of Officers

51. Sec. 1—The Court (newly opened Courts excepted, when the Executive shall appoint the presiding officer) shall elect its own officers, whose titles shall be: Chief Ranger, Sub-Chief Ranger, Treasurer, Secretary, Senior Woodward, Junior Woodward, Senior Beadle, and Junior Beadle, the office of Chief Ranger being an office of honour, and the remaining seven subordinate offices. These eight officers shall constitute a Committee of Management to see the Laws of the Order properly adhered to, and carry out any resolution which may have been passed in Court in accordance with these Laws.

Fines.

Sec. 2—All officers shall (the Treasurer excepted) be present at the opening of the Court punctually at the hour fixed by a resolution of the Court, or be fined as follows:—Chief Ranger and Secretary, each 2s. 6d.; Sub-Chief Ranger, Woodwards, and Beadles, each 1s. If absent the whole evening (that is to say until the closing of the Court) they shall be fined: Chief Ranger and Secretary, each 5s.; Treasurer and Sub-Chief Ranger, each 2s. 6d.; Woodwards and Beadles, each 1s.; except an apology satisfactory to the members present shall have been received.

Section 3—Should any officer absent himself for three Officers absent.

consecutive Court nights (except in case of sickness) his chair shall be declared vacant, and another elected in his stead.

52. Assistant officers may be appointed by the Court Assistant Officers.

where such are necessary: but service in the same shall not qualify members holding them to fill office as Chief Ranger of the Court, or office in the District. The Court may elect its Treasurer or Secretary to remain in office during the pleasure of the Court; but no Court Secretary shall be appointed to

Court Secretary cannot be appointed Court Treasurer or D.S.

perform the duties of Court Treasurer or District Secretary during the same time. The Court may elect one or more Surgeons, who shall be members of the Order.

## Delegates.

53. Section 1—The Court shall, on any regular Court night, Delegates.

appoint a Delegate or Delegates to the District meeting, according to the number of members on the Court books at the end of each quarter, i.e., up to and inclusive of 100 members, 1 Delegate, over and above 100 members, 2 Delegates (to be elected quarterly); the Court to notify the District Secretary of the brothers so elected at least twenty-four hours prior to the opening of each District meeting.

Section 2—Country Courts shall, if desirous, have the power to appoint any financial member of any other Court to represent them, as hereinbefore provided.

Sec.3—The Delegate shall be provided by the Court with Delegate unable to attend.

certificate of appointment, signed by the Chief Ranger, Sub-Chief Ranger, and Secretary, with the Court seal attached, which certificate shall be presented to the District Secretary at the District meeting. In the event of a Delegate or Delegates, between the time of his or their election and that of the District meeting, being unavoidably prevented from attending, the same must be made known to the Chief Ranger of the Court, when the three principal officers shall possess the power of deputing another duly qualified member or members to

fill such vacancy or vacancies.

54. The Court requiring the ruling of the District Chief

Questions submitted to D.C.R

Ranger at a District meeting, on any point not determined by Law, shall send the same in writing to the District Secretary at least 7 clear days prior to District meeting, such communication to be attested by the Chief Ranger and Secretary, and bear the Court Seal.

## **Admission and Contributions of Members.**

55. Sec. 1—No person shall be admitted a member of this

Qualification for admission.

Order (except as hereinafter provided) if either he or his wife be over forty years of age, or of unsound health; nor shall any individual be admitted (either as honorary or financial member) who bears a bad character, leads an immoral life, is an habitual drunkard, or quarrelsome. Any member knowingly proposing a candidate in opposition to this Law shall be expelled from the Order. But it is hereby specially provided that should any person be admitted into this Order who at the time of such admission was from any cause whatever living separate from his wife, he shall not be entitled to any benefits of the Order on her account, until they shall be living together, and until he shall have produced a legally qualified medical practitioner's certificate of her sound health.

Proposition for admission.

Sec. 2—No person shall be initiated into this Order whose proposition has not been before the Court he may be desirous to enter, from one regular Court night to another, except in cases of emergency, when Courts may, if unanimous, propose and initiate on the same Court night.

Proposer of candidate must have reasonable knowledge of him.

56. Sec. 1—Any member wishing to propose a person who is desirous of joining the Order shall not be allowed to do so unless he shall have reasonable knowledge of him. He must write, or cause to be written, the name, age, occupation, and residence of the candidate, and whether single or married, and name and age of wife. He and the brother who intends to second the proposition must sign it, and present it to the Secretary with the sum of five shillings, which sum shall be placed to the Management Fund of the Court. If the proposition be approved, the candidate may be initiated on the following Court night on payment for the goods he shall receive. Should he, however, neglect to attend for initiation within three months from the date of proposition, his deposit shall be forfeited to the funds of the Court, and when a proposition is negatived, the money shall be returned. The proposer and seconder of a candidate shall be responsible to the Court for the previous character of the person proposed. Should they knowingly introduce a person who is unhealthy or inadmissible according to the terms of Law 55, they and the person introduced shall be

Certificate of health.

expelled.

Sec. 2—When any person is proposed to become a member, he shall not be initiated except on the production of a certificate

Candidate to sign a declaration of age.

from the Court Surgeon as to his own health and that of his wife (if married); he shall also sign a declaration in form of Schedule D. by himself of his own and wife's age, such certificate to bear date within 28 days previous to his presenting himself for initiation. Immediately after the admission of a member, he shall be furnished with a copy of the Laws by which he is governed, and also a Certificate of membership as contained

Courts initiating rejected persons.

therein.

Sec. 3—The Court shall not knowingly initiate a person who has been rejected by another Court (whether by Surgeon or other- wise), without the consent of the rejecting Court, under a penalty of 21s., to be paid to the District. Any person having been so rejected, and obtaining admission into another Court, not having first in open Court stated the fact of such rejection, shall on proof thereof be expelled from the Order; nor shall any rejected person, excepting such as may have been objected to by the Surgeon, obtain admission under any pretence within three months of the date of such rejection, or having done so, shall on proof thereof be expelled. Names of rejected candidates to be forwarded to the District Secretary, who will furnish the same to all Courts in the District.

57. Any respectable person may be allowed to become an

Honorary Members.

honorary member, if of the age of twenty-one years, by paying 21s. for initiation, and a subscription of 10s. 6d. per annum, payable in advance; but he shall not be chargeable to, nor have any claim on the funds of the

Court or Order, nor fill any office except that of Trustee or Treasurer to a Subordinate Court; nevertheless, he shall have the privilege of expressing his opinion upon all questions brought before the Court in which he was initiated, but shall not be allowed to propose or second

Honorary Member may become Financial Member.

any resolution, or vote on any question before the Court. An honorary member may become a financial member of his own Court by his paying the contributions, according to age at the time of becoming a financial member, and other

Honorary Members' contributions.

wise complying with those Laws relating to the admission and contributions of financial members. All entrance fees and contributions of honorary members to go to the Management Fund.

58. No Sick Club Benefit Society or any other united bodies

United bodies of men.

of men shall be admitted as such into the Order, except in strict conformity with the Laws regulating the admission of members.

59. Should any brother persuade a candidate within three

Brother persuading a candidate.

months from the date of his proposition to be initialed in any other Court than that in which he was first proposed, he shall be fined 10s., and the Court knowingly receiving such candidate shall be fined 20s., the said fines to be paid into the Court that the candidate has been induced, in consequence of such solicitation, to leave.

60. The admission fees of persons initiated for a new

Admission fee.

Court shall be paid into the opening Court; the whole to be paid to the Treasurer of the new Court on the night of opening.

## Contributions.

61. All members who are now upon the books, or shall

Contributions.

hereafter be admitted, shall pay the sum of 1s. 2d. per week, the same to be equally divided between the Sick and Funeral and the Management Fund, with an annual over-age fee according to the undermentioned scale:—

The over-age fees to be equally divided as above.

Interest arising from investments

62. Interest arising from investments shall be appropriated to the respective fund to which it has accrued.

Nevertheless, any interest in excess of 4 per cent, may be placed to either fund, as may be directed by a resolution of the Court. Provided that a report from a valuer, under the Act, states that such transfer can safely be made. The Funeral Fund shall be used solely for the payment of the sick and payment of funeral levies to the District. Any Court violating this Law shall be fined £2 2s. to the District Fund, and the Secretary and Treasurer shall be held amenable to the Friendly Societies Act.

## Management Fund.

Contributions to the Management Fund.

63. All fines (except those to the District), donations, profit on goods, and extraneous receipts, from whatever source derived, shall be paid into the Management Fund, and all payments made by the Court, for whatever purpose (other than those provided for in these Laws), shall be paid out of the Management Fund. Should the rate per week determined on be insufficient to defray the expenses of any quarter, the Chief Ranger shall have power to call a special meeting of the Court, and such meeting shall have power to increase the rate of contributions to the fund, or make a levy not exceeding 2s. 6d. per member in any one quarter to make up the deficiency. And at any ordinary meeting the Court shall have power to vote a distress gift, the amount to be determined by a majority of the members present, but in no case to exceed £2 10s.

When contributions are to be paid.

64. All members resident within three miles of their Court shall pay or caused to be paid their contributions to the Secretary or Assistant Secretary, in open Court on Court nights. Any member owing to his Court a sum greater in amount than

Becoming unfinancial.

fourteen weeks' contributions, and not reducing the same on the following Court night, shall be declared unfinancial, and the Secretary shall record a fine of 1s. against him. All fines and goods must be paid on or

before the ensuing quarter night, or members owing the same to be immediately declared unfinancial and fined 1s, and thereupon neither he nor his representatives shall be entitled to claim or receive any Surgeon's attendance, sick pay, nor the funeral allowance for such member or his wife, until the expiration of four weeks after he shall have made himself financial in his Court; and if any member shall owe a sum greater in amount than twenty-six weeks' contributions to

For 26 weeks

his Court, he shall be suspended from all benefits under these Laws until after the expiration of eight weeks from the date of his paying up the whole of such arrears. He shall also produce on the same night that he pays up such arrears a certificate from the Court Surgeon certifying to the member's and his wife's (if any) good health.

65 The Secretary shall not receive any moiety of contributions from an unfinancial member unless the amount so paid makes the brother financial up to and including the Court night following, or a fine of 5s. shall be paid by the Secretary. Any brother being unfinancial shall not be admitted into his or any other Court until he has become financial, and the Chief Ranger admitting any brother contrary to this Law shall be fined 5s. The foregoing fines shall be enforced without mitigation. In the event of a member owing a sum greater in amount than twelve calendar months' contributions, he shall only join the Court as a new member, and in conformity with the General Laws of the Order, or may be reinstated by authority of a District meeting.

66. All fines and penalties due to the Court by any member Contributions maybe recovered may be recovered by law, in accordance with the Friendly Societies Act, at the instance of the Trustees of such Court; but any member may at any time withdraw from his Court by delivering to the Secretary thereof a written notice of his intention so to do, and paying all sums due by him to the date of withdrawal, when all contributions and benefits shall, as regards him or his family, cease.

66. All fines and penalties due to the Court by any member Contributions maybe recovered

may be recovered by law, in accordance with the Friendly Societies Act, at the instance of the Trustees of such Court; but any member may at any time withdraw from his Court by delivering to the Secretary thereof a written notice of his intention so to do, and paying all sums due by him to the date of withdrawal, when all contributions and benefits shall, as regards him or his family, cease.

## Duties and Privileges of Members.

67. Sec. 1—Every financial member shall be eligible to vote in Every Financial Member eligible to vote in his own Court.

his Court in the election of Delegates to District meeting, as well as in the election of all its officers, and all other questions that may come before the Court.

Sec. 2—Any qualified member may nominate for office whom-Ballot.

soever he pleases, and should there be more than one candidate for any office, the election shall be decided by ballot, but no nomination of any absent member shall be taken, unless his written consent to such be produced. Should any qualified member refuse to stand for office after allowing himself to be nominated, unless reasonable cause be shown, he shall be fined 2s. 6d.

68. Every member shall, when attending his Court, be cleanly Conduct of Members in Court.

and decently attired. He shall address the Chief Ranger in a proper manner, and observe due respect to all present. During discussion, members wishing to speak shall rise and address the the Chief Ranger. Should more than one brother rise at the same time the Chief Ranger shall decide who first claimed his attention, when all but the brother he may name shall resume their seats. The speaker shall utter his sentiments in a respectful manner, and should he digress the Chief Ranger may call him to order. No member shall be allowed to speak more than once on the same subject, unless strictly in explanation, without

Mover of motion may reply.

the permission of the Chief Ranger, or unless he be the mover of a proposition, in which case he shall be entitled to reply. On any question being put, and the votes being equal, the Chief

Casting vote.

Ranger shall give the casting vote. No officer shall quit his seat during business, without the permission of the Chief Ranger, and no member shall be allowed to leave the Court without permission of the Chief Ranger. For violating any of these clauses a fine of 1s. shall be imposed.

Brother attending or holding office in any other Court than the Court he belongs to.

69. Any brother attending, visiting, or holding office in any other Court than that of which he is a member, shall conform to all the rules, orders, regulations, and usages of such Court. Should he knowingly violate either or any of the said rules, he shall be held amenable to, and suffer the same penalty as may be legally imposed on any brother of such Court guilty of a similar irregularity; such penalty to be recovered from the offending

brother's own Court by application to a District meeting after 14 days' notice to the offending brother's own Court. No visiting brother shall be allowed to take part in the business of any other Court than his own, without the sanction of the presiding officer of the Court he is visiting; but on no account shall he be allowed to move or second any resolution, or vote upon any question arising in such Court.

Interrupting business.

70. Should any member or visitor, by intemperate language or behaviour, interrupt the business of the Court in any way, the Chief Ranger shall inflict a fine of 1s. on him. Should the member continue to be troublesome, the Chief Ranger shall call on him to withdraw. Should he refuse to leave the room, a fine of 5s. shall be registered against him, when he shall be compelled to withdraw.

Calling of roll.

71. The calling of the roll, and fines in connection therewith, shall be decided by a resolution of the Court.

Changing place of residence.

72. Any member of the Court changing his place of residence shall give notice thereof (in writing) to the Secretary within one month from the time he removes, or be fined 2s. 6d.

Qualification for C.R. or S.C.R.

73. To qualify a member for the office of Chief Ranger (except for a new Court), he shall have served a subordinate office or offices for a period of twelve months, or that of Sub-Chief Ranger for six months.

Members voting in the minority.

74. Any member or members who voted in the minority against their Court breaking up or seceding from the Order, or against non-compliance with the decision of the District meeting for which such Court shall have been expelled, shall on satisfactory proof thereof be still recognised as members of the Order, and if desirous, shall be recognised as the same Court to which they formerly belonged under a renewed Dispensation bearing the same number, which the District shall have power to grant, and which shall abrogate the former.

## **Nomination and Election of Officers.**

75. The nomination of officers to the several offices shall

Time of nomination and election

take place on the last Court night in May and the last Court night in November, and the elections on the last Court nights in June and December respectively. The officers shall continue in office for six months, when they shall be succeeded by those who have been proposed at the meeting nights in May and November, and elected at the meeting nights in June and December in each year. In case it happens that on any meeting

Calling the roll to fill offices.

night for the election of officers, there are not sufficient members in nomination to serve the several offices of Sub-Chief Ranger, Woodward, and Beadles for the ensuing half-year, the members whose names stand first on the list (unless they are in or are then retiring from office, or shall have been elected on that night to fill office) shall be the Sub-Chief Ranger, Woodward, or Beadles, or such of them as may not be members in nomination, to succeed those going out of office; and if any or either of such members shall not be present at the time they are called to take office, or shall decline the office falling to their lot, the Secretary shall go down the list, calling each member in rotation until there shall be found sufficient members willing to take the several offices. And every member who shall be absent (sick and country members, Past Chief Rangers, and Past Sub-Chief Rangers excepted), or if present decline to accept the office of Sub-Chief Ranger, Woodward, or Beadle, shall be fined 2s. 6d. No apology shall exempt a brother from the said fine, and all such fines to be applied to the Management Fund. The said offices shall be filled in the same rotation in which they stand in the laws. It is to be understood that when this law shall have been once acted on, to enable the Court to fill up the offices referred to, the Secretary shall upon every subsequent occasion when it be necessary to have any recourse thereto, commence calling the list at the name next succeeding that at which he left off on the previous occasion, and if sufficient members be not found willing to take the whole of such of the said offices as may be vacant when he gets to the bottom of the list, he shall call the names at the commencement thereof, and go down until sufficient are found willing to take such offices.

## **Duty of Officers.**

### **Chief Ranger.**

76. Sec. 1—The duty of the Chief Ranger shall be to sit as C.R. to preside over Court and Committees.

President; preserve due order and decorum in the Court; inflict fines for infraction of laws; preside over all

committees called in the Court; see that justice is done between all parties; and that the laws of the Order are impartially administered.

Vacating the chair.

Sec. 2—Should the presiding officer vacate the chair without permission of the Court, or without first providing some qualified person to succeed him, or should he refuse to put to the vote any proposition that has been legally made, or dissolve or adjourn the meeting before the business is finished, without the consent of the majority present (unless the hour of closing has arrived), he shall be fined for the first offence 5s., for the second 10s., and for any future offence shall be punished as the Appeal Committee trying the case shall award.

Lecture books.

Sec. 3—Should the Court permit a lecture book to be taken from the Court-room, except in care of the Chief Ranger for the use of a District meeting or at the opening of a new Court, the Court shall be fined 10s., to be paid to the District Fund; or should a member unauthorised by the High Court write or copy any part of the Lecture Book, or other secrets of the Order, he shall be fined not less than 10s., and be suspended until the same be paid.

C.R. not to move or second a resolution.

Sec. 4—The presiding officer shall not move or second a resolution or proposition. Should he be desirous so to do, he shall vacate the chair for the time being.

Sec. 5—The Chief Ranger shall read to the Court each Court night the names of all candidates proposed for admission accord-

Absence of C.R.

ing to prescribed form. In the absence of the Chief Ranger of the Court, any Past Chief Ranger, or should there be no such Past Chief Ranger present, the Sub-Chief Ranger shall act as Chief Ranger for the time being.

C.R. to rule on the Laws.

Sec. 6—No Chief Ranger shall put or suffer to be put to the vote any matter which can be decided by these laws under a penalty of 10s. for each and every offence, to be paid without mitigation to the Court Funds.

Respect Board.

Sec. 7—No Past Chief Ranger's name shall be placed on the Respect Board unless by a vote of his Court; but should a Chief Ranger depart this life while serving the office, his name in like manner may be placed thereon.

## **Sub-Chief Ranger.**

Duties of S.C.R.

77. He shall do his utmost in assisting the Chief Ranger to preserve order and decorum in the Court; also take the open votes and announce the same, and act as Chief Ranger *pro tern.* in the absence of the Chief Ranger or a Past Chief Ranger, as provided in Law 76. To qualify a member for the office of Sub-Chief Ranger he must have filled one of the other subordinate offices for six months.

## **Duty of Treasurer.**

Treasurer to give security.

78. The Treasurer shall be elected and continue in office during the pleasure of the Court, take charge of the funds of the Court, give security to the Trustees of the Court from a Guarantee Society for such sum as the Court may direct (the premium to be paid out of the Management Fund of the Court), and receive all moneys paid in the Court. He shall render an account of each audit, pay all demands when ordered by the Court or Chief Ranger and Secretary so to do; and he shall give up all books, documents, and moneys belonging to the Court when ordered to do so by a resolution thereof. He shall pay into the Post Office Savings Bank, or such other bank as the Court shall direct, to the account of the Trustees, all moneys that may not be required for the immediate use of the Court; nevertheless, a sum not exceeding £20 shall be left in his hands to meet the demands that may be made by the Secretary on behalf of the Court, who shall be empowered to draw from the Treasurer any amount that may be required for the necessary expenses of the Court. The Treasurer shall not pay any money except he receives a cheque signed by the Chief Ranger and Secretary, and if thought necessary may be paid for his services such sum as the Court may determine, provided the sum is fixed annually and in advance.

## **Secretary.**

79. Sec. 1—The Secretary shall attend all Court and committee

Duties of Secretary.

meetings, keep a clear and correct account of all receipts and expenditure in books expressly kept for that purpose. He shall carefully register the name, age, residence, and profession (with wife's name and age) of every person initiated; prepare and forward to the medical officer at the commencement of each quarter a correct list of the financial members entitled to medical attendance, also immediately notify him when any member becomes unfinancial. Previous to the initiation he shall see that candidates certificates are completely filled in, prior to reading them to the Court, and bear the necessary signatures; copy into a sickness and mortality book of the Court the returns as forwarded to him by the Surgeon or Surgeons; attend upon the Auditors to explain such matters as they may require respecting the accounts; produce to them a proper balance sheet that will represent properly and accurately the monetary affairs of the Court.

Sec. 2—He shall, in addition to the quarterly balance sheet, furnish to the Court on the first night of January in each year a balance sheet of the preceding year's receipts and expenditure, as per balance sheet forms. He shall on each Court night prepare two lists of the brothers who are unfinancial, to be used by the Chief Ranger and Beadle respectively; notify to the District Secretary within seven days the names of members becoming financial with the date on which the members will again be entitled to benefits; furnish to the District Secretary within 21 days of each quarter the funeral register and balance sheet, with the Doctor's certificates of those who have been initiated during the quarter, also the certificates of wives of said members. The Secretary shall not register the name of a member or a member's wife until a Doctor's certificate shall have been received; he shall furnish the District with the names, ages, occupation, and residence of all candidates who are rejected by the Court, together with the cause of rejection, within 7 days of the same. See that a cheque or Post Office Order is forwarded in payment of quarterly account (so as to reach the District Secretary's residence) within two months of each District meeting.

Documents for District, High Court, and Registrar of Friendly Societies.

Sec. 3—He shall prepare and arrange all documents for the District High Court and Registrar of Friendly Societies, forwarding the latter so as to reach the District office on or before the 1st March in each year.

Sec. 4—He shall conduct all correspondence under directions of the Court, prepare all summonses, and deliver them to the proper officers (or post them) in due time.

Sec. 5—Before any member can be unfinancial, the Secretary shall issue a summons, notifying him that some portion of his contributions must be paid on or before the next Court night or he will become unfinancial—this to apply whether at the usual time of issuing summonses or not.

Sec. 6—He shall keep a clear and correct account of each member's contributions, and shall not receive any contributions from any unfinancial brother, unless the amount paid makes him financial up to and inclusive of amount due on the Court night following. Secretary not to receive contributions from a member owing six months and upwards, without first receiving a Doctor's certificate of good health for himself and wife, when, on the member clearing the books, he shall become eligible to benefit in 8 weeks from the time his contributions were so paid, but not otherwise; the Doctor's certificates to be forwarded to the District in like manner as herein before-mentioned.

Sec. 7—He shall, within seven days of the receipt of any contributions from members of other Courts, notify the said Courts of the amount so received, and shall, at least on or before the first Court night in December, remit to the Courts the amount received during the preceding year. It shall be his duty when a brother declares on the funds to see whether he is financial, and the amount he will be entitled to receive.

Sick-pay.

Sec. 8—When a member is once in receipt of sick-pay, the Secretary shall see he is kept financial during the remainder of his illness.

Sec. 9—He shall appear on behalf of the Court before the Appeal Committee, and prosecute or defend as the case may be.

Sec 10—He shall sign all cheques in conjunction with the Chief Ranger.

Security.

Sec. 11—Previous to taking office he shall give security in a guarantee Society for such sum as the Court may determine, the cost of the same to be paid out of the Management Fund.

Sec. 12—He shall perform all other work not herein specified

Penalties.

in connection with the Secretaryship of the Court, and for neglecting any of his duties be fined 10s.; and the Court shall pay him such a salary for his services as may be by vote decided at the time of nomination previous to the annual election. The same to be paid quarterly on the night of the audited and attested Balance Sheet being adopted by the Court.

**Woodwards.**

80. The duty of the Woodward, or some other duly

Duties of Woodward.

appointed officer, shall be to visit the sick members once a week each, or be fined 1s. for each neglect, but in case of suspicion as often as they please, and report to the Chief Ranger every Court night the condition of the sick, and be responsible for the safe keeping of such property of the Court as may be in their charge. Should a financial brother legally declare on the Sick Fund of his Court, and be in receipt of the sick pay, the officers to which Court the member belongs shall deduct from the sick pay such amount as may be required from time to time to keep the member financial, and the officers shall be responsible for the member being kept financial until such time as he may be legally declared off the Sick Fund. They shall also, on a member declaring on the Sick Fund of his Court, procure from the Secretary a visiting sheet, whereon the visiting officers shall affix their names and the date of visiting, which sheet on a member's recovery shall be filed, together with the declaring on and off notices. The Woodward shall take the pass word from all in the room previous to the opening of the Court.

## **Beadles.**

81. It shall be discretionary whether the Junior Beadle be

Duties of Beadles.

stationed outside the door or not, but should either of the Beadles leave the door, or suffer a stranger to enter while the Court is open, the party so offending shall be fined 5s. The Beadle shall attend to keep the door during the meeting, to prevent strangers being present. The Senior Beadle shall require the pass word from all who enter after the opening of the Court, and should he admit a member without the pass word, unless by the authority of the Chief Ranger, he shall be fined 2s 6d. Should he knowingly permit any brother to enter who is intoxicated, he shall be fined 2s 6d, and no person shall be allowed to retire after the business of the meeting is entered upon without the permission of the Chief Ranger.

82. Should any officer be absent three successive meetings of the Court from any other cause than sickness, his office shall be declared vacant, and filled up forthwith. If any officer or officers of any Court shall die, resign, or be removed between any of the respective times for the election of officers, the vacancy or vacancies shall be filled up on the next Court night. Any brother who has been elected to fill an office rendered vacant as above shall be entitled to rank as a Past Officer, provided he has been elected a sufficient time to enable him to take his place for five Court nights previous to the next night of election.

As a safeguard against abuse of power see District Law 25.

## **Surgeon.**

Qualification.

83. Sec. 1—A Medical Officer or officers who shall be registered under the Medical Practitioners Act of New Zealand, and a member of the Order (or who shall become one within one month after his election), shall be elected at a summoned meeting, and such Medical Officer shall conform to and comply with the laws of the Court. He shall examine all candidates for initiation, and members of the Order wishing to join by clearance, and their wives (if married men), and previous to giving a certificate of health shall see that the candidates satisfactorily answer the questions as propounded by Schedule D.

Accouchements.

Sec. 2—He shall give his best professional advice and attendance to sick members, their wives (accouchements excepted), and their children under the age of 18 years; attend them punctually at their places of abode when necessary, if within three miles of the Court-house; supply them with medicines, all of the best description (patent medicines excepted), splints, leeches, and bottles during their affliction, and have stated times each day when he may be consulted at his own residence by those who may be able to visit him, and it will be his duty to see at least once in each week every member under his charge entitled to sick

Surgeon not able to attend.

pay. In cases when he may be required and not able to attend, he shall appoint some duly qualified medical practitioner to act in his stead.

Sec. 3—He shall give to every member a certificate from the date he came under his charge, and shall report whenever required to do so by the officers of the Court, either personally or in writing, the state and condition of all members in receipt of sick pay under his charge, and shall at the end of each quarter furnish a Returns of sickness experienced.

return of the nature and duration of sickness experienced by the members of the Court.

Sec. 4—In no case shall the Surgeon back date a member's certificate; the certificate shall bear upon it the



date and hour at which it was issued.

Salary.

Sec. 5—And for the above-named services he shall receive from the Management Fund such sum per member per quarter as may be decided upon at a summoned meeting of the Court. If he neglect, delay, or refuse such attendance as laid down in this Law, and a charge be preferred against him, such charge shall be investigated, by the Appeal Committee, and if the charges are proved to the satisfaction of a majority of the Committee, he

Penalty.

shall be fined not less than £1 and not more than £5, and with costs as per law.

Sec 6—In the event of the Medical Officer neglecting or

Neglect or refusal to attend.

refusing to attend any member of the Court entitled to and requiring his attendance, within a reasonable time after being sent for, such member shall give notice to the Secretary, who shall (if the case be urgent) have power to call in the aid of any other medical practitioner, and all expenses so incurred to be defrayed by the Medical Officer, provided he has first received proper notice, with the correct address of the member requiring his services.

Sec. 7—Should a Court at a meeting for electing a Medical

Two or more Surgeons.

Officer deem it advisable to elect two or more Surgeons, nothing contained in above rules shall prevent it electing such, and the provisions in these rules relating to the Surgeon shall be held to apply to each and every Surgeon so elected.

Sec. 8—That on these laws coming into operation the Surgeon or Surgeons, or those who may hereafter be appointed shall enter into a covenant with the Court as per schedule C.

## Trustees.

84. Sec. 1—There shall be not less than three Trustees, who

Duties of Trustees.

shall hold, on behalf of the Court, all deeds, documents, or other securities belonging thereto, and shall keep the same in a box, to be left in charge of the bank where the Court account is kept. The key of which box shall be kept by the Senior Trustee, and all documents shall be placed therein within one week of their coming into the possession of the Trustee, who shall produce or show to the Auditors, or to any person appointed by the Court to inspect the same, such deeds, documents, or other securities when called upon to do so. The Trustees shall, on or before the first Court night in January and July of each year, and at any other time a majority of the members at a summoned meeting may decide, send to the Court a complete statement of all moneys invested, the rate and amount of interest due, and amount of interest received by them during the half-year.

Sec. 2—All moneys not wanted for immediate use shall be

Statement of monies invested.

invested in the names of the Trustees, as Trustees of the Court, in any of the following ways, as provided by the 'Friendly Societies' Act,' namely:—In the Post Office Savings Bank or in any Savings Bank constituted under 'The Savings Banks Act, 1858,' or in any other Bank or Banks in the colony as the Governor may from time to time appoint; in any Debentures, Bonds, or Treasury Bills issued by or on behalf of the General Government of the colony under the authority of any Act of the General Assembly.

## By way of Mortgage on Freehold Security.

Sec. 3—In the purchase of land, or in the erection or alter-

Investment of Funds.

ation of Offices or other buildings thereon; such investments or renewals of investments to be decided by a majority of the members specially convened for that purpose and by resolution only, or, if it is deemed desirable, by a majority of the members at a meeting specially convened for the consideration of the same. After due notice has been given to every member, the Court shall be empowered to borrow money upon any freehold property in their possession.

## Duties of Auditors.

Duties of Auditors.

85. Three Auditors shall be elected who shall examine the books, accounts and securities of the Court at the end of each quarter, and lay a report as to its financial position, but shall—

- Ascertain that all sums credited to individual members in cash book are duly posted to their respective accounts, and in accordance with the amount charged against them under the heading of each fund, and that the same division is observed in cash book.
- Ascertain that the sum total of each Court night's takings is duly signed for by the Treasurer, and agrees with the amount in cash book.
- Ascertain that the total receipts of the quarter are correctly posted to each fund in cash account in ledger.
- Ascertain that credit balances are correctly brought forward from previous quarter.
- Ascertain from minute book that all items of expenditure have been duly authorised by the Court.
- In the case of sick pay examine declarations on and off the funds, and ascertain if member was financial at the time of declaring on.
- Ascertain that all items of expenditure are correctly classified in their respective columns in cash book and examine receipts and cheques, observing that the latter bear the required signatures.
- Ascertain whether any interest has become due, and if so, that it has been added to capital in cash account.
- Compare balances in ledger with cash in Treasurer's hands and bank.
- Examine Balance Sheet, and ascertain that it is a correct abstract of the accounts and is in itself correct.
- Compare Funeral Register with members account, and ascertain that arrears column is correctly filled in.

Any Auditor signing an incorrect Balance Sheet shall be fined 5s, and if absent at the time appointed for the Audit he shall be fined 2s. 6d.

Auditors to be paid for their services such sum as shall be determined by the Court on night of nomination in November in each year.

## Sick Pay.

86. Sec 1—Each member must belong to the Court six calendar

Must belong to a Court six months before entitled to sick pay.

months before he shall be entitled to half benefits, and twelve calendar months before he becomes free, or entitled to claim the full benefits of the Order. Any financial member who has belonged to this Court twelve calendar months, shall, when sick and unable to follow his trade or occupation, be entitled to receive the sum of £1 weekly for the term of 52 weeks, and

Full pay.

should he not have recovered by that time he shall receive 10s. weekly for a further term of 52 weeks, and should his illness

Half pay.

still continue the Court may, if so desired by the member (or in case of insanity by the member's wife or nearest relative) give to the same any sum not exceeding £10, when he shall cease to be a member and have no further claim upon the Society.

Sec. 2—In all cases where a sick or afflicted member has

Reduced pay.

received any relief, either full pay of 20s. or half pay of 10s., and by reason of the recovery of his health, cease to receive or be entitled to such relief, he shall not be entitled to recommence the receipt of 52 weeks full pay until he has recovered his health, and has resumed his business or occupation for six calendar months, commencing from the day of his ceasing to receive relief, and in the meantime has paid up his contributions. But if he is again sick within that time he shall be in the same situation as when he ceased to receive relief, and shall be paid in succession the same allowance as he was then receiving; and that when six calendar months have elapsed after a sick member's restoration to health, and he, ceasing to receive relief, then, in case of sickness, he shall be allowed to recommence the receipt of full pay, and in like manner as when he became free.

Sec. 3—Should any member declare on the funds who has

Half free.

not been in the order twelve calendar months, but more than six, he shall (if financial) be entitled to 10s. per week until such time as he may complete his twelve months' membership, when, if remaining sick, he shall be entitled to 20s. per week until the term of 52 weeks be completed from the time of his first declaring on the funds, after which he shall in all respects be subject to Section 1 of this Law in respect to sick pay and reduction thereof.

Sec. 4—The week's payment for sick shall be the six

Number of days in a week.

working days, and any portion thereof shall be paid at the same rate. The day of declaring on the funds shall be paid for if the Doctor's certificate be dated before 12 o'clock a.m., but in no case shall payment be made for

the day of declaring off.

Sec. 5—In the event of a brother falling sick and residing over

Residing over three miles from Court-room.

three miles from his Court-room, the Secretary of the Court to which such member belongs shall forward to the Court nearest to the member's residence, or hospital where he may be located, the name, address, and particulars of such sick member, when it shall become the duty of such Court to exercise that proper supervision over such sick member as they should do over their own. The Court refusing or neglecting to comply with this Law shall in each case be fined 5s., to be paid to the District Funds.

Satisfactory evidence of sickness.

Sec. 6—Should a financial brother fall sick in any part of New Zealand, where medical attendance cannot be procured within ten miles, such brother shall be entitled to the sick pay upon the production to his Court of a declaration made before a Justice of the Peace or some acknowledged minister of religion.

Declaration on Sick Fund.

Sec. 7—When a brother falls sick and intends to claim the sick pay, he shall within three days give or cause to be given to the Secretary of his Court a notice as per schedule E, which notice shall have the Surgeon's Certificate attached. Any brother neglecting to comply with this rule shall forfeit all claims on his Court whilst this regulation is neglected.

Declaration off Sick Fund.

Sec. 8—Every member who may have been receiving sick pay shall within three days of his recovery forward to the Secretary of his Court a notice as per schedule F, which notice shall have the Surgeon's Certificate attached, or be fined 2s. 6d.

Sick Members going from home Being out after hours.

Sec. 9—Any member on the funds of the Court going from home must leave word where he is going, and the route by which he intends returning, so that the Woodwards may follow if they think proper. He must not go further than three miles from home, or sleep therefrom, unless with the written consent of the medical attendant; he must not be from home between the hours of eight p.m. and six a.m. from the 1st day of October to the 30th April; nor between the hours of five p.m. and eight a.m. from the first day of May to the 30th September. For any violation of this law a fine of 5s. shall be enforced.

Sleeping from home.

Sec. 10—Those members who go out of distance by consent of the Court Surgeon shall forward to the Court once every fortnight a certificate of health from some duly qualified medical practitioner. Any member violating this regulation, his sick pay may be stopped by a resolution passed on a regular Court night. Any member claiming the sick pay, and residing more than three miles from the Court-room, shall forward a notice in accordance with schedule E, accompanied by a certificate signed by some duly qualified medical practitioner, or by a Justice of the Peace or a known minister of religion, if no qualified medical practitioner resides in the vicinity of the member's residence; and should such member reside within three miles of the Court-room of any Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters, such claim shall be forwarded through such Court, or it will not be allowed.

Concealing disease of self or wife.

Sec. 11—No member of the Court shall be entitled to receive the benefits of the Order if he wilfully concealed any disease or bodily infirmity with which he or his wife was afflicted at the time of his initiation, or if a member receive an accident by fighting (except as a volunteer in actual service in the colony), or any intemperate, improper, or immoral conduct, or by wrestling or act of bravado, he shall receive no sick benefit, but should his death occur from any of the above causes, the funeral donation shall be paid as for other deaths.

Sec. 12—Should a member, while receiving sick pay, be guilty

Disorderly conduct.

of intoxication or gaming, or offering to fight, or doing that which is likely to retard his recovery, the officers or any member may summon him before the Appeal Committee of his Court, and the fact being proved, he shall be fined in any sum not exceeding £5 sterling, as the Committee may award.

Sec. 13—Any member while receiving sick benefit, found

Imposing on the Funds.

infringing upon this rule, or refusing to be seen by the medical attendant or officers of the Court, the Chief Ranger shall suspend the sick pay, and continue the suspension until the Court restore his privileges. Should any member be found following any employment while receiving sick pay, or imposing on the Court and its funds, he shall on proof thereof be suspended for any period not exceeding twelve months, and likewise fined in any sum not exceeding £5 sterling, or he shall be expelled or suffer such lesser penalty as the Court may determine. For the second offence of this nature he shall be expelled.

## Funeral Benefits.

87. Sec. 1—On the death of a member of the Court who is free  
Free Member and wife.

in accordance with these laws, his nominee (in writing), widow, executor, executrix, or next of kin shall be entitled to receive the sum of £20 sterling, and should the wife of a free member die, the widower shall be entitled to receive the sum of £10 sterling. In like manner on the decease of any member who is only half-  
Half free Member and wife.

free in conformity with the laws, his nominee (in writing), widow, executor, executrix, or next of kin shall be entitled to receive £10 sterling, and should the wife of a half-free member die, the widower shall be entitled to receive the sum of £5 sterling. Should any brother marry a second time, he shall in every respect be amenable to Law 83. No money to be paid at death without the certificates required by the Friendly Societies' Statute, except by loss of life at sea, when on satisfactory proof thereof, it may be paid according to law.

Sec. 2—Should there be no person in the colony known to the  
Disputes.

officers of the Court to be in a position to claim the funeral allowance for a deceased member in accordance with these Rules, or should there be any dispute as to who is entitled to claim such allowance, the officers of the Court shall conduct the funeral, and pay the expenses thereof out of such allowance, and the balance shall be paid to such person as the officers of the Court shall consider entitled thereto; or if no claimant entitled thereto shall appear and lodge a claim with the Court within twelve months from the death of the member, the balance shall be placed to the credit of the Management or such other Fund as a majority of members present at a Court meeting may decide. Marriage certificates to be produced if deemed

Marriage certificates.

necessary by a majority of the Court.

## Clearances.

Qualification for clearance.

88. Sec. 1—Any member who has been initiated twelvemonths, and who is clear on the books of the Court, may have his clearance, provided he give satisfactory reasons to the Court for making such application. Such clearance to be signed by the Chief Ranger, Sub-Chief Ranger, and Secretary of the Court stating that all contributions are paid up to date. Any member drawing his clearance from the Court must deposit it in some legal

Depositing clearance.

Court for acceptance within two months of the date of drawing the same, or failing to do so he shall return it to his Court, within a period of fourteen weeks from the date of drawing it, or become suspended from all the benefits of the Order. Any member drawing his clearance from the Court shall not be allowed to deposit it in another Court situated within three miles from which such clearance was drawn.

Clearance members to produce medical certificate.

Sec. 2—Every member joining the Court with a clearance shall produce a medical certificate of good health of himself and wife (if any) before such clearance shall be accepted, and on his acceptance he shall contribute to the Court accepting his clearance from the date such clearance was granted, the same contributions for his age at the date of clearance as may be paid by other members of the Court who join it at the same age. If the Court granting the clearance and the Court accepting it be in this district, the medical certificate for the member's wife (if any) shall not be required.

Members from England.

Sec. 3—Any brother arriving from England or elsewhere (unless otherwise provided), and wishing to deposit his clearance in the Court shall pay the sum as hereinbefore provided in Law 28, Sec. 2, upon such clearance being accepted, and be subject to these rules relating to the admission of members as certificates for himself and wife, providing always that in all cases of clearances the contributions due from such member at the time of his clearance being accepted shall be paid according to the scale charged to other members of the Court who join it at the same age.

Conditions.

Sec. 4—Any member whose clearance is accepted by the Court shall not be entitled to receive either sick or funeral pay except such brother shall have been a member of the Court 12 calendar months unless the Court granting the clearance will be responsible for his sick pay and funeral pay for a period of twelve months from the time of the clearance being drawn.

## Charges and Appeals.

89. Sec. 1—The Court shall appoint at a regular meeting in the Arbitration or Appeal Committee.

month of January in each year an Arbitration or Appeal Committee of twelve contributing members, who shall perform the functions of such Committee until the next annual change. Any member of the committee who may be chosen as Chief Ranger of the Court, or remove his residence beyond three miles of the Court-room, or who may be either unfinancial or expelled, another member shall be chosen in his place at the same or next Court meeting. The Chief Ranger for the time being shall be the Chairman of the Committee, or the Sub-

Chairman.

Chief Ranger in his absence, but he shall have no vote, except a casting one in the event of the votes being equal. The Secretary of the Court shall act as Secretary of the Committee, but shall not form part of the Committee,

Secretary.

or have any vote. If the Chief Ranger, Sub-Chief Ranger, or Secretary are

If interested.

interested in any case under adjudication, either as plaintiff, defendant, or witness, the Committee shall appoint from amongst themselves a Chairman and Secretary, in which case such Chairman shall only have a casting vote, and if any of the Committee be plaintiff, defendant, or witness in a case, he

Casting vote.

shall not sit on the Committee while such case is tried.

Sec. 2—Members of the District Executive or of the District Appeal Committee shall not be eligible to sit as members of the Appeal Committee of the Court.

Sec. 3—Either plaintiff or defendant shall have the right to challenge members of the committee, which right shall be limited to three each. The word challenged shall be deemed sufficient to prevent the member from sitting.

Sec. 4—That no case be adjudicated upon unless a quorum

Quorum.

of seven members (the Chairman included) are present, nor unless fourteen clear days' notice of the time of hearing has been served in writing, with the Court Seal affixed, by the Chief Ranger, or under his order, upon the plaintiff, and defendant. Such notice if delivered to a member, or at his address as contained in the books of the Court, or posted to such address, shall be deemed sufficient.

Sec. 5—In the event of any dispute, charge, or complaint

Disputes to be referred to Appeal Committee.

in respect to any matter or thing connected with the Order occurring between one member of a Court and another member of the same Court, such dispute, charge, or complaint shall be referred for settlement to the Arbitration or Appeal Committee of the Court, upon the brother aggrieved preferring a charge against the brother complained of within three calendar months from the discovery of the alleged offence or grievance, after which time no charge or complaint shall be entertained. The charge or complaint to be given to the Chief Ranger (in writing), who shall cause the Committee to be summoned to hear the said charge or complaint, and determine thereon in accordance with the Laws of the Order and the Bye-laws of the Court, such decision to be binding upon all parties, until reversed upon appeal to the District, pursuant to Law 39. Every brother

Deposit.

preferring a charge or complaint shall deposit with the Chief Ranger or Secretary the sum of 10s. towards payment of any

Costs.

costs or fine that may be recorded against him, except so far as regards the officers of the Court in the execution of their duty. And should the member not establish his case, or the charge or complaint be found frivolous or vexatious, the brother preferring it shall be fined 10s. to the funds of the Court, and pay the costs of the accused and of the Court, as these may be fixed by the Committee, and be suspended until the same be paid. The Committee shall in all cases have power to award costs against the unsuccessful party, who shall be charged without discussion or mitigation the cost of hall or room and any expenses that may have been incurred in dealing with the case.

Sec. 6—In addition thereto the Committee may impose upon a brother, for bringing forward a frivolous or vexatious charge and failing to establish his case or upon the brother appealed against, if he fail in clearing himself, any fine not less than 5s. and not more than £5.

Sec. 7—Any accused member shall have the privilege of appointing a brother of the Order (providing such member is financial and not personally interested) to act as counsel for him before the said Appeal Committee.

Appeal against decision of Court or Appeal Committee.

Sec. 8—Any member or person on behalf of a member, or of a deceased member's widow, aggrieved at any decision of the Court or Court Appeal Committee, or the Court grieved at another Court, shall have the power of making an appeal to the District, by giving twenty-one days' clear notice to the District Secretary, who shall summon the other District Officers, also the plaintiff and defendant, to enquire from them and examine if the requirements of the laws bearing upon appeal cases have been complied with, so that they may if possible prevent an informal appeal. The names of all witnesses and their evidence shall be taken in writing at the first hearing, and no other evidence shall be received at any subsequent hearing of the case.

Notice of appeal within one calendar month.

Sec. 9—Notice of such appeal must be lodged with the District Secretary, and intimated (in writing) to the respondent and the appellant fourteen clear days before the meeting at which it is to be discussed. If the appeal is against a brother intimation may be made by leaving a copy of it at his place of residence, and if against a Court by leaving a copy of it at the Courtroom addressed to Secretary of the Court.

Sec. 10—All appeals to the District must be made within one calendar month from the date of the decision of the Appeal Committee and be accompanied with a deposit of 21s.

## **Petitions.**

90. Petitions shall not be circulated in the Auckland District without the sanction of the District meeting having been first obtained, but nothing in these laws shall debar the Court from relieving cases of distress of any of its members, their widows, or families out of its Management Fund as herein by these laws provided. No member or members shall use the name of the Order in connection with fetes or any kind of entertainments for their own pecuniary benefit, or use our emblem for advertising purposes. Any member violating this law to be fined

Penalty.

the sum of £3, to be paid to the District Fund.

## **Illegally Communicating the Secrets or Business of the Order.**

91. Sec. 1—Should any brother make known to any person not

Be expelled.

a member of this Order any of the business, the secrets, the grip, password, sign, or countersign, or should a brother make known to a person not duly and legally initiated a member of the Order any objection made in Court to the admission of a candidate, or the name of a brother making such objection, he shall pay a fine of 10s., or be expelled; or should a brother, except the Chief Ranger or Secretary, give the password and countersign to another brother, either in or out of Court, or should a brother make known any resolution, or the discussion used in any meeting of this Order, to a person who does not belong to it, he shall also be fined according to the decision of the Appeal Committee.

Sec. 2—Any brother who has incurred the disgrace of

Re-admission.

expulsion from the Order shall not be re-admitted without the consent of a majority of the members of the Court, and confirmed at the following District Meeting; or should a member be convicted by a jury of his country, or summarily convicted by a magistrate or magistrates, of felony, larceny, or embezzlement, he may be expelled by a Committee of the Court; and should a member be convicted of perjury, or of any misappropriation of the funds or property of the Court under the Friendly Societies' Act, he shall be expelled by striking his name off the books of the Court on production of a certified copy of the said conviction. Any member also who may have been proved

Guilty of fraud or disgraceful conduct.

guilty of fraud, or any disgraceful conduct or offence calculated to bring disgrace upon the Order, before any recognised Arbitration Committee of the Order (provided a charge has been preferred against him as required by these rules), he shall be expelled, or suffer such less penalty as the Committee before which the charge is laid may deem it necessary to inflict. The names of all members expelled shall be published in the reports of the Executive Council, but the name of no member who may be expelled by an Arbitration Committee of the Order shall be so published until he has had an opportunity of making an appeal against his expulsion to the next higher Arbitration Committee. Nevertheless, should a brother be found guilty of offences alluded to by a jury of his country, or a magistrate or magistrates, and a District meeting, establish his

innocence, the law of expulsion and consequences, shall not apply to his case. Should a convicted member on the expiration of the term of his imprisonment shew by his good conduct for the space of twelve months a sincere repentance of his offence, and lead a sober, honest, and virtuous life, he may on application to the Court, and with the consent of the District, be eligible for

Final expulsion

re-instatement on payment of all arrears; but should he be found guilty of a second offence, he shall be for ever expelled the Order.

Fines.

Sec. 3—No fine shall be registered against any brother upon any complaint made without his first having been duly summoned to answer such complaint, save and except those for absence of members at summoned meetings, officers at time of opening the Court, or offence committed in Court, when the Chief Ranger shall inflict such fines without mitigation.

Fines, how appropriated.

92. All fines except those to the District shall be appropriated to the Management Fund, and any member breaking a law for which there is no specified fine shall be fined, at the discretion of the Appeal Committee, a sum not exceeding £5 sterling.

Infliction of fine not to legalise the act.

The infliction of a fine for violation of a law shall not legalise the act, but the law shall still be carried out as though no fine had been inflicted; but any fine inflicted on a brother by a District meeting, Appeal Committee, or the District Officers in pursuance of law shall be recoverable from and payable by the Court.

93. In the settlement of cases not specially provided for in these laws reference shall be made to the English Laws of the Ancient Order of Foresters, and the decision there given shall be adhered to.

## Explanation of Terms.

Interpretation clause.

94. Whenever the word "month" occurs in these Laws (excepting as otherwise provided) it shall be, and is hereby understood to be, a lunar month (twenty-eight days); the word "Laws" shall be deemed and is hereby declared to mean and include Rules. The initial letters shall be held to mean:—D.C.R., District Chief Ranger; D.S.C.R., District Sub-Chief Ranger; D.S., District Secretary; D.T., District Treasurer; D.B., District Beadle; P.D.C.R., Past District Chief Ranger; P.C.R., Past Chief Ranger; C.R., Chief Ranger; S.C.R., Sub-Chief Ranger; Sec., Secretary; S.W., Senior Woodward; T.W., Junior Woodward, S.B., Senior Beadle; J.B., Junior Beadle; P.W., Password; C.S., Countersign.

The term "goods" shall be, and is hereby understood to mean, Dispensations, Laws, Regalia, Printed Books, Returns, and other articles that are necessary for the management of the Society.

## Dissolution.

95. It shall be the right of one-fifth of the total number of  
Dissolution.

members, or of one hundred members, if the District should at any time number one thousand members, and not more than ten thousand, or of five hundred members, if it shall at any time number more than ten thousand members, to apply to the Registrar of Friendly Societies for an investigation into the affairs of the District, or for winding up the same.

[COPY]. AUCKLAND DISTRICT, A.O.F.  
SIR,

We, the undersigned, Members of the "Auckland District," Ancient Order of Foresters, hereby certify that at a Special Meeting of the above-named District, held at the Foresters' Hall, Karangahape Road, Auckland, on January 29th, 1885:—

"That the foregoing Amendments to the General Laws of the aforesaid District [as herein inserted] were duly adopted.'

[Signed]  
W. C. Rose,  
F. E. Phipps,

Francis Greene,  
Three Members.  
Henry T. Garratt, Secretary.  
The Registrar Friendly Societies,

Wellington.

## Copy of Revising Barrister's Certificate.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Rules of the Ancient Order of Foresters, Friendly Society, Auckland District, at Auckland, in the Colony of New Zealand, are in conformity with the law, and the provisions of "The Friendly Societies Act, 1882."

Dated this

17th day of April, 1885.

(Signed)  
R. Clement Kirk,  
Revising Barrister.

The foregoing Rules of the Auckland District, Ancient Order of Foresters, Friendly Society, are registered as a complete Amendment under "The Friendly Societies Act, 1882," this 17th day of April, 1885.

F. W. Frankland,  
Registrar of Friendly Societies,

Wellington.

## Standing Orders

### For Management of District Meetings;

And shall (as far as can be), in every respect, be applicable to Subordinate Courts.

1. The business of the District Meeting shall be conducted

Doors to be closed.

with properly closed doors (none but members of the Order allowed to be present); and shall commence as soon after the appointed time as the officers are seated, and the Beadle has reported that no strangers are present.

### Order of Business, Debate, &c.

2. The preliminary business shall be the constituting of the Order of business.

Court, by calling over the names of the Delegates, and ascertaining if any are absent.

3. The first business entertained by the meeting shall be:—

- The reading of the manuscript minutes of any meetings not previously confirmed, and their adoption or otherwise.
- The bringing up of Auditors' Report and Secretary's Balance Sheets, and their adoption or otherwise.
- The reading of correspondence, which shall be held as received, unless a contrary motion has been carried.
- Correspondence not received cannot be discussed.
- The discussion of the business, as arranged on the business paper for the meeting.

4. No notice of motion shall be offered to the Court except Notices of motion.

in writing, and signed by the Delegate offering the same; and the Delegate making such shall read it aloud



that it may be considered by the District Chief Ranger as to its being in order; and at the time for hearing, it shall not be proceeded with in the absence of the Delegate from the proposing Court, unless by some other member present, duly authorised in writing to take up the motion during his absence.

5. Any Delegate making a motion or amendment shall reduce  
Motions or amendments.

the same to writing at the request of the presiding officer, or any Delegate; in which case it shall not be before the Court until it be so written, and read by the District Secretary.

6. No motion or amendment shall be entertained or discussed  
Amendments.

until it has been seconded. Only one amendment upon a motion shall be entertained and decided at a time; and if any amendment is carried, it shall be held to have negatived the original motion, and stand in its place. It shall be competent, when one amendment is carried, to receive other amendments (two to be the limit); one at a time in like manner to be discussed and decided on, until the subject is finally disposed of. No Delegate shall propose more than one amendment upon any motion. No motion carried at a meeting shall be rescinded, except at another meeting, due notice having been given.

No Delegate to speak more than once.

7. The mover or seconder merely of any motion or amendment shall be held to have spoken to the same. In the discussion of either, no Delegate shall be allowed to speak more than once, except strictly in explanation, or in contradiction of a misstatement, excepting the mover of the original motion,

No discussion after mover has replied.

who shall have the right to reply; and no speaker to occupy a longer period than five minutes. *No further discussion shall take place after the mover has replied.*

Point of order.

8. Any Delegate rising to a point of order shall state distinctly such point or order *without debate*; and he (and the speaker) shall resume their seats until the point of order is decided by the presiding officer, whose decision shall be final. No Delegate shall speak without rising in his place, and respectfully addressing the District Chief Ranger. Delegates shall confine themselves to the question under debate, and avoid all personalities and indecorous or sarcastic language. Each Delegate, while speaking, shall designate the Delegate spoken of by his proper rank or title, according to his standing in the Order.

Doubts as to true meaning of any part of Laws.

9. When any doubt arises as to the true meaning of any part of these Laws, it shall be determined by the Executive; providing the same shall have been sent to the District Secretary fourteen days prior to a District meeting, vouched by the signatures of the Chief Ranger and Secretary, with the Court Seal attached.

Fines.

10. Any Delegate acting contrary to any of these Standing Orders shall be called to order, and should he persist, he shall be fined 2s. 6d.; still persisting, he shall be compelled to withdraw, and be fined in a further sum of 2s. 6d.

Special Auditor.

11. The District meeting may, at the annual meeting in October of each year, appoint a *Special Auditor*, who shall, at least once in every twelve months, examine the books of each Court in this District, to see that they are properly kept and audited. He shall report the result of his examination to the District Executive, which report shall be published in the Quarterly Reports, and he shall be paid as the District meeting may determine.

## Schedules.

#Printed Forms of the following Schedules can be obtained from the District Secretary.

### Schedule A.

Schedules.

### Notice of Resolution Appointing Trustees.

At a regular meeting of Court \_\_\_\_\_ No. Ancient Order of Foresters, held at the Court-room  
, \_\_\_\_\_ it was resolved by a majority of the Members present and entitled to vote that  
Give full name, address and occupation,  
\_\_\_\_\_ be the Trustees of this Court.

If it is not a first appointment, add in place of deceased, or resigned or removed, as the case may be.

Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Trustee

Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Trustee

Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Trustee

Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Secretary.

To the Registrar of Friendly Societies.

## Schedule B.

### Application for a Dispensation.

To the D.C.R., Officers, and Delegates of the Auckland District.

At a regular meeting of Court \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_, held on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18\_\_\_\_\_, it was resolved that a Dispensation be applied for, to open a Court at \_\_\_\_\_, in the Colony of New Zealand, to be called Court \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_,

Schedules.

to be opened on \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ day of 18\_\_\_\_\_, and to be held every alternate from that date

\_\_\_\_\_ C.R.

\_\_\_\_\_ S.C.R.

\_\_\_\_\_ Sec.

### NAMES, AGES, OCCUPATIONS, AND RESIDENCES OF AT LEAST TEN CANDIDATES, AND WHETHER MARRIED OR SINGLE.

Name in full. Age. Married or Single. Age of Wife. Occupation. Residence.

## Schedule C.

Memorandum of agreement made and entered upon this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ between of \_\_\_\_\_, in the Colony of New Zealand, Surgeon, of the first part, and aforesaid, the Trustees of Court, \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_, of the Ancient Order of Foresters, a branch of the Auckland District, duly registered.

Whereby the said \_\_\_\_\_ having been duly elected Surgeon of the said Court, and in consideration of the salary hereafter mentioned to be paid to him quarterly, the aforesaid \_\_\_\_\_ Surgeon, hereby agrees to perform the several duties pertaining to the said office of Surgeon as set forth in the By-laws of the Court, to be subject to the penalties therein set forth for a breach of the said By-laws, \_\_\_\_\_ as Trustees hereby covenant with the aforesaid \_\_\_\_\_ Surgeon to pay or cause to be paid in consideration of the faithful discharge of his Medical duties as presented in the said By-laws, a salary of \_\_\_\_\_ per [*unclear*: annum] for each and every member who shall be financial on Quarter-night.

And will, in all cases of disputes or differences, submit the Schedules.

same for adjudication and settlement in accordance with the laws of the before mentioned Court. And lastly, it is hereby agreed by and between the said parties hereto, that either party shall be at liberty to and may terminate this agreement by giving three calendar months' notice in writing; the same to be forwarded to the residence of the Secretary of the said Court, who shall serve the notice upon the said Surgeon or the said Trustees, as the case may be.

Signatures—

Surgeon \_\_\_\_\_

Trustees: \_\_\_\_\_

Secretary \_\_\_\_\_

## Schedule D.

Age,

Name,  
Occupation,  
Married or Single,  
Residence,  
What is your Wife's name?  
What is your Wife's age?  
What has been the state of your Wife's health these last two years?  
What has been the state of your health these last two years?  
What was the nature of your last illness?

Have you, or any of your family been subject to Ruptures, Spitting of Blood, Asthma, Gout, or Rheumatism?

Do you know of any hereditary disease to which you may be liable?

Have you been refused admission into any Society in consequence of ill-health or otherwise?

Schedules.

Are you aware of any circumstances which in justice and fairness you ought to communicate to the Society, either in regard to your own or Wife's (if any) state of health which, on reference to the Rules of such, might raise a question as regards your eligibility?

Name it,

Are you aware that if at any time hereafter it should be proved that the answers above given are not correct, you will expose yourself to the liability of being expelled from the Society?

And I hereby agree that this Declaration shall be the ground of Contract between the said Court and myself, and any of the statements herein contained be not true, the sum already paid, or any further sums that may be paid by me to the said Court shall be forfeited, and myself deprived of all benefits or advantages from the said Court and the Order.

And I further declare that I will conform to and abide by all the Rules of the Court and of the Order now in force, or hereafter to be enacted; or submit to the penalties therein contained.

As WITNESS my hand this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18

Witness \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

## Medical Certificate.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that I have carefully examined the above-named \_\_\_\_\_ and find him in good health, and of sound constitution, and believe his age to be as declared by him. I have also examined his wife and find her to be in good health, and of sound constitution.

As WITNESS my hand this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18

*Medical Officer*

## Schedule E.

## Declaring on Notice.

## MEMBERS' CLAIM FOR SICK PAY.

To the Officers of Court \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_ A.O.F.

I hereby give notice that I have been unable to follow any employment from the \_\_\_\_\_ day of 18. I therefore declare on the Sick Fond of the Court from

Schedules.

that time.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18

## SURGEON'S SICK CERTIFICATE.

To the Officers of Court \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_ A.O.F.

I hereby certify that Brother \_\_\_\_\_, residing in

\_\_\_\_\_, is unable to follow any employment, being under my treatment from  
the \_\_\_\_\_ day \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_ afflicted with  
Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_, at \_\_\_\_\_ o'clock.  
Court Surgeon.

## Schedule F.

### Declaring off Notice.

To the Officers of Court \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_ A.O.F.  
I hereby declare off the Sick Fund of the Court, considering myself able to follow some employment.  
Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18

### SURGEON'S RECOVERY CERTIFICATE.

To the Officers of Court \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_ A.O.F.  
I hereby certify that Brother \_\_\_\_\_ is sufficiently recovered from his illness to enable him to follow some  
employment.  
Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18  
Court Surgeon.

## Schedule G.

To the Auckland District. A.O.F.  
We, the Officers of Court \_\_\_\_\_, hereby certify that Bro. \_\_\_\_\_ joined our Court by \_\_\_\_\_ on  
the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 188, and that he died on  
Schedules.  
The \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 188 \_\_\_\_\_, as stated in the certificate attached.

And we further certify that the said Bro. \_\_\_\_\_ did not at the time of his death, or for four weeks prior to  
his death, owe to our Court more than fourteen weeks' contributions, nor has he or this Court in any way  
forfeited their claim to the Funeral Money allowed by the District.

This Court having advanced the Funeral pay on account of the District, in conformity with District Laws,  
hereby make application for the repayment of the sum of £

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 188 .  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Chief Ranger.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Sub-Chief Ranger.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Secretary.  
Seal of the Court:  
circle

## Index.

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Alcoholic Beverages:

Their use and Abuse.

Written By a Doctor

DUNEDIN: Published by James Horsburgh, George Street. MDCCCLXXXV. Dunedin: Printed by  
Mackay, Risk, and Munro, Moray Place.

## Alcoholic Beverages:

## Their use and Abuse.

*Being the substance of a lecture written by a Doctor for the All Saints' Young Men's Literary Society.*

I HAVE chosen to treat this subject in a short paper for two reasons. First, because the alcohol question is of itself one of the most important problems at present engaging the attention of the public; and, secondly, because (since a phase of the question falls properly to the province of medicine) I ought to be more at home with my subject than with other "burning matters," such as, for instance, the Bible in schools, Protection *versus* Free Trade, or the admission of women to the pulpit, the bar, or the Upper House of the Legislature.

And surely I do not exaggerate when I assert that the importance of the alcohol question is second to no question of reform which has ever come before a civilised community for serious consideration. This being the case, while it will be my endeavour to make my meaning easily understood, and to avoid as far as possible the use of technicalities, I trust you will endeavour to give to my remarks that calm attention which the urgency of the subject demands.

At the outset, I will state the composition of this chemical:—

Pure alcohol is a chemical substance compounded of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen (C 2, H 6, O). It is a clear colourless liquid of 795 specific gravity, water being 1000. On the application of a very gentle heat it entirely evaporates, and burns without leaving any residue. It has a very great affinity to water, and it shrivels up tissues like flesh when it comes into contact with them by depriving them of their moisture. If you place a little of it upon your warm skin it causes a sensation of cold, on account of its rapid evaporation. Should it come into contact with a sore it will provoke a severe smarting pain, and tend to dry up the sore surface by combining with its fluids. It greatly irritates tender parts, such as the lining of the mouth, the nostrils, eyelids, and the coating of the stomach. It acts on the stomach like an irritant poison, causing great pain, and in doses of an ounce or two will kill a dog of ordinary size in little over an hour, or even less. Of course you must remember that I am now speaking of pure alcohol—a liquid which very probably you have never seen. It is to be found in various proportions in all spirits, wines, beers, and liqueurs, in each of which it is the active principle.

There are two spirits with which you may be acquainted, as they are used in trade, viz., "rectified spirit of wine," which is made of pure alcohol and distilled water, the water being used in the proportion of 16 per cent.; and "proof spirit," which consists also of pure alcohol and water in nearly the same proportions.

As far as we can tell, alcohol has been known for about 600 years only, and was, I believe, discovered by the Arabians, who were at that time the best chemists. The alcohol distilled by them was distilled from wines. Gun-powder, after its discovery, was used to test the strength of the distilled fluid, in the following manner:—The gunpowder was well wetted with the spirit to be tested, and then if a lighted match set fire to the mixture the spirit was said to be "proof." Hence the origin of the term "proof spirit." Proof spirits are used very largely in medicines, tinctures, lotions, &c.

Alcohol nowadays is manufactured on a gigantic scale from grain, such as barley, oats, rye, &c.; from fruit, such as grapes, apples, pears, &c.; from roots, such as beetroot and potatoes; from mares' milk, rice, molasses, or from anything containing starch or sugar. That from mares' milk, so much used by the Tartars, is called "koumiss;" that from potatoes, used by the Russian peasantry, is called "vodki." Of these various alcohols, those made from grapes and grain are the best.

We will now turn our attention to alcoholic beverages as we are accustomed to use them as articles of diet, and before considering the spirituous drinks we see on the dinner-table we will say something about strong drinks, commencing with brandy, its use, and its common adulterations. To start with, however, it may not be out of place to deal generally with the question of adulteration of alcoholic drinks, a subject of very great importance, but which is, nevertheless, almost entirely overlooked by the various Governments which derive a large proportion of their revenue from this traffic. The Imperial Government is as remiss in this matter as any Colonial Government could be. This is a crying evil, and one which, as we shall notice, entails great and grievous sufferings on the body politic. It is almost always forgotten that the State itself is by far the most interested party connected with this enormous trade. Before spirits leave bend the Government collects a duty of 12s. a gallon on the spirit, for which the manufacturer—who supplies material, plant, and labour—gets at most from 5s. to 8s. And then, again, the article having been thus disposed of by the State, the retailer cannot sell a drop without paying the Government a sum of money for a license. It will thus be seen that 65, if not even 70, per cent, of the money turned over by this traffic goes to the Government. Surely, then, the State should be looked upon as the wholesale vendor, and as such should be compelled to supply the genuine commercial article, and not spurious poisoned stuff. It is clearly the bounden duty of the authorities to carefully test all liquors meant for human consumption, and thus endeavour in one very important respect to lessen the enormous mischief wrought upon the community through intoxicating drinks. Instead, however, of this being the case, we find that the great difficulty is to get any drink which is not adulterated in one way or another. It is all very well to say, "If drinks are bad, what then? you need not buy them; you will do as well without stimulants." It may be so; but seeing that the community will have stimulants, let them have such in the greatest state of purity, in order that the evils arising from the traffic may be in some degree diminished. No argument

as to the questionable utility of a commercial article can justify the fraud of adulteration, even though the great culprit be the lawmaker himself. Surely in this matter our legislators are showing a very sorry example to the people. It is scarcely to be wondered at that tradesmen are not always slow to follow so convenient a method of making the best out of their wares. And yet when the tradesman is convicted of adding water to milk he does not escape unpunished; for by loss of reputation, as well as by being fined, he may be compelled to fall back upon the old conclusion, that, after all, "Honesty is the best policy." But even loss of reputation in matters of internal commerce does not affect the State, as it is without a competitor, without a partner.

When you have heard something of the poisonous materials used in adulteration, and of the extent to which this pernicious practice obtains, you will, I am sure, wonder with me that our admirable philanthropic friends, who expend so much time and labour in trying to lessen the evils of intemperance, have almost entirely neglected this important branch of the question. The mischief worked by the sale of spurious and adulterated drinks would, I believe, soon be rectified were its enormous extent once perceived.

Happily the spirits used in the preparation of drugs are not likely to be tampered with, although even here methylated spirits, on account of their cheapness, are often substituted for proper spirits of wine or rectified spirits. On this matter of adulteration I may make further passing remarks as we proceed.

The following are the proportions of alcohol in various spirits:—

In looking at these figures you must remember that there are all sorts of variations between the highest and lowest percentage given, and, as a matter of fact, slight variations might be found in genuine different specimens of the very same brands. This, however, is of little consequence at present.

Brandy is perhaps, of all strong drinks the most universally used in civilised countries. In some countries, of course, more may be used of some other spirit, as gin in England, or whisky in Scotland and Ireland. Still, upon the whole, brandy is more generally to be met with than any of the others. Pure brandy is manufactured by the distillation of wine. The quantity of it consumed in the course of a year is fabulously large. I mean, of course, of stuff called brandy. And yet, as a matter of fact, genuine brandy is exceedingly scarce, so much so that in all likelihood many who have been in the habit of drinking brandy more or less for many years may never have consumed twenty ounces of the real spirit. From this you will justly conclude that spurious brandy is produced on a gigantic scale, and it were well if the ingredients used in the manufacture of adulterated brandies were such as man could use with no more danger to health or life than would be incurred by indulging in the pure article. Such is, however, unfortunately far from being the case.

A very large quantity of raw grain spirit is manufactured in the Home Country and imported into France. There a small quantity of inferior brandy is mixed with the common spirit, together with other ingredients, making a compound which is sold as French brandy to the foreign consumer. Even this substitute for brandy generally undergoes further "doctoring" in Britain, by the addition of water and other substances before it reaches the public. But the manufacture of a large amount of brandy takes place in the Home Country itself. Dr. Normandy, giving evidence before a Royal Commission, says:—"Brandy is extensively prepared in this country, especially since the discoveries by modern chemistry for producing artificially-prepared essential oils—oils which have the peculiar odour of that ether to which brandy owes its flavour. The spirits required—whether derived from corn, beetroot, molasses, &c.—must be carefully rectified in order to free them from all traces of any peculiar characteristic odour or taste which might lead to the detection of their unholy origin." Among other deleterious ingredients used to adulterate brandy we find spirits of almond cake, which contains some of the most violent poisons known—*i.e.*, prussic acid.

Gin is probably the most commonly adulterated spirit in common use. It is very difficult indeed to meet with it in anything like a pure state. Gin was originally made in Holland, in a place called Schiedam. This liquor, when pure, is exclusively the product of rectified malt spirit from barley and juniper berries. I need not, therefore, say that you seldom come across proper gin. In England gin is made for the most part from a mixture which consists of raw grain spirits, with the addition of juniper berries; sometimes the spirit used is extracted from molasses, and in addition to juniper berries other substances are used for flavouring purposes; most of those so used are aromatic, such as coriander-seed, and cardamons, and caraway-seeds, grains of Paradise, angelica-root, crushed almond cake, liquorice powder, and orange peel.

Water, of course, is added to undue excess, which gives a turbid milky appearance to the liquor, and in order to "fine" this away, recourse is had to the use of such materials as subcarbonate of potass, and sometimes sugar of lead and alum; thus is the bastard liquor made presentable to the eye. Now, consider for a moment what you may really swallow when you take a glass of gin. You take proof spirit and juniper berries, water and subcarbonate of potass and perhaps sugar of lead and alum; nay, in addition to these there may be several other deleterious ingredients, for sometimes a mixture of alum, potash carbonate, almond oil, oil of vitriol (sulphuric acid), and methylated spirits of wine, are added to the feeble and already adulterated gin. Sometimes, when the gin is very much weakened, tincture of capsicum (cayenne), or grains of Paradise are added. Surely raw spirits of themselves are sufficiently injurious to the lining of the stomach, without the scandalous addition of pungent

agents which no stomach or system can long with-stand. In Dr. Hassall's examination of 38 samples of gin, all contained sugar, some in large quantities. Two contained oil of cinnamon, seven a large quantity of cayenne pepper, while most—almost all—of the samples contained sulphates. Sulphate of zinc, an emetic and a poison, is also used sometimes. If this were to act quickly it would be no great matter, but it does not necessarily do so.

We see, therefore, that gin is almost always adulterated, and generally with deleterious materials, yet even at Home one never hears so, say Dr. Hassall (than whom no greater authority on such a matter lives); although by the sale of these vile concoctions not only is the public a great sufferer, but the revenue is also very largely defrauded.

Rum, which is chiefly made from molasses, is adulterated in much the same manner as gin. Cayenne pepper and Indian hemp are largely used for the purpose. The quantity of rum imported into the United Kingdom is about 3,250,000 gallons per annum.

I have, I think, already said that *wines* contain from 9 to 25 per cent, of alcohol. This is sometimes exceeded by fortifying inferior wines. Port is usually the strongest so far as the proportion of alcohol is concerned. It may be said with safety that port is generally adulterated with brandy, and that the brandy so used is not always of the best quality. It is almost unnecessary to tell you that no wine is so much adulterated as port, and that the quantity of port used in all parts of the world is altogether out of proportion to the quantity produced by the wine countries. Like brandy, you will find port in every shanty that has a license, no matter where you travel. Among its many adulterations we find elderberry colouring matter. A compound called *jerupiga*, composed of elderberries, brown sugar, unfermented grape juice, and brandy, is largely used in the manufacture of British ports. Logwood is also much used in colouring port and giving it astringency. Extract of sweet-brier, cherry laurel water, tincture of grape seeds, oak sawdust, gypsum (calc. sulph.), and salts of tartar are used to adulterate this wine. Here is a nice safe receipt for keeping wine from turning:—Put 1lb. sugar of lead melted in water into the cask pretty warm and stop it close. Here is another:—Put a little vinegar in which litharge has been steeped, and boil with it some honey to draw out the wax (fat); place a quart of this in 42 gallons. This will mend it.

It surely is little to be wondered at that vile mixtures of this description produce so much mischief. Lead is a more subtle and dangerous poison than is at all generally known, and causes more mischief by its admixture with various drinks, spirits, wines, beers, tea (which is often adulterated with it), and the water which we draw from the tap, than is recognised. I have known youngsters given to chewing lead, and have myself done something of it. The taste is sweet: this is accounted for by its forming a soluble compound with the acids in the saliva, which is readily absorbed into the blood. Dr. Warren relates a case in which 32 persons were poisoned by wine. Thirty were seriously ill; one died, and the remaining one became paralytic, which is really almost as bad as death. The amount of lead in this instance was altogether too great; as a rule it is used in small quantities, but it accumulates in the system of such as habitually drink the poisoned wine until chronic lead palsy is induced, and I may here tell you that the disease is in my estimation impossible of thorough cure.

Red wines of the claret class, such as Burgundy, Bordeaux, &c., are not much used amongst us, and what passes for claret here merely consists in general of cheap French red wines, used by the peasantry in that country; or perhaps of a mixture of cheap red wines and coarse cider. Burgundy, the finest red wine, is very sensitive and not easily adulterated; but as to the adulteration of this class of wine I need say little, as we, as I have said, do not use them largely. Here I may mention that if wines of this class, pure and unadulterated, are to be had, I would strongly urge their use by invalids, or other people who for some reason or other *will* drink wine, and I believe there is little need to go out of these Colonies for such wine. I have, indeed, no doubt that Colonial wine will soon rival European production to an extent as yet not dreamed of. It even now only requires—like the bagpipes—to be made fashionable to be found in every great house, and in the locker of every steamer. I hope that the hurry to get rich suddenly will not nip this industry in the bud by the production of spurious stuff, instead of the true and pure juice of the grape.

Of champagne little need be said. There is little of it here, or indeed on this side of the line. I believe there is more champagne drunk annually in New York and St. Petersburg than the whole champagne country could produce in two or three years. It thus follows, as a matter of course, that what fetches here from 10s. to 12s. a bottle is spurious. It is indeed, as a rule, either cheap white wine mixed with sugar and colouring matter, or (wholly or in part) gooseberry wine.

We now come to beer and porter. I need not tell you that pure beer is produced entirely from malt and hops; nor perhaps need I add that on that very account it is not often met with. I believe that genuine Bass and Allsop ales are pure, and no doubt there are other firms in the Old Country that produce beer equally good; but they are far from being in the majority. Out of 40 specimens examined by the great sanitary analyst, Dr. Hassall, only six were genuine and unadulterated. The most common adulterations are sugar, treacle, liquorice, salts of tartar, ginger, zinc, linseed; in the hops chiretta, quassia, coculus indicus, camomile, gentian, coriander seeds, exhausted tobacco, strychnine, and salt. The quantity of alcohol in various samples of beer and porter

necessarily differs very much. A pint of London stout contains 1½ ounces of alcohol; a pint of London porter contains¾ ounce.

- Strong ale contains 2 ounces in the pint.
- Mild ale contains 1½ ounces in the pint.
- Pale ale contains 2½ ounces in the pint.
- Port ale contains 4 ounces in the pint.
- Brown sherry contains 4½ ounces in the pint.
- Claret contains 2 ounces in the pint.
- Burgundy contains 2½ ounces in the pint.
- Champagne contains 3 ounces in the pint.
- Madeira contains 4 ounces in the pint.
- Brandy contains 10 ounces in the pint.
- Rum (best) contains 15 ounces in the pint.
- Gin (best) contains 12 ounces in the pint.
- Gin (inferior) contains 16 ounces in the pint.
- Whiskey contains 10 to 10½ ounces in the pint.

Brandy and inferior gin contain sugar: brandy 80 grains to the pint, gin½ ounce. Home-made wines are strongly fortified; even raisin wine is often stronger than port.

"Alcohol is not in chemical combination in these mixtures; it is merely mechanically mixed—it does not exist in Nature. It results from the destruction of sugar; it is the product of art, not of vegetable growth. The juices of the fruits are by the influence of the fungus yeast changed into alcohol, and yeast has the same origin as the malignant exhalations which cause pestilence—the death and rottenness of organic matter."—*Hargreaves*.

We now come to the most difficult part of the subject—viz., the moderate use of alcoholic drinks. I know of no question more difficult of solution than that of determining the limits of alcoholic use. "In an enquiry of this perplexing nature, there are," according to Sir Andrew Clark M.D., "two things necessary—viz., one is that he who presumes to speak authoritatively upon the subject shall know it. The other is that, however dear a certain side of the subject may be to him, he should speak about it not with the desire to succeed, not with the desire to triumph, but with a loving, reverent, solemn desire to state the truth about it, and nothing but the truth." I do not for a moment mean to say that I am by any means properly able to tell you much on the matter, but I can at least tell you something about the opinions of leading medical men, and I can also tell you how far I may feel able to take a side in this perplexing controversy. Nothing can outrival the confusion of opinions and facts (so-called) presented to the student by writers on this subject: I mean, of course, professional (*i.e.*, medical) writers. Some go so far as to say that in almost all senses alcohol is a poison, even that its use as a medicine is more than questionable. Others maintain that the outcry against alcoholic drinks is mere nonsense; that, although many are hurt, or even ruined by the excessive use of drink, others are much benefitted by partaking in moderation. These do not go so far as to assert that alcohol is essential to man's well-being, but they say it is nevertheless of importance to it. The great majority of doctors maintain that, in health at all events, it is not only not necessary to the young, but positively harmful; while to such as are forty years of age a moderate amount, say up to two ounces daily, may be beneficial, and is at any rate harmless. You will thus see that, in health at least, it is of little importance in the eyes of the profession. According to this the amount allowed to be harmless is exceedingly small, and I may tell you that this is recommended to be taken only at meals, so the drinking of alcoholic beverages for convivial purposes is silently condemned. It is not considered necessary to say a word in regard to such use of alcohol. Nothing could be more convincing than this silence. Were the subject of the social glass mentioned at all, it would be merely in order to warn us of its danger. Many are perfectly convinced on this point, and yet to their detriment, with eyes wide open, they continue to transgress; some because they like the effects of alcohol, some from an easy disposition and a desire to please, and some even from the fear of appearing peculiar. Strange as it may seem, this dread of being considered peculiar undoubtedly plays a very considerable part in many of the most important affairs of life. "When at Rome do as the Romans." I remember coming across a passage in Montaigne's Essays in which, speaking of wine and strongly advising its dilution with water at the time of drinking, he yet says that he would as much hate a German who would drink water with his wine as he would hate a Frenchman who would take his wine neat.

Well, I have now shown you that, according to the general opinion of medical men, little importance one way or another is attached to what they call the moderate use of alcohol in health; but I may as well tell you that there is a condition bordering on disease which is, however, not always considered a diseased state, "when the heart of man is oppressed, when the resistance to its motion is excessive, and when the blood flows languidly to the centres of life, nervous and muscular. At such times alcohol cheers. It lets loose the heart from its



oppression, it lets flow a brisker current of blood into the failing organs, it aids nutritious changes, and altogether is of temporary service to man. If its use could be limited to this one action, this one purpose, it would be amongst the most excellent gifts of science to mankind." These are the words of Richardson, a great enemy to all abuse of intoxicants. It was he who said, "Alcohol is a dangerous instrument in the hands of the strong and the wise, and a murderous instrument in the hands of the weak and foolish."

*Wine among the ancient nations:*—It is almost unnecessary to tell you that the manufacture of wine was carried on in the remote ages, and that while some believed that the vine was the direct gift of Heaven, others held that the evil one acquainted man with the art of vine-growing and wine-making for his own sinister purposes. Some believed that the vine was the forbidden fruit. The Talmud, the great comprehensive collection of Jewish laws, statutes, traditions, and legends, records of the Rabbi Jehuda that he thought the vine was indeed the forbidden fruit. Some think that wine was known and used before the flood, and not it would appear without some Scriptural authority, for Christ says (Matt. xxiv. 38-39): "For as in the days that were before the flood they were eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage, until the day that Noe entered into the ark. And they knew not until the flood came and took them all away." It would seem that Milton, too, believed that the grape was the forbidden fruit, "whose mortal taste brought death into the world and all our woe," when he says that

*"the force of that fallacious fruit  
That with exhilarating vapours, bland  
About their spirits had played, and inmost powers  
Made err—was now exhaled."*

The use of intoxicating drinks was often associated with religious rites and observances, nor was this connection in all cases conducive to looseness of morals or other effects which are always more or less connected with intemperance. The "soma" of the East Indians was itself worshipped as a divinity. This liquid was derived from a plant now unknown, and to it were attributed qualities which cannot be ascribed to any modern intoxicant. It was said to be possessed of the power of strengthening morality, intensifying and concentrating the moral impulses. This we have on the authority of the Vedas. These people had another intoxicant called "sura," which became a national curse Six hundred years before our era, Manu, a lawgiver, found it necessary to make severe laws against the use of this liquor. He directed that they who relapsed after giving up the habit should be compelled to drink it while burning. Some historians ascribe the downfall of the great Asiatic monarchies to the effeminating influence of drink. The vast Assyrian power was at last subdued by the sober provinces of Media and Babylonia. The motto of the last independent sovereign of this vast empire—Sardanapalus, a great voluptuary—was "Eat, drink, play, know that thou art mortal: drain present delights, there is no voluptuousness after death." The inhabitants of Media do not appear to have reaped any benefit from the lesson taught by the fall of the great empire, for we find that not long after Media itself became a prey to the same vice. Cyrus, when twelve years old, being on a visit to his grandfather, King of Media, was so astonished and disgusted at the drunkenness of the Median Court that, when refusing to drink the wine pressed on him by his grandfather, he said, alluding to a late scene, "You seemed to have forgotten yourself, and not to know that you were the king, and when you wished to dance you could not stand. My father only drinks when he is thirsty." This Cyrus overturned his grandfather some time afterwards. In a few years Cyrus was defeated before the walls of Babylon; but Belshazzar, the victor, betook himself to feasting; and Cyrus, gathering the remnants of his defeated forces, stormed the city during the debauch, and having entered it, slew the king. Cyrus, however, by and by did not disdain the wine cup. During the contention between himself and his brother Artaxerxes for priority, he urged among other reasons why he should be chosen before his brother, that he could, without being drunk, consume a greater quantity of liquor. Then after a time Alexander the Great overran Asia, conquering wherever he went. He, too, fell a victim to the seductions of wine, and Seneca writes of him:—"Here is the hero invincible by all the toils of prodigious marches, by all the dangers of sieges and combats, by the most violent extremes of heat and cold, conquered by his intemperance, struck to the earth by the fatal cup of Hercules." According to Boëtius, death was the penalty for drunkenness in Scotland in 166 A.D. (Morewood). Romulus is said to have declined to punish a man who slew his wife for drunkenness. When, however, during the latter days of the Empire drinking to excess became the fashion, women were freely admitted to the drunken orgies, and in time some of the fair could boast of being able to drink the most robust debauchee under the table. *Tempora mutantur.*

Plato advises that wine be not given to children under 18, and that a man be not allowed to get drunk under 40; after that, Plato would hand him over to Dionysius, the god of wine, that deity who restores young men their good manners and old men their youth. Some people have had an idea that it was a good thing to get

thoroughly drunk once a month. Avicenna, a great medical authority, whose religion forbade the use of wine, plainly asserts the usefulness of an occasional "bout" as a medicine to clear disagreeable "humours" out of the body. This practice is strongly condemned by Sir Thomas Browne, the author of that quaint work, "Religio Medici."

I have now given a hasty and very imperfect sketch of the history of alcohol. I have dwelt on its use in moderation, and, as you know, was led to one decided conclusion—viz., that alcohol is not a necessity to the healthy organism; that it cannot, however, be proved that the small quantities allowed as moderate doses to healthy people are in any way injurious; and that there is also want of proof as to any permanent benefit from those small doses. I feel quite ready to follow Dr. Richardson in this: I believe that there are times when the moderate administration of the drug is of great value, and I must say that under ordinary circumstances I would never dream of taking their glass of wine or beer from middle-aged persons who know how to use without abusing the privilege—whose firmness of character, and whose subdued and properly-controlled passions are not likely to lead them to any deviation from the paths of rectitude and respectability. Some such would undoubtedly feel the want, and imagine that the change of habit would cause them some mischief.

But what is to be said to those who train their very infants to the use of wine? There are many such, and there are many more whose milk is but a vinous mixture, which infallibly and in every way stunts the growth by perverting the secretions of the child's digestive organs, rendering them confirmed peevish dyspeptics while yet at the maternal breast. Many children so fed at the beginning of their lives succumb to the poison conveyed into the stomach by their natural food—the mother's milk. And as many mothers of this kind are careless in their habits, and are, besides, great lovers of bodily ease, they augment the evil done in the production of this dyspepsia, which, of course, renders the child irritable and cross, by giving it in addition some narcotic drug, under the name of soothing syrup or sleeping powder. Witnessing so often the direful results of such treatment of infants, it is no wonder that this should be a sore point with doctors. No matter what they say, these women will not listen. I remember a case in which the doctor in attendance on an ailing child, when informed that the mother while nursing was in the habit of taking three quarts of London stout per day, told the mother the evil effects of the practice; whereupon she told him for an answer that "the master's wife did the same while having a child at the breast"; but she did not add—which was, nevertheless, true—that the master's wife only reared but two out of four children; nor did she seem to recollect that she had herself lost two children at the breast, and that from the same cause a third was dangerously ill. The weakness of women in this respect is very remarkable, and so difficult of correction that one can almost say with Rochefoucauld, "Weakness is the only fault that is incorrigible." Time will not allow me to dwell further upon this important phase of the alcohol question. Interesting and important though it be, it is not one which for a time is likely to appeal to you; but a word like this may be remembered in years to come, and who knows what the result of so trifling a recollection might be? Perhaps very important.

I will now lay before you some quotations from various medical authorities, some agreeing with each other, others as diametrically opposed as the poles. I will begin by giving you the views of Sir James Paget on alcohol used by the healthy individual:—"My study makes me as sure as I could venture to be on any such question that there is not yet any evidence nearly sufficient to make it probable that a moderate use of alcoholic drinks is generally, or even to many, persons injurious; and there are many reasons to believe that such habitual use is on the whole generally useful; and everyone may assume he may safely use them in such moderation as he does not find to be injurious." Again, "Looking further, we find certain indications that alcohol in moderation is on the whole beneficial. Knowing as we do the troubles transmitted by inheritance from the intemperate, it is hardly conceivable that if moderation were in any degree mischievous, its evils should not by this time have become very evident. The accumulated evils of thirty generations of men given to moderation in drinking should now be noticeable: they should have risen to the level of the manifest evils of one or two generations of excess, or if they were not positively distinct they should have appeared in a comparison with the heirs of those drinking generations with the heirs of those who have been total abstainers for thirty generations. The reverse is the result. West against East, North against South, the heirs of moderate drinkers are better men in mind and body than the heirs of the abstainers." These views of Sir James Paget represent the opinions of a very large number of the members of the medical profession and of the higher educated classes almost everywhere, and it must be admitted that to refute the arguments and conclusions thus solemnly and soberly adduced and arrived at is by no means an easy task. There is no doubt that the question of race is largely involved in this matter, but to what extent it is difficult to say.

With the views of Sir James Paget so fresh in your memories, I would ask you to listen attentively to views of other medical men which are put with equally strong emphasis, and which are diametrically opposed to his. Sir B. Brodie says:—"Alcohol removes the uneasy feeling and inability of exertion which want of sleep occasions. The relief is temporary. Stimulants do not create nervous power; they merely enable us to use up what is left, and then leave us more in need of rest than before." Dr. Billings says:—"Stimulants excite actions,

but actions are not strength." Maudsley says:—"Alcohol, like the pawnbroker or usurer, is a present help at the cost of a frightful interest; and if the habit of recurring to it be formed the end must be 'bankruptcy of health.'" This, it may be observed, no one denies. Dr. Edmunds gives no uncertain sound on this matter. He disagrees *in toto* with Sir J. Paget. His views are so extreme and so contrary to the actual experience of many men better known than himself, that I for one believe that his feelings had run away with his judgment when he penned the following passage:—"By giving alcohol in cases of exhausting disease, we always do as we should in giving opium or brandy and water to comfort a half-suffocated patient—that is, increase the danger." He concludes by affirming the following propositions:—

- That alcohol never sustains the forces of the body, as food or medicine.
- That alcohol never acts as a food to the body.
- That it has no stimulating property whatever in the sense of increased action either in rate or quantity.
- That alcohol always acts as a narcotic, and is always a paralyser of sensation and a lessener of action.

Several of these propositions are by no means correct, as can be seen by the experiments of Parker, Dupré, Beal, Thudicum, and a host of the keenest and most conscientious investigators of the world. One of the men here mentioned, Lionel Beal, believes that life may be considerably prolonged in advanced age, and that we err greatly in not acting on this. Harley says that "Alcohol may be given with advantage when the nervous system is exhausting itself, and when the tissues of the body generally are being exhausted by an activity in excess of the functions of the system."

I need not tire you with more extracts from the works of leading men on the utility of alcohol in health. You have seen that it is of little use, and perhaps of great harm to the healthy individual, particularly when taken to any thing approaching excess. You have been told that on this point most doctors agree, but no sooner do we begin to examine the views of eminent men on the use of alcohol in disease, than we find ourselves floundering hopelessly in a sea of most conflicting opinions. Indeed, to such an extent does this divergence obtain, that one can hardly help fearing that party feeling has been allowed to mingle too freely in this important controversy. I am not prepared to deal with the place and value of this liquid as a drag. I have told you that some hold that under any disguise, in any quantity, for any purpose, in health or sickness, alcohol to the human body and mind is a poison and nothing else; whilst others, to whose opinions I more than lean, hold that in many diseases it is invaluable. A very interesting paper might be written on alcohol as a medicine, but the subject is difficult to treat without the use of technicalities. However, it is possible that I might upon a future occasion touch upon the subject of this paper, and tell you more of the arguments for or against the use of alcohol in cases of disease.

But this paper would fall far short of the mark, if I were not to devote a short space to the consideration of alcohol from a positive point of view—viz., as a disease-producer. Hitherto, as I have said, we have had to deal with most conflicting views in relation to the moderate use of intoxicants in health, but now we find a concord of opinion amongst medical men of all schools and countries, and indeed of all ages.

The evil effects of drinking alcohol daily are often very obscure, and in many cases hide themselves and escape detection for a very long time. But they are silently at work, and slowly and surely are undermining the constitution. Men thus reach a fair age in good general health, when suddenly, as Dr. Murchison says, "disease shows itself. Then it is found that organic mischief has been for a prolonged period at work among blood-vessels; fatty and calcareous degeneration, diseases of the liver, lungs, brain, and kidneys show themselves—and end life." In addition to such cases as these there are others in which the disease either owes its origin to alcohol in moderation, or is greatly aided in its rapid, fatal career by that cause. It is, of course, impossible to say what amount of disease is directly or indirectly due to alcohol, and it is proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that its baneful effects are not confined to the actual drinkers themselves, but extend to the generations unborn in various forms, ranging from insanity and imbecility to gout. It is clearly established that the health and death rates of communities rise and fall in proportion to the rise and fall of the quantity of stimulants in use. Thus in London in 1729, when a law was passed facilitating the sale of liquors, the death-rate reached 29,722. By way of remedy an Act was carried increasing the duty, when in two years the death-rate was only 26,761—or a decrease of 2,961,—while in two years more the rate diminished by 6,364; and we must remember that while the death-rate was so markedly decreasing the population was otherwise very largely increasing. On the original Act being repealed, intemperance largely increased, and the mortality from 23,358 rose to 29,258. On account of scarcity of grain in 1757-58, distillation was stopped for three years, when the mortality decreased in one year by 3,793. In 1760 distillation was resumed, and the mortality increased by nearly 2,000 during the following year. The mortality in 1800 was 23,068; in 1801, there being another scarcity of grain, it decreased by 3,692. We may gather very important data from the records of Insurance Associations as to the effect of alcohol on the duration of life. In the Temperance and General Provident Institution the actual number of claims expected were from 1871-75 inclusive—*i.e.*, five years,—abstainers, 723; general, 1,266. The claims that actually fell in were—abstainers, 511; general, 1,330. Can anything speak plainer than this? Nearly

double the number of deaths are as a matter of fact expected in the general section, and the actual number exceeds the calculation made; and we have to bear in mind that of the insurances classed under the heading "general," many—in fact the majority—were very moderate drinkers. If you want further proof of the extraordinary effects of alcohol on the duration of life, you will find any amount in the Transactions and Records of Insurance Societies. An Edinburgh magistrate, Mr. Lewis, said in 1881:—"So frequent have premature deaths become among publicans, that one of the most prosperous and most popular Assurance Associations in the kingdom (The 'Scottish Widows' Fund') has issued a circular to all its agents instructing them that on no account were the lives of publicans to be insured." The "General Insurance" office issued like instructions two or three years ago.

Let us now turn from this effect of alcohol (death) to that which is but a shade less grave—viz., Insanity. Insanity is the most terrible affliction which can befall a human being. I will not describe its fearful consequences to the outside world and the unhappy subject. Doubtless you are most of you acquainted in some degree with the effects of this direful disease. It is here, alas! no stranger. It was, however, otherwise where I was born and spent nearly half of my life-time. In a population of nearly 27,000, I heard of but two madmen, and never saw either of them. One case was caused by drink. There were, of course, several "naturals"—innocent creatures born in a state of hopeless idiocy. Among these thousands of people I believe there were no more than ten inns, and they were situated many miles apart. There was no Lunatic Asylum. There were many poor people, but very few paupers. Until a few years ago there was no Poor-house or Benevolent Institution, and when the Workhouse was built it lacked inmates. Theft was almost unknown. I saw but one thief to my knowledge, though I have heard of one or two more; no doubt there were a few more. There was a policeman to a parish of, say, 5,000 inhabitants. I never heard of there being three criminals in the little jail. Drunkenness was very uncommon, habitual tipping infrequent, and confined, perhaps by necessity, to the better classes. Such was the case some twenty years or more ago in one of the Western Islands of Scotland, at present the subject of so much debate. But I must return from this digression to the subject proper.

As surely as we have found that there is an intimate connection between the amount of strong drink used in a community and the death-rate—the death-rate rising and falling in a most sensitive manner in proportion to the amount of strong drink used—so surely shall we find the same intimate affinity between the increase of insanity and the increase in the use of ardent spirits. This is no mere chance coincidence; it is absolute cause and effect, as has been abundantly proved by many independent observers in all parts of the world.

In Russia, in 1863, the liquor traffic was thrown open—that is, there were much greater facilities afforded for procuring drink. Upon this the number of cases of *delirium tremens* in some hospitals was doubled, and in others increased threefold. Now, *delirium tremens* is an attack of acute madness, curable in most instances, but owing to the weakness of will and purpose left behind, relapses are the rule, in too many instances the end is general paralysis and idiocy, or some form of madness in which, the finer portions of the nervous system having been permanently damaged, recovery is rendered hopeless for the mind. There are many instances, however, in which the animal system regains much of its former force, and a condition of bodily health is restored. I have seen such cases, and anything more deplorable it would be impossible to witness. Picture to yourself the finished gentleman, the accomplished scholar, reduced to a gross, powerful animal, lower in the intellectual scale than the beasts of the field; harmless, it may be, it may be as ferocious as a beast of prey, with not unfrequently a development of cunning scarcely surpassed by the most accomplished Machiavel; with increased force of passions, distortion of all moral sentiment, dead to shame and modesty, revelling in revolting filth, given to foul or blasphemous language: such a living wreck of fallen humanity standing before you, the most appalling spectacle that ever darkened the eye of man! And this is a specimen of the handicraft of habitual intemperance. Do you loathe the object? No, you dread it. It seems to be speaking to you from another and lower world. Its language is unmistakeable, its meaning clear, but it is no man or woman you see before you. You see embodied an appeal to your higher nature to obey its purer promptings to avoid the crooked path—selfish self-indulgence—which leads to debasement and crime, which deprives life of all that is worth living for, combined with a threat of the consequences which follow, as the night the day, on the footsteps of those who in their sensual self-indulgence are a law unto themselves. Here is a living demonstration of the truth of those great moral maxims to which no one here is a stranger. Although the living body which you see before you may be able to discharge with perfection all the functions necessary to animal life, the soul, the moral, the accountable man is sick unto death—in delirium perhaps—perhaps in a state of moral coma, which will end only in moral death. And this; is this all his own fault? Emphatically no! How many causes combined in almost every case to produce this awful state, who can tell, who knows? Did he get it from his father's blood? Did he get it from his mother's milk? Has he fallen a victim to fashion, to his vanity, to his dislike to appear "peculiar," his inability to say "no," or must he blame his doctor? We are but parts of a whole, parts of our surroundings; we cannot hurt ourselves without hurting others. We act and react on each other. If one member of the body social is morally sick, the whole body suffers more or less according to the importance of the ill member, the

function he has muddled, and which it was his duty to help to discharge. This is a truth the most neglected even when recognised, and the least considered in our actions. Yet, as Chesterfield says, "If people had no vices but their own, few would have so many as they have. I would sooner wear other men's clothes than their vices; they would suit me just as well." There are people, particularly young people, the victims of a facility which makes it difficult for them to refuse anything asked of them, a feeling which makes them ashamed to shun an ambition to shine in company, which often causes the commencement of a habit disagreeable at the first, but which strengthens with time, and ultimately may lead to such a condition as that we have been considering. Now, this I would impress upon you, that of all youths the most willing to please, the kindest-hearted stands in the greatest danger from trifling with intoxicants. This facile phase of his nature is a weakness which will dangerously increase in force and influence until the unfortunate individual ultimately becomes the mere plaything of his surroundings. Ask him to drink a glass or two of beer, he will do it in a minute. Yes, he will sell his liberty by forging a cheque; he will borrow to lend; he will steal to please.

I do not know how I have betrayed myself into this long digression, but I hope you will overlook the offence, for I do not wish to pose before you in any character save that of a doctor who ought to know something of the subject on which he is speaking. I have told you that with the increase of the use of alcoholic drinks insanity marvellously increases in direct ratio. In France, according to Mr. Zunier, during the twenty years between 1849 and 1869 the consumption of alcohol doubled and the cases of insanity increased by 52 per cent., and in addition to this the number of cases of suicide increased.

Insanity is enormously on the increase. In Great Britain, during the two last decades it has doubled. But we must not conclude that alcohol is entirely to blame for this alarming fact; for our present mode of life has many new features different from what the human body and mind have been accustomed to, and if things go on as they do, by the law of survival of the fittest, a race must succeed us differing from us, and tending to differ still further, in various qualities of mind and body, some of which will certainly not be of a very desirable nature,—such for instance, as are likely to result from the unreasonable training of the infantile child, the herculean attempts at impossible mental results; the feverish hurry to get rich, or the anxious wearing strain to keep body and soul together and appear to be respectable. Changes of clime and occupation, severance of family ties, lessening of family affection, living by mechanical rules, the conversion of man into a machine, vain endeavours to know the unknowable, foolish following of religious phantoms, striving for ecstatic states of mind, and what not, all help to wear out the mental gear, to disarrange it in its most delicate mechanism, and to produce effects at which even the most accomplished and most earnest student can merely guess. One thing is certain, and already proved—viz., that insanity is on the increase, and that the poetry in the individual life is getting somewhat languid, and romance giving place to the commonplace, wonder at almost anything lessening.

In Great Britain there are from two to three insane persons to the thousand. The percentage credited to alcohol varies in the statistics of the various districts and countries. There are so many difficulties in the way of arriving at a correct history of individual cases that we can at best gain an approximate idea. But, upon the whole, I am led to think that I err upon the safe side in telling you that one-third of the cases are due, directly or indirectly, to the abuse of stimulants. Lord Shaftesbury, permanent chairman of the Lunacy Commission, emphatically declares that the vice of drunkenness has to account for over one-half the cases, and at this rate there are about 50,000 insane individuals in the United Kingdom at this time, necessitating an expenditure of over two and a-half millions yearly. This sum, I suppose, is not placed opposite the duty, &c., in the annual balance-sheet. To show you how difficult it is to rely absolutely upon lunacy returns as to the actual number of insane who owe their malady to alcohol, I will give you a table such as is commonly used in statistical accounts of the kind under consideration. Here is one of these tables, which gives a classification of those in the asylum:—

This is a classification of the patients in three United States asylums.—See Hargreaves' prize essay on Alcohol.

Here you see drink is credited 554. But how about those classified under ill health? Many may have been constitutionally undermined by drink before becoming mad; and as to loss in business and domestic trouble, and even love itself, how are we to estimate abuse of drink as a factor in producing these conditions? We cannot deny that the habitual abuse of drink is incompatible with the conduct of sound business on anything like a large scale. As to domestic happiness and habitual vice of any kind, we have to say no lets certainly that they cannot abide under the same roof.

I may remark, in passing, that the fact of religious excitement being the cause of 11 per cent, of the total of 4859 claims very serious attention; but, as you know, matters connected with religion are very delicate and difficult of handling, and a question which even the greatest legislators approach with fear and trembling, and, therefore, with this remark we will dismiss the subject.

From what you have heard you will have no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that half the lunacy in Britain is preventible. What a thought! In lunacy cases where the mind is not entirely unhinged, its machinery

is, however, often deranged; the lower characteristics, pure animalism bud into luxuriance; the moral vision becomes distorted, what we call "moral principle" dies, and the only brake that can be used to steady the incurable cancer is slavish fear of consequences. Even this gradually narrows itself down until at last the cat and the noose are the only objects terrible to the God-forsaken wretch. People of this description compose our criminal classes. I will devote a little time to the question of the connection between alcohol and crime.

Under the heading of crime, I will first draw your attention to the subject of suicide. There is some difficulty in placing this crime, or action, or whatever else you may call it. In times not long past it was unhesitatingly considered a most disgraceful crime, albeit so many of the very flower of humanity have been guilty of self-immolation. The matter now does not engage so much attention; the unfortunates are no longer buried at four cross-roads, transfixed with a stake. New Zealand juries have, to their own satisfaction, finally concluded that the act is the result of insanity. I shall be glad to leave it thus. Over-indulgence in drink often leads to such misery that the victim finally can no longer endure existence. The mind has been weakened, and lacks strength sufficient to bear the patient through the sea of troubles in which he finds himself all but overwhelmed. The idea of nothingness with its negative happiness is born, takes root, and matures; and the unhappy wretch takes poison in his last glass of wine, and thus finds refuge in death. In this country suicide is so very common that a case of self-destruction occasions no surprise and little comment; and I should imagine that, except in the case of young women, it would be difficult to put one's finger on a single instance unconnected with the effects of drink. Dr. Schlegel, speaking of drink, said at the beginning of this century "Drink is the principal cause of insanity and suicide in England, Germany, and Russia, of licentiousness and gambling in France, and of bigotry in Spain."

With regard to infanticide, Sir Wm. Gull attributes most cases of this not uncommon crime to drink, as he also does overlaying of infants in bed; and Sanger, in his History of Prostitution, says that were the sale of intoxicants done away with, the number of prostitutes would be diminished by one-half in six months. But why enter into detail? You all know the amount of aid drink affords in the manufacture of criminals. In a large report laid before the Belgian House of Representatives by the Minister of Instruction in 1868, I find the following facts as to drink in England:—

- Nine-tenths of the paupers (of whom there are over 3½ millions).
- Three-fourths of the criminals.
- One-half of the diseases.
- One-third of the insanity.
- Three-fourths of the depravity of children and young people.
- One-third of the shipwrecks.

I entertain no manner of doubt as to the correctness of this extract. Error, if error there be, is on the side of under-estimate.

*Heredity.*—Terrible as are the results of intemperance to those who indulge, great as is their punishment in their own persons, the mischief does not unfortunately all end here. Defects of function, disease of mind and body, engrafted on the drinker's system, become the heritage of his offspring, as also do idiocy and obliquity of mind in many ways. In many instances the evil results end only with the destruction of all the descendants of the sire, which happens by the third or fourth generation. To trace the results of this inheritance with accuracy is impossible; but, on the whole, a sufficiently near approximate can easily be made. Should a family of toppers defy beyond the fourth generation the ill effects of drink, it must be owing to the admixture of fresh blood from other families which have escaped the inherited penalties of alcoholic indulgence. The transmission of the injurious effects, mental and physical, to future generations might form the subject of a most interesting and instructive essay, but we must at present be satisfied with having thus casually touched upon it

All the material facts and views I have laid before you are mainly correct, and truly they contain much food for thought. We have found:—

That alcohol is not a food nor a drink.

That for a healthy person it is not necessary, particularly before 40.

That moderation does not exceed two ounces of alcohol daily.

That, as a rule, those who habitually take alcohol daily seldom or never keep to this quantity, and that it is immensely increased—even to twenty-fold—by men whom none would ever dream of calling drunkards.

That any amount over what is mentioned is hurtful in the long run, and if greatly surpassed shortens life by periods varying in proportion to the quantity used, and that the ingestion of a very large amount may kill in a few hours.

That it causes an enormous amount of disease.

That it is the most important factor in producing madness, idiocy, nervous diseases; and that its abuse is incompatible with domestic happiness.

That it calls into existence (at an earlier stage) diseases latent in the system, aggravates diseases from other

sources, and unfits the mind and body for severe strains; the blood being poisoned also unfits the subject for operations, and retards the cure.

That it leads to the greatest share of crime.

That, when it does not destroy the mind, it weakens it by limiting its grasp, lessening its range of vision, disarranging its storehouse, mixing together the contents of the pigeon-holes of its office by destroying or disarranging the memory.

That it lessens the power of endurance in heat and in cold.

That it lessens when it does not quite paralyse the powers alike of mind and body.

That it alienates natural affections, clouds or even destroys the moral sense, until the victim scorns the very idea of responsibility, and glories in his shame—until, dead to every noble thought, to every inspiring aspiration—with-out the sense or power left even to loathe its own loathsomeness,—the wretched carcass lies before you slowly rotting in its own filth, mental as well as material—yet still living, if mere circulation of the blood be life. The man has perished, the carcass cumbered the ground, and but remains to be put out of sight.

Such is sometimes the end of the sad chapter which began with moderation.

decorative feature

*Printed by Mackay, Risk, and Munre, Moray Place, Dunedin.*

The Comet: or, Letters to Bon-Accordians.

BY Curonos.

No. II.

To

THE REV. A. M. Bannatyne,  
*Minister of Free Union Church.*

Hear me, ye venerable core.

As counsel for poor mortals!

—Burns.

PUBLISHED BY George Middleton Bookseller, Baker Street, Aberdeen.

Price One Penny

## Letters to Bon-Accordians.

*To the Rev. A. M. BANNATYNE, Minister of Free Union Church.*

REV. SIR,—No doubt you have heard the story about Henry Ward Beecher, for it has been often printed. He had been giving utterance at some meeting to views that greatly incensed a gentleman of the press, who thus wrote him on the following day: "Dear Mr. Beecher,—You made an ass of yourself yesterday,—Yours truly." The famous preacher replied: "Dear sir,—The Lord saved you the trouble of making an ass of yourself, by making you an ass at the beginning, and his work still stands sure,—H. W. Beecher." I am greatly perplexed whether to send you the journalist's note or Beecher's retort. The best I can think of is, to make you a present of them both. Some men are known only by making themselves ridiculous; you are now well known. I hope you are satisfied.

The proceedings at a Presbytery are rarely read by a layman, save when there is a scene, a heresy hunt, or a scandal, or a "close-bosomed, whirling" motion, such as the reverend fathers (and grandmothers) of the Free Presbytery passed the other day. To thoughtful onlookers the "dancing" proceedings of the reverend court induce the belief that its members have finally resolved to make religion absurd and themselves ridiculous. One does not know whether to laugh or to cry—to laugh at your folly, or to cry over your ignorance of human nature. Yet to a layman there is some occasion for indignation at the extraordinary conceit of a few men,—ministers, indeed, who talk like angels and live like men—some of them with brains, as Carlyle would impudently put it, "not bigger than a rabbit's," with a knowledge of the world not better than a child's, abounding mostly in everything but commonsense—who meet together in holy conspiracy against the amusements of the people, and condemn, with solemn faces, amid the hypocritical odour of sanctity, the only recreations that can be cheaply procured and universally enjoyed by the mass of man-kind. It is time to talk plainly. Ministers, as a rule, are allowed to make the most extraordinary statements without fear of contradiction, to enunciate the most astounding paradoxes as if they were axioms of Euclid. You thus get into a slovenly mode of thought. Dean Alford went straight to the point, when he declared: "I mean to say this—that there is many a thing said in many a sermon that—shut the preacher into a room with an intelligent parishioner,

eye to eye—he daren't stick to. You know, and I know, what fudge it is!" From the respect due to the pulpit, we will not contradict you in church; but when you leave your own sphere (*in nubibus*), and come down from the pulpit, and enter the meetings of our young people, not to elevate them with your presence, but to demoralise them by your gross suspicions, and impudent and rude insinuations, do not think, rev. sir, that you will here be met in silent awe; but we will ask you, *cui bono?* We will ask you, By what authority doest thou these things?

As the circumstance that has been the immediate cause of my writing you, is your Resolution in the Presbytery and speech "thereanent," I shall begin with them, and come, if space permit, to other matters presently.

First, then, as to dancing *per se*. Some dozen of you have met in a hall, and have, though you have not distinctly censured dancing, spoken so ambiguously on the subject, that weak-minded and honest people will be harassed with doubts as to how they are to conduct themselves. In truth, you have laid one more burden on the people, grievous to be borne. And no less true is it that you will, none of you, touch the burden with the tip of your reverend fingers. When you so loudly condemn dancing assemblies and such amusements, you are not in any way infringing your own liberty. You have enjoyments innumerable otherwise. Indeed, it would be as great a hardship, and would be equally just, to compel you to dance once a week, as it is to deny the right of dancing to any man or woman. Now, I am not going to enter with you into any hair-splitting discussion as to the meaning of any particular passage of the Bible. Your endless and opposite assertions have well-nigh convinced us, that you can prove both sides of every dispute from the Scriptures, giving chapter and verse. To unravel the meaning, therefore, of particular passages would only darken counsel with words, and obliterate the matter in the mists of theology and nonsense. One can hardly have patience to discuss the subject. Bring it to the touch-stone of common sense. Do you think, sir, that the great All-Father, Who you believe has created the universe, of which this earth is (not the centre, but) a molecule, and the children of men but microscopic atoms—do you think that a beneficent Creator is watching with angry looks some of His children here enjoying themselves, only, indeed, lifting their feet a little more quickly and gracefully than usual? Do you think so? And if you do—what about it? You are not the great All-Father; and are we to be guided by the cobwebs of theology, and the bigoted flounderings of a morose and narrow mind? By no means. But you may say that you do not condemn dancing *per se*, only the alleged evils connected with it. If so, turn your attention to these evils, and do not condemn a public good in an attempt to cure a possible evil that is present in all human enjoyments. Preach less theology and more religion; have less hair-splitting and give us common-sense.

*"Sick are we of idle words, past all reconciling—  
Words that weary and perplex, and pander, and conceal."*

It is not merely that you will do no good by your indiscriminate condemnation of popular amusements, but you do a positive, an immediate, and grievous harm. *You confuse the moral judgment of the people*—and that, is worse, infinitely worse, than all the dancing in Christendom. When a young man is in the habit of hearing the most trivial amusements—which, at the worst, are due only to thoughtlessness that will cure itself but too soon in the bitter struggle of life—condemned in language fitted only for the greatest moral turpitude, his judgment is upset. As he goes abroad a bit, he finds that what he was taught to believe was a grievous sin, is regarded by even the best of men as a happy and lawful recreation. He doubts all his moral training, and throws his scruples about dancing and Sunday walking overboard—along with his virtue. The monstrous rigidity (and hypocrisy) of the Scottish Sabbath is now happily passing away; but, in the past, it has been the ruin of many a timorous conscience and life. A young man with plenty animal spirits, hard working all the week, could not but seek the fresh air of a Sunday by the sea-shore and the river bank; but his misguided and hard pressed conscience told him that he was "breaking the Sabbath." And he could not but break the Sabbath. So, after crushing his scruples in that respect, and being compelled to harden himself against the sneers and condemnation of the unco' guid, he has gone from this innocent recreation to the worst of crimes.

Again, by your condemnation of the people's amusements, you have lessened the dignity and usefulness of Church Courts. It is certain that no sane man will heed your injunctions about dancing; but the evil is, by their increasing disrespect (almost contempt) for Church Courts, the people may be led to disregard your injunctions, and wise and temperate guidance, when they are really in need of them and you fitted to guide. The Salvation Army affords an almost alarming and certainly conclusive instance in point. Thirty years ago, the ministers of Scotland would have stamped out this sincere mockery of religion in a few weeks. Now, you dare not; you are impotent. The Churches of this country have so invariably arranged themselves on the side of existing tyrannies and against the people, they have condemned so many things and then accepted them, that now, at last, they have become weak-kneed, and, after confusing the people, have now made "confusion worse confounded" by confusing themselves. Never was there a more wanton or solemn mockery of religion than is this Salvation



Army. It is religion in masquerade. It is nothing that its officers are sincere: sincere ignorance in power, and as a guide, is the worst of all calamities—and many of them are certainly not sincere. A lot of ignorant men and women—as ignorant of history as they are of human nature—rant about problems of which the wisest men are in profound ignorance, as if they were discussing merely the best manner of cleaning the street or washing their faces. You assume to be guided in all things by the Bible. Why, then, do you not condemn what the Bible condemns, and leave that alone of which the Scriptures say nothing? The Bible says nothing about dancing, save in the way of approvingly mentioning the fact of its existence; but it does most distinctly condemn the chief features of the Salvation Army. What are its distinctive features? Are they not the great disorder (often profanity) of its services, and its employment of women preachers? Can anything be more emphatic than this from Paul?—"Let your women keep silence in the Churches, for it is not permitted unto them to speak; but they are commanded to be under obedience, as also saith the law . . . it is a shame for women to speak in the Church." Again, he says, possibly having in view the emotional nature of women as preachers (only four verses on): "Let all things be done decently and in order." Well, now, the branch of the Salvation Army in this very town is (or was a short time ago) conducted or commanded solely by women. Yet this distinct condemnation of the Salvation Army is quite overlooked by your Presbytery; and you spend your time in making speeches, abounding in "passages that lead to nothing," about dancing and theatres. I need hardly stop, even for a moment, to consider the hair-splitting objection that the so-called Barracks of the Army cannot be regarded as "Churches," and that, therefore, women may preach in them. Independently of the fact that the Churches of Paul's time were much more like the Salvation Barracks than the costly fabrics now raised to the glory of man; it is sufficient only to remind you (of what you know very well) that the word in the Greek text—*ekklesia*—means just a Christian "gathering" or "assembly." That, so far as the Bible is concerned, ought to be conclusive. I, for my part, do not say women should not talk in public; far from it; for they are only half emancipated in this country even yet; but what I do venture to say is, that your Courts ought to be consistent, and if you are going to import injunctions that were suitable to the civilisation of the first century into that of the nineteenth, you should condemn this preaching by women. Besides, sir, your "craft is in danger"; and I quite believe that any old woman of your poor congregation would preach something more human, and, therefore, more god-like, than your own brutal Calvinism. In passing, I humbly submit that Paul's admonitions against women evidence one of his idiosyncrasies; and that the evidently enjoined subjection of women, so conspicuous in his writings, is only one of the many Oriental peculiarities latent, sometimes, indeed, prominent, in the Bible.

Once more, your Resolution and speeches, besides con-fusing the moral judgment of the people, and lessening the usefulness of church courts, produce another harm. They have a demoralising tendency on young people, and will, probably, produce results contrary to those expected. Here, however, I will digress for a moment to make a remark that you will perhaps think rather strong. It is this, that strict truthfulness—I need not say strict; for truth does not admit of degrees—truthfulness is not, in their speeches, and when they have a case to make out, a characteristic any more of ministers than of lawyers. For an example in point I need not go farther than your meeting of Presbytery, or than your own speech. Providence seems to have created you incapable of enjoying humour or of making a joke; but it is a pity that you should, in your praiseworthy endeavours in that line, exaggerate quite beyond the bounds of legitimate description. You say, "scores upon scores" of young men are taught in clubs to "drink beer as freely as if it were water, whisky as readily as if it were sweet milk, and bitters as copiously as if they were butter-milk." To quote Dean Alford again, "You know, and I know, what fudge that is." Perhaps it is only a detail that it is not even true. Then take your friend, Mr. Selkirk. He declared that the language now heard in the street, compared with eleven years back, is more profane and obscene, and that he is compelled to stop in the streets and reprove it. Here, again, I am certain that, in the former part of this assertion, the reverend gentleman was drawing on his imagination. On the contrary, I fearlessly assert that profane and obscene language has not increased, and it is diminishing every day. What is more, profane and obscene language in the street is a proof only of lack of education. The absence of it would not prove a bit that people were more religious—only that they were more educated. Your upper classes (so-called) are just as profane and obscene as the poor fellows who may occasionally lack sufficient self-control to prevent their giving expression to an oath in the street. And I wish to say right here, that it is a most unjust proceeding, and one calculated to degrade the law in the eyes of the people, that two policemen (who themselves swear like other mortals) should drag a man before a merchant—(the merchant is called a "Baillie," which, no doubt, means "a merchant that is utterly untrained in the sifting of evidence and ignorant of law")—and have him fined a week's wages for a hasty expression. Yet, rev. sir, is it not a woeful, even a damnific, condemnation of your profession, of its methods, and of your own Calvinistic creed, that, in this nineteenth century of grace, men should be dragged into the Police Court for obscenity in this fairest city of the kingdom, the most "Christian" country of the world? I think that if ministers attended a good deal more to how people lived than to what they believed, there would be a vast deal less profanity and obscenity all the world

over. I said at the beginning of this paragraph that your speeches have a demoralising tendency on the young; and I think that, if you had a little knowledge of human nature, you would try different methods than that of giving loudest utterance to your grossest suspicions. You declare, in your most wordy and inelegant language, that our public parks are prostituted, even on the Lord's day, to frivolity and precociously lustful companionship and imprudent and impertinent indecency." This is another instance of how you attend to such a detail as truth; just more of your "fudge." But how did you come by this knowledge? I daresay I have been in the public parks as often as you in recent years; but I never saw the dirt that was so conspicuous to you. Nor do I hear the bad language so present to the ears of Mr. Selkirk in the street. I am compelled to say, that "scenes" in your Presbyteries and scandals in the churches are oftener present to my ears. Why, this very meeting in which you so piously condemned dancing, there was shown anything but a desire to avoid the appearance of conformity to the ways of the world. How ready you all are to "vindicate your position" How often is there "much ado about nothing!" Then, of course, "you cherish nothing." Mr. Bell declared, "I cherish nothing—he may do so if he pleases." Just so. Coleridge about hit the mark when he said—"The Devil's darling sin is the pride that apes humility." The fact is, we hardly see a meeting at which ministers are present but there is a "scene" of some sort. It requires just two of them to make a "row." Let School and Parochial Boards from Caithness to Galway bear witness. But to resume. Your language about "precociously lustful companionship," I have said, is demoralising to young people. Why? For the well-known reason that people tend to do what is expected of them. What was the secret of Arnold of Rugby's success as a former of character in the young, but that he invariably acted towards his pupils as if none of them would think of deceiving him? They felt that they were on their honour. They *lived up to* his expectation. I think that it was Frederick Robertson who said that (were it not a Satanic task) he would undertake to make a truthful boy a consummate liar, simply by always suspecting him. And I will venture to say: if you want to make young people immoral, just let them know that, you always suspect them. It is your continuous libelling of the theatres that makes them so bad as they are. If you want sir, to benefit our poor humanity in its many earnest struggles after the good, do not for ever be slandering us and our recreations; come down from the clouds (where you have no right to be); regard things as they are a little more, not as *you* think they ought to be; do not condemn, but elevate the moral tone of our amusements. If you want to purify our theatres, do not stand for ever on your pinnacle of assumed goodness; but come down with us to the theatre. Let us see a row of ministers in the pit—recognising that they are bone of our bone—and I promise you that vice there, if it be there, will hide its shameful head, and you will do incalculable good by the tone that you cannot fail to impart. You will find, too, that the theatre in this city has no more evil connected with it than there is with any other gathering of our humanity. Indeed, it would be as reasonable to close some of your churches of a Sunday night as to close the theatre. You need not, for once in your life, be so afraid of "the pit;" you will be very courteously treated, and you will have pleasure in observing how quickly that stout gentleman puts out any "impertinent indecency."

Lastly, your motion and speeches tend to foster not religion but religiosity, not purity but hypocrisy, not uprightness but cant. Some of us have been brought up so much in the nurture and fear of the Lord, the Shorter Catechism, and Sunday, that we are not able either to dance, or to play cards, or to drink whisky. It is easy, then, for some of us to condemn with a pious air "the sin of dancing," while we make a hell for others, by our gossiping and uncharitableness and bad temper. I see you are particular in your motion about our avoiding all "appearance of conformity to the world." That is the easiest thing possible. That devout rascal of the Glasgow Bank, who could not read Monday's newspaper because it was printed on Sunday, did it very successfully; yet he could rob the widow and the fatherless—

*"With the fat affectionate smile  
That makes the widow lean,  
Who, never naming God except for gain,  
So never took that awful name in vain—  
Made Him his catspaw, and the Cross his tool,  
And Christ the bait to trap his dupe and fool."*

Again, it is amusing (and contemptible) to see how *Good Words* avoids "the appearance of conformity to the World." Dr. Macleod has got a microscopic or homoeopathic dose of Christianity sandwiched between two novels. Now, you will notice that these three-volume novels are called "stories" while they appear in the pages of *Good Words*; but after they have run their pious course there, they come forth as "yellow-backs!" And people that have a specially pious horror of novels will actually read these "stories" on Sunday! A more amusing instance of avoiding the wicked "appearance" of the "world" is seen in connection with the organ playing that goes on in houses of a Sunday. Now, you will agree that most of this playing is to "kill time" and

give pleasure to those listening; but it is all done under the pious "appearance" of "praising God." The chief requisites are, that this day's music must be very slow, solemn, and execrably bad. But I submit that, as it is to please only themselves that they are playing, it does not matter to the Almighty whether it be the Hundreth Psalm or the "Laird O' Cockpen." Perhaps, you will not agree with me, that stories and music of all kinds are most proper of a Sunday; but, at all events, it cannot be affirmed that *this* endeavour to avoid "the appearance of conformity to the world" is commendable. Whatever we are, let us be honest; for a pious knave is the worst of all possible rogues.

Before leaving the matter of your Resolution, I should like to refer to one other point, viz., betting. No condemnation of this vice can be too severe. But the harmful thing is, that you should have so little moral perception as to mix up dancing with it, and condemn, in the same sentence, those villainous weekly club dances (which should be stopped or regulated), and annual dances, and balls of associations, and trades. But it is a wonder that you said nothing of the devout gambling that goes on at Church Bazaars, as a means of raising (not the devil or the wind, but) temples to the glory of God. Just as Dr. Macleod makes novels have a pious look by calling them "stories," so here they give gambling the less wicked "appearance" of "raffling." Truly it is sad, that ministers should be so very little above this wicked world as to act on the principle: "Get money, if you can honestly; but, at all events, get money."

In conclusion, I desire to refer to one or two matters of importance, not mentioned in your present Resolution and speeches. Not long since, a curious pastoral letter was read from our pulpits, and it condemned, after the manner of the Encyclical of old Pio Nono, "the chief errors and follies of our time." But it fell on dull ears and hard hearts, and happily passed away like an April shower. We were told not to bathe on Sunday. Why? Because the noodles of the Aberdeen Presbyteries had so conspired. You never say a word, however, about one's taking a bath in one's house. But ordinary mortals have no baths in their house; they must go where the Creator intended they should—to the sea and the river. So it comes to this, that the rich man may enjoy his bath inside, but if a working man goes to the sea he will be overwhelmed in the wrath of Calvin and Mr. Bannatyne! The same is true of Museums. The wealthy lord may enjoy his gallery of pictures and statuary on Sunday at ease in his house, and have a bishop to dine with him; but if the working man, who cannot get during the week, were to visit a Museum on Sunday, you would roast him for ever for his pains.

But, rev. sir, there are many things calling for your attention, much more urgently than dancing. Our Government is just going to spend some £5,000,000 on more instruments of cruelty and bloodshed. Cannot you do something—not to stop the building of the ships, but—to raise and increase the cry, now being heard louder and louder all over Europe, against all wars—that men in this nineteenth century of grace shall not always settle disputes like fiends. Your advocacy of temperance is very praiseworthy. You have a Temperance League spending its energies—not in persuading men to be teetotal or temperate but—to induce a bare majority to forcibly close the public-houses. You will never make people virtuous by means of force and the police. But could you not start a great Anti-War League, a powerful league, independent of party, to force Governments to settle their differences like rational beings and not like bears? Far more money is spent in war material than in all the vices of Christendom. And how cruel and unrelenting is war! how it drains off our strongest men, how it breaks the innocent heart, how it kills the brave! The distress of the Queen, on the eve of the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, was nothing to that of thousands of our country. The Queen's son was never in any danger, and never likely to be; and even if he had followed the brave, the Queen's loss were nothing to that of the wives and sisters of our soldiers who, with broken hearts, lost their all—to live on in penury and sorrow all their days, that the bonds of money-lenders may be safe.

To raise a constant, ever-increasing, loud, angry cry against war, rev. sir, would be more becoming the dignity and sphere of your Church Courts than absurdities about theatres and dancing. Churches, in the past, have never been famous for their abhorrence of war; indeed, the most conspicuous act His Grace of Canterbury performs for his £15,000 a-year is, to compose a prayer to the great All-Father that He will help to murder a thousand men. The bullets of the soldiers have too often been the sequel to the Bibles of the missionaries, How long such a state of things is to continue, we cannot predict; but it will not be kept up when the working man refuses to pay any longer for the heart-rending devilment.

To sum up. We have found that dancing, in itself, cannot be regarded as sinful, and that if there are, in some cases, evils connected with it, they form a condemnation not of dancing but of your profession and its methods; that by condemning vices and lawful recreations in the same language, you confuse the moral judgment of the people, and bring church courts into disrespect, almost contempt; that your speeches, by continually slandering us and our amusements, tend not to elevate but to demoralise; that you are all woefully inconsistent, permitting in the palace what you condemn in the hut; that you foster hypocrisy and cant; that your brethren, particularly those of the State Kirk, gamble to glorify God; that, if cleanliness be next to godliness, one ought to bathe on Sunday if one has not bathed during the week, and whether or not; that one may on a Sunday look at the pictures in a gallery as innocently as in a private house without fear of either Calvin or the Devil; and, finally,

that, although you and your brethren are servants of the Prince of Peace, you are forever quarrelling among yourselves, and have never been known, on principle, to condemn a war. We have seen, too, that you talk mostly "fudge," that you are a ridiculous man, that everybody knows it, and that nevertheless you cannot help it, and that you are probably satisfied.

handwritten letter from Education Department to Native School Teachers, regarding planting Arrow root, Carob beans...

## Notes on the Plants Forwarded to Native Schools, 1885.

TEACHERS should, when planting, endeavour to utilise as far as possible the information contained in the following notes. This information has been derived from sources that may be relied upon, and if attention is paid to it the introduction of these useful plants into Native districts will be successfully accomplished.

It is desirable that teachers should endeavour to disseminate amongst the Natives the knowledge to be gained from these notes, and that, as far as may be, the Natives should take part in the operations necessary for planting and securing the trees and shrubs that are being sent to their districts, almost exclusively for their advantage. The Department will be glad to hear of cases in which the Natives and their teacher have heartily co-operated in carrying forward this good work.

### 1. *Maranta arundinacea*, (Arrowroot plant).

The true arrowroot plant is probably a native of the West Indies, where it has been very largely cultivated. It seems not improbable that it could be grown well, and with profitable results, in the northern part of the Auckland District, and that it might be grown nearly as far south as Napier.

The best soil for the plant is a deep rich loam, which should be ploughed or dug in the same manner as for potatoes. The sets should be placed in rows about three feet apart, with two feet from set to set in each row. The sets should be four inches from the surface; a single tuber forms a set. The proper time for planting is from the middle of June to the end of August. The after cultivation is much like that of potatoes, the soil being hoed up to the plants twice during their earlier growth. About the end of May would be the best time to take up the tubers and to begin manufacturing the arrowroot; the work might be continued till August, but the tubers, if broken and left for any time, would deteriorate, and the produce would be greatly diminished. The smallest of the secondary tubers should be reserved for next season's crop. These should never be allowed to become dry, as that would injure their vitality; they should be kept covered with soil until they are planted out, or they should be planted out immediately after they are lifted.

The great importance of the arrowroot plant is due to the fact that its rhizomes, or underground stems, contain a nutritious starch in great abundance. The rhizomes are tuberous, white, and scaly, and are ripe for use immediately before the period of rest, when they contain about twenty-five per cent, of the starch; they should be taken up at the end of the first year.

In the preparation of arrowroot on a small scale the rhizomes are washed, peeled very carefully and completely, and beaten in a wooden mortar or ground in a hand-mill to a milky pulp. The pulp is diluted with water, and the liquid is strained through a sieve of coarse cloth or hair, the fibres being rejected. The albumen and salts remain in solution in the water, while the starch

The following extract from Pereira's "Materia Medica," will give some idea of the leading processes involved in the preparation of arrowroot on an extensive scale:—"The carefully skinned tubers are washed, then ground in a mill and the pulp washed in tinned copper cylindrical washing machines. The fecula is subsequently dried in drying houses. In order to obtain the fecula free from impurity, pure water must be used and great care and attention paid in every step of the process. The skinning and peeling of the tubers must be performed with great nicety, as the outside contains a resinous matter, which imparts colour and a disagreeable flavour to the starch. German silver palettes are used in skinning the deposited fecula, and shovels of the same metal for packing the dried fecula. The drying is effected in pans covered with white gauze to exclude dust and insects."

is deposited as a powder, which, after repeated washings, is dried in the sun.

Arrowroot is very easily digested and therefore forms a most valuable food for invalids. As, however, it contains no nitrogen, it must, if used as an article of regular diet be supplemented by milk, eggs, meat, or other substances rich in nitrogen. It should not generally be given to young infants, as their organs are not suited to

the digestion of starchy food.

Arrowroot should be stirred in cold water to form a tolerably firm paste, to which, while it is being stirred, boiling water should be added. A tablespoonful is sufficient to a pint of water or milk.

## **2. *Ceratonia siliqua*, (Carob bean).**

This is a native of the Mediterranean region. It requires a good rich soil and a warm climate; it would probably succeed in the northern part of the Auckland District. The fruit of the carob contains a russet, insipid edible pulp of great value as forage. The carob should be grown in clumps, as the male and female flowers are borne on separate plants. In countries where it is extensively grown the practice is to graft one branch of the male to each plant of the female.

## **3. *Phœnix dactylifera*, (Date palm).**

This useful tree is a native of Arabia and Africa. The male and female flowers are borne on different plants, and as the tree cannot be grafted the young palms should be planted in clumps. A deep rich soil is needed, and the tree succeeds best when it has been sheltered for a few years by other trees. The date takes about fifteen years before it begins to fruit. In California it has been fruiting for the last two or three years, and it is almost sure to succeed in the northern parts of Auckland.

## **4. *Fraxinus americana*, (White American Ash).**

A valuable timber tree; it will succeed almost anywhere in New Zealand if planted in a good deep rich soil.

## **5. *Furcroœa flavoviridis*, (Fibre plant).**

This will succeed north or south of Auckland. Any rough broken ground will answer admirably for the cultivation of this plant. In fact it would succeed best on broken hill sides; it would hardly be possible to cultivate it in the ordinary manner. Where it is once established it will reproduce itself by little bulblets which fall from the ripened flower stalk. It is hoped that the Natives will soon find the way to utilise this plant, which will be found to be far less troublesome to deal with than the harakeke, or *phormium tenax*.

## **6. *Urtica utilis*, *Rhea* or *Ramia*; *Chinese Nettle*, (Fibre Plant).**

The *Ramia* will grow well in any good rich moist soil; as it spreads its roots it should be planted by itself where it is to grow permanently. It will succeed north or south of Auckland. The fibre is extracted from the stem of the plant.

## **7. *Platanus orientalis*, (Oriental Plane).**

This is a timber and shelter tree. It will grow almost anywhere in New Zealand. It maybe propagated early from cuttings.

WELLINGTON: BY AUTHORITY: GEORGE DIDSBURY, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

Syllabus of a Course of Twelve Lectures on BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Illustrated by Drawings, Diagrams, and Models

To be Delivered at the Canterbury College, Christchurch, N.Z.

By Mr. Edward Dobson

M. INST. C.E.

*During the First Term, 1885.*

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# **Introductory Lecture.**

## **Part I.—On Technical Education.**

Causes which have made technical education a necessity, viz.: 1. Introduction of machinery. 2. Sub-division of labour. 3. System of competitive contracts.—Masters indifferent to taking apprentices.—Breaking clown of the apprenticeship system as an efficient sole means of training skilled workmen.—Description of the work of

the Industrial Society of Mulhouse.—What is the function of the technical school?—The education of the artisan divided under three heads, viz.: 1. Pure science. 2. Applied science. 3. Manipulation of tools.—Pure science distinct from technical teaching.—Manipulation of tools not to be learned from lectures, but by the training of the workshop.—Workmen trained in technical schools only, deficient in practical knowledge of work.—Advantages of apprenticeship.—Suggestions for combining to the greatest advantage class-room teaching and workshop training.—Special course of study recommended for pupils in connection with the building trades.

## **Part II.—History of Construction.**

Two leading forms, viz.: The circle and the rectangle.—The circular-domed hut the original type of domestic habitation throughout Western Europe.—Models of the early house used as cinerary urns of a very early date in Italy and Germany.—Connection of Germanic races with the early dwellers in Troy.—Survival of the domed form in the snow huts of the Esquimaux.—Domed tombs of the early Greeks.—The "sepulchral couch" of Danaë at Mycenæ.—The modern Turkish hut a typical example of rectangular construction.—Flat timber roofs of Persia and Assyria.—Flat stone roofs of Egyptian temples and of cities in the Lejah.—Lycian tombs simply marble copies of rectangular wooden framing.—Domed roofs of Grecian tombs built in horizontal courses; same system employed in Etruscan tombs and in the vaulted roofs of Central America.—Façades of stone in imitation of upright posts and trellis-work.—Type of early Central American hut, with sloping roof.—Flat roof of Circe's palace mentioned by Homer.—Rectangular types of building in the cliff fortresses of Arizona.—Terraced roofs of the towns of the Pueblo Indians.—Plans of ancient Peruvian cities built under Inca rule.—Marble plan of Rome in the time of Nero.—Arched corridors at Nakhon Wat, in Cambolia, built in horizontal courses.—Indian domes built in horizontal, not radiating, courses.—The true arch brought into general use as a constructive feature by the Romans.—Substitution of the arch for the architrave.—The abandonment of the lintel as a constructive feature, the key to the origin of the arched styles respectively known as Gothic, Lombardic, Moorish, and Saracenic.—Tunnel vaulting.—Intersection of cross vaults.—Twisted groins.—Methods of striking an ellipse not known to the Romans.—Ribbed vaulting: its principles.—Introduction of the equilateral triangle as a canon of proportion.—Scientific construction, as distinguished from mere building, first introduced by the Romans.—Collapse of the constructive art in Britain on the departure of the Romans.—Revival of art in England about the tenth century.—Development of Gothic architecture in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.—Collapse of Gothic art with the Reformation.—Revival of classical forms in later times, the architrave again taking the place of the arch as a constructive feature.

## **Part III.—Comparison of Ancient and Modern Practice.**

The masonry of the temples of Greece and Egypt, and the ribbed vaulting of the mediæval cathedrals, not surpassed by any work of the present day.—Admirable design and workmanship of the old English timbered roofs, as Westminster Hall, Hampton Court, and Eltham Palace.—Constructive use of iron limited in early times.—Bituminous cement used in the East from the earliest times.—Concreted rubble masonry made with hydraulic lime greatly used by the Romans.—Three distinctive features of modern constructive science, viz.: 1. The use of cement concrete. 2. The introduction of wrought iron as a material for trussed beams. 3. The adoption of pneumatic apparatus for laying foundations under water.—Introduction of Portland cement; its use and abuse.—Cast iron beams.—Investigations by Mr. E. Hodgkinson and Mr. Fairbairn on the strength of cast and wrought iron.—Building of the Conway and Britannia bridges.—Abandonment of cast iron and introduction of wrought iron as a material for beams.—Differences between English and American practice.—Introduction of pneumatic caissons.—Caisson disease.—Dangers of the pneumatic process at great depths.

Conclusion.—List of subjects to be dealt with in the following twelve Lectures

## **Lecture I.**

### **On Building Materials.**

Sun-dried bricks.—Sod walling.—Cob walls.—Clay chimneys.—Bricks: Composition of brick earth—Mixtures often desirable—Alumina, sand, fluxes—Refractory clays—Fusible earths—Bricks of two classes, viz.: baked and burnt—Colour—Red, white, and yellow bricks—white bricks a

*Principal operations:* Tempering, moulding, burning.—Hollow beds—Mortar joints, timber bond objectionable.—Building stone.—Masonry of three classes: Ashlar, block-in-course, and rubble.—Use of mortar in bedding.—Masonry without mortar.—Moss used for bedding.—Concrete: Artificial stone—Béton—Lime concrete—Pozzuolann—Caissons lined with waterproof cloth—Differences in concrete—Round pebbles—More sand—Broken pebbles—Broken stone—Ramming essential—Proportion of stone to mortar—Cement—Specification for—Proportion of cement required—Concrete vaulting—Concrete dam at Stony Creek—Extended use of concrete—Tensile strength.—Timber: Hard and soft woods—structure of timber—Strength of beams—Mechanical effect of a given load under varying circumstances—Practical application—Cross-strain—Formula for sectional strength—Experiments should be made on whole timbers—Round *versus* square piles—Trussed beams.—Iron: Cast iron, wrought iron, steel—Table of comparative compressive and tensile strength—Flanged beams—Formulæ for strength of cast iron girders—Proportions of flanges reversed in wrought iron girders—Formulæ for strength of wrought iron girders—Difference between wrought iron and steel—Continuous girders not a suitable construction in cast iron—Allowance to be made for contraction and expansion.

## Lecture II.

### Foundations.

Natural and artificial foundations.—Two leading causes of failure—Treatment of a rock bottom.—Sand a good foundation under certain circumstances.—Foundations of Eddystone, Bell Rock, and Skerryvore lighthouses.—Danger of building on inclined strata.—Expansion of clay soils.—Disintegration of shale when exposed to the air.—Sand piling.—How to fix a gatepost.—Pile driving.—Screw piles.—Iron cylinders.—Hard crust overlying a soft stratum.—Sand.—Peat.—Foundations of buildings in Moorfields, London.—Foundations under Water: Three leading cases—Pile foundations—Timber—Screw piles—Cylinders—Hughes' pneumatic process—Solid foundations—Random work—Concrete in caissons—Masonry in caissons—Caissons laid on the natural bottom—Caissons on Béton foundations—Caissons on pile foundations—Caissons on sand bottom—Caissons with air chambers—St. Louis bridge over the Mississippi—Difficulties encountered at the Alexander II. bridge over the Neva—Indian system of sinking brick cylinders by divers.

## Lecture III.

### Foundations—Continued.

Advantages of coffer-dams.—Various forms of coffer-dams.—Half-tide dams.—New Eddystone lighthouse.—Rubble coffer-dam.—Coffer-dams of ordinary construction.—Underpinning dam at Trent Bridge.—St. Katherine's Docks dam.—Houses of Parliament dam.—Grimsby Docks dam.—Puddle.—Portable dams.—Pile driving.—Ringing engine.—Crab engine.—Horse power.—Steam power.—Signals requisite.—Endless chain.—Atmospheric engine.—Nasmyth's steam pile-driver.—Calculation of force of blow.—Table of velocities.—Practical deductions.—Ringing and shoeing.—Sheet-pile shoes.—Grooving and tonguing.—Whole balks best.—Desirability of ascertaining nature of ground by boring before commencing pile-driving.

## Lecture IV.

### Walling.

Walling, what is included in the term?—Two leading considerations.—Solid materials classed under three heads.—Cementitious material.—Lime mortar.—Hydraulic limes.—Cements.—Summary of qualities of

above.—Use and abuse of cement.—Cement mortar to be used when backing stonework.—How to build a Wall: Footings—Difference of level—Pond—Varieties of English and Flemish bond—Facings—Three principles to be kept in view—Uniformity of construction—Bond timber—Hoop iron bond—Distribution of the load—Tile floors—Arrangement of openings—Cast iron lintels—Wood bricks—Stone work to be built solid—Different rates of expansion—Mortar beds—Cornices.—Retaining Walls: Two kinds of failure—Failure of retaining-wall at Birmingham, Bristol, and Thames Junction Railway—Failure of Hunt's bank wall—Failures in tunnel walls—Provision for back drainage—Precautions against sliding of courses—Toe of wall to be protected—Expansion of London clay—Gonerby tunnel—Consideration of best section—Amount and direction of thrust—Minimum thrust—Maximum thrust—Resistance of the wall.—Breast walls—Harbour walls.—Four direct actions to be resisted: 1. Direct blow from the sea. 2. Action from within the wall; monolithic work; failure of Wick pier. 3. Vertical rise of waves; Stonehaven; Eddystone lighthouse. 4. Vertical downward force.—Reservoir walls.

## Lecture V.

### Arches.

Definition of an arch.—Definition of terms.—Curve of equilibrium.—Equilibrated arch with convex voussoirs.—Curve of equilibrium a catenary—Two modes of proceeding in designing an arch—Gothic vaulting.—Curve of arch governed by circumstances of locality.—Practical method of equilibrating an arch.—Minimum thickness of arch stones.—Depth of voussoirs must be as the pressure on them.—Brick arches—Arched beams of wood and iron.—Laminated beams.—Wrought iron beams.—Skew arches.—Centring.—Three principal points for consideration.—Centres on piles.—Roman centring.—Striking arrangements.—Abutments.—Wing walls.—Vaulting: Cylindrical vaults—Horizontal domes—Arch little used before the Roman age—Plain ribbed vaulting—Lierne vaulting—Fan vaulting—Germany and the Netherlands—Abandonment of ribbed vaulting—Works on stone-cutting—Piers: Size of columns—Crushing strength.—Weak ground.—Hollow piers—Tunnel observatories.

## Lecture VI.

### Beams.

Lectures, text-books, and class lessons, their separate uses.—Difference between a beam and an arch.—Untrussed beams of great size formerly used in roofing.—Means of stiffening a long purlin.—Trussed bresssummers.—Under-trussed bridge beams.—Smite bridge.—Failure of Avon bridge.—Falls bridge, Melbourne.—Double-trussed beams.—Queen-truss bridges.—Standard N.Z. bridge designs.—American bridges.—Utica and Syracuse Railway—Bridges in Otira Gorge.—Example of Howe truss.—Boiler plate girders.—English practice.—American practice.—General remarks on bridge-building.—Fink truss.—Bollman truss.—Howe truss.—Murphy-Whipple truss.—Post truss.—Warren girder.—Linville truss.—Lattice girders.—Comparison of trusses.—Bowstring girders.—Inverted bowstring girder.—Double bowstring.—Saltash bridge.—Calculation of strains.

## Lecture VII.

### Roofs.

Three great classes, viz.: fiat, arched, and ridged.—Flat roofs: Eastern types—Stone roofs of the Lejah—Roofs of Egyptian temples—Flat timber roofs of Assyria and Persia—Present construction of fiat roofs in India—Tile terrace roofs much used in London—This principle might be greatly extended—Flat terraced roofs of Ycatan—How to lay a lead flat.—Arched roofs: Early British huts—Esquimaux huts—Lycian



tombs—Bhuddist caves—Modern Bengal roofs—Roman vaulted roofs—Domes—Church at Moustá, Malta—Indian system of bracketing—Indian horizontal domes—Principles of Indian dome-vaulting—System of construction—Dome decoration—Vaulted corridors in Cambodia.—Ridged roofs: Stone ridged roofs—Gothic roofs—Principles of Gothic timber roofs—Hampton Court, Westminster Hall, Eltham Palace—Timber roofs on the principle of the arch—Philibert de l'Orme, Halle au Blé, Paris—Pantheon Bazaar—Emy's laminated rib—King's Cross Station roof, Gt. Northern Railway.

## Lecture VIII.

### Roofs—Continued.

Trussed roofs.—Collar roofs.—King-post truss.—King and queen-post truss.—Iron trussed roofs.—Various examples.—Mansard roof.—Morality of "la Mansarde."—Roof of Houses of Parliament—Charing Cross Station roof.—Albert Hall roof.—Vienna Exhibition dome.—Arched iron roofs.—Difference between stone arches, trussed bridges, and roofs.—Crystal Palace roof.—Derby Market Hall roof.—St. Pancras Station, Midland Railway.—Covering Materials: Thatch: danger from birds—Boarded roofs—Weather boarding—Upright boarding—Painting to be done when dry—Stone should be dry before being oiled.—Tarring bridge planking—Cementitious coverings—Expansion and contraction to be provided for—Cement unsuitable—Asphalte and tar concrete recommended—Hydraulic mortar—Felt—Metallic coverings: lead, tin, zinc, copper, galvanised corrugated iron.—Tiling—Definitions—Principles of tiling and slating—Shingles—Sandstone slabs—Structure of slate—Origin of cleavage—Curved tiles—Greek form—Roman form—pan-tiling—Hips and ridges—Valleys and gutters—Practical suggestions,

## Lecture IX.

### Floors.

Floors difficult to classify.—Different kinds of flooring.—Different purposes of flooring.—Fire-proof floors.—Danger of ironwork in fireproof construction.—Floors divided into three classes, viz.: dwelling, warehouse, and factory floors.—Specialities of flooring.—Paving included under road-making.—Dwelling-house floors: Basement floor—Concrete floors—Cement floors—Floors above the ground line—Floors classed as single, double, and double framed—Single flooring—Double flooring—Binding joists—Bridging joists—Ceiling joists—Double-framed flooring—Plaster floors—Hearths—Concrete arches—Tile floors.—Warehouse floors: Fireproof floors—New warehouses at Marseilles—Roads in Melbourne parks—St. Pancras Station, Midland Railway.—Factory Floors: Three leading considerations.—Paving: Laying out roads—Difference between town and country—Paving classed under three heads, viz.: Pervious, impervious, and partly pervious—Two other modes of classification, viz.: Homogenous and with a permanent foundation covered by a crust to be renewed from time to time—Camber unsuited for tramways—Telford and Macadam—Bituminous Macadam—Canterbury streets—Shingle roads—Stone and wood pavements—Comparative cost of stone paving and Macadam—Noise of stone pavements—Wood paving in Chicago—Side channels—Dunedin side channels—Expense and annoyance caused by breaking up of street pavement—Remedy for same—Practical suggestions.

## Lecture X.

### Bridges.

Important to understand the history of the subject.—May be considered historically, constructively, or materialistically.—Timber Bridges: Piling not understood at Babylon—Pons Sublicius at Rome—Cæsar's timber bridge on the Rhine—Trojans' bridge over the Danube—Romans good carpenters—Roman stone

bridges built on framed centreing—Early British timber bridge over the Thames—Swiss timber bridges with elaborate systems of trussing—Schaffhausen and Wittingen—American timber arched bridges—Schuylkill bridge—Laminated arch bridges—Danger of fire—Indian system of bracketting—Bridge over the Chundra, in the Himalayas—American trussed timber bridges—Examples of the Howe truss—Height of piers—McCallum truss—Objections to timber bridges—Timber construction specially applicable to bridges over Canterbury rivers.—Stone Bridges: The Romans great bridge builders—Italy has taken the lead in bridge building in modern times—Bridge building at a low ebb in England until the last century—Sketch of the rise of modern bridge building in England—Rubble arches—Pon-y-tu-Prydd bridge—Claix bridge over the Dac, built in sections—Comparison of bridges built in ashlar masonry and in concrete—St. Lucens, built of masonry, cost £140 per foot run.; Vevey, built of concrete, cost £26 per foot run.—Suggestions for concrete bridge building—Stone bridges in Cambodia built on the Eastern system of bracketting.

## Lecture XI.

### Bridges—Continued.

Classification of Iron Bridges.—*Cast iron arches*: Coalbrook Dale bridge, 1779—Sunderland bridge, 1796—Telford's bridge over the Severn—Southwark bridge—Provision for expansion—Severn Valley bridge—Trent bridge, near Nottingham—American cast iron tubular arched bridges—Aqueduct bridge at Washington—Cast iron arched bridge at Philadelphia.—*Cast iron girder bridges*: Much used from 1845 to 1850.—*Wrought iron boiler-plate girders*.—*Wrought iron arches*: New Westminster bridge—Victoria bridge; difference in principle of construction in the first and second portions of this bridge—St. Louis bridge, built 1874 with arched steel tubes—Erection of the St. Louis bridge without scaffolding—Saltash bridge over the Tamar, 1859—Wylam bridge, 1876, built with the roadway suspended from curved trusses.—*American trussed bridges*: Leading principles of construction—Cincinnati bridge over the Ohio, 515 feet span—Description of mode of erection—Kentucky River bridge, three spans of 375 feet each, built without scaffolding—Mode of erection.—*Suspension bridges*: Different systems of construction—English and American practice.

## Lecture XII.

### Concluding Summary.

Special types of construction.—Difference of pressures on tunnel and bridge arches.—Tunnel inverts.—Side walls.—Slow setting cement to be used for tunnel arches.—Shingle concrete may be substituted in some cases for brickwork.—Tunnelling in Japan under rivers.—Harbour walls should meet the sea obliquely.—Advantage and disadvantage of parapets.—Effect of form of section on the rising wave.—Jetty Floors: Lifting action of the sea—Oamaru jetty.—Towers: Factory chimneys and lighthouse towers—Factory chimneys, two considerations: design and construction—Calculation of draft—How to build a wash-house chimney—Practical rules for apportioning height and sectional area—Foundations—Fire-brick lining—Chimney at Invercargill gasworks—Force of the wind—Bursting action of hurricanes—Particulars of celebrated chimneys—Lighthouse towers—Different from chimneys in conditions of stability—Combined action of wind and sea—Form of tower now recognised as the best—Defects of old Eddystone tower—Wolf Rock lighthouse—New Eddystone lighthouse—Cost per cubic foot of old and new Eddystone towers—Suggestions for substituting concrete for masonry in future work.

General considerations.—When designing, consider both the nature of the material and the mode of execution.—Study ornamented construction rather than constructed ornament.—Guard against inequality of settlement—Make full provision for contraction and expansion.—Design foundations with reference to the nature of the ground and the weight of the proposed structure.—Have a clear idea where to use lime mortar and where cement.—Suggestions for building concrete arches.—Extended use of cement concrete.—Caution to be used in selecting building stone from the older rocks.—Iron bark piles and wrought iron girders recommended for New Zealand bridge construction.—False bearings to be avoided.—Short bearings recommended in floor construction.—Advantages of flat roofs in towns.—Importance of husbanding our natural

resources.—Destruction of native timber.—Wrought iron in trusses or arches the future material for bridges of large span.—Importance of native manufacture of cement.—Concluding remarks: The desirability of establishing technical schools to supplement the training of the workshop.

decorative feature

Essay, for 1885, on Exhibitions, Shows, &c.

In three Parts.

(RE PROJECTED GRAND EXHIBITION FOR NEW ZEALAND).

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# Essay on Exhibitions, Shows, Etc.

## PART FIRST.

GREAT Shows are good, useful, and often necessary; Public Shows are of time immemorial wont and usage, and have ordinarily been designed to display in attractive combination the useful with the ornamental and the amusing. And even regarding the amusement concomitant of Exhibitions a good purpose is served by supplying a safety-valve for the exuberant spirits of the athletic, the strong, the vivacious, and the gay, as well known and understood in ancient times, especially in Greece and Rome. Recreative change is a necessity of nature; monotony is unhealthy; and it shrinks and shrivels and dulls the fine faculty of imagination; absence of such safety-valve is dangerous, politically and socially, especially among the concentrated conglomerated myriad populations, yet that subsidiary characteristic of Exhibitions is now only adverted to as incidental and by the bye; (is slightly parenthetical).

Most of our conveniences and accommodations in modern civilization, especially the intricate and elaborate, have been brought into common use and vogue through well appointed Exhibitions, published, advertised, and instituted.

We have all heard it is unwise to put the lighted candle under a bushel, when, during darkness of night, you want to see, although you may happen to be comfortably conscious that there it is, for emergent use and need; when put on an appropriate stick it radiantly throws its beams and shows, giving light to all present. Show is needed.

A modest man of genius invented a grand instrument; and, for want of means and consequent lack of courageous spirit, hid the thing, and both it and he were in obscurity. A spirited man plucked it out; touched it up; advertised, advertised in several different ways; exhibited before Royalty and in presence of the Royal Society of Scientists, received approbation, made his fortune, and benefited the world. Always show

Some have done great things in secret and kept *in perdu* until boldly and energetically lugged out and compelled to be public benefactors.

Several centuries ago a great man modestly hid himself among his obscure kindred relations, and they, discerning, not liking, his extraordinary abilities, chided him severely for his seeming diffidence, saying unto him, as thou doest these things, "show thyself to the world," this said in contemptuous scorn; but then his time was "not yet;" (envy and jealousy among brethren not uncommon). But, eventually, he did show himself; and, now, to-day, the grandest, the most magnificent, the most superb, and the loftiest monumental towers in all the world stand reared expressly in his name and to his fame; (surely we need not mention, as chief among ten thousand, and in architecture beautiful, the two Cathedrals of Rome and London, Peter and Paul), a palpable fact, on which it behoves us to philosophise.

And, it will be remembered that some good while ago a man was vehemently and bitterly denounced for hiding his talents; for not exhibiting and using. Now this particular curse will not surely come upon the flagrant puffs who glaringly, staringly, flaringly advertise upon our street walls; these rather show forth the truth of fact—reduced to a maxim—that "the bold of face shall be hated." Now this just shows the converse: some men, some inventive geniuses, need, and ought, to be backed up and brought out and manifested openly; and we must give honour where honour is due. Some bold ignoramus bragging of some most marvellous discovery, a panacea for all the ills that mortal man is heir to, should be shown up and exposed. For a few shillings their stuff will take off an honest man's leg and put it on again. Some of them have wrongfully made large fortunes. I am afraid Morrisson, with his pills, was one of them although just before he died he gave away many thousand pounds. Multitudes are easily deceived. Pity that many newspapers have, for a large consideration, disreputably advertised their stuff and nonsense, extolled their nostrums, and written them up. Some Newspapers in Great Britain I know peremptorily and constantly refuse them. Counterfeit coins are, however, proof positive that real

coins are existent; and so on. Nobody counterfeits the worthless.

In all departments of human life, *not even* excepting the religious, shams and spurious pretences and pretenders are mingled with the real the honest and the true. Yet abuse does not argue against the use. Discrimination always needed.

## PART SECOND.

AND, again, monopoly Patents should be few, and ever of shore duration, not exceeding four or five years in time. Certainly grand inventors must be secured a remuneration, even if it should be by subsidy; but the light of the knowledge of their invention must not be confined and secreted nor even cabined, but must be openly exhibited for the benefit of the universal public and as auxiliary to the promotion of universal brotherhood, to which, doubtless, any close monopoly is adverse and opposed. Merely for instance, now, say, the Steam Engine,—no monopoly patent! No; no! Proscribe no man from, making a locomotive engine. Exhibit! Frankly and openly show! Teach! Instruct! Diffuse far and wide the knowledge of arts and sciences! Show forth! hold out the knowledge of truth of fact and truth of art; have them free; free as the beautiful the lovely the wonderful light of heaven, which they do resemble. Hold forth knowledge as the sun holds forth light, (the sun is not the light as most imagine), or as the street lamp holds out the gas light (the lamp is not the light, is often dark, and black, and dirty). Do not hide or tax light, as they once did in England. Light is a wondrous entity; *per se* perfectly distinct; and, as King Solomon says, "Truly the light is sweet." Light is genially enlivening. Knowledge is compared to light. Men of knowledge are called enlightened. "God is light," and furthermore we read, "Jehovah is a God of Knowledge." Light! Light! physical, mental and, spiritual! Geniuses are "gifted," enlightened, not for themselves only, but for mankind. And boasting disallowed; they have nothing but what was given.

An ancient writer prognosticated, Wisdom and knowledge shall be the strength and stability of the times." Knowledge shall be spread abroad, and mankind shall be noted for migratory activity. Travelling helps and advances knowledge. And travellers unwittingly, or otherwise, scatter seeds of knowledge. And Great Exhibitions have incidentally induced travelling and caused congress. We have read that home keeping people have ever homely wits. Perhaps it is so. Well then, Grand Public Exhibitions prompt to travel and promote intercourse. Knowledge must have free course, and must increase; and its vehicle must be untrammelled and well lubricated. EDUCATE! SHOW! Exhibit! Teach!

We Great Britishers have spent large money on schools and school-houses; we must spend more and more on Grand Public Exhibitions.

SHOW! Show is the word; alike proper as verb, noun, and adjective; do show; a show; a show cart or Palace And show is the theme.

Now for a small pertinent fact, which, perhaps, may be almost as useful as large philosophy:—Once upon a time a fastidious lady went for sundry articles into a fine drapery establishment; first met the eye of a genteel youth who blandly inquired for her orders and commands; she mentioned different things the particular names of which the novice did not know; the lady, supposing nothing was there she just then wanted, was about to depart the place, when an experienced "assistant" busy further on, descrying the situation of affairs, shouted to the youth, "Show the lady, show the goods, or similar." Well, then, he did show, and, sure enough 'there was every thing required and more, and the lady became a large purchaser. A fact! Show! Do Show!

Apropos: A few years ago, at a Horticultural Show, among many fine, pretty things from the gardens and orchards, all sorts of vegetables were exhibited and prizes duly awarded; one prize was for the finest and best green peas; after first prize for peas was given, it was remarked by a visitor that a neighbour of his had real green peas hanging in luxuriant festoons, sort called Prussian Blue, having the largest and longest pods, and looking the very best ever seen. Connoisseurs had previously remarked same. But gardener was modest and diffident. He did not exhibit. That splendid growth was not shown; the public lost a sight; and the honest, humble man certainly lost a first prize. Prize taker well knew it was so, he had afore seen. Writer himself saw this case—had personal cognisance of these two simple fact instances, now adduced merely in illustration. Extreme bold assurance is hateful and is denounced; excessive modesty is injurious and should be quashed. Balance of power, please. But do show and do not sneak nor slink.

But gamblers and hunters after patents say, Never show your hand! Perhaps they are right for that line; they cunningly wink the eye and know about that, they are notoriously "knowing." But we judge this sort of thing no good to the community. Selfism is not only wrong *per se*, it is impolitic; in the long run it will not answer: gambling is coolly and calmly judged an evil. In respectable common life cunning concealment of knowledge for private ends is a wrong; open exposition a duty. Certain professionals may take the hint Do good and communicate, with kindness and readiness. Regard your kind! Hold forth the light, as the sun does.

## PART THIRD.

THE Loudon Great Exhibition of 1851 was truly a splendid success; although the vast, moral results pronosticated by the most sanguine have not yet been realised,—say as to universal amity, the total ending of horrid ruinous war, and so on. But, but, as a great writer the other day said. "God Almighty is never in a hurry." A thousand years (Oh!) with Jehovah God like as one day. Most assuredly wars shall and will cease, and cease forever! But not yet.

I was pleased to see at that magnificent Palace of glass, representatives from all the chief nations, well nigh from all the nations, amicably and happily exhibiting; all hearty, cheery, and glad; some coatless in shirt sleeves working very hard with a will and with spirited hilarity: I rather think a marvellous and new printing machine for "The Times" was there: and, I, solitary, all alone in a crowd, full of thought, slightly tenebrious because of lack of means and opportunity to study there a week or more.—Was there five or six hours only; and—saw.

The wonderful machine department was especially interesting to many. No doubt many of the operatives, there and then engaged, got some new ideas—caught a wrinkle, as they say; indeed it seemed to be an excellent purpose prevailing there, to diffuse special knowledge, to disclose and show peculiar art. I reflected, Surely vast good will come out of this fine exhibition of inventions, and this happy showing forth of international goodwill. Was also pleased to know that the originators and promoters of that world's great Show were Prince Albert (Consort to our Sovereign Queen); Richard Cobden; Joseph Paxton, and several other philanthropic celebrities. The building itself was verily a wonder, and probably, altogether, unprecedented, not to say unequalled. "The Glorious Alhambra" (so called) of Granada, Spain, of Moorish fame, is not glass. There have since been many imitations of that Palace Exhibition in all parts of the world, most of them successful. That Great and excellent Exhibition at London, '51, was an advance on, and did advance civilization.

I have said grand exhibition; *gran* is, I think, the Spanish for our English word great. We have tacked on one ultimate letter to the word and made it mean exceeding great.

The appointment of great and grand Exhibitions for New Zealand is very well and good. May Divine Providence vouchsafe success!

decorative feature

It is believed by the intelligent, and has been more than once stated and published by scientific experts, geologists and others, that the physical intrinsic wealth of the two fine islands of New Zealand is inestimably vast. Much of it at present is latent, known by index and needing disclosure, yet showing unmistakably throughout both islands, north and south (and, remarkably, each and both pretty much alike for interior worth) ostensible riches and vast potentiality.

William Edmund Sadler.

January 31st, 1885.

## Addendum.

In regard to the development of our industries (to use a hackneyed phrase) I think there must be nothing for aid or help at all like political protectionism, which in reality is and means making by compulsion 7 men immensely rich at the direct, dire expense of 70,000; and so on, all the way, as per average. No, no, Political protectionism in trade, as understood, yields no revenue, per intention; it is an atrocious an abominable iniquity, and, in words of poor old Job of the ancient Scriptures, must be "hissed out of the place." But, and when, finally iniquitous political protectionism is hung upland gallowsed, "he who passeth thereby shall hiss." Young important enterprises here may and should be subsidised; say, a considerable offer, as pure bounty, for ulterior universal good, for such and such a quantity of, &c.; as has, I think, been done here before. And the lure of Great Exhibitions, with prizes and the "honourable mention," is good and helpful impulse.

[A Government chief clerk could now give (if deemed fit and proper) a half page of statistics,—gold, coal, wool, gum, timber, &c. and &c.]

W. E. S.

Feby., 1885.

FOOTNOTE.—Foregoing is judged sufficient for one side of the great subject. It is impromptu and independent; suggested by advertisement, Jany, 1885, Wellington inviting Essay; not any the least idea of the thing afore.

J. H. FIELD, Printer, Albert Street, Auckland.

PAPER READ AT THE AUCKLAND INSTITUTE,

27th October, 1884,

On the Establishment of

A Grand Hotel and Sanatorium

In the Rotorua District,

By James Stewart, M. Inst. C.E.

Auckland: Wilsons & Horton, General Printers, Queen and Wyndham Streets. MDCCCLXXXIV.

THE purpose of this paper is to endeavour to draw attention to what may be done by the initiation, on a grand scale, of a combined sanatorium and hotel for tourists in the Rotorua district, comprising, also, the management of detached residences and boarding establishments suitable to the tastes of all invalids and travellers.

It is a subject which has engaged the writer's attention during the last five or six years. In that period he has been more or less engaged in the work rendering the Lake Country directly accessible to Auckland, and he has had many opportunities of studying the wondrous sources of health and profit placed ready to our hands by Nature, and of the operations necessary for their utilization by Art.

It is not the purpose of this paper to enter into arguments for or against any of the possible methods for effecting this end, but to sketch an outline of the particular scheme which the writer believes would realize to the utmost the results which ought to follow the systematic adaptation of the gifts of Nature which are here placed within our reach.

Both the hydropathic and tourist branches of the establishment should be on a magnificent scale as regards amount and variety of accommodation, so as to be suitable for all tastes or requirements. The poorest invalid or most frugal pleasure-seeker would find appropriate accommodation, attendance, and welcome; and, at the same time, luxury and refinement in the use of the waters and enjoyment of residence would be within the call of all who so desired. The natural features of the locality are almost unique, and the design and scope of the undertaking should be worthy of them. Therefore, nothing less than the scale of a first-class Continental Spa should be aimed at, and the result should be worthy of being advertised in the language of every civilised country. The attractions can well be made irresistible to the thousands who now yearly crowd the famous spas and watering-places of the old world. A very small share of these would affect most favourably, and at once, the Auckland Provincial District; but it would not long continue to be merely a small share, for soon the yearly influx of visitors would be a matter of great importance to the Colony at large.

The locality which the writer believes is most eminently suitable as a site for this great establishment is Whakarewarewa, near Ohinemutu, Rotorua.

A full comparison of all the advantageous points belonging to this place with other situations need not here be entered into. It is sufficient to say that if any other place can be shown to be better, let such be selected. The present object is to sketch the scheme, and fill in a few details where necessary. These will be nothing more than are essential to success, and being adapted to Whakarewarewa, and possible there, the inference is, that that place possesses all the features necessary.

The leading features, then, which, in the writer's opinion, must be found in any site fit for this scheme are as follow:—

- A great variety and abundance of thermal springs, varying from almost pure hot and boiling water, to the strongest mineral and medicinal wells, hot and tepid.
- A variety of jets of dry sulphurous vapour, for use in obtaining vapour baths, or for increasing the strength of sulphurous waters, will probably be an important feature, and prove of great value in the hands of a skilful medical superintendent.
- All springs and waters for use ought to be at a good elevation above drainage level, sufficient to allow of the waters being led by gravitation to any point suitable for the bath buildings, and used as plunge, douche, shower, or swimming baths, and to facilitate them being mixed, cooled, increased or reduced in strength as may be found advisable.
- It is necessary to have an abundance of clear cold water, also at an elevation sufficient to command by gravitation all the bathing places. A good command of water power is also of great value, and an important feature in this scheme.
- The situation must be easily accessible, beautiful and diversified in landscape. It must afford superior sites for all sorts of residences, some close to the thermal waters, and others as far from these as will ensure the purest air at all times. The soil ought to be good, and fit for the formation of extensive orchards, gardens, and pleasure grounds. All the most wonderful features of the Lake Country must be within easy distance.
- The situation must be near to, and within easy reach of, agricultural and pastoral supplies of all kinds. The

consumption of these would be very large, and such a thing as scarcity of any one article—as sometimes occurs now in that country—must not be possible in an establishment like this.

Whakarewarewa presents all these points in a high degree of excellence, and in some is unapproached by any other place. It is situated two and a-half miles southward of Ohinemutu. The new township and suburbs of Rotorua extend within a few hundred yards of it. The thermal and medicinal springs extend from Ture Kore (the famous Spout Bath) to nearly the Taupo Road, about three-quarters of a mile along the south-east bank of the Puarenga, at elevations from the level of, to say twenty feet above, the stream. This river—the name of which, Puarenga, means Lily Flower—is a considerable volume of water, forming cascades, rapids, and deep pools, on a rocky bed. There is probably more than one hundred horse-power available, and easily obtained by placing wheels in picturesque positions, for the purposes to be hereafter noted.

The situation cannot be surpassed in the Lake District for beauty. The hills, part of the range enclosing the Rotorua Basin, and through which the Puarenga has cut a narrow gorge, give shelter on the south-west and south, leaving the aspect open to the north-east, north, and north-west. On the north bank of the river are a few low hills, from which extends an almost level plain to the Lake; on this plain is situated the new township of Rotorua, and that part of it, between the suburbs and the Puarenga, would form an admirable position for the hothouses, and portions of the recreation grounds.

On a plateau-looking depression in the hills to the southwards, elevated about 250 feet above the plain, and commanding a most magnificent view of the whole basin of Rotorua, is an admirable site for the main sanatorium buildings and hotel residences, with an atmosphere ever clear, and free from the vapours inseparable from the vicinity of medicinal springs. This plateau, and adjacent bills, with the slopes to the level of the plain, and extending between the Taupo and Wairoa roads, would form the area on which the art of the landscape gardener would be chiefly employed. It is now quite open and fern covered, but exhibits a combination of features favourable to landscape improvement, which would be difficult to find surpassed.

Towards the north-east of the general situation are two picturesque headlands extending into the lake, called Owhata and Owhatiura, whereon could be located a number of detached villas in variety of design, giving accommodation for the large number of visitors, who, desiring to remain a few weeks or months, would prefer to live close to the Lake. Near Ohinemutu, there are two other beautiful headlands called Koutu and Kawaha, and on all these places private enterprise would soon furnish abundance of detached accommodation, the initiation or nucleus of which is only required to be provided by the sanatorium.

To the eastward of Whakarewarewa is the road to the great attraction to tourists, Rotomahana, and to the west, the road to Taupo. The soil on the hills, and the slopes at their base, is all that can be desired; while that of the plain, though light and sandy, is all the more suitable for the higher horticultural operations invited by the abundance of natural heat flowing to waste; and *apropos*, the writer's attention has been drawn to an account in the journal of the Society of Arts, of date 27th June, 1884, of the utilization of a hot spring, at the Baths of Acqui, in a hothouse, by means of which semi-tropical vegetables were ripened in spring season. This application of the natural heat of the Lake District has long been a favourite idea with many besides the writer. Its extent of adaptability is almost unbounded where a natural fall of hot water exists, or where it can be economically raised, and circulated by water power.

The waste water at Whakarewarewa, at a moderate computation of its volume, and an average of 700 units of heat available from every gallon, would furnish per diem heat equal to that derived from the combustion of six tons of coal in the same time.

The facility with which refrigerating operations can now be carried on, and the abundance of water power in the Puarenga, suggests a further application of the forcing system in horticulture—viz., the possibility of obtaining a perfect winter crop of tropical fruits, by resting the plants during the summer by means of an artificial winter. This would be easily produced in any degree of severity by circulating cold air under the glass, and iced water in the ground pipes.

The general character of the Whakarewarewa waters are pretty well known; anyhow, a detail description of them here would be superfluous. It may suffice to say that of all places in the district, they have been most resorted to by invalids for residence at the baths, and numbers of very wonderful cures have been effected. It would be easy to compile a large and authenticated list of these, extending over the last seven or eight years.

The supply of agricultural and pastoral produce will be abundant as soon as wanted. It is not so now however, but the necessary and indispensable prelude to this establishment is the completion of railway communication between Auckland and Rotorua. That means the settlement of many thousands of acres of admirable agricultural land, with a population of small farmers, who, with steady markets at both ends of the line of railway, will form a prosperous community.

We may now proceed to sketch the outline of the several features forming the scheme in contemplation, with only such details as are necessary to explain the working and purposes of some of them.

# Baths.

A very faint outline only can be sketched of the variety possible to be obtained in baths at Whakarewarewa. The subject expands in capacity every time it is considered. The waters would be collected into suitable reservoirs having a natural appearance given to them. Pipes, chiefly earthenware, would lead to baths situated along both sides of the stream, wherever convenient, taking care to have ample room for extension and improvement as experience would be gained of the direction of popular favour. Bathers would have a choice, not only of the kind of water, but the temperature and manner of use. Tepid and cold swimming baths ought to be attached to each set, and separate sets enclosed and set apart for ladies.

These bath buildings must be designed with great care, and present the most thorough ventilation and, at the same time, freedom from draughts. The architecture of the whole bathing arrangements, including reservoirs and conduits, should harmonize with the volcanic and eruptive surroundings.

The general bathing arrangements should be open to visitors and invalids from any part and not confined to those living at the sanatorium, but the more medicinal and highly curative of the springs should be under the control of the Medical Superintendent. A certain class also of accommodation of all the waters should be ensured to all at a very low minimum fee.

# Buildings.

Probably two sets of block buildings would be required, one at the foot of the hills and the other on the high-level plateau before referred to. These would comprise the usual accommodation of a first-class hotel, with the assembly rooms and social arrangements usual at fashionable watering places. The residences on the hills would be connected with the low grounds and baths by cable tramways and winding drives and paths through the ornamental grounds on the slopes.

At suitable places on the hills and lake headlands, detached villas and gardens would be built, having from three or four to six or eight rooms. These could be erected as the demand increased, and let furnished, with board and attendance if necessary; but, as before mentioned, nothing in the way of monopolising the residential amenities of the district should be attempted. The object of connecting villa residences with the scheme is to ensure a certain amount of that accommodation being available under known rules and management.

As a matter of course, the buildings would vary in architectural design with their situation and purpose, but a few points must be observed in construction to ensure stability and permanence when situated near the sulphurous vapours always arising from the waters in most repute in any locality. The foundations and basement floors must be of concrete. All doors and windows must have galvanized hangings and fastenings. All nails must be well punched in and stopped. All paint must be silicious. All roofs slated, and nailed with galvanized nails. But on the high levels and on the borders of the lake, and a short distance away from the hot springs generally no such precautions are necessary.

Another point of extreme importance may be noted, viz., the disposal of sewage. Here we must begin as all towns in England are being compelled to end, and no sewerage should ever be discharged into the lake. From the first, all the well-known and generally practised arrangements must be enforced, to preserve the purity of the waters.

# Gardens and Recreation Grounds.

These ought to be made one of the most attractive features in the whole regions of travel. First-class soil exists on the hills and on the slopes extending from the base to the river. The plain is sandy and light in soil, but well suited for gardens, lawns, and hot-houses, being under command of easy irrigation; and the inexpensive method of obtaining tropical heats or frigid winters, above alluded to, it seems that everything that can be desired, in the way of horticulture and floriculture, may be produced in perfection and great abundance.

# Water Power and Applications.

Frequent allusion has above been made to water power. The Puarenga, in its course from the gorge to the lower level of Whakarewarewa, furnishes means of obtaining probably 100 horse-power. This can be developed



by several wheels or turbines placed in convenient situations and treated picturesquely in design. This power would be applied to various purposes, some of which have been already alluded to. These are:

- The circulation of hot water in the hot-houses. This need not be further dwelt on.
- Refrigerating Machinery.—This would be applied principally to the production of ice, the preservation of meats and fruits, the cooling of air and water for sanitary purposes. Skating and curling rinks of ice could be always at command, and, as before mentioned, an artificial winter obtained for horticulture.
- Electric Light.—This would be easily obtained by dynamos driven by water power, and storage in secondary batteries. A system of arc lights for the grounds and incandescent lamps for the interiors of the whole establishment, would cost only the maintenance of dynamos and lamps.
- The working of cable tramways connecting the upper and lower establishments, and on other routes having much traffic.
- Pumping cold water to reservoirs situated above the level to which it would flow by gravitation, and also supplying the residences with hot water for house baths in special cases.

Water supply for domestic purposes cannot be obtained in sufficient purity from the Puarenga, and would depend on one or more of remarkably pure and clear streams of spring water. One of these, flowing perhaps one million of gallons per diem, is very conveniently situated for supplying Whakarewarewa. Another group of these streams, at the foot of Ngongotaha Mountain, on the north-west of the lake, will form the water supply of the large Rotorua population in the immediate future.

## **Branch Establishments.**

It may be found necessary to have branches, or outlying lodges, at various points of interest, such as at the Pink Terrace, Rotoiti, Orakeikorako, &c.

## **Hiring Department.**

This might with advantage be attached to the scheme, and would comprise the management of all omnibuses, tramways, carriages of all kinds, hire of horses, donkeys, sailing and rowing boats, guides, and the conduct of all excursions by land or water, and also sports, would be under this department.

## **Extent of Grounds Necessary.**

On the township side of the Puarenga, the grounds should include the area of the flats and downs extending to the line from Tangatarua to the crossing of the Puarenga by the Wairoa Road; on the south of the stream, the grounds should extend from the Taupo Road on the west, to the Wairoa Road on the east; and southward, as far as Rotokakahi, taking in the Waipa Plains for the purpose of forming a park. And, in order to conserve most beautiful natural New Zealand scenery in a domain, Moerangi Mountain and Tiki Tapu Bush and Lake should be included. These hills and forests should by every possible means be preserved, as specimens of native grandeur, to all time. Probably 6,000 acres would be required for all purposes.

## **Promotion of the Scheme.**

This will require very careful study. The Whakarewarewa Springs have lately been passed through the Native Lands Court, and are vested in two hapus of the Ngatiwhakaue and Tuhorangi Tribes; but the Court must settle many subdivisions before the lands could be purchased. The ownership of all the other lands necessary has been determined, and can be dealt with under the Thermal Springs Act, or special legislation.

An Association should be formed with a small capital sufficient to promote the scheme, by conducting all the necessary negotiations for concessions of rights to waters, and purchase of lands, obtaining surveys, and detail information relating to all the springs, such as volume, analysis, known curative results, etc. An Act of Legislature would be necessary in order to consolidate the working of the scheme, and, while conferring the necessary compulsory powers, preserve the interests of the native owners and the public.

When all this is done, and the exact cost of land and water rights ascertained, the Association ought to promote a company in England, with a capital sufficient for the whole scheme as finally decided on.

Judging from the numbers of tourists from many parts of the world, whose names are registered in the

books of the three hotels now at Ohinemutu, it cannot be deemed extravagant to put the number who would patronise such an establishment as herein sketched, within two or three years after its opening, and connected with Auckland by eight or nine hours railway journey, at an average occupancy of 500 persons. Taking the gross receipts from this number, exclusive of wines and returns from hiring business, at only 10s. per diem each, the daily revenue would be £250, and the net profit say one-third of that, or more than £30,000 per annum.

And when it is considered that the season which in Old World Continental spas has so short a duration, and is within limits sharply defined, would here practically extend round all the year; also that even now we in New Zealand are in accessibility nearly on a par with what not many years ago Germany and Switzerland could boast of, we may reasonably predict that in point of favour and patronage the Rotorua Spa will, in a very few years, hold the premier position in the world.

The Association for the promotion of this should be formed as soon as the railway to Rotorua is a certainty, and a certain amount of planting of fruit and ornamental trees ought to be undertaken at the earliest possible date. Not an hour that can be saved should be lost in furthering this project, and the writer commends it to the careful consideration of all his fellow colonists desiring in any way to promote the prosperity of the country at large, and our own Provincial District in particular.

### The Annual Report

July, 1885. July, 1885.

By the committee of the Auckland Chamber of Commerce

Together With

Address by the President,

List of Members and Office-Bearers,

Rules of the Chamber,

Rules of Arbitration.

Statistical Tables, ETC.

Auckland, N.Z. H. BRETT, COMMERCIAL PRINTER, "EVENING STAR" OFFICE.

## Office-Bearers, 1885-86.

### President:

- Mr. Graves Aickin.

### Vice-President:

- Mr. A. H. Nathan.

### Committee:

- Mr. G. Harper,
- Mr. H. Brett,
- Mr. J. Ross,
- Mr. J. Lamb,
- Mr. J. M. Shera,
- Mr. R. C. Carr,
- Mr. G. Holdship.

### Auditor:

- Mr. J. Waymouth.

# Secretary:

- Mr. E. Menzies.

# Index.

# List of Members.

- Arthur, Richard
- Aickin, Graves
- Atkin, C. (Cousin and Atkin)
- Barber, H. P. (H. P. Barber & Co.)
- Batger, John (N.Z.S. Co.)
- Batley, F. (N.Z.L. & M.A. Co.)
- Bell, Edmund
- Bell, A. (Bell Brothers)
- Binney, G. W.
- Blair, R.
- Brewster, J. (N. Z. Sugar Co.)
- Brett, H. (Proprietor Evening Star)
- Brown, H. (Brown, Barrett & Co.)
- Buchanan, John
- Buckland, Alfred
- Burton, William (Colonial Bank)
- Button, C. E. (Whitaker & Russell)
- Byron, H. (Hammond & Byron)
- Campbell, Dr. J. L. (Brown, Campbell & Co.)
- Carr, R. C. (Tonks & Co.)
- Churton, J. F.
- Clark, J. M. (A. Clark & Sons)
- Clarke, A. T. (Walker Gum Co.)
- Clarke, R. M. (South British I. Co.)
- Comiskey, P.
- Cooper, Theo. (Devore & Cooper)
- Cruickshank, D. B. (Cruickshank & Co)
- Coates, J. (National Bank)
- Davis, M. (Hancock & Co.)
- Dargaville, J. M., M.H.R.
- Davis, R. K.
- Donald, A. B. (Donald & Edenborough)
- Edmonds, T. D. (Victoria In. Co.)
- Ehrenfried, Louis
- Fraser G. (Fraser & Tinne)
- Firth, J. C. (Thornton, Smith, & Firth)
- Grierson, C. B. (Union Bank of A.)
- Groom, Jas.
- Harper, George (Coupland & Co.)
- Heather, Arthur
- Henderson, H. (Henderson & Macfarlane)
- Hesketh, C. (Hesketh & Aitken)
- Holdship, George (Auck. Tim. Co.)
- Horton, A. G. (Wilson's & Horton)
- Howard, Joseph

- Hunter, J. (Hunter and Nolan)
- Henderson, Thos. (U.S.S. Co.)
- Ireland, F. (Ireland Bros.)
- Isaacs, E. (E. & A. Isaacs)
- Jackson, Samuel (Jackson & Russell)
- Jakins, G. S.
- Johnston, W. (Auckland Fibre Co.)
- King, J. P.
- Kirkwood, J.
- Kissling, G. S. (Bank New Zealand)
- Lamb, John
- Lennox, J. M.
- Levy, M. (M. Levy and Co.)
- Lodder, W.
- Macky, J. C. (Macky, Logan, Steen & Co.)
- Macky, Thos.
- Masefield, T. T.
- Mcmillan, C. C. (McArthur & Co.)
- Mcgregor, A. (Northern S.S. Co.)
- Mackenzie, D. H.
- Mclachlan, J. M.
- Mcleod, D. J. (A.M.P. Society)
- Milne, J.
- Mitchelson, E. (Mitchelson & Co.)
- Morrin, T. (Morrin & Co., Limited)
- Morton, H. B.
- Mowbray, J. M.
- Nathan, A. H. (A. H. Nathan & Co.)
- Nathan, L. D. (L. D. Nathan & Co.)
- Nashelski, H. (P. Hayman & Co.)
- Owen, G. B. (Owen & Graham)
- Owen, G. W. (A. Agri. & M. Co., L.)
- Oxley, J. W. (J. & D. Oxley)
- Peacock, Thos., M.H.R.
- Phillipps, W. (Phillipps & Son)
- Porter, E. (Porter & Co.)
- Rattray, W.
- Reid, John (John Reid & Co.)
- Ross, J. (Sargood, Ewen & Co.)
- Saunders, Alex.
- Scherff, Franz
- Sharland, J. C. (Sharland & Co.)
- Sharland, C. J.
- Shera, J. M. (Shera Bros.)
- Smith, J. R.
- Stevenson, R. H. (Union In. Co.)
- Stewart, A. (Stewart & Garlick)
- Tait, W. (National Insurance Co.)
- Thompson, Thos., M.H.R.
- Tonks, D. (Tonks & Co.)
- Vaile, S. (Vaile & Douglas)
- Waddel, W. R.
- Walker, W. R.
- Waymouth, E. (E. Mitchelson & Co.)
- Waymouth, J.
- Winks, J.
- Winstone, G. (W. and G. Winstone)
- Withy, Edward

- Webb, Capt. (Arnold, Hines & Co.)

## List of Subjects in Annual Report.

- *Conference of Associated Chambers of New Zealand*
- *Auckland Harbour Board Bill.*
- *North Island Trunk Railway.*
- *Custom House for Auckland.*
- *Mail Service Via San Francisco.*
- *Direct Mail Service by Sea.*
- *Direct Steamers to Auckland.*
- *Direct Steam Communication with the South Sea Islands.*
- *Foreign Trade.*
- *Quarantine Island.*
- *Lighthouse.*
- *Customs Tariff.*
- *Bills of Lading.*
- *Technical Education.*
- *Wharf Accommodation.*
- *Industrial Exhibition.*
- *Defence of Auckland.*
- *Bankruptcy Act.*
- *Telephone Charges.*
- *Cable Rates Between New Zealand & Australian Colonies.*
- *Imperial Federation.*
- *Mercantile Charges.*
- *The Secretary*

## Auckland Chamber of Commerce.

### Report of Committee

### For the Year Ending 1884-1885.

John Reid, Esq., President, in the Chair.

### Report.

THE retiring Committee have the pleasure to submit the following Report, containing a retrospect of the various, and, in many instances, important matters which have come under consideration during the past year.

The last Annual General Meeting was held on 25th June, 1884, but owing to a resolution passed at the Quarterly Meeting held in July, which was made special for the purpose, it was decided for the future to hold the Annual General Meeting on the second Thursday in July of each year.

The following are the subjects that have occupied the attention of your Committee:—

### Conference of Associated Chambers of New Zealand.

In conformity with a resolution passed at the last Annual General Meeting, Messrs. Peacock and Thompson, Ms. H.R., were appointed by your Committee to attend the Conference at Wellington on behalf of the Chamber, and they have to acknowledge with thanks the services rendered by these gentlemen on that occasion.

Reports of the Conference have been printed and have been open for the perusal of members.

The following subjects were dealt with by the Conference:—

*Bankruptcy Act—Customs Tariff Management of New Zealand Railways Locus Standi of Chambers of Commerce Courts of Arbitration—Decimal System.*

And resolutions passed on the following subjects:—

*Mail Service—Returns of Exports Rabbit Pest.*

The Conference also dealt with its future action and objects.

So far as this Chamber is concerned, the Committee, whilst fully concurring in the objects for which the Conference was called together, are of opinion that in any such future assembly it is essential, for the due protection of the interests involved, that previous matured consideration should be given, and, if possible, resolutions framed, by the different Chambers on the subjects proposed to be brought before the Conference.

## **Auckland Harbour Board Bill.**

The Auckland Harbour Board having prepared a Bill for sub-mission to the House during last session, your Committee took steps to see that this Chamber should be duly represented in the proposed new Constitution.

The Bill was not passed, but a new Bill for the reconstruction of the Harbour Board has been drafted to be brought before the House during the coming session.

This Bill has not yet come under the consideration of your Committee, but they understand that the representation of this Chamber is provided for by one of its members being eligible for appointment by the Chamber.

It is also understood that the representation of Onehunga on the Board, which was provided for in the former Bill, has been eliminated. In the opinion of your Committee it is a matter of regret that there should be a divided control of the two harbours, seeing that their proximity must lead to a close identification of interests.

## **North Island Trunk Railway.**

This subject has at various times been before your Committee, and during last session Parliament decided on the Central route *viâ* Marton.

On the 13th October, 1884, at an Urgent Special Meeting of the Chamber, the following resolution was passed:—

*"That this Chamber, whilst believing that the Western route proposed for the North Island Main Trunk Railway would be best for the commercial interests of Auckland, and most immediately remunerative to the Colony, resolved notwithstanding to recommend our representatives not to obstruct the Central route as adopted by the Committee of the House, but endeavour to obtain a pledge for the construction of branch lines to open districts to the westward of the main line."*

The connection of the Main Trunk Line with the West and East Coasts is so obviously essential for the further development of the commercial interests of the Province, that it will be the duty of succeeding Committees to steadily keep in view the necessity of procuring the junction of the Trunk Line with the chief ports on the East and West Coasts.

The railway returns for the past financial year have been published, and the results are satisfactory as exhibiting the increased material prosperity of the North Island—the increase of revenue over expenditure for this island being 11 shillings per cent., as against 8 shillings and 1 penny for the Middle Island. The North Island, possessing only 476 miles, constructed at a cost of £3,740,631, yielded £2 6s. 2d. net rate of interest. The Middle Island, with 928 miles, at a cost of £7,511,002, yielded £3 11s. 7d. net rate of interest.

Members will have observed that the Government propose to improve the effective working of the railways by the constitution of Boards of Commissioners, to whom will be entrusted the general management of the railways. It will be the duty of this Chamber to see that the interests of this Province are protected, and that this Chamber's representation on any such Board should be procured. The Committee refer to their successors the questions of differential rating, of reductions in passenger fares, and of how best to develop the trade and resources of our district by means of the railway.

## **Customhouse for Auckland.**

In September your Committee forwarded a copy of a resolution to the Government recommending that more suitable accommodation for Government offices in Auckland should be provided. They have now the satisfaction to report that plans have been called for with the object of erecting a suitable building on the original Customhouse site at the corner of Customs and Albert Streets.

It may be also mentioned that improvements in the General Post-office are now being carried out.

## **Mail Service via San Francisco.**

The importance of maintaining the continuation of the Postal Service between London and New Zealand *viâ* San Francisco has been fully recognised by your Committee, especially in view of the contemplated withdrawal of New South Wales from the contract. Your Committee can only repeat the tenor of the resolutions that have already been adopted, to the effect that whether our Government is supported by New South Wales or not, the San Francisco Mail Service must be maintained, believing, further, that it eclipses all other routes in the important element of time.

On the occasion of the Postmaster-General's recent visit to Auckland a deputation of the Chamber waited upon him with a view of ascertaining whether some arrangement might not be come to whereby the service might be accelerated, so as to make it a 30 days' service from London. It was suggested that the mails should be despatched from London on the Saturday, instead of Thursday, as at present, to enable them to be sent by fast steamers of the Cunard or Guion Companies.

Your Committee have since been informed by Government that the Imperial Post-office has an agreement with the White Star Line to carry the mails until August 30th, and therefore no other arrangement can be made until then. But the question of what should be done for securing after August the best steamers for the Atlantic Mail Service will soon be brought forward, as Mr. Baxter, M.P., had a notice on the Paper when the Imperial Parliament met.

It must also be a source of satisfaction that the Government of the United States is fully alive to the necessity of subsidising the lines conveying foreign mails, Congress having passed an appropriation of £160,000 for this purpose; and it is only reasonable to conclude that the Pacific Mail Company will participate in the allocation of the vote.

## **Direct Mail Service by Sea.**

The Chamber approved of the proposal to establish a monthly service for the Colony by direct steamers in substitution of the former service *viâ* Suez, and they have the satisfaction of reporting that a service, under contract with the Government, is now being carried on by the New Zealand Shipping Company.

The Committee also took steps to see that the departure of the mails had been arranged so as to enable letters received by the San Francisco route being answered by the direct mail steamers.

## **Direct Steamers to Auckland.**

The Import and Export trade of Auckland having been placed at a disadvantage by a temporary withdrawal of direct steamers, the Committee placed themselves in communication with the two Companies trading between London and New Zealand. The Committee are glad to be able to state that from both Companies favourable replies have been received, and that they have resumed steam communication with this port. Now that the frozen meat industry has been established on a large scale we may fairly anticipate an uninterrupted service.

## **Direct Steam Communication with the South Sea Islands.**

Members will doubtless have noticed with considerable satisfaction the opening of direct steam communication with various island groups in the South Pacific, under mail contract with the Government, and they have no doubt that this new service, the pioneer vessel of which is the "Janet Nicoll," together with that already in existence by the Union Company's steamers to Fiji, will tend greatly to increase the commercial relations of the Islands with this port. From particulars which have been compiled it would appear that in 1883, the exports from New Zealand to the South Sea Islands amounted to £115,969, of which sum Auckland contributed £111,067. The imports amounted to £81,260, of which £75,844 were received at Auckland.

Government having recently placed at the disposal of the Chamber a free passage by the "Janet Nicoll" for a delegate to visit and report upon the commercial aspects of the places touched at, your Committee have appointed Mr. Kelly to undertake the mission, and his report, which will be published immediately on his return, may be looked for with interest.

## **Foreign Trade.**

The Committee have been actively engaged in endeavouring to promote the opening of Foreign markets for the produce of this district, and had important communications with a delegate from Belgium and with the

Belgian Consul General for Australia, also with the Austrian Consular delegate, who arrived in His Imperial Majesty's war vessel "Saida." The Committee having also received some suggestions as to the question of a trade with Brazil, have addressed communications to the Chamber of Commerce at Rio de Janeiro on the subject, to which a reply may shortly be expected.

## **Quarantine Island.**

Complaints having come under the notice of the Committee with regard to the Quarantine Island, and quarantine regulations generally, the Committee, accompanied by Mr. O. Mays, Immigration Officer, and by the Mercantile Marine Association, visited the island of Motuihi, and submitted certain recommendations to the Hon. Colonial Secretary, which resulted in much needed improvements being carried out. A further recommendation, that the island be connected with Auckland by telephone or cable, has not yet been acted upon.

## **Light-house.**

Your Committee's recommendation that a survey for a suitable site for erection of a light-house on Couvier Island or Red Mercury Island has been given effect to, and provision for the works has been made in the Public Works estimate.

## **Customs Tariff.**

This subject was carefully considered in the early part of the year, in conjunction with a report by the Dunedin Chamber of Commerce, and a full report dealing with the anomalies of the Tariff of 1882 was submitted to the Government. A new Tariff has just been laid before Parliament by the Colonial Treasurer; but, as it considerably increases the Customs Duties and the number of dutiable articles, partly with the excuse of protecting colonial manufacturers, the Chamber unanimously expressed their disapproval of it, and resolved that in their opinion a Customs tariff should be for fiscal purposes only.

## **Bills of Lading.**

Correspondence on this subject has taken place with various Chambers of Commerce, but beyond this no special action was taken during the current year, as this Chamber has been awaiting the results of the resolutions passed in September, 1883, and which it is observed are still under consideration of the London Chamber of Commerce.

## **Technical Education.**

This very important subject has likewise received attention, and a resolution was passed urging upon the Government the desirability of establishing a College of Agriculture for this district, pointing out that whilst the Middle Island reaps the benefit of a School of Instruction for scientific training and allied arts, the Auckland province, which possesses a different soil and sub-tropical climate, has no institution where the characteristics peculiar to the land and products may be studied. The Committee are glad to note that the Government has brought the subject before Parliament.

The Committee also recommend for the support of the Chamber a proposal to establish Schools of Industry and Mining, where the youth of this important mining and industrial centre may have the opportunity of acquiring that knowledge which is essential to enable them to aid in developing the latent resources of the province. It is satisfactory to note that the Hon. the Minister for Mines has moved that £1,700 be placed on the estimates towards the establishment of a School of Mines.

## **Wharf Accommodation.**

With reference to this matter your Committee have to report that the Harbour Board are taking the necessary steps to provide increased accommodation.

## **Industrial Exhibition.**

The Chamber recognises the desirability of assisting the Government in carrying out their views in this measure, believing that much good might be done by allowing manufacturers an opportunity of exhibiting what they were doing in manufacturing products in New Zealand. The exhibition will shortly be opened, and it is



hoped that the results will be gratifying to the colony. The Committee recommend to their successors the duty of giving equal support to the proposed Colonial Exhibition to be held in London next year, and in which H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has taken such a prominent interest.

## **Defence of Auckland.**

Owing to the strained relations between England and Russia respecting the Afghan difficulty, in the early part of the year, and the grave probability of the Empire being involved in war, a special meeting of the Chamber was convened for the purpose of calling upon Government to afford the necessary protection to the trade and commerce connected with this port. As members are aware, the Government have been actively engaged in providing the necessary means of defence.

## **Bankruptcy Act.**

The Act of 1883, having been fairly tested by the experience of the past two years, and reports having come under the notice of the Committee of the necessity of certain amendments, they took steps to make careful inquiries into the working of the Act, which, in the main, they find to be satisfactory; but, at the same time, it is evident that there have been omissions in framing the rules of procedure, which it is desirable to rectify, and provision should also be made for effecting private deeds of arrangement. A separate report is being prepared by the Committee for presentation to the House of Representatives. The Committee have to thank Mr. John Waymouth, Mr. Theo. Cooper, and Mr. John Lawson for valuable assistance and information in preparing this report.

## **Telephone Charges.**

Your Committee having in November last urged upon the Government the desirability of reducing the existing annual subscription to the Telephone Exchange, they were informed that the subject would be carefully considered when the estimates were being framed for the current financial year. It is satisfactory to state that the charges are being so further reduced that the telephone may be said to be within the means of all traders, and concession is also made with regard to private residence connections.

## **Cable Rates between New Zealand and Australian Colonies.**

The great success achieved by the reduction of rates on the Tasmanian cable to one-third, has led to the belief that a reduction in the cable rates between New Zealand and the Australian Colonies might be made with mutual advantage to the Company subsidised by this Colony, and to the general public. Your Committee joined in a movement to secure this end, and it is hoped that through the united representation of the Chambers of the Australasian colonies a sensible reduction in rates will be effected.

## **Imperial Federation.**

In last quarter's report it was stated that the consideration of this important question would be deferred until it had been developed into such a form that the bearing of the commercial aspect could be judged with greater certainty than at that time.

Since then your Committee have received several printed sheets of a petition of the London Chamber of Commerce addressed to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies Briefly summarised, the petition evidences the importance of the commercial relations between the colonies and the mother country, by appending reports of imports, exports, and navigation for the year 1883.

The return discloses that the exports to the United Kingdom from the dependencies of the British Empire amounted to £95,777,800, whilst the imports from the United Kingdom amount to £108,618,000. Of this vast volume of trade the Australasian colonies contributed as imports from the United Kingdom £32,234,000, and exports to United Kingdom, £27,413,000, making a grand total of £59,647,000; whilst the British shipping entered into and cleared from the colonies represent a tonnage amounting to 10,527,000 tons.

The petition also enumerates the various causes which would make a federal union desirable, and it will now be for the Chamber to give some expression of their opinion upon this important subject.

The Committee recommend that a reply be sent to the London Chamber expressing approval of the objects of the Imperial Federation League.

## **Mercantile Charges.**

The Committee have altered the table of mercantile rates of commission and charges, which is usually appended to the printed annual report, as they find that, with the increased trade of the port, lower rates are now accepted.

## The Secretary.

The Committee have to report that during the month of February Mr. James Stoddart found it necessary to send in his resignation, and to retire from the position which he had held for many years. They were exceedingly fortunate in meeting with a gentleman of much ability and experience (Mr. E. Menzies), who is at present in temporary charge of the office, and they recommend their successors to confer the appointment upon him for the ensuing year, in accordance with By-law 19.

## Auckland Chamber of Commerce

### Receipts and Expenditure from 1st June, 1884, to 1st July, 1885.

Receipts. £ s. d. Balance at Bank of New Zealand . . . . .	56	13	8	Subscriptions received . . . . .	163	16	0			
Sundries . . . . .	4	5	0	Bent . . . . .	30	10	0			
£255	4	8	Expenditure. £ S. d. Printing, Advertising, and Stationery . . . . .	28	7	0	Postage, Telegrams, and Miscellaneous . . . . .	34	0	2
			Subscriptions to Newspapers, Books, &c. . . . .	13	3	0	Secretary's Salary . . . . .	31	12	0
			Rent . . . . .	75	0	Balance at Bank . . . . .	70	4		
			Cash in hand . . . . .	2	19	2	£255	4	8	

J. Waymouth, Auditor. Examined and compared with vouchers and found correct. Auckland, 7th July, 1885.

## Auckland Harbour [map]

The Auckland Graving Dock was opened in 1878. The Calliope Graving Dock at North Shore is in course of construction. The Quay Frontages colored red and Tidal Basins are proposed improvements designed by Mr. John Macgregor, C.E., the Engineer to the Harbour Board.

## Annual Meeting of the Auckland Chamber of Commerce.

## The Chairman's Address.

THE duty of moving the adoption of the Committee's Annual Report now devolves upon me according to precedent, and I consider the duty a pleasant one, for I know that the Committee during their year of office have held many meetings, and have devoted much time and care to the numerous questions referred to in their report. I have also the satisfaction of knowing that they have assisted in many ways in promoting local and foreign trade, that their recommendations on the majority of questions which came before them have been given effect to by the Government or other public bodies with whom the Committee have communicated, and I shall thus be spared from making further reference to these subjects than has already been done in the report. I regret that, in attempting to review those other subjects which may, in some way, have had a bearing on the commercial prosperity of this port during our year of office, I shall, as compared with those men of talent and experience who held this position in bygone years, fall very far short in my ability to deal with them. Fortunately, with the assistance of our Acting Secretary, Mr. Menzies, the Committee's report lays before you a concise account of the business of the Chamber during the past twelve months, and I commend it to your careful perusal, along with the tables of statistics to 31st March, which will accompany the report when printed.

## Imports and Exports.

Notwithstanding that for a portion of the time under review, commerce throughout the world was paralysed by the prospect of impending war with Russia, and active preparations for defence were of necessity commenced by our own Government at this port, in common with similar preparations at every important

strategic or naval centre in the Empire, an examination of these statistics cannot but afford subject for congratulation, for they indicate substantial progress in the total volume of our trade, in the amount of tonnage visiting our ports, in the traffic on our railways, in the extent of land under crop or grass, in the export of wool and some other staple products. Had we closed our statistical observations on 31st December, the results would have been more favourable, as is shown by such Customs returns as have been laid before Parliament; but by extending our year to 31st March, there is apparently a slight shrinkage in value in one or two of our exports, amounting in all to £76,000, as compared with previous corresponding twelve months. The decrease is chiefly shown on the export of gold. But we must remember that the previous year showed an increase of £92,000 in our exports. For the twelve months under review our imports have increased by £90,000, the total imports amounting to £2,000,000 sterling, and the total exports, foreign, showing £1,125,000. I think it is necessary that I should attempt to give some explanation of this large balance in favour of imports, as the bare statistics might be misconstrued by those who are not familiar with certain facts in connection with the distribution of merchandise and manufacturing industry at this port. Take, for instance, the item of sugar, the imports of which amounted to £700,000 in 1884. A large proportion of this is raw sugar, which, after being subjected to the refining process, and greatly increased in value, is partly distributed to southern ports of this colony, and is not recorded as an export. The value of these southern shipments is estimated at £250,000 for the current year. Then, again, although we are aware that this port is growing in importance as a manufacturing centre, and as a *dépôt* for valuable merchandise, we have as yet to share with coastal ports the honour of exporting the raw produce of our district, which will not bear the expense of transhipment. I am of opinion that the proportion of these figures will be greatly altered during the present twelve months; for owing to the successful starting of meat-freezing works on a large scale we shall be in a position to claim a share of that export, which in 1884 amounted to £345,000 for the colony. But the increasing expansion of our import trade cannot but be viewed satisfactorily, providing that we can observe along with it that increasing industry and prosperity which indicates our ability to pay for the balance of trade. This, I think, members of the Chamber will have no difficulty in doing. Look at the numerous indications which we have that labour is daily creating wealth—viz., in the building of substantial houses, for which, within the limits of the city, 1539 permits were issued within the past year; by the breaking in of 112,000 acres of virgin land; the building of 16 new registered vessels of medium tonnage; the manning and freighting of 240 sailing vessels and 60 steamers belonging to the port; the constructing and completion of 37 additional miles of railway; by our large new graving dock, our tramways, and by the industrial work of a permanent nature to which all these improvements tend. Briefly stated, our imports amount to rather over one-fourth of that of the whole colony. Time, I think, will show that our exports and manufactures will assume proportionate figures. It is said that the average proportion of the imports and exports of all nations shows the declared value of imports to be 12 per cent, in excess of exports. Some free-traders call the apparently difficult problem of the deficiency the *pons asinorum*, and say that communities maintaining the highest difference are the most industrially prosperous.

## Gum.

I shall refer very briefly to one or two of our staple exports. On referring to our Government statistics extending back for 30 years, I find that the last two years, 1883 and 1884, stand at the head of the list for quantity and value of kauri gum exported, the production for 1883 being stated at 6,518 tons, worth £336,000, and for 1884 being stated at 6,393 tons worth £342,000. Our Secretary's statistics show that the climax has been reached for the present, and as I am informed, owing to the competition of other gums which high prices have called forth in the great markets of the world, we may expect to see a considerably lower total at the end of the present year. It is gratifying to know that after taking from the ground within 32 years the enormous quantity of 95,000 tons, valued at over £3,000,000 sterling—but which at present values would be worth nearly £4,000,000—the supply shows but little sign of an approaching termination, but, on the contrary, it would seem that, given a certain price, and the supply is maintained by more diligent seeking. By those who would rejoice to see new channels opened for the skill and industry of our rising population, the wish has often been expressed that some portion of this valuable export should be subjected to manufacture here, in preference to exchanging only in its crude state the entire product which is so liberally yielded to us by mother earth.

## Timber Production.

Turning for a moment to our timber production, you are aware that the foreign exports of kauri pine record but a small portion of the result of this most important branch of industry as compared with the quantity produced, manufactured locally, or shipped coastwise. What little information can be gleaned from the Customs returns is gratifying from an industrial point of view, in that it shows a considerable increase in the quantity and

value of dressed timber exported last year, being nearly equal in value to that of sawn timber (together valued at £130,000). The total production of sawn kauri has been estimated for the year at about 75 million feet or upwards, representing 115 million feet of logs. Of this quantity about one-half is used locally, the balance shipped southward or exported. The wages expended is estimated at £220,000 annually, there being 2200 men employed. The capital invested is variously valued at £700,000 to £1,000,000 sterling. From the abundant supply of logs floated down the creeks by recent rainfalls, and the satisfactory demand existing, it is supposed that the production for the next twelve months will be on a still larger scale.

## **Forest Conservation.**

Referring to the conservation of our forests, I must confess that it has often struck me that when expressing gratification at the great productive powers of our saw-mills, we cannot but feel regret that every vibration of the saw but brings us nearer to a time when, although it may yet be far in the future, the strictly finite quantity of marketable kauri must cease to exist. I had cherished a hope that certain of the forests yet in the hands of the Government could have been reserved from sale and kept for the benefit of young New Zealand, who in twenty or thirty years hence might decide for themselves what they thought best to do with them. But after making careful inquiry, I have the almost unanimous opinion of experts that, so far as our indigenous kauri bushes are concerned, to attempt to conserve them is simply to waste them, exposed as they are to the fires of the gum-seeker, and that the persistent working of them is becoming yearly more of a necessity. But all forests are not equally susceptible to this danger, and it is to be hoped that some practical good may come of the proposed legislation on this question as affecting the vast totara, kahikatea, and other bushes of the interior. Then, as to tree planting. Mr. Baber, of Remuera, in his practical paper, recently read before the Auckland Institute, shows most conclusively, from his own experience and observation, that within an average lifetime many of our indigenous trees, particularly the puriri, pohutakawa and totara, can be grown to become a source of profit. A great element of future wealth, therefore, hangs in the balance of our legislators' decision at present, both as regards native bush and tree planting.

## **New Industries, Coal, and Gold Mining,**

One of the most pleasant experiences of your Committee during their year of office was that which brought prominently before them the great number of manufacturing industries now in existence, while assisting to promote their representation at the New Zealand Exhibition. It would be impossible, in the time now at my disposal, to attempt to describe these manufactures, but when I say that exhibits of great value and importance have been entered from 125 manufacturers, and that these probably represent only a small portion of the factories in existence, you will understand that there is vitality in this branch of trade. Our sugar-refining and meat-preserving works I have already referred to. Tobacco growing and cigar manufacturing appear to have proved a success. Mr. Walsh informs me that 80 acres of tobacco have been grown last season, yielding in some cases half-a-ton to the acre. Mr. Vollbracht estimates next season's planting at 200 acres. The lesson of industry formerly taught us by the bees is now taught by the bee-keepers. Mr. Hayr informs us that 80 tons of honey are produced this year; that it is a growing industry, and has encouraged along with it an extensive manufacture of bee-keepers' requisites. Biscuits, doors and sashes, canned fruit, pottery, sauces, cement, furniture, cheese, flax, rope, iron-smelting, ironwork, fish-curing, leather, boots, saddlery, marble-work, coach-building-work may just be mentioned as amongst the exhibits. It is of the highest importance to know that for such manufactures as depend on a supply of cheap coal the output of our local mines is rapidly and steadily increasing, the total output being shown to be 106,000 tons for the past year. Our gold fields during the same twelve months produced 39,484ozs. valued at £156,633, but it is confidently expected that by improved methods of gold saving now being introduced, and by the opening of new mines that an increased yield will be shown for the current year.

## **Bills of Lading.**

In September, 1883, this Chamber forwarded a resolution to the London Chamber and other friends, recommending that steps should be taken to procure legislation by which shipowners would be compelled to issue only an equitable form of bill of lading, and by which they would be prevented from contracting themselves out of the ordinary liabilities of common carriers. The Imperial Parliament has not yet been moved to adopt this course, neither do I think they will readily consent, considering that the proposal involves a question of Government interference with the freedom of contract, and as it is a principle of civil law that the goodness or the badness of a bargain is the affair of those who make it, the powerful opposition of the shipowners' interest will have a claim to support. The United States Congress, influenced by the New York

Chamber of Commerce, did introduce such a bill, but it was rejected by the Senate.

I was glad to observe that at the date of recent advices from England a committee of the London Chamber was interviewing shipowners with a view of settling the vexed question mutually. It is to be hoped that shipowners will see their way to resume some portion of the liability formerly admitted.

## **The Customs Tariff.**

Having so recently debated this question and resolved thereon, I shall only briefly refer to it. The Chamber declares for free trade, but the Colonial Treasurer wants money, and has been unwilling to adopt new modes of direct taxation. The compromise, therefore, must be in the direction of simplifying the tariff, exhausting the taxes on luxuries and vanities, and, if necessaries must be taxed for revenue purposes, by all means consider intelligently what effect these taxes will have in initiating or developing natural industries—not those of an exotic nature. I know that this is treading on debatable ground; but much as I would like to see the Custom-house swept away, and its iron grip on the distributing industry removed for ever, no such sweeping change can be effected except after years of patience and of compromise.

## **Imperial Federation.**

Intimately connected with the tariff question is one referred to in the report which, but for the reason that it is pressed upon us by the London Chamber, we would probably have considered to be beyond our scope. But courtesy demands that we should unite with our London brethren in promoting a great work, if on mature consideration we can adopt their views. In this position is the question of Imperial federation, the uniting of the future five millions of Australasians—the number predicted within ten years hence—in a federal bond of union with every portion of the greatest empire that the world has ever seen. After hearing the favourable opinions of leading statesmen from all sides of politics, the philosophic reasoning of such a man as Professor Seeley, of Cambridge, and the support which the question has received from Colonial politicians as regards a federal defence, we need have no hesitation in throwing in our lot with them. But Mr. John Bright says the whole thing is "childish and absurd," for, says he, "these colonies have adopted protective tariffs." There is just a suspicion that the London Chamber has carefully considered the question from a tariff point of view also, and as they "look into the future," they see visions of the Royal assent being withheld from a purely protective Customs Tariff Act, or from that species of Reciprocity Act which denies to the mother country privileges conferred on nearer neighbours.

## **Native Land Surveys.**

It will be the duty of the new Committee to make some representation to the Government on the question of proceeding with the opening of the King Country.

## **Railways.**

Elaborate details of traffic are given in the tables of statistics. The question of railway management is before the Committee, and they are awaiting the Public Works Statement. As Mr. Vaile has special resolutions on this subject I shall defer further remarks.

## **Technical Education.**

On the subject of technical education only one word. The Committee, I think, are justified in claiming that their representations have borne fruit, if, as is announced, we are to have Government assistance for a School of Mines, a School of Agriculture, and a School of Forestry. With reference to the first-mentioned, it is now generally admitted, that, to obtain the best results from our gold mines an expert knowledge of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology is becoming yearly more requisite.

## **Bankruptcy Act.**

The Committee have made but brief reference to this subject. The Act is being tested on its merits. I consider that those who have the misfortune to appear as creditors under the Act have much reason to be thankful that the department here is in the hands of an assignee who has proved himself most zealous in administering its details. The Committee have a copy of a valuable report from Mr. Lawson now under their consideration, and, as the Committee's report also states, Mr. Waymouth has given us his views and Mr. Cooper

has promised assistance.

## **As to the Future of the Port and District of Auckland.**

Has anything occurred during the past twelve months to defer the realisation of the hopes expressed by retiring Presidents of this Chamber for many years past? I say, on the contrary, everything points onward as before, until the imagination fails to picture the ultimate greatness of this privileged natural home of commerce. The outlet for future railway lines, tapping all parts of the interior, south and north; the deep-water depôt for a nation's fleet; favoured with the attractive benefits which health-giving springs bestow on the pleasure-seeker and the suffering: climatic conditions and natural resources unequalled for certain branches of agriculture, grazing, gold-mining, or other forms of industry; semi-circled by a thousand "summer isles" of extreme fertility, whose produce must be shared with us and ours with them,—what is there wanting but good laws, peace, and diligence to realise a commercial splendour which less favoured cities can never aspire to?

I now propose the adoption of the report and balance-sheet.

Mr. G. AICKIN said the duty now devolved on him to second the proposal made, and he did so with great pleasure. The report was a clear and concise statement of business, and the excellent address was such as they might well congratulate their Chairman upon. With liberty from the Chairman and members, he would refer to some matters which should occupy the attention of the Committee next year. First, there was the North Island Trunk Railway. In 1882 an Act was passed authorising the raising of a million loan, so soon as plans were prepared and laid before the House. This had been done, and now the Government were doing something towards making the railway, but were only making partial progress. Two small contracts had been let, and they had the statement of the Hon. Mr. Richardson that the whole work could be completed in three years, but according to the progress now being made it would take ten years to obtain through communication with Wellington. The attention of the Government should be urged towards floating the loan for this railway and completing it as speedily as possible, especially at this juncture, when our credit stood high in the Home money market. Another question was that of wharfage accommodation. At the last annual meeting the subject was before the Chamber, and since then it had been stated that in respect to wharf and shed accommodation they were behind the rest of the Colony. If true this was not creditable to the port, which had a wealthy Harbour Board and was the first port in the Colony. They certainly should not be the last to take steps in this direction, and the Committee should urge that necessary wharf and shed accommodation be provided. On a previous occasion, when speaking of the harbour, reference was made to the port of Auckland as a naval station, and the necessity of calling the attention of the Imperial authorities to the advisability of making this a naval depot. There were still greater reasons now to advance in favour of the argument. They had a large dock under contract, which would be capable of taking in any of Her Majesty's ships, and in other respects they could show from its geographical position, and for many other good reasons, that this port was most suitable for a naval depot. There was another question, a burning question, which would also have to engage the attention of the Committee—that was the question of railway management. Mr. Vaile would, no doubt, refer to this matter, but he thought they should try to drive it into the official mind that business men should have a share in framing the railway tariff and its management. Reference had been made by the Chairman in his address to railways north of Auckland. After the Main Trunk Line had been dealt with, attention should be paid to giving the agricultural districts north of Auckland railway communication. If struggling settlers had lines to markets the local bodies could themselves provide roads to the railway. In regard to foreign trade, the Chamber should have the fullest information on their shelves for the use of members. Their President had referred to the question of technical education in connection with an Agricultural College or School of Mines for this district, and properly so. The Chamber had done some good in this respect; but they should not be content with mere promises—they must seek for its completion. Here they had a sub-tropical climate and special soil, requiring exceptional treatment. He had no doubt the new Committee would keep these questions steadily in view and vigilantly observe matters of moment to the community.

Mr. MCMILLAN said he congratulated the Chairman on his able address delivered. He showed judgment in keeping clear of debatable ground, and the report and address were creditable to the Chamber. There was one suggestion he had to throw out, and that was in regard to the question of borrowing, viz., that, with the exception of the loan for the North Island Trunk Railway, no more money should be borrowed. The Committee would have to watch this, as an effort would be made to obtain loans for the East and West Coast Railway. It was quite a mistake to suppose that only lands on the East and West coast would be liable for deficiencies on these railways. All the lands in the Colony would be liable; and it would be the duty of the Committee to see that the subject was kept prominently in view. He hoped the new Chairman would try to make his year of office marked by having wharves properly constructed and proper shed accommodation provided. In regard to the naval depot, he hoped the Committee would devote their attention to railways and the port and leave that out of

the question. A large sum had been voted for an Admiral's house at Sydney, so that the question of making this the naval port might be left out of the question, and they should devote all their attention to the railways, especially the Trunk Railway, which, as they were told, should be done in three years, but which at the present rate of progress was more likely to take ten years.

The motion for the adoption of the report was then put and carried.

## **New Members.**

The following new members were balloted for and elected:—Messrs, E. Waymouth, F. Ireland, M. Davis, C. J. Sharland, J. F. Churton, C. Atkin, Edmund Bell, James Groom, and Edward Withy.

## **Officers.**

The CHAIRMAN proposed the following officers for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. G. Aickin; Vice-President, Mr. A. H. Nathan; Committee, Messrs. G. Harper, II. Brett, J. M. Shera, J. Ross, R. C. Carr, and G. Holdship. In doing so he said the Chamber was fortunate in securing the consent of a gentleman who had so large experience in public bodies to accept the position of Chairman.

Mr. L. D. NATHAN, in seconding the proposition, said that last year Mr. Aickin, being then Chairman of the Harbour Board, had stood aside, and he agreed with the Chairman that they were fortunate in now having a man of his experience to take the position of Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce.

The motion was put and carried.

Mr. AICKIN thanked the Chamber for the honour conferred on him, and the proposer and seconder of the motion for the kind remarks they had made regarding himself. He would endeavour to attend faithfully to the duties of the office, so that through his term of office they should not lag behind. In reference to his retirement last year he considered it had been a gain to the Chamber, for Mr. Reid had spared neither time nor money. He instanced how he had taken up the position of entertainer to the delegates from the Chamber of Commerce going to the South Sea Islands. He (Mr. Aickin) would be happy if he was able to place so good a record before them next year, and he had great pleasure in proposing "That the Chamber accord its hearty thanks to Mr Reid for his services during the past year."

Mr. HOLDSHIP seconded the proposition, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. REID said he felt during his term of office that there were many departments in which he could not shine, but he had struggled through to the best of his ability, and was pleased to find that the Chamber was satisfied with what he had done. He was gratified that now they had got as Chairman a man who had public experience. Mr Reid then referred to the many calls on the time of a President of the Chamber, and concluded by returning thanks for the vote of thanks accorded to him.

## **Differential Railway Charges.**

Mr. S. VAILE, in accordance with notice, moved—1. "That in the opinion of this Chamber the 'differential rating' imposed against Auckland by the 'scale of fares, rates, and charges' now in use on the New Zealand Railways is unfair and unjust, and that it ought to be at once removed. 2. That copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Auckland members, with a request that they will bring this matter forcibly under the attention of the Government." In moving the resolutions Mr. Vaile said he would not have brought them up but that he had been urged by many gentlemen in the country to do so. In travelling through the country he found that there was an unfortunate feeling existing regarding not only this Chamber, but all Chambers of Commerce, that they only studied the interests of the city, and not those of the country, and that the interests of the city and country were not identical. He had done his best to remove that impression. He had been written to to bring this matter under the notice of the Chamber. Since he spoke in Invercargill and Dunedin action had been taken in regard to differential charges, and they had been removed. He also spoke in Wellington, and a deputation of the Chamber of Commerce had waited on the Minister of Public Works, but with what result he did not know. Mr. Vaile pointed out a number of anomalies in the charges between the South and the North, and also in the North Island railways themselves—as, for instance, the variance in the charges from Auckland to Cambridge and from Auckland to Te Awamutu. Having pointed out this differential rating in several classes, he proposed the resolutions of which he had given notice.

Mr. ANDREW BELL seconded the resolutions, and said the labour taken by Mr. Vaile on the question of railways deserved all commendation. In the country, as he knew from his own experience, there were complaints from one end to the other, and he hoped these matters would receive the consideration of the Committee.

Mr. LAMB said it had to be taken into consideration that the Waikato railway had to travel through a large

expanse of country from which there was no return, and where there was no one living, so that the profits of one portion were eaten up by the other; but there was one matter on which they had to congratulate themselves, and that was the cheapness of their railways as compared with other colonies. There was only one colony which had an income above their own, so that if they compared with other colonies they had no reason to be ashamed. Of course the Committee should look into this matter of differential rates.

Mr. LODDER said that as nearly the whole of the traffic beyond Helensville passed through his hands, he had taken some steps, and had consulted Mr. Maxwell on the subject. His reply was that where one ton was shipped here ten tons were shipped in the South. He had asked Mr. Maxwell to adopt the ordinary shipping rules, and make only five or six classes, but nothing had been done. He thought Mr. Vaile deserved every credit for the way in which he had stuck to this matter, and thought the differential rating should be abolished.

Mr. G. AICKIN said, to disabuse the minds of the country settlers, he might say that two years ago, when Mr. Nathan was President, this matter had been brought up by Mr. Vaile, and they referred the matter to the Government, and they should still keep on until they got the injustice rectified.

Mr. VAILE replied, and referring to the question of local managing Boards, said they would only be buffers between the Government and the public. They would get all the blame, the Government would get all the credit, and the people would have all the loss.

The CHAIRMAN supported the resolutions, and said that last year there was a conference of Chambers of Commerce in Wellington, which recommended the appointment of non-political Boards of Management for railways. Personally he had an objection to these conferences, and thought this Chamber quite able to manage its own affairs.

The motion was then put and carried.

## Auditor.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. BRETT, Mr. J. Way-mouth was re-elected Auditor.

## Retiring Committee.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, a vote of thanks was accorded to the retiring Committee, and Mr. MATTHEW CLARK returned thanks on their behalf.

This concluded the proceedings.

## Provincial District of Auckland.

### Exports and Imports for Years ending 31st March, 1884 and 1885.

Year. Imports. Exports. 1881 £1,910,214 £1,201,132 1885 2,000,265 1,125,170 Incr. £90,021 Decr. £75,932

The following articles are included in the above Exports:—

### Exports and Imports for Years ending 31st March, 1884 and 1885.

Year. Gum. Value. Flax. Value. 1884 6,780 tons £351,487 349 tons £6,643 1885 6,071 "323,519 287½ "4,804 Decrease .. 709 tons £27,968 61½ tons £1,839 Year. Wool. Value. Gold. Value. 1884 3,331,767 lbs. £121,367 57,211 oz. £228,202 1885 3,647,891 "137,524 39,484 "156,633 Increase .. 316,124 lbs. £16,157 Dec. 17,727 oz. £71,569 Dec. Year. Timber Value. Leather. Value. 1884 24,389,097 Ft. £140,634 2,248 Cwt. £12,277 1885 22,416,953 135,069 2,037 "12,194 Decrease .. 1,972,144 Ft. £5,565 211 Cwt. £83

Year. Flour. Value. Preserved Meat. Value. 1884 2,955 Tons £31,468 1,699 Cwt. £4,177 1885 130 "1,466 4,964 "14,292 Decrease .. 2,825 Tons £30,002 Inc. 3,265 Cwt. £10,115 Inc.

NOTE.—Manufacture: In addition to the above there is a considerable export of Manufactured Articles such as Biscuits, Ale, and Beer, and in Agricultural Products: Beef (salted), Butter, Hides.



# Output of Coals from Local Collieries.

## Tonnage Entered and Cleared

For Years Ending 31st March, 1884 and 1885, with Increase or Decrease for Latter Year, as Shown for the Five Principal Ports.

Port.	Year.	Entered.	Tons.	Cleared.	Tons.	Total.	Tons.	Auckland	...	1884	149,700	127,270	276,970	1885
		158,874	132,944	291,818	Increase ..	14,848	Wellington ..	1884	100,906	71,823	172,729	1885	93,150	90,439
		183,589	Increase ..	10,860	Lyttelton ..	1884	60,161	120,922	181,083	1885	61,534	114,150	175,684	
		DECREASE ..	5,399	DUNEDIN .. ..	1884	74,241	42,868	117,109	1885	105,864	31,719	137,583	INCREASE ..	
		20,474	BLUFF .. ..	1884	59,158	64,711	123,869	1885	56,877	71,145	128,022	INCREASE ..	4,153	

## Auckland Railway Statistics for Years ending 31st March, 1884 and 1885.

Year.	Miles open.	Number of Passengers.	Tonnage Carried.	Live Stock	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Grain.	Coal, &c.	Firewood.	Timber.	Chaff.	Wool.	General Merchandise	1884.	146	79,408	322,697	7,404	64,507	5,405	19,149	1,430	398	29,953	69,406	1885.	183	97,927	350,913	8,773	107,307	6,380	16,792	2,205	480	32,114	66,388	*37	*18,519	*28,216	*1,369	*42,810	*875	†2,357	*775	*82	2,161	†3,018	* Increase.	† Decrease.
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## Auckland Railway Receipts and Expenditure and Net Revenue for Years ending 31st March, 1884 and 1885.

Year.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Receipts per mile of Railway.	Expenditure per mile of Railway.	Passengers.	Goods.	Parcels, &c.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1884	34,037	6	6	58,511	5	9	3,436	18	5	95,985	10	8	67,305	11	5	623	5	6	437	0	11	1885	42,557	12	9	69,542	16	6	3,753	10	3	115,853	19	6	80,435	17	10	633	1	7	439	10	9	Increase	£8,520	6	3	£11,031	10	9	£316	11	10	£19,868	8	10	£13,130	6	5	£9	16	1	£2	9	10
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## Agricultural Statistics.

### Area of land within the Provincial District of Auckland broken up February and March, 1884 and 1885.

Land broken up but rot under crop.	Land broken up.	Sown in grass.	Land under grass.	Surface sown, not ploughed.	Acreage under other crop.	Total number of acres under crop including sown crop.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Totals for 1885	14,775	316,866	339,696	27,341	698,678	Totals for 1884	13,836	300,716	307,054	14,688	636,294
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## Comparative Table of Harbour Board Net

# Revenue for Years 1872, 1878, and 1884.

1872. 1878. 1884. Increase since 1872. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. Total receipts 12,498 2 11 17,736 3 5 33,109 6 4 20,611 3 5

## Total Customs Revenue collected at the Port of Auckland for Years ending 31st March,

1882. 1883. 1884. 1885. Revenue .. ... £315,049 £312,262 £311,498 £326,553

## Constitution and Rules of the Auckland Chamber of Commerce.

### Constitution.

1. The Chamber of Commerce shall consist of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Treasurer, a Committee, and Ordinary Members.

### Objects.

2. The objects and duties of the Chamber shall be to originate or promote measures calculated to benefit the mercantile, trading, and maritime interests of the Province; to express the sentiments of the commercial community on questions of this nature, and to undertake the settlement of questions and disputes arising out of trade, by arbitration or otherwise, when submitted to it for decision.

### General Meetings.

3. The general business of the Chamber shall be transacted at Quarterly General Meetings, to be held on the second Thursday of the months of January, April, July, and October, at three o'clock p.m.

4. Special General Meetings shall be convened by the Secretary, when directed by the Chairman, or, in his absence, by the Vice-Chairman; also upon a requisition of five members, stating the objects of such meeting, provided it be in accordance with the objects of the Institution, as set forth in Rule No. 2.

5. All Meetings of the Chamber and of the Committee shall be presided over by the Chairman, if present, or, in his absence, by the Vice-Chairman; or, in the absence of both, the meeting shall elect a Chairman from the Members present.

6. The Chairman presiding shall, besides a deliberate, have, in the event of an equality, a casting vote.

7. No Member shall be allowed to vote by proxy, and no Member shall be allowed to vote *whose subscription is in arrear*.

8. All elections of officers and of Members of Committee shall, *when more than the number required* respectively are proposed, be conducted by ballot, and be decided by a majority of votes.

9. At all Meetings of the Chamber seven Members shall be a quorum.

10. In the event of a quorum not being present within fifteen minutes after the hour for which any meeting shall have been called, the meeting shall stand adjourned to the same hour that day week, and so from time to time until a meeting shall be duly constituted.

### Annual Meeting.

At the Annual General Meeting in July in each year the following business shall take precedence, viz.:—

11. A full report of the proceedings of the Chamber for the preceding year shall be submitted by the Committee, together with a statement of the funds of the Chamber, duly audited.

12. A Chairman and Vice-Chairman (who shall also be Treasurer) shall be elected for the current year, and shall be *ex officio* members of the Committee during their tenure of office; and seven members shall be chosen

who, in addition to the foregoing, shall form the Committee, whose duty it shall be to conduct the business and manage the funds of the Chamber until their successors are appointed.

13. The Meeting shall then choose Auditors to examine the Accounts to be presented at the next Annual Meeting.

14. The candidates for these several offices may be proposed by any member present at the Quarterly General Meeting, in April, or by a written notice in the Proposing Book three days prior to the Annual Meeting; and a list, showing the names and the offices for which they are proposed, shall be posted in the hall of the Chamber for the like period.

## **Committee and Secretary.**

15. Any vacancy occurring in the Committee shall be reported at the next General Meeting, and some member shall then be elected by the Chamber to fill such vacancy.

16. The Committee shall not determine any public question, nor take any public action on behalf of the Chamber, but shall be competent to submit such questions as it may think proper at General or Special Meetings of the Chamber.

17. Three Members of Committee shall be a quorum thereof.

18. Any Member becoming bankrupt, or taking the benefit of any Act for the relief of insolvent debtors, shall thereupon cease to be a Member of Committee.

19. Amongst the duties of the Secretary, who *shall be appointed*, from year to year *by the Committee*, are to attend all Meetings of the Chamber and of the Committee, to keep a minute-book, and enter therein all proceedings that take place; to preserve the records and documents of the Chamber, receive all moneys, letters, and applications; to arrange business for the Committee and General Meetings; summon meetings in the manner directed by the Committee; collect the funds, and lodge them in a Bank to the account of the Treasurer of the Auckland Chamber of Commerce; countersign and enter all cheques signed by the Treasurer under the sanction of the Committee; collect and arrange all statistical information that may be deemed desirable, and generally to assist the Chairman and Committee in the promotion of the objects of the Chamber as they may require; also, to keep open the Hall, and be in attendance thereat at such time as may be directed by the Committee from time to time; and at such time to keep all books and papers accessible to the Members of the Chamber, but not to permit the removal from the Hall of any book or paper without the express sanction of the Committee.

## **Admission.**

20. Each candidate for admission as a Member of the Chamber shall be proposed by one member and seconded by another, at least one week prior to the day of election, in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall be separately balloted for at the next General Meeting thereafter; one black ball out of every five members' votes present being necessary to exclude him. The Secretary shall state the names of all proposed candidates in the circular notice convening the said meeting. The candidate, when admitted, shall receive notice from the Secretary to that effect, and he requested to sign the official copy of the Rules.

21. Each Member shall, on admission, pay a subscription for the remaining quarters of the year after election, and thereafter pay an annual subscription of two guineas in advance, dated from the 1st January in each year.

## **Expulsion.**

22. It shall be lawful for the Chairman to expel any Member from their body, provided a Special General Meeting be convened to consider the question, by order of the Chairman, upon a requisition, signed by at least ten members of the Chamber, and that the motion for expulsion be affirmed by three-fourths of the Members assembled; and provided also that three days' public notice be given of such meeting, stating its object, viz., "To consider a motion for expulsion."

23. All Members whose annual subscriptions shall not have been paid on or before the 31st March shall thereupon cease to be Members of the Chamber, except in cases of temporary absence from the Province, when Members so absent shall be deemed Honorary Members, and shall be entitled to resume their privileges on renewal of their annual subscriptions within six months after their return to the Province.

24. Members whose names have been struck off the Roll by reason of non-payment of subscription, may, however, be re-admitted by consent of the Committee on payment of all arrears.

## Amendment of Rules.

25. When any amendment or alteration of the Constitution or Rules of the Chamber is required, the same shall be considered in a Special General Meeting, to be convened by the Secretary, upon a requisition signed by seven Members of the Chamber, stating the object of the meeting, which object shall also be stated in the notice calling the meeting, of which not less than three days' previous notice shall be given.

26. An authenticated copy of the Constitution and Rules is to be kept with the records of the Chamber, to be signed by each Member of the Chamber, and by every new Member on his admission; and no Member shall be entitled to take part in the business of the Chamber until he shall have signed the Rules.

## Arbitration.

27. Members of the commercial community desirous of availing themselves of the decision of the Chamber on questions or matters in dispute shall enter into, and deposit with the Secretary, a submission in the subjoined form, together with a list from each party, containing the names of three members of the Chamber. Each disputant shall then deposit with the Secretary the sum of five guineas.

28. The Committee shall meet and select from each list one Arbitrator. The two Arbitrators so appointed shall select an Umpire from the members of the Chamber.

29. Each disputant shall submit a written statement of his case, together with particulars of such evidence and documents as he may propose to bring forward.

30. The Arbitrators and Umpire shall together hear the parties upon the matters in dispute, receive such evidence as may be offered, or may be considered by them necessary to the elucidation thereof, and thereupon make their award, a copy of which shall forthwith be transmitted by the Secretary to each disputant.

31. The award so made shall be reported to the Committee at its next meeting, and entered in the minute-book.

32. The expenses of Arbitration, according to the following scale, shall be borne by the disputants in such manner or proportion as the Arbitrators may direct, viz.:—

## Auckland Chamber of Commerce.

### Arbitration Bond.

Articles of Agreement made and entered into this day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and \_\_\_\_\_ BETWEEN \_\_\_\_\_ of the one part, and \_\_\_\_\_ of the other part. WHEREAS \_\_\_\_\_ AND WHEREAS several questions, disputes, and controversies relative thereto have arisen and are subsisting between the said

NOW THESE PRESENTS WITNESS that it is hereby covenanted and agreed by and between the said parties hereto that all questions, disputes, and controversies touching or concerning the premises, and all other questions, disputes, and controversies whatsoever relative thereto between the said parties hereto shall be and are hereby referred to the award, order, arbitration, and determination of \_\_\_\_\_ and such third person as the said \_\_\_\_\_ shall before they proceed in such reference by writing under their hand appoint. AND that the award of the said arbitrators, or any two of them, if made in writing under their hands and seals, or under the hands and seals of any two of them, ready to be delivered to the parties hereto, or their respective heirs, executors, or administrators, on or before the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ next, or on or before such other day not beyond the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ as the said arbitrators, or any two of them, shall, by writing under their hands, from time to time appoint, shall be binding and conclusive on the said parties hereto, their heirs, executors, and administrators. And that this reference shall or may be made a rule in the Supreme Court of New Zealand at the instance of any of the said parties hereto, or their or his executors or administrators. And further, that the said parties hereto, and each of them, their and each of their heirs, executors, or administrators, shall and will produce and show forth to the said arbitrators all such deeds, papers, accounts, evidences and writings relative to the premises in question as shall be in the possession, custody, or power of them or him respectively, or of any person or persons under their or his influence or control, so that the said arbitrators may examine or inspect or peruse the same, for the purpose of enabling them or any two of them to make the said award. And also shall and will, so far as in them or him respectively lies, furnish the said arbitrators with such other proofs and documents and do all such other acts and things for better enabling the said arbitrators, or any two of them, to

make their award as the said arbitrators shall require. AND that the said arbitrators shall, for the purpose of enabling them or any two of them to make their award, be at liberty to go into oral as well as written evidence, and to examine the said parties in difference, or any of them, and such other witnesses as the said arbitrators shall think proper, on Oath or Affirmation (when an Affirmation shall be lawful instead of an Oath). And that the said arbitrators shall give to each of the said parties hereto at least \_\_\_\_\_ days' previous notice of the day on which they intend to hold their first sitting. And that all costs, charges, and expenses attending the said reference and the award to be thereupon made shall

And it is hereby agreed and declared between and by the said parties hereto that in case either of the said parties shall make any application to the said Supreme Court of New Zealand to set aside the said award, it shall and may be lawful for the said Court to remit the matters in dispute to the reconsideration of the said arbitrators, and, if necessary, to enlarge the time for making the award. And that the award thereupon made shall be final and conclusive. And lastly, that neither of the said parties, or their heirs, executors, administrators, shall bring an action of suit against the other, or either of them, or against the said arbitrators, in relation to these premises. IN WITNESS whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and the year first above written.

*Signed, sealed, and delivered by the said*

## **Table of Mercantile Charges**

## **Adopted and Recommended by the**

## **Auckland Chamber of Commerce.**

## **List of Papers Taken.**

REPORT OF THE ORKNEY AND ZETLAND ASSOCIATION

For 1884.

Edinburgh Printed by Crawford & M'Cabe, 15 Queen Street. 1885.

## **Office-Bearers.**

### **Patrons.**

- The Right Hon. the EARL of ORKNEY.
- The Right Hon. the EARL of ZETLAND.
- The Hon. Lord GIFFORD.
- DAVID BALFOUR, Esq. of Balfour and Trenabie, Convener of Orkney.
- Major CAMERON of Garth and Annsbrae, Convener of Shetland.
- ROBERT BAIKIE, Esq. of Tankerness, Vice-Lieutenant of Orkney.
- JOHN PENDER, Esq. of Minard, M.P.
- SAMUEL LAING, Esq. of Crook, M.P.

### **President.**

- The Hon. JOHN CHARLES DUNDAS of Papdale, M. P., Lord Lieutenant.

## Vice-Presidents.

- JAMES D. MARWICK, Esq., LL.D., Town-Clerk of Glasgow.
- ROBERT BROTCHE, Esq. of Swannay.
- MAJOR-GENERAL F. W. TRAILL BURROUGHS of Veira, C. B
- ARTHUR JAMES HAY, Esq., Lerwick.

## Council.

- THOMAS DISHINGTON, Merchant, Leith
- GILBERT GOUDIE, National Bank of Scotland Ltd., Edinburgh.
- DAVID PETRIE, 28 Nelson Street, Edinburgh.
- JOHN A. TRAIL, M.A., LL.B., W.S., Edinburgh.
- T. W. L. SPENCE, The Holms, Grantun Road.
- WILLIAM FIRTH, Sec. N.B. Rubber Co., Edinburgh.
- THOMAS S. CLOUSTON, M.D., Edinburgh.
- The PRESIDENT of the ORKNEY and SHETLAND EDINBURGH ASSOCIATION.

## Secretary.

- JOHN DAVIE, 13 Rankeillor Street, Edinburgh.

## Treasurer.

- JAMES SHAND, Union Bank of Scotland Ltd., Edinburgh.

## Auditor.

- PETER PEACE, Union Bank of Scotland Ltd., Edinburgh.

## District Secretaries.

- *Kirkwall*—R. G. W. IRVINE, Banker.
- *Stromness*—JAMES SPENCE, Banker.
- *Lerwick*—JAMES M. GOUDIE, Merchant.

## Fifteenth Annual Report of the

## Council of the Orkney and Zetland Association.

THE OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION ARE—

- THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FRIENDLY INTERCOURSE AMONGST THE MEMBERS; AND
- THE ADVANCEMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE COUNTY BY THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES, BURSARIES, OR OTHERWISE.

EXTRACT RULE VIII.—*'Every Ordinary Member shall, on admission, flay the sum of Five Shillings for the year in which he is admitted, and thereafter an Annual Subscription of Five Shillings during the Membership. Every Honorary Member shall contribute Ten Shillings Annually to the Funds of the Association, or in lieu*

*thereof a single payment of Three Guineas. A single Payment of One Guinea shall constitute a Lady an Honorary Contributor. The Annual Subscriptions shall be payable on 1st January in each year. Donations will be received from all who are interested in promoting the objects of the Association.'*

THE COUNCIL beg to submit their FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT for the year ending 31st December 1884.

The number of Members on the Roll at the beginning of the year was 138. Of these four have been removed by death—viz., Rev. Dr Leask, London, Rev. W. Spark, Kirkwall, W. K. Mackay, Leith, and William Strong, Dundee; and twenty-six new Members have been enrolled during the year, viz.:—

*Honorary Life Members.*—Sheriff Mellis, Kirkwall; Rev. John H. Pollexfen of Cairston; T. W. Traill, C.E., R.N., London; Treasurer William Walls, Glasgow.

*Honorary Member.*—R. P. Gilbertson, Merchant, Glasgow.

*Ordinary Members.*—W. M. Anderson, R. H. Bell, yr. of Lunna, James Gibson, John Gunn, M.A., George Hourston, Councillor Heddle, Rev. Alexander Isdale, B.D., Alfred W. Johnston, James M. Johnston, Thomas Johnston, Dr R. B. Mitchell, Charles Merrylees, John Mouat, Principal Peterson, Charles M. Reid, Rev. John W. Slater, B.D., Rev. S. S. Stobbs, Weems Walls, James H. Wilson, L. H. S. White.

*Honorary Lady Contributor.*—Mrs Saxby.

The Rev. William Marcus has been enrolled as an Honorary Life Member in recognition of his valuable services to the Association as their first Secretary. This makes the number of members at the close of the year 161—consisting of 35 Life Members; 23 Honorary Members; 101 Ordinary Members; and 2 Lady Members.

The Income during the year has been £71, 16s. 5d., and the expenditure has been £35, 13s. 7d., leaving a credit balance on the year of £36, 2s. 10d. The Funds now amount to £406, 19s. 7d.—consisting of Capital Fund £300, including £69, 9s. raised specially for the School Bursaries, and Ordinary Fund £106, 19s. 7d. This increase is due to the subscriptions of new Members, and the donations of Hon. J. C. Dundas and Mr R. M. Smith

Abstract of Accounts, with Auditor's certificate, is appended.

The Association's Examination was held on 25th April, and there were 186 competitors—134 from Orkney and 52 from Zetland—from the following districts, viz.:—

The Examination papers were set by Mr John Gunn, M.A., one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, and Mr James Sime, M.A., formerly Principal of Craigmount School, Edinburgh, kindly examined the answers sent in.

In his report, Mr Sime says:—

The full value for six subjects—four common and two special—is 500 marks. A pupil who gains 400 out of these 500, is entitled to have his papers classed as excellent, while all who have gained above 250 marks may be said to have done their work well. Papers which secured less than 400, but more than 350 marks, may be described as very good, and those which got under 350, but above 300, as very good. The general results then are as follows:—

Out of 186 pupils 53 have thus gained more than one-half of the total marks allowed for the six papers. This result is very creditable to both teachers and pupils. But it is not just to either of them to test the excellence of the papers by slumping the Special with the Common Subjects. If the latter only be taken into account the result will be found still more creditable. Out of 186 boys and girls examined, 97, or more than one-half, have gained 50 per cent, at least of the marks (300) allowed for the papers which all were required to work—Dictation, Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic!

In the common subjects the papers on Arithmetic are decidedly the best. Of the whole number of pupils (186), 17 have got full marks in that subject, while 56 more have got at least four-fifths. The other papers present less satisfactory results.

The four girls from Kirkwall who stand at the top of the list deserve special commendation. Only twenty marks separate the fourth in order of merit (409) from the first (429).

The Council, following Mr Sime's Report, awarded prizes to 115 pupils, as mentioned in the Prize List appended hereto.

The special thanks of the Council is due to Mr Sime for the heartiness with which he undertook the gratuitous examination of such a large number of papers.

The Syllabus proposed for 1885 is appended hereto. The Council have decided to divide the Examination for the Book Prizes into two sections—Junior and Senior, and to grant a Medal with the First Senior Prize; also that First Class Prizes will not be awarded in either division unless the Candidate has attained sixty per cent., and Second Class Prizes will not be awarded unless the Candidate has attained forty per cent, of the available number of marks.

THE ASSOCIATION'S SCHOOL BURSARIES—one for Orkney and one for Zetland—of the annual value of £10 each, and tenable for two years, will both be open for competition in April 1885. They have already been held by—

## Orkney.

- 1878-79. Geo. Wm. Reid.
- 1880-81. Andrew Eunson.
- 1883. Wm. Alex. Allan

## Zetland.

- 1880-81. James Rose.

(Messrs Reid and Rose are prosecuting their studies in Edinburgh and Aberdeen Universities respectively. Mr Eunson is a pupil teacher in the Burgh School, Kirkwall. Mr Allan gave up his bursary this year, and went into business.)

The Council consider these Bursaries of very great importance, and should like to see their number largely increased. They were founded with the object of encouraging boys from the country schools to continue their education at a higher school, with the view of competing for the Earl of Zetland's Bursaries, which have been founded for the benefit of Orkney and Zetland students in the University of Edinburgh. The Trustees of these Bursaries have been good enough to inform the Council, that they are now in a position to add an additional £500 to the foundation of 1877, and that the proceeds, amounting to between £35 and £40, will be offered for competition at Edinburgh University in October next.

The Council are anxious to do all in their power to aid boys in preparing for the competition, and for this purpose they will be glad to receive subscriptions, donations, and legacies.

The Council recommended that the Office-Bearers be as follows:—(*See list prefixed.*)

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the ASSOCIATION was held at No. 5 St Andrew Square, Edinburgh, on Friday, 23d January 1885. Major-General Burroughs of Veira, C.B., in the Chair.

The Secretary read the foregoing Report by the Council for the past year, and the Treasurer reported on the state of the Funds, and on the motion of Dr Clouston, seconded by Mr Gunn, the Reports were adopted unanimously.

Mr Gunn moved, and Mr Trail seconded, the election of office-bearers, as recommended in the Report, substituting Dr Clouston as a member of Council in room of Mr Sievwright, who has gone to New Zealand, and the motion was unanimously adopted.

On the motion of Mr Trail, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Major-General Burroughs for his conduct in the Chair, and the meeting terminated.

## General Abstract OF THE Accounts OF THE Association FOR THE YEAR 1884.

Charge. To Funds on hand at 31st December 1883, . . . . £370 16 9 "Donation from Hon. John C. Dundas, M.P., £3 0 0" Do. R. M. Smith, . . . . 1 0 0 "Subscriptions of Honorary Life Members . . 12 12 0 16 12 0" Annual Subscription of The Earl of Zetland,

## Prize List, 1884.

SPECIAL PRIZE to the Candidate having the highest number of marks over the county, awarded to—  
May L. Grieve, Burgh School, Kirkwall.

## Orkney Schools.

### First Class Prizes.

- Jessie Slater, Kirkwall



- Maggie E. B. Crear, Kirkwall.
- Jessie Bain, Kirkwall.
- Annabella Duncan, St Margaret's Hope.
- Jessie Anderson, Kirkwall
- Henry Fiddler, Stromness.
- James Robertson, Rousay.
- John W. Hourston, Stenness.
- Edmonston Smith, St Margaret's Hope.
- Isaac Manson, Stromness.
- Frank Scott, Stromness.
- James Corrigall, Stromness
- Robert Wilson, Sanday.
- George Eunson, Tankerness.
- Donald Thomson, South Ronaldshay.
- Samuel Isbister, Stenness.
- John S. Taylor, Stromness.
- Isabella Shearer, Stromness.
- Thomas Mowat, Stromness.
- Lizzie J. Spence, St Margaret's Hope.
- Geo B. Taylor, Stromness.
- William Garrioch, Orphir.
- Charles Lanskail, Holm.
- John Clouston, Stenness.
- James Wilson, Orphir
- Mary E. Firth, Firth.
- Arthur Stanger, Stromness.
- James Wood, Firth.

## Prizes.

- Jessie Bremner, St Margaret's Hope.
- William J. Peace, Sanday.
- Jemima Mackay, Stromness.
- Nicol Mainland, Rousay
- John W. Isbister, Stromness.
- James Struthers, St. Margaret's Hope.
- Jessie Clouston, Stromness.
- Annabel Rossie, Stromness.
- Maggie Cochrane, Stromness.
- Eliza Linklater, Stromness.
- Maggie Peace, Sanday.
- Matthew Robertson, Stromness.
- John Omand, St Margaret's Hope
- Annie Sinclair, Stenness.
- Jane Anderson, Costa.
- Jemima F. Merriman, Dounby.
- Alary A. Shearer, Stromness.
- Jessie A. Petrie, Holm
- Mary A. Foubister, Holm
- James F. Ironside, Dounby
- William Gray, South Ronaldshay.
- William Ritch, Sanday.
- James Slater, Sanday.
- John Wilson, Kirkwall.
- John Harvey, Firth.
- Jane Duncan, South Ronaldshay.
- Mary Norquay, South Ronaldshay.

- James Shearer, Holm.
- Josephine Buchan, Stenness.
- Mary Guthrie, Sanday.
- Helen Anderson, Holm.
- William Tail, Holm.
- William Brass, Holm.
- Marcus C. Wood, Costa.
- Andrew Wilson, Sanday.
- Helen Runciman, Holm
- Frederick Kirkness, Rousay.
- Malcolm Dunnet, South Ronaldshay.
- John Sinclair, South Ronaldshay.
- George Swanney, Holm.
- Betsy A. Marwick, Rousay.
- Peter W. Ironside, Dounby.
- John Spence, Eday
- Thomas Balfour, Westray.
- Ann Gaudie, Kirbister.
- Peter Rousay, Eday.
- John Bews, Kirbister.
- James Merriman, Kirbister

## Zetland Schools.

### First Class Prizes.

- James J. Hardie, Lerwick.
- Thomas Robertson, Lerwick.
- James Robertson, Vell
- David Jeromson, Lerwick.
- Magnus Peterson, Skeld.
- Catherine Davidson, Quarff.
- Ellen Hay, Sandwick
- Alex. Millikin, Lerwick.

### Prizes.

- Edward Young, Sand.
- James Anderson, Brae.
- Charles Jamieson, Baltasound.
- William Henderson, Gulberwick.
- Tames Inkster, North Roe
- Maggie Smith, Lerwick.
- Jane Smith, Quarff.
- Angus Gunn, Cunningsburgh
- Laurence D. Smith, Baltasound.
- James A Ratter, North Roe.
- Robert Halcrow, Cunningsburgh
- John Abernethy, Sand.
- John M. Bunt, Baltasound.
- William Smith, Sandwick.
- Andrew Garrioch, Lerwick.
- John Nicolson, North Roe
- Ellen Davidson, Quarff.

- Mary Ann Goudie, Lerwick.
- Eliza G. Bruce, Baltasound.
- Georgina Abernethy, Sand.
- Thomas Ramsay, Lerwick.
- David J. White, Baltasound.
- David G. Sinclair, Fetlar.
- Mary Sandison, Cullivoe.
- Barbara Taylor, Brae.
- Isabella Mainland, Gulberwick
- Martha Goudie, Boddam
- George Work, Sandwick.
- Rob. G. Henderson, Boddam
- Jamina H. Williamson, Twatt.

## Syllabus of Examinations.

### I.—Common Subjects.

- ENGLISH—Writing from Dictation; Elements of English Grammar.
- ARITHMETIC.—Simple and Compound Rules, Practice, Bills of Parcels, Proportion, and Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
- GEOGRAPHY.—The Geography of the British Isles, and General Geography of Europe.
- HISTORY.—The History of Great Britain from the Union of the Crowns to the Death of George III.

### II.—Special Subjects.

- MATHEMATICS.—Geometry—First Book of Euclid. Algebra—the Elementary Rules, and Simple Equations.
- LATIN.—The Rudiments of Latin. Translation of a passage from the first Book of Cæsar. Easy English sentences turned into Latin.
- FRENCH.—Grammar. Translation of a simple passage. Easy English sentences turned into French.
- DOMESTIC ECONOMY.—Inclusive of the three stages prescribed in the Scotch Code, Schedule IV. (*For Girls only.*)

NOTE.—Every Candidate for the Junior Book Prizes shall be required to take all the Common Subject.

Every Candidate for the Senior Book Prizes and for the School Bursaries shall be required to take *all* the Common Subjects, and *two* of the Special Subjects.

NAMES OF THOSE WHO GAINED THE FIRST PLACE IN THE ASSOCIATION'S SENIOR EXAMINATION (a Medal to be awarded in future)—

- 1872. John Gunn,  
Mr Gunn occupied the first place in Moray House Training College during 1878-79, is a graduate (M.A.) of Edinburgh University, and one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools for Scotland.  
Stromness.
- 1873. William R. Rae,  
Mr Rae is Head Master of Cambden Street School, Newcastle.  
Stromness.
- 1874. John W. Slater,  
Mr Slater is a graduate (M.A. and B.D.) of Edinburgh University, and Minister of the United Presbyterian Church, Scone.  
Kirkwall.
- 1875. Andrew Robertson,  
Deceased.  
Stromness.

(Examination discontinued from 1875 to 1885.)

NAMES OF THOSE WHO GAINED THE FIRST PLACE IN THE ASSOCIATION'S JUNIOR EXAMINATION, AND WERE AWARDED A SPECIAL PRIZE—

- 1873. John W. Slater, Kirkwall.

- 1874. James Scott, Sanday.
- 1875. Andrew Robertson, Stromness.
- 1876. Isabella Sinclair, St Margaret's Hope.
- 1877. Barbara Robertson, Lerwick.
- 1878. Andrew Harrison, Lerwick, and Magnus Nicolson, Nesting, equal.
- 1879. Mary Walker, Lerwick.
- 1880. James Slater, Kirkwall.
- 1881. Alex. M. Laughton, St Margaret's Hope.
- 1882. William Russell, South Walls.
- 1883. Evelyn M. Flett, Firth.
- 1884. *May L. Grieve*, Kirkwall.

## **BURSARIES IN EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY (FACULTY OF ARTS)' FOR THE BENEFIT OF ORKNEY AND ZETLAND STUDENTS.**

*The Orkney and Zetland Bursary*, founded by the late Earl of Zetland in 1872, of the annual value of £40, and tenable for three years.

Candidates must be Natives of these Islands, or Children of Parents one or both of whom have been born in, or connected for a long period of years with, the Islands; and must be intending to commence as First-Year Students, and to prosecute their studies for the full curriculum preparatory to Graduation in Arts.

It has been held by—

- 1872. Frederick William Pelly.
- 1874. James Hoseason Ballantyne.
- 1877. James Marwick.
- 1880. Theodore Johnston.
- 1883. *James Baikie*.

*The Earl of Zetland's Bursaries 1877.*—(There will ultimately be about seven Bursaries of the annual value of between £30 and £40 each.)

One of these, worth between £35 and £40, will be open for competition at the beginning of Session 1885-6.

Candidates must be Natives of these Islands, or Children of Parents one or both of whom have been born in, or connected for a long period of years with, the Islands; and must be intending to commence as First-Year Students, and to prosecute their studies for the full curriculum preparatory to graduation in Arts. They must also either have been wholly educated in the Islands, or, at least, they must not have attended any school elsewhere for the period of four years before being admitted as Candidates.

The first of these (£20 for three years) was held by—

1881. George William Reid

Further information may be had from Messrs H. G. & S. DICKSON, W.S., 12 Castle Terrace, Edinburgh, regarding both these Bursaries

## ***List of Members at 31st December 1884.***

### **I.—Honorary Life Members.**

- The Right Hon the Earl of Orkney
- The Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland.
- The Hon. John Charles Dundas of Pap-dale, M.P., Lord-Lieutenant of Orkney and Zetland.
- Colonel David Balfour of Balfour and Trenabie, Orkney.
- John Blair, W.S., 22 Castle St., Edinburgh
- John Bruce, of Sumburgh, Shetland. Major-General, F. W T. Burroughs of Veira, C.B., Orkney.
- Edward S. Clouston, Banker. Montreal
- D. Deuchar, Harlaw, Hope Ter., Edin.
- John Gray of Roeberry, South Ronaldshay, Orkney
- The Hon. Lord Gilford, Granton House, Edinburgh.
- Sir R. G. C. Hamilton, K.C. B., Under Secy. of State for Ireland, The Castle, Dublin. Rev. William Harcus, M.A., Aberdare.

- Wm. Hawley, 137 George St., Edinburgh
- Alfred Chas. Hebden, Cawdor, Nairn.
- J. G. M. Heddle of Melsetter, Orkney.
- Samuel Laing of Crook, M. P., London
- J. B. Leask of Sand, Lerwick.
- Nathaniel Leask, M.A., Oakfield, Hornsey, London, N.
- James D. Marwick, LL.D., City Clerk, Glasgow.
- John C. Mellis, Sheriff Substitute, Kirk-wall.
- John Pender, M.P., 66 Old Broad Street, London.
- William Peterson, Highland Road, Upper Norwood, London.
- John C. Peterson, Merchant, 6 Queen Street, Melbourne.
- David Petrie, 28 Nelson St., Edinburgh.
- Rev. John H. Pollexfen of Cairston.
- W. B. Scarth, Toronto, Canada
- Basil Sievwright, Solicitor, Dunedin. N.Z.
- Robert Stout, Solicitor, Dunedin, N.Z.
- Thomas Stout, jun., M.A., B.L., Writer, Glasgow
- George Hunter Thorns, Sheriff and Vice-Admiral of Orkney and Zetland, Edinburgh.
- James W. H. Trail, Professor of Botany, Aberdeen University.
- John A. Trail, M.A., LL.B., W.S., Edinburgh.
- Thomas W Traill, C.E., R N., 16 The Chase, Clapham Common, London.
- William Walls, Glasgow.

## II.—Honorary Members.

- Robert Baikie of Tankerness, M D., 55 Melville Street, Edinburgh.
- Rev. Alex Bayne, Tingwall, Shetland.
- Robert Bell of Lunna, Sheriff-Substitute, Falkirk.
- Robert Brotchie of Swannay, 5 John's Place, Leith.
- Major T. M. Cameron of Garth, Lerwick.
- Harry Cheyne, W.S., 9 Hill Street, Edinburgh.
- John Cheyne, Sheriff-Substitute, Dundee.
- T. S. Clouston, M. D., Tipperlinn House, Morningside Place, Edinburgh.
- David Flett, S.S.C., 57 Castle Street, Edinburgh.
- L. F. U. Garriock, Gibliston House, Scalloway, Shetland.
- R. P. Gilbertson, Merchant, Glasgow
- Andrew Gold, Chamberlain to the Earl of Zetland, Kirkwall.
- Captain John Harrison, 3 Bowater Place, Blackheath. Kent.
- Arthur James Hay, Merchant, Lerwick.
- G. H. B. Hay of Hayfield, Lerwick.
- R. G. W. Irvine, Banker, Kirkwall.
- Hon. John Norquay, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
- Charles Rampini, Sheriff-Substitute, Lerwick.
- Samuel Reid of Braebuster, Kirkwall.
- R. M. Smith, Bellevue Cres., Edinburgh.
- John Spence, Cape Town, South Africa.
- Geo Stewart, Merchant. Bath St., Leith.
- John Walls, S.S.C., 33 Heriot Row, Edinburgh.

## III.—Ordinary Members.

- W. M. Anderson, 22 Cattle Street, Edinburgh.
- R. H. Bell, British Linen Bank, Edinr.
- W. E. Brand, Inland Revenue Office, Edinburgh.
- W. Brodie, 9 Picardy Place, Edinburgh.
- James Brotchie, Merchant, 9 Mincing Lane. London

- Peter Campbell, M.A., Morningside College, Edinburgh.
- J. G. C. Cheyne, Scottish Widows' Fund, Edinburgh.
- James Copland, H.M. Register House, Edinburgh.
- W. Cromarty, Berridale, South Ronaldsay.
- John Cursiter, Merchant, Kirkwall.
- John Davie, Standard Life Assurance Company, Edinburgh.
- Thomas Dishington, 5 Laverock Bank Terrace, Trinity.
- James Drever, Factor, Harris.
- John Drever, 50 Nicolson St., Edinburgh.
- George Elgin, 12 North St Andrew Street, Edinburgh.
- William Firth, Secretary. North British Rubber Company, Edinburgh.
- Robert Flett, Ship Agent, Kirkwall.
- J. K. Galloway, Solicitor, Lerwick.
- P. Garriock, Commission Agent, Lerwick.
- William Garson, 21 Hill Street, Edinburgh.
- James Gibson, S.S.C., 1 Lutton Place, Edinburgh.
- Thomas Gifford, Busta, Shetland.
- Gilbert Goudie, 39 Northumberland Street, Edinburgh.
- James M. Goudie, Montfield, Lerwick.
- James T. Goudie, Manufacturer, Glasgow.
- A. M. Sutherland Græme, yr. of Græmeshall, Orkney.
- John Gunn, M A., Inspector of Schools, 41 Gillespie Oescent, Edinburgh.
- A. Cunningham Hay, Merchant, Lerwick.
- J. Heddle, Rectifier, 35 Bath Street, Leith.
- B. H. Hossack of Craigiefield, Kirkwall
- Captain Robt. Hossack, Bonnington, Leith.
- George Hourston, Shipping Agent, Leith.
- R. Humphrey. Standard Life Assurance Company, Edinburgh.
- John S. Ireland, 20 Waterloo Place, Edinburgh.
- Rev. J. S. W. Irvine, St Margaret's Hope
- Rev Alex. I dale. B D., Kirkwall.
- P. W. Jamieson, P. & O. Navigation Company, London.
- Chas. S S Johnston, Architect, Edinburgh.
- Alfred W. Johnston, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, London.
- Jas. M. Johnston, 16 St Andrew Square, Edinburgh.
- Thomas Johnston, Messrs Mackay & Co., Canning Street, Edinburgh.
- Arthur Laurenson. Leog House, Lerwick.
- Gilbert Laurenson, Inland Revenue, Lerwick.
- W. C. Liddle, Writer, Kirkwall.
- Rev. Jacob Linklater, M.A., New Deer, Aberdeenshire
- J. S. Linklater, Merchant. Leith.
- S. T. Linklater, M B., Hillsboro, Oregon, U S. A
- James S S Logic, M D., Kirkwall.
- Alexander Macgregor, Solicitor, Lerwick.
- J. P. Marwick, 65 Nicobon Street, Edinburgh.
- M. Marwick, 65 Nicolson Street, Edinburgh
- R. B Mitchell, M B., Royal Asylum, Edinburgh.
- Charles Merrylees, Manage, North of Scotland Shipping Co., Aberdeen.
- Arthur Morison, Scottish Provident Institution, Edinburgh.
- John [*unclear: Monat*] 28 North Bridge, Edinburgh.
- Samuel Mullay. Edinburgh Gas Company, Waterloo Place. Edinburgh.
- W. T. Norquay, Banker, St Margaret's Hope.
- J. P Omand, 9 Sylvan Place, Edinburgh.
- Peter Peace, Union Bank of Scotland Ltd., Edinburgh.
- Wm. Peterson, M.A., Principal, University College, Dundee.
- Charles M Reid, Manufacturer, Leith
- James A. Ritchie, Stockbroker, 135 Buchanan Street, Glasgow.
- A. Macbeth Robertson, Zetland Villa, Dumfries.

- George Robertson, Narna's Court. Lerwick.
- John Robertson, Merchant, Lerwick.
- John Robertson. Jun., Merchant, Lerwick.
- R. J. Robertson, 21 St Patrick Square, Edinburgh
- Thomas Robertson, Inland Revenue Office. Edinburgh.
- David Ross, M.A., B Sc., Rector E. C. Training College, Glasgow.
- J O. Russell, Teviot Place, Edinburgh
- R. S Russell. 4 Forrest Road, Edinburgh.
- Arthur Sandison, Town Clerk, Lerwick.
- James Sclater, North British Rubber Company, Edinburgh
- James Shand, Union Bank of Scotland Ltd., Edinburgh.
- Wm. M. Shand. Shipping Agent, Lerwick.
- J. A. Shearer, Grocer, Stromness.
- Peter Sievwright, Actuary, Dunedin, New Zealand.
- William Sievwright, Solicitor, Wellington, New Zealand.
- Rev. John W. Slater, B D., Scone.
- Major A. V.' Smith Sligo of Inzievar, Drummond Place. Edinburgh.
- James Spence, Banker. Stromness.
- John D. Spence, Scottish Widows' Fund, Edinburgh.
- Robert Spence, M.B., Burntisland.
- T. W. L Spence, General Board of Lunacy, Edinburgh.
- John Stewart, Merchant, Bath Street, Leith.
- Rev. S. S. Stobbs, 11 London Street, Edinburgh
- Robert Stout. Postmaster, Lerwick.
- Thomas Stout, Writer, Glasgow.
- Jas. Sutherland. Law Agent, Edinburgh.
- W. T. Sutherland, S.S.C., 38 Hanover Street. Edinburgh.
- R. C. Traill, Merchant, 16 Scotland St., Edinburgh.
- R. H. Traill, 7 Drapers' Gardens, Throgmorton Street, London
- William Traill of Woodwick, M.D., St Andrews.
- Weems Walks, 5 Hanover St., Glasgow.
- W. G. T. Watt of Breckness, Orkney.
- L H S White, National Bunk, St Enoch Square. Glasgow
- Jas. H Wilson, 5 Hanover St, Glasgow.
- D. F. Wishart, 14 Greenhill Terrace, Edinburgh.
- Rev. T. D. Wingate, The Manse, Stromness.
- Rev. D. Woodside, B.D., Stromness.
- W. A. Young, Leith Engine Works, Leith.

Honorary Lady Contributors.

Mrs Edmondston of Bunes, Shedand.

Mrs Saxby, St Leonard's Hill, Edinburgh.

## Members Enrolled Since the Close of Year.

### Honorary Member.

- Gilbert Bain, 3 Mayfield Terrace, Edinburgh.

### Ordinary Members.

- James Grierson, yr. of Quendale, 122 George Street, Edinburgh.
- James Russell, City Chambers, Edinburgh.

Shetland Fishermen's Widows' Relief Fund.

Report, 1884.

# **Shetland Fishermen's Widows' Relief Fund.**

*Report by the Directors of the Shetland Fishermen's Widows' Relief Fund, as at 31st December, 1884.*

decorative feature

THE DIRECTORS have pleasure in reporting that they have nothing new or startling to tell. The Fund continues to be administered with care, and a due regard to the wants of all the recipients, so that the amount laid aside, in terms of the Actuary's Report, to meet the allowances made to those rendered destitute by the disaster of July 1881, will be sufficient, it is hoped, to secure the objects the Directors had in view.

The Churches in Shetland, in response to the appeal made to them for an annual collection, have this year contributed £8 3s 6d. The Directors are disappointed that only seven, out of upwards of fifty, Churches and Chapels in Shetland have given the people an opportunity of contributing to the good cause. The Directors are indebted to Mr John Anderson, Hillswick, for the aid he has given, and the example he has set, in collecting small sums from his fishermen.

The total number of Widows, Children, and Dependents left by the Disaster of July, 1881, and receiving Relief from the Original Fund is at this date 122.

During the year one Widow and three Children were admitted to the benefit of the Permanent Fund, the total number assisted from it during the past year being 26-Widows, Children, and Dependents.

It is with gratitude the Directors have to record that out of the large fleet of Shetland boats engaged in the fishing during the past year, very few casualties occurred, and of these the dependents of only one man have made application for relief. This was William Sinclair, Bouair, Sand, who was struck off his boat by the sail, when coming into the North Entry of Lerwick Harbour in September last.

The Contingent Fund, originally fixed at £500, amounts this year to £450.

Three of the Directors, viz.:—Messrs John Bruce, junior, John Harrison, and Arthur Lauren-son, and the Secretary and Treasurer retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

By Order.

Thos. M. Cameeon,  
*Vice-Chairman.*

## ***Shetland Relief Fund-Original.***

### ***Account of Treasurers Intromissions, from 7th December 1883. to 7th December 1884.***

E. & O. E. Alex. Mitchell, TREASURER.

EDINBURGH, 12TH JANUARY, 1885.—The Auditor has carefully examined the foregoing account, compared it with the Vouchers, and has found it to be correctly stated and sufficiently vouched. He has also examined the various securities and other documents instructing the Society's Fund, and has found them to be in proper order.

All which is reported by

Cha. Prentice, C.A.,

*Public Auditor under the Friendly Societies' Act,*

## ***Shetland Relief Fund—Permanent.***

### ***Account of Treasurers Intromissions from 7th December, 1883, to 7th December, 1884.***



E. & O. K. Alex. Mitchell, TREASURER,

EDINBURGH, 12TH JANUARY, 1885.—The Auditor has carefully examined the foregoing account, compared it with the Vouchers, and has found it to be correctly stilted and sufficiently vouched. He has also examined the various Securities and other documents instructing the Society's Fund, and has found them to be in proper order.

All which is reported by

Cha. Prentice, C.A.,

*Public Auditor under the Friendly Societys Act.*

decorative feature

Wellington Ladies' Christian Association.

Report of the Home for Friendless Women, Newtown.

Year Ending 31st March, 1885.

Wellington: LYON AND BLAIR, PRINTERS, LAMBTON QUAY. 1885.

## **Fifth Annual Report of the Home for Restitute and friendless Women.**

THE Managing Committee of the Women's Home desire in presenting their Fifth Annual Report to the subscribers, to express their sense of the special causes of thankfulness which the experience of the past year has given.

Although the number of those admitted has been greater than during any previous year, and there have been some cases of serious illness, yet the atmosphere of the Home has as a rule been cheerful and busy; the general tone among the inmates has been higher than heretofore; there has been very little insubordination or discord, and the conduct of the young women to whom the institution has afforded a period of probation after a first offence, has generally speaking, been very good, and in some cases really admirable.

Seven young women of the class last referred to have left the Home during the past year. Two of these have married respectably; two of them are in good situations where they are giving great satisfaction to their employers; one has returned to her parents; one, who was in delicate health at the time of her admission, has died; and one left before her time of probation had expired (see Rule 6), and returned to her friends.

The experience of the last two years has shown the Committee how much may be done in the way of giving a fresh start in life to those who, after having borne good characters, have gone astray for the first time. It has likewise confirmed their belief that it would be a grievous error to bring them into contact with habitual offenders.

As some misapprehension still exists as to the class of persons who are admitted to the Home, it may be as well to state that immediately after the opening of a Female Refuge last year, the Managing Committee passed the following resolution:—"No woman of known bad character is to be admitted to the Home even for a single night." The imperative necessity for such a rule had been proved by experience.

The average number of inmates during the past year has been about sixteen—twelve adults and four children—four of the former are permanent inmates, who are too old or too infirm to gain their own living.

Thirty-five women and four children have been admitted; but the number of admissions during the year has been forty-five, as several had been received twice.

Seven women and one child have been admitted from the Hospital.

There have been five births and two deaths; one of the deaths was that of a child who was admitted in a dying condition, the other that of the probationer already mentioned.

A reference to the balance-sheet will give some idea of the amount of the laundry-work which, except for the hired labour of one woman for one or sometimes two days in a week, is the work of the inmates, and is well done.

Ten shillings per week, or less in some cases, is charged to those who, being able to pay, simply come to board at the Home, and are either absent during the day or are not strong enough to take an active part in the household work, which is of course all done by the inmates.

The following cases admitted during the past year are selected as illustrations of the different classes of persons who find the shelter of the Home a comfort and help:—

- A girl of eighteen left destitute at her mother's death. She was quite inexperienced in domestic work, and had failed to find employment in any of the shops. After remaining in the Home for some weeks, she obtained a situation as dressmaker's apprentice, but continued to lodge at the Home for two months, when

- she was sent for by friends in Australia, who paid her passage.
- A respectable elderly woman, forced by her husband's ill-treatment to separate from him. Has cataract forming in both eyes, and is in delicate health.
- A girl of sixteen, brought to the Home by her mother, with the request that she might be kept under strict discipline, and trained as a servant, as she was being wilful and disobedient at home. Remained for three months, behaved well, and took a situation as general servant.
- A respectable married woman in poor circumstances, convalescent from Hospital. Returned to her home after a week's rest.
- A young married woman of intemperate habits; brought to the Home by her husband at her own desire to be out of the way of temptation. Has behaved well hitherto.
- and (g.) Infirmary patients, admitted on two occasions for Several weeks during alterations in the Hospital.

The Committee gratefully acknowledge their obligations to Archdeacon Stock for his weekly services at the Home, and to Mr. Gaby, who holds a service there every alternate Sunday.

Their special thanks are also due to the Honorable John Johnston for two donations of £50 each, to the Honorable G. M. Waterhouse for his donation of £100, and to Drs. Hutchinson, Keyworth, Kemp, Chilton and McKellar, who have all kindly given gratuitous medical attendance.

Mr. Fitchett has again generously supplied the Home with milk for four months free of charge, and many other kind gifts of furniture, clothing, &c., have been received from different quarters.

The Committee much regret the departure of the President, Mrs. Atkinson, whose kind individual interest in the inmates was of great benefit to them.

The Committee are preparing to extend their work by the erection of a Cottage Home for orphans and destitute children on a piece of ground well suited for the purpose near the Women's Home. The number of children is not to exceed twenty, and the institution will be organised on the family plan which has proved so successful in England and Germany. Mr. Waterhouse's donation was given on the understanding that it was to be set aside as part of the building fund of a Children's Cottage Home. There are not at present sufficient funds in hand for this purpose, but the Committee hope to have enough before long to justify them in making a beginning.

The added experience of each year as it goes by will, the Committee hope and believe, lead to such further improvements in the working and organization of the Home as may, with God's blessing, tend to increase its influence and usefulness.

## ***Comittee of Management of the Home.***

- President: MRS. HABENS
- Vice-President: MISS E. GREENWOOD
- Treasurer: MRS. DREW
- Secretary: MISS E. GREENWOOD
- Committee: MRS. BENNETT, MRS. HARCOURT, MRS. HUNTER, MRS. J. KEBBELL., MRS. PILCHER, MRS. STOCK, MRS. B. SMITH, MRS. GRANT, MISS A. GREENWOOD, and MRS. J. TYETH HART, President, W.L.C.A. (*ex officio*).

E. S. GREENWOOD,  
Hon. Secretary.

## **Home for Friendless Women.**

## **Home for Friendless Women, Wellington.**

## ***Balance Sheet for the Year ending 31st March, 1885.***

Receipts. £ s. d. £ s. d. To Balance 31st March, 1884 ... 357 3 0 Subscriptions and donations ... 304 1 10  
 Receipts for work ... 231 1 0½ From inmates towards maintenance .. 37 5 8 Discounts ... 7 12 2½  
 Interest on deposits ... 14 0 0 594 0 9 Government grants—December and March quarter .. 71 6 0 June and  
 September quarter .. 73 5 0 December quarter .. 163 4 0 307 15 0 £1,258 18 9 £ s. d. Balance brought down  
 ... 171 16 6 Subscription per Mrs. W. L. Hirst (received to be included in Report) ... 5 0 0  
 Subscription per Mrs. George Moore ... 2 2 0 Expenditure. £ s. d. By Maintenance ... 257 2 4 Salaries  
 ... 81 15 0 Nurses, Fees ... 31 5 0 Fuel and gas ... 48 2 7 Cartage ... 48 17 6  
 Funerals ... 2 8 0 Care of infant whose mother died in the Home .. 20 0 0 Insurance ... 4 0 0  
 Furniture ... 36 19 5½ Painting, repairs, &c. ... 55 3 10½ Advertising, stamps, &c. ... 1 8 6 93 11 10  
 Transferred to Building Fund for Children's Cottage Home ... 500 0 0 Balance ... 171 16 6  
 £1,258 18 9 Childrens Cottage Home Building Fund Account. To transfer from General Account ... £500 0 0  
 By amount of fixed deposit with Bank of New Zealand £500 0 0 Examined and found correct—B. Smith.  
 Fanny Drew, Hon. Treasurer.

## Rules of the Home for Destitute and Friendless Woman.

- The Home shall be managed by a Committee of twelve ladies, including a President, Treasurer, and Secretary, five to form a quorum; and the Committee shall meet on the second Monday in each month at 3.30 p.m.
- Every application for admission must contain a statement of the name of the candidate, her present abode and occupation, the names and circumstances of her nearest relatives, and the reason for making application; and must also state whether the applicant has ever applied before.
- No person shall be received into the Home without an order from two Members of the Committee, and the consent of *three* members must be obtained before a patient is admitted from the Hospital.
- An unmarried woman who has previously been a mother shall not be admitted to the Home for her confinement.
- Any woman admitted to the Home for her confinement must pay a sum of not less than £2 towards her expenses; in special cases of destitution the Committee may relax the rule, or set it aside altogether.
- Every unmarried woman admitted to the Home for her confinement shall be required to sign a paper promising to remain for a period of not less than six months after her confinement.
- No inmate who has left the Home without leave shall be re-admitted, except by order of two Members of the Committee.
- No person shall be admitted as an inmate until she has signed a declaration in the following form:—  
*"I, an applicant for admission to the Wellington Home for Friendless Women, do hereby promise to conform to the Rules which I have now heard read, to obey the orders of the Matron, and to do the work allotted to me."*
- The inmates shall be expected to do the domestic work of the Home, and any work taken in to be done, under the direction of the matron.
- Every inmate must attend morning and evening prayers.
- Cleanliness in person and habits, and orderly and punctual conduct will be strictly required. Quietness must at all times be observed in the dormitories. All light or unkind speech, and, above all, profane language, is strictly forbidden.
- The Matron shall have the right to read all letters written by inmates or received by them, and may, if she think fit, insist on being present at any interview between an inmate and any person visiting such inmate.
- The consent of the President and one other Member of the Committee must be obtained before any infant born in the Home is committed to the care of anyone outside of the Home.

### Intercolonial Fire Brigades Demonstration

To be held in the

Recreation Ground, Napier

Hawke's Bay, N.Z.

Wednesday and Thursday, 27 & 28 Jan., 1886

Under the Distinguished Patronage of his Excellency Sir William F. D. Jervois, K.C.M.G., C.B., Governor of New Zealand and Under the Auspices of the United Fire Brigades Association of New Zealand.

# General Committee.

- The Hon. ROBERT STOUT, Premier
- His WORSHIP THE MAYOR of Napier
- J. D. ORMOND, Esq., M.H.R., Chairman Napier Harbor Board
- H. S. TIFFEN, Esq., Chairman Hospital Committee
- R. WELLWOOD, Esq., Chairman Hastings Town Board
- E. BIBBY, Esq., Chairman Waipawa Town Board
- F. SUTTON, Esq., Chairman Hawke's Bay County Council
- A. DILLON, Esq., Chairman Waipawa County Council
- J. W. NEAL, Esq., Chairman Napier Chamber of Commerce
- W. R. BLYTHE, Esq., Chairman Napier Holiday Association
- JAS. SIDEY, Esq., Chairman Fire Insurance Association
- T. M'VAY, Chairman Recreation Ground Company
- E. W. KNOWLES, Esq., Chairman Steam Fire Engine Fund Committee
- P. GORMAN, Esq., Chairman Licensed Victuallers' Association
- Capt. W. R. RUSSELL, M.H.R.
- W. C. SMITH, Esq., M.H.R.
- S. LOCKE, Esq., M.H.R.
- Hon. J. N. WILSON, Esq., M.L.C.

And the principal settlers in the District.

J. H. Coleman, CHAIRMAN.

E. W. Knowles, VICE-CHAIRMAN.

R. Dobson, HON. TREASURER.

W. Bogle, HON. SEC.

Napier,

30th July, 1885.

# General Conditions.

THIS Competition will be held subject to the following General Conditions compiled and adopted by the United Fire Brigades' Association of New Zealand.

1. CONSTITUTION OF TEAMS.—Each team shall consist of not more than 5 men, and not more than 5 men shall be allowed to compete from each Brigade: provided that should any member of a competing team sustain such injury while on the ground competing, as (in the opinion of the judges) to incapacitate the said member from further work during the competition, it shall be permitted the team to (if possible) procure a substitute to take the disabled man's place for the remainder of the work that team may have to do. Each member of a team shall have been a member of the Brigade which his team represents not less than six months previous to the date for closing the entries for this competition, and the Captain of each team shall hand to the Secretary for the Demonstration a written declaration made before a Justice of the Peace attesting the date each man in his team entered the Brigade. All Brigades sending teams must be members of the United Fire Brigades' Association of New Zealand; teams coming from sister Colonies excepted.

2. NATURE OF GEAR.—The minimum weight of competing reels (stripped of everything) shall not be less than 250lb, and any reels below this standard shall be weighted up to it. Each reel to weigh out correctly after its run.

*Hose* to be strictly canvas, not less than 2¼ inches, and in no way prepared or lined.

*Couplings, &c.*—Screw Couplings only allowed. All connections of hose to engine, hose to hydrant, hose to hose, hose to union, and hose to branch, to be made with not less than two full turns. The pitch of thread on the hydrant lugs to be not less than 4 turns to one inch. All couplings to be spanner tight at finish.

*Hydrants.*—Single or double-headed may be used, at the option of the competitors, unless the nature of the event requires the double-headed.

3. GEAR—HOW TO BE MADE UP FOR RUNNING.—All caps, couplings, &c., to be hand tight.

*Hose in Coil.*—To be coiled with the male coupling in the centre, and to be secured by strap through the

centre of coil, buckled outside.

*Hose on Reel.*—To be wound on in one continuous length; and, in every case, a 50 feet length of hose shall be carried on the reel over and above the quantity required (by the nature of the event) to be run out.

4. GEAR—HOW TO BE RUN OUT.—Hose in coil to be run out by the lugs or on a key. No throwing out allowed.

5. MODE OF STARTING.—The starter shall stand behind the competitors. After giving the caution, «Are you ready?»—no reply being at once made—the starter shall start the men by whistle or pistol as may be arranged. The Judge shall put any man back one yard for every time he attempts to start before the proper start be given.

6. MODE OF FINISHING.—Wet Finishes: Branchmen to stand, branch in hand, *facing* the direction in which the water is to be thrown. Dry Finishes: See special conditions embodied in programme.

7. CODE OF PENALTIES FOR BAD WORK:—

- Loose joints,  $\frac{1}{4}$ -turn or fraction of, add 2 sees.
- Loose joints, over  $\frac{1}{4}$  up to  $\frac{1}{2}$ -turn add 3 sees.
- Loose joints, over  $\frac{1}{2}$  up to  $\frac{3}{4}$  turn add 4 sees.
- Loose joints, over  $\frac{3}{4}$  up to 1 turn add 5 sees.
- Twisted hose,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -turn, add 1 sec.
- Twisted hose, 1 full turn, add 2 sees.
- Crossed hose (riding), add 3 sees.
- Crossed hose (above and below), add 6 secs.
- Cross thread, add 10 sees.

8. DRESS.—At competitions held under the auspices of this Association all events shall be run in full Brigade uniform—*i.e.*, helmets, jumpers or tunics, trousers, belts, spanners, and boots or ordinary walking shoes (running shoes and spikes or bars on soles *not* allowed), axes dispensed with. Belts may be attached to tunics by ordinary belt hooks, but must not be tied or sewn on.

9. TIME FOR STARTING.—The time for commencing *each day's work* to be stated on programme. Each team shall be ready to start within 5 minutes' notice being given by the starter (or his deputy), or be disqualified for the event.

10. TESTING HYDRANTS, etc.—No practice to be allowed on the mains or fire-plugs after 9 a.m. on the first day of the competition.

11. JUDGES AND REFEREES.—Not less than two judges shall adjudicate on each event.

*Judges* to see that all general and special conditions are strictly complied with; to receive the time from the timekeepers, adding when necessary the time penalties; to deal finally with any teams refusing to comply with the conditions. In the event of any difference arising between the judges, the matter shall be referred by them to the referees, whose decision shall be final: two-thirds majority to settle all matters referred to them.

12. MARSHAL shall be appointed, who will have charge of torchlight procession, &c., when it is arranged to have one in connection with the Demonstration. He will also place the reels in running order ready for the examiners.

13. EXAMINERS.—To weigh reels, both before and after run; measure all hose, and ascertain that it is of the required length and width, as specified in the conditions. Shrinkage allowed on 50ft. length,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; on 100ft. length,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. To see that hose is properly wetted when conditions require wet hose; to examine couplings, and see that there is sufficient room to take two full turns in making the connections; to examine all hydrant lug threads, and see that they are in accordance with conditions; to see that all hose is properly coiled and strapped, or reeled as the case may be, and that all joints, caps, &c., are hand-tight; that the proper number of men start for each event, and that they are dressed in accordance with the conditions; finally, the examiners having ascertained that all general and special conditions, *re* gear and men at starting, have been complied with, will hand the teams over to the starters.

14. STARTERS to be appointed who shall be conversant with the provisions made *re* starting in clause 5.

15. TIMEKEEPERS.—There shall be not less than 2 time-keepers, more if possible. They shall take time from pistol fire, or whistle, to show of water, bell-ring, or *otherwise*, as may be provided in the special conditions.

Having settled the exact time between them, they shall communicate the same to the judges *only*.

16.—FINAL.—All events shall be contested against time, except otherwise specified; and only one try will be allowed to each Brigade, except in case of a tie. Ties shall be run off by direction of the judges.

Each team shall compete in the order drawn for competition.

Any Brigade entering a protest must make it in writing, and deposit one guinea, which will not be returned if the protest be not upheld or be deemed frivolous.

All work to be gone through in a workman-like manner. No gear to be handled in a way calculated to damage it.

These conditions to be binding, except when the nature of an event in a programme conflicts with them in

any way, when special conditions will be entered in the programme.

No valves or stop-cocks allowed in hydrants or branches.

The Napier Brigade will (if necessary) provide hose-reel, hydrant, and hose.

The Judges shall have power to alter (if it appears to them necessary) the order in which events shall be taken.

Entries for the whole of the events to be in the Hon. Secretary's hands at Napier not later than 8 p.m. on December 1st, 1885, and the drawing for places will take place in Napier on the 2nd December under the supervision of His Worship the Mayor and J. D. Ormond, Esq., M.H.R., for Napier. Slips containing the result of the drawing will be forwarded to the various Brigades as early as possible.

On Wednesday, 27th January, 1886, the first event on the card will commence at 10 a.m., and the work will be continued on the succeeding day at 9 a.m. sharp.

AUSTRALIAN TEAMS.—The Committee offer a bonus of £60 to be divided amongst any *three* or more Australian Teams attending the competition, who book their passages for Napier on or before the 15th October (and produce proof of the same). Should less than three teams attend £20 each will be allowed.

Steamboat fares per Union boats. Melbourne to Napier, return tickets, saloon, £17; steerage, £10. Sydney to Napier, return tickets, saloon, £15; steerage, £9.

NEW ZEALAND TEAMS.—Should the capitation vote be carried this year, last year's arrangements *re* coach and steamboat fares will as far as possible be carried out.

Hotel accommodation will be arranged for at a moderate scale.

A Torchlight Procession will take place on Tuesday evening, 26th January. Brigades to muster at the Napier Fire Station at 7.30 p.m. sharp.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary, Intercolonial Fire Brigades Demonstration, Fire Brigade Station, Napier, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand.

By order of the Committee,  
William Bogle, Hon. Sec.

Napier,

July 30th, 1885.

## First Event.

### Hose-reel Practice for 5 Men.

1ST PRIZE.—A handsome trophy, 5 gold medals, and £80 cash (presented by the Hawke's Bay Sheepfarmers). Total value, £115.

2ND PRIZE.—A handsome trophy, 5 silver medals, and £10 cash (presented by the District Legislators). Total value, £30.

3RD PRIZE.—A handsome trophy and £10 cash (presented by the Napier Corporation). Total value, £20.  
Total value for event, £165.

Five men (not to exceed) to run 10 yards, pick up reel, run 100 yards with reel to fire-plug; fix hydrant, run out 150 feet of canvas hose (in three 50 feet lengths); fix branch, and strike with water a bell-disc (3ft. in diameter) fixed 10 feet from the ground; run off from reel another 50 feet length of canvas hose, and with it replace the centre length in the 150 feet, and again strike with water the bell-disc.

Five 50 feet lengths (250 feet) of wet canvas hose, hydrant, and branch ( $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch nozzle) to be on reel at start.

Time to be taken from start to striking disc second time; and any team not *striking* the disc with first water will be disqualified.

## Second Event.

# Engine Practice for 5 Men.

1ST PRIZE.—A handsome trophy and 5 gold medals (presented by the Fire Insurance Association), and £60 cash (presented by Demonstration Committee). Total value, £85.

2ND PRIZE.—A handsome trophy and 5 silver medals (presented by the Fire Insurance Association), and £5 cash (presented by the Demonstration Committee). Total value, £20.

3RD PRIZE.—A handsome trophy (presented by Mr S. E. Cooper), and £5 cash (presented by the Demonstration Committee). Total value, £10 5s.

Total value for event, £115 5s.

Five men (not to exceed), each dressed only in shirt and trousers, to be in a tent (or on a tarpaulin) lying down. At signal from starter, men to get up and dress, putting on tunic (of which 4 buttons must be fastened), boots, helmet, belt, and spanner, running 25 yards to engine, connect to, and pay out from one side of engine two lengths of wet canvas hose, 50 feet each; fix branch (½-inch nozzle), connect two lengths suction hose to engine (strainer to be previously attached), turn-over, secure and unlock levers, lock fore-carriage, and pump from a dam (previously filled with water), and with the water strike a bell-disc (3 feet in diameter) fixed about 10 feet from the ground. At starting, suction hose to be in side pockets on each side of engine (lids closed), delivery hose to be made up in two coils and with branch (detached), placed *on body* of engine.

In addition to penalties for bad work, provided in General Conditions, the following code will also apply in this event, viz.:—

- Loose clips, 2 seconds.
- Open lids ½ seconds.
- Buttons unfastened (each) 2 seconds.
- Belt unbuckled 2 seconds, (tongue need not be inserted in keeper).

When work is done men to hold arms over heads until dismissed by Judges.

TIME.—From start to water striking disc.

## Third Event.

### Ladder Race for 1 Man.

1ST PRIZE.—Trophy, value £6 6s (presented by Captain Cohen, Napier Fire Police).

2ND PRIZE.—Trophy or cash, £3 3s (presented by the Demonstration Committee).

3RD PRIZE.—Trophy or cash, £2 2s (presented by the Demonstration Committee).

Total for event, £11 11s. Od.

Fireman to run 50 yards, mount ladder, and ring bell.

Platform 25 feet high. Ladder to be 10 inches between the rungs.

Two ladders to be fixed against the platform.

Two entries allowed from each Brigade. Not against time.

Will be run in heats.

## Fourth Event.

### Hose & Ladder Practice for 5 Men.

1ST PRIZE.—Handsome trophy and 5 gold medals (presented by the Hawke's Bay Licensed Victuallers' Association), and £60 cash (presented by the Demonstration Committee). Total value, £85.

2ND PRIZE.—Handsome trophy and 5 silver medals (presented by the Hawke's Bay Licensed Victuallers' Association), and £5 cash (presented by the Demonstration Committee). Total value, £20.

3RD PRIZE.—Handsome trophy (presented by Mr F. Collins), and £5 cash (presented by the Demonstration Committee). Total value, £10 5s.

Total for Event £115 5s.

Five men (not to exceed) to run 10 yards, pick up reel, run 100 yards to fire-plug; fix hydrant, run out 100 feet canvas hose, break couplings, fix branch, raise ladder against platform, take hose up ladder, and from the top of the platform strike with water a bell-disc 3 feet in diameter.

150 feet wet canvas hose, hydrant, and branch ( $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch nozzle) to be on the reel at start.

Platform 25 feet high. Ladder (10 inches between the rungs) to be furnished by the Committee, the same ladder for all Brigades, and such ladder not to be used until the day of competition.

Any Branchman allowing hose to fall from platform will cause the disqualification of his team.

TIME.—From start to water striking disc.

## Fifth Event.

### Engine Practice, dry, for 1 Man.

1ST PRIZE.—Trophy or money, value £11 (presented by the Demonstration Committee).

2ND PRIZE.—Trophy or money, value £6 (presented by the Demonstration Committee).

3RD PRIZE.—Trophy or money, value £3 (presented by the Demonstration Committee). Total value, £20.

One man to start 20 yards from engine in full working uniform; lock fore-carriage, turn over and secure levers, connect one length of suction to engine (strainer to be previously attached), connect to engine and run out 50 feet canvas delivery hose and fix branch, run back to engine and give one stroke of lever on the beat-blocks. Delivery hose to be made up in coil and with branch detached, placed *on* the body of the engine. Suction to be in side pocket. Lid closed; All caps on.

A similar engine to be used by all competitors.

TIME.—From start to stroke of lever on beat-block.

Two entries allowed from each Brigade.

For loose clips add 2 seconds each, open lid  $\frac{1}{2}$ -second.

## Sixth Event.

### Hose & Hydrant Practice, wet, for 2 men

1ST PRIZE.—Trophy, value £15 (presented by the Napier Banks).

2ND PRIZE.—Trophy, value £10 (presented by the Napier Banks).

3RD PRIZE.—Trophy, value £5 5s (presented by Mr P. Colledge). Total value, £30 5s.

Two men, carrying hydrant, 50 foot coil wet canvas hose, and branch ( $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch nozzle), to run 50 yards to plug; fix hydrant, run out hose, fix branch and with water strike a bell-disc (3 feet in diameter) fixed about 10 feet above the ground.

AT STARTING.—Hose and branch to be detached, all gear to be on the ground, and men standing with hands clear.

Two entries allowed from each Brigade.

TIME.—To be taken from start to water striking disc.

## Seventh Event.

### Ladder—Rescue Race for 2 Men.

Special Event.—Prizes presented by the Ladies of Hawke's Bay.

1ST PRIZE.—Trophies, value £20

2ND PRIZE.—Trophies, value £10

3RD PRIZE.—Trophies, value £6



All presented by the Ladies of Hawke's Bay

Total value £36.

Two men to run 75 yards to platform and raise ladder, one man to ascend and bring the "infant" from the top of platform to the ground.

TIME.—To be taken from start till ladder-man touches ground again.

Any man dropping the "baby" before being dismissed by Judges will disqualify his team.

Platform 25 feet high. Ladder 10 inches between the rungs. "Baby" about 28lb in weight.

The same "baby" for all Brigades and such "baby" not to be used before the day of competition.

Two entries allowed from each Brigade.

## **Eighth Event.**

### **Alarm and Rush, 200 yards.**

1ST PRIZE.—Cash or trophy, value £4 4s (presented by the Demonstration Committee).

2ND PRIZE.—Trophy, value £2 2s (presented by Hallenstein Bros).

3RD PRIZE.—Cash or trophy, value £1 1s (presented by the Demonstration Committee). Total value, £7 7s.

Fireman to run 25 yards to clothes (throwing off private coat and cap), put on uniform consisting of tunic, helmet, belt and spanner; run 200 yards to engine. Not against time, and will be run in heats if number of entries require it. Two entries from each Brigade. To draw for places.

All dressing to be finished before breasting the tape (tunic to be buttoned with not *less* than 4 buttons) or man will be disqualified. After passing tape men will hold their arms over their heads till dismissed by the Judges.

## **Ninth Event.**

### **Fireman's Flat Race 200 yards.**

For Firemen only, (in full uniform). Draw for places.

1ST PRIZE.—Cash or trophy, £3 3s (presented by the Demonstration Committee).

2ND PRIZE.—Cash or trophy, £2 2s (presented by the Demonstration Committee).

3RD PRIZE.—Cash or trophy, £1 1s (presented by the Demonstration Committee).

Total value, £6 6s.

Not against time. Will be run in heats if necessary.

## **Tenth Event.**

### **Tug of War.**

Blue uniforms v Red uniforms (10 men teams).

PRIZE.—Cash or trophy, value £10 (presented by Demonstration Committee). Total value, £10.

## **Aggregate Prizes.**

For the best aggregate time on Hose practice, Hose and ladder practice, and Engine practice, for 5 men, points will be allowed as under:—

Prizes will be entered on Official Programme.

W. BOGLE, Hon. Sec.

decorative feature

Front Cover  
Report of the Committee of the Wellington Ladies' Christian Association  
For The Year 1884-1885,  
Including  
The Reports of THE HOME FOR FRIENDLESS WOMEN,  
Newtown, and of The Female Refuge,  
Nairn-Street.  
Wellington, N.Z. Lyon and Blair, Printers, Etc., Lambton Quay. 1885.

# Wellington

## LADIES' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Committee for 1885-1886.

### President:

- MRS. J. TYETH HART.

### Committee:

- MRS. BOXALL.
- MRS. DREW.
- MRS. GAL WAY.
- MRS. HOBY.
- MRS. HUNTER.
- MRS. MCKERROW.
- MRS. PILCHER.
- MRS. H. PILCHER.
- MRS. B. SMITH.
- MRS. JAMES SMITH.
- MRS. WAHRS.
- MRS. TRINGHAM.

And the wives of the Ministers of Religion (*ex officio*).

### Honorary Secretary:

- MISS HISLOP (*pro tem.*).

### Honorary Treasurer:

- MRS. W. T. GLASGOW.

## Report of the Committee of the Wellington Ladies' Christian Association

FOR THE YEAR 1884-5.

THE Committee of the Wellington Ladies' Christian Association on entering their seventh year present to the members a short report of work accomplished. They do it with pleasure, feeling that in several branches the success has been so marked that they can look back on the past with gratitude, and are encouraged to pray that

God would still guide and bless them in all they do for His glory.

*Home for Friendless Women, Newtown.*

(See Report appended.)

*Refuge, Nairn Street.*

(See Report appended.)

## **Mothers' Meetings.**

NEWTOWN.—Mrs. Boxall and Mrs. Wright, who conduct this meeting speak of a success attending it far exceeding their expectations, not only in the numbers attending, but also in the great interest taken in the Bible—reading. At the last few meetings as many as from 12 to 20 have been present. During the year 34 meetings have been held.

HERBERT STREET.—This meeting was opened in January, 1881, and has been held regularly since that time. There are now 19 names on the books; average attendance 8. The interest taken in the meeting is very encouraging, and some who come to them seem to have received great benefit, being regularly found at a place of worship. It is believed that the good seed sown is already bringing forth good fruit.

MOLESWORTH STREET.—Miss Bennett reports of this meeting a great improvement in the attendance, 20 names being on the books; average attendance 10. The Bible reading is greatly appreciated. The libraries connected with the meetings are very much valued. It is with great regret the Committee have received Miss Bennett's resignation, she being greatly beloved by the Mothers, and being eminently suited for Christian work. It is earnestly trusted her meetings will not be permitted to collapse for want of a good leader.

## **Tea Meeting.**

A United Mothers' Tea Meeting was held on the 17th March, in the Bethel, Herbert Street, which has been followed by a greater interest taken by the women in their meetings.

## **Tory Street.**

An effort will shortly be made to start a fourth meeting in Tory Street, where it is believed one could be carried on which would prove a great blessing.

## **Dorcas Society.**

The report of this branch of work is very encouraging. Soon after the Annual Meeting in 1884, a great check to the work was sustained by the disastrous fire in St. John's Church, by which all the stock in hand of materials, clothes, as well as the sewing-machine, was destroyed. This was more than made up to the Association by the liberality of many kind friends who came forward with donations in money, materials, and also from Singer's Sewing Machine Company, an excellent machine. To Mr. Parker, the Society owe a debt of gratitude, for his kindness in giving his valuable time and services, and also to the ladies and gentlemen who assisted him at the concert, by which a sum of £40 was realized, after all expenses were paid. The amount of work done in the year will be seen by the following summary:—Meetings held, 48; average attendance, 7; garments made, 644; quilts, 26; donations (new goods), 135; material, 76. Distributed: New garments, 544; quilts, 26; yards of material, 90. Donations, second-hand, 1,421; distributed, second-hand, 1,454. Material in stock, about 120 yards.

## **Sub-Committee.**

The Sub-Committee have met twice a month, and has relieved about 96 cases. They are greatly assisted in this work by the Bible-woman, who visits necessitous cases, and reports them to the ladies for relief.

## **Bible-Woman.**

In July last Mrs. Josey resigned her position as Bible-woman, and Mrs. Eade (who had come from Home, having been there employed as Bible-woman under the auspices of the Bible-Woman Mission of London), was engaged. She worked for the Association for about 7 months; during that time paying over 600 visits, and being greatly loved by the poor. After a short illness, she was removed by death to the great regret of the committee and of those who valued her services. That she was eminently suited for what she undertook was undoubted. Instances might be mentioned of good received through Mrs. Eades' simple way of setting forth the truth. One

poor woman who lately died at Newtown, when first visited was quite ignorant and indifferent, died resting on Christ as her Saviour.

One man, a sceptic, through Mrs. Eades's visits became a Christian. Other cases might be recorded, but these will be sufficient to show that the work is not in vain. Mrs. Henry Wright, who is well known to many, has undertaken to carry on the work. It is pleasing to know that both she and Mrs. Eade have found a ready entrance into nearly every home they have visited. The plan adopted by Mrs. Wright is to take a street at a time, pay house to house visitations, read and pray where it is desirable, and to enquire into cases of distress.

The funds for carrying on this work are raised (specially) by weekly or monthly subscriptions collected by several young ladies, the treasurer being Miss Duthie. The Committee trust that before long the funds may be sufficient to support a second Bible-woman, the present district of Te Aro and Newtown being more than can possibly be visited by one person.

### ***Shoe Club.***

The Shoe Club, which began with four members, now numbers thirty. The amount paid in will be seen in the Treasurer's statement.

### ***Gaol.***

Visits to the Gaol have been regularly paid. Of late the visits appear to have been received with greater interest. It is trusted that at least a desire may be excited in the minds of the women for better things.

### ***Conclusion.***

In closing their report, may not the Committee say that there is much to encourage in the result of the labour of the year that has gone, and, at the same time, much to humble and make them long for an increased fitness for doing the Lord's work. They rejoice to see so many young people are doing what they can to help, but they long to see more coming forward to consecrate themselves to the service to Him to whom they owe all.

## **Wellington Ladies' Christian Association.**

### ***Year Ended 31st March, 1885.***

## **The Ladies' Christian Association in Account with the Treasurer.**

Dr. 1884. £ s. d. April 1. To Balance .. .. .	11	18	4	Members' Subscriptions .. .. .	37	2	0	Donations .. .. .	15	14	6				
Proceeds Mr. Parker's Concert .. .. .	46	5	0	Fund for Bible-woman .. .. .	81	11	6	Government Grants .. .. .	141	10	0				
Benevolent Institution Grants .. .. .	25	5	0	Boot Club .. .. .	40	10	4	Dorcas Society, Clothing sold .. .. .	6	2	9				
Tea Meeting, Sale of Tickets .. .. .	9	14	3	Mother' Meeting .. .. .	4	2	6	£419 16 2 1885. £ s. d.							
April 1. To Balance- National .. .. .	103	0	11	Cheque unpaid .. .. .	2	2	8	100	18	3	Cash in hand .. .. .	3	10	1	
£104 8 4 Cr. 1884. £ s. d. April 1 By Relief to Cases of Distress .. .. .	50	4	11	to Care of Orphans .. .. .	7	15	2	March 31, Boots and Shoes .. .. .	83	0	9	1885. Dorcas Society .. .. .	50	10	8
Bible-woman- Mrs. Josay .. .. .	7	0	0	Mrs. Eade .. .. .	77	11	5	84	11	5	Advertising, &c. .. .. .	7	18	3	
Newtown Library .. .. .	3	0	0	Tracts .. .. .	1	3	8	Stationery, Stamps, &c. .. .. .	3	2	0	Lyon and Blair, Printing .. .. .	7	19	6
Christmas Dinner .. .. .	2	0	0	Expenses of Tea Meeting .. .. .	14	1	6	Balance .. .. .	104	8	4	£419 16 2			

Examined and found correct—  
Marion Glasgow, Hon. Treasurer.  
B. Smith.

23rd April, 1885.

# Rules. of the Wellington Ladies' Christian Association.

1. The Association shall be designated "THE WELLINGTON LADIES' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
2. The objects of the Association shall be:—
  - The promotion of the spiritual interests of its members.
  - To render assistance to young women who come to the city as strangers.
  - To engage in any evangelical work competent for the Association to undertake.
3. The Association shall consist of Ladies who are in communion with any Christian Church, and who contribute not less than five shillings annually to the funds of the Association.
4. The affairs of the Association shall be managed by a Committee composed of the wives of the various Ministers of Religion in the City, and also of twelve Members (with power to add to their number), a Treasurer, and a Secretary. Five members of the Committee to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.
5. The Annual Meeting of the Association shall be held on the second Friday in the month of April, in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, at 3.30 p.m., when a report of the year's proceedings shall be read, the Treasurer's balance-sheet presented, office bearers elected for the ensuing year, and any business transacted that shall be before the meeting. A General Half-yearly Meeting of Members shall also be held in the month of October, on the second Friday, at 3.30 p.m.
6. Ordinary Meetings of the Committee shall be held monthly, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, on the first Monday of each month at 3.30 p.m.
7. The Sub-Committee, to consider and relieve cases of urgent distress, shall meet every Monday, at 3 o'clock. Members engaged in the various branches of the Association's work, shall report upon it to the Committee at their Monthly Meetings.
8. Dorcas Meetings shall be held every Friday, at St. John's Schoolroom, at 2 p.m.
9. All meetings of the Association shall be opened and closed with prayer.

## Fifth Annual Report of the Home for Destitute and Friendless Women.

THE Managing Committee of the Women's Home desire in presenting their Fifth Annual Report to the subscribers, to express their sense of the special causes of thankfulness which the experience of the past year has given.

Although the number of those admitted has been greater than during any previous year, and there have been some cases of serious illness, yet the atmosphere of the Home has as a rule been cheerful and busy; the general tone among the inmates has been higher than heretofore; there has been very little insubordination or discord, and the conduct of the young women to whom the institution has afforded a period of probation after a first offence, has generally speaking, been very good, and in some cases really admirable.

Seven young women of the class last referred to have left the Home during the past year. Two of these have married respectably; two of them are in good situations where they are giving great satisfaction to their employers; one has returned to her parents; one, who was in delicate health at the time of her admission, has died; and one left before her time of probation had expired (see Rule 6), and returned to her friends.

The experience of the last two years has shown the Committee how much may be done in the way of giving a fresh start in life to those who, after having borne good characters, have gone astray for the first time. It has likewise confirmed their belief that it would be a grievous error to bring them into contact with habitual offenders.

As some misapprehension still exists as to the class of persons who are admitted to the Home, it may be as well to state that immediately after the opening of a Female Refuge last year, the Managing Committee passed the following resolution:—"No woman of known bad character is to be admitted to the Home even for a single night." The imperative necessity for such a rule had been proved by experience.

The average number of inmates during the past year has been about sixteen—twelve adults and four children—four of the former are permanent inmates, who are too old or too infirm to gain their own living.

Thirty-five women and four children have been admitted; but the number of admissions during the year has been forty-five, as several had been received twice,

Seven women and one child have been admitted from the Hospital. There have been five births and two deaths; one of the deaths was that of a child who was admitted in a dying condition, the other that of the probationer already mentioned.

A reference to the balance-sheet will give some idea of the amount of the laundry-work which, except for the hired labour of one woman for one or sometimes two days in a week, is the work of the inmates, and is well done.

Ten shillings per week, or less in some cases, is charged to those who, being able to pay, simply come to board at the Home, and are either absent during the day or are not strong enough to take an active part in the household work, which is of course all done by the inmates.

The following cases admitted during the past year are selected as illustrations of the different classes of persons who find the shelter of the Home a comfort and help:—

- A girl of eighteen left destitute at her mother's death. She was quite inexperienced in domestic work, and had failed to find employment in any of the shops. After remaining in the Home for some weeks, she obtained a situation as dressmaker's apprentice, but continued to lodge at the Home for two months, when she was sent for by friends in Australia, who paid her passage.
- A respectable elderly woman, forced by her husband's ill-treatment to separate from him. Has cataract forming in both eyes, and is in delicate health.
- A girl of sixteen, brought to the Home by her mother, with the request that she might be kept under strict discipline, and trained as a servant, as she was being wilful and disobedient at home. Remained for three months, behaved well, and took a situation as general servant.
- A respectable married woman in poor circumstances, convalescent from Hospital. Returned to her home after a week's rest.
- A young married woman of intemperate habits; brought to the Home by her husband at her own desire to be out of the way of temptation. Has behaved well hitherto.
- and (g.) Infirmary patients, admitted on two occasions for several weeks during alterations in the Hospital.

The Committee gratefully acknowledge their obligations to Archdeacon Stock for his weekly services at the Home, and to Mr. Gaby, who holds a service there every alternate Sunday.

Their special thanks are also due to the Honorable John Johnston for two donations of £50 each, to the Honorable G. M. Waterhouse for his donation of £100, and to Drs. Hutchinson, Keyworth, Kemp, Chilton and McKellar, who have all kindly given gratuitous medical attendance.

Mr. Fitchett has again generously supplied the Home with milk for four months free of charge, and many other kind gifts of furniture, clothing, &c., have been received from different quarters.

The Committee much regret the departure of the President, Mrs. Atkinson, whose kind individual interest in the inmates was of great benefit to them.

The Committee are preparing to extend their work by the erection of a Cottage Home for orphans and destitute children on a piece of ground well suited for the purpose near the Women's Home. The number of children is not to exceed twenty, and the institution will be organised on the family plan which has proved so successful in England and Germany. Mr. Waterhouse's donation was given on the understanding that it was to be set aside as part of the building fund of a Children's Cottage Home. There are not at present sufficient funds in hand for this purpose, but the Committee hope to have enough before long to justify them in making a beginning.

The added experience of each year as it goes by will, the Committee hope and believe, lead to such further improvements in the working and organization of the Home as may, with God's blessing, tend to increase its influence and usefulness.

## ***Comittee of Management of the Home.***

- President: MRS. HABENS
- Vice-President: MISS E. GREENWOOD
- Treasurer: MRS. DREW
- Secretary: MISS E. GREENWOOD
- Committee: MRS. BENNETT, MRS. HARCOURT, MRS. HUNTER, MRS. J. KEBBELL, MRS. PILCHER, MRS. STOCK, MRS. B. SMITH, MRS. GRANT, MISS A. GREENWOOD, AND MRS. J. TYETH HART, President, W.L.C.A. (*ex officio*).

E. S. GREENWOOD,

Hon. Secretary.

## Home for Friendless Women.

### Home for Friendless Women, Wellington.

#### ***Balance Sheet for the Year ending 31st March, 1885.***

Receipts. £ s. d.	£ s. d.	To Balance 31st March, 1884 .. ..	357 3 0	Subscriptions and donations .. ..	304 1 10		
Receipts for work .. .. .	231 1 0½	From inmates towards maintenance ..	37 5 8	Discounts .. . . . .	7 12 2½		
Interest on deposits .. . . .	14 0 0	594 0 9	Government grants—December and March quarter ..	71 6 0	June and September ..	73 5 0	
December quarter .. . . .	163 4 0	307 15 0	£1,258 18 9	£ s. d. Balance brought down .. . . .			
171 16 6	Subscription per Mrs. W. L. Hirst (received to be included in Report) .. . . .	5 0 0	Subscription per Mrs. George Moore .. . . .	2 2 0	Expenditure. £ s. d. By Maintenance .. . . .	257 2 4	
0	Nurses, Fees .. . . . .	31 5 0	Fuel and gas .. . . . .	48 2 7	Cartage .. . . . .	48 17 6	
.. 2 8 0	Care of infant whose mother died in the Home ..	20 0 0	Insurance .. . . . .	4 0 0	Furniture .. . . . .	36	
19 5½	Painting, repairs, &c. .. . . .	55 3 10½	Advertising, stamps, &c. .. . . .	1 8 6	93 11 10	Transferred to Building Fund for Children's Cottage Home .. . . .	500 0 0
	Balance .. . . . .	171 16 6	£1,258 18 9	Childrens Cottage Home Building Fund Account. To transfer from General Account .. . . .	£500 0 0	By amount of fixed deposit with Bank of New Zealand	£500 0 0

Fanny Drew, Hon. Treasurer.

Examined and found correct—

B. Smith.

## Rules of the Home for Destitute and Friendless Woman.

- The Home shall be managed by a Committee of twelve ladies, including a President, Treasurer, and Secretary, five to form a quorum; and the Committee shall meet on the second Monday in each month at 3.30 p.m.
- Every application for admission must contain a statement of the name of the candidate, her present abode and occupation, the names and circumstances of her nearest relatives, and the reason for making application; and must also state whether the applicant has ever applied before.
- No person shall be received into the Home without an order from two Members of the Committee, and the consent of *three* members must be obtained before a patient is admitted from the Hospital.
- An unmarried woman who has previously been a mother shall not be admitted to the Home for her confinement.
- Any woman admitted to the Home for her confinement must pay a sum of not less than £2 towards her expenses; in special cases of destitution the Committee may relax the rule, or set it aside altogether.
- Every unmarried woman admitted to the Home for her confinement shall be required to sign a paper promising to remain for a period of not less than six months after her confinement.
- No inmate who has left the Home without leave shall be re-admitted, except by order of two Members of the Committee.
- No person shall be admitted as an inmate until she has signed a declaration in the following form:—  
*"I, an applicant for admission to the Wellington Home for Friendless Women, do hereby promise to conform to the Rules which I have now heard read, to obey the orders of the Matron, and to do the work allotted to me."*
- The inmates shall be expected to do the domestic work of the Home, and any work taken in to be

done, under the direction of the matron.

- Every inmate must attend morning and evening prayers.
- Cleanliness in person and habits, and orderly and punctual conduct will be strictly required. Quietness must at all times be observed in the dormitories. All light or unkind speech, and, above all, profane language, is strictly forbidden.
- The Matron shall have the right to read all letters written by inmates or received by them, and may, if she think fit, insist on being present at any interview between an inmate and any person visiting such inmate.
- The consent of the President and one other Member of the Committee must be obtained before any infant born in the Home is committed to the care of anyone outside of the Home.

## **Report of The Female Refuge, Nairn Street.**

AT the time of the last Annual Meeting, and for some weeks afterwards, there were about six inmates, and so much work was done as greatly to assist in the maintenance of the Institution. In September last, Mrs. Jowsey the then Matron resigned her position, and about the same time many of the inmates left, thus almost entirely putting an end to this source of income. An efficient person as Matron was found in Miss Smith; but during her management the inmates able to work have been few, and as a consequence the Institution has been wholly dependent on the subscriptions. These were of course insufficient to depend on as an income. Miss Smith having notified her intention to resign, and a second Refuge having been started in the town (in no way connected with the Ladies' Christian Association), the Committee resolved to close the Refuge in Nairn Street for a time, hoping to see their way clear at no far off day to resume their work with better prospects of success from the experience gained during the last few months. They feel the necessity of closing the Institution for a time a great disappointment, still they cannot believe their work has been wholly in vain, as during the time the Refuge has been opened (notwithstanding the great difficulty of reaching the class whose benefit they seek), they have reason to hope that four of the inmates are at the present time leading improved lives. The lease of the house in Nairn Street has been purchased during the year for £200, and a considerable sum has been expended to render it suitable for the purpose for which it was wanted. During the temporary suspension of active work, a trustworthy person has been put in charge at a small rental which will defray current charges.

The thanks of the Committee are due to Dr. Fell, who has most kindly given his professional services when required; also to Mr. Fitchett, who has supplied milk free of charge for seven months—and to others who have given their time and substance to advance the cause.

## ***Managing Committee.***

- President: LADY JERVOIS.
- Secretary: MRS. TYETH HART.
- Treasurer: MRS. WILLCOX.
- MRS. STOCK.
- MRS. MCKERROW.
- MRS. YOUNG.
- MRS. WRIGHT.
- MRS. KEMP.
- MRS. TRINGHAM.

## **Subscriptions and Donations to The Female Refuge, Aairn Street.**

## **Receipts and Expenditure of Female Refuge**



# ***For the Year ending 31st March, 1885.***

M. WILCOX, Hon. Treasurer.  
Examined and found correct—  
W. S. GLASGOW.

## **Rules of the Wellington Female Refuge.**

- Any woman desirous of becoming an inmate of the Refuge must apply to the Matron on the premises, who may receive her at once (unless intoxicated), till she have an opportunity to refer her to the Members of Committee on duty at the time.
- No person shall be admitted unless she undertakes to conform to the Rules of the Institution. While no inmate be compelled to remain any specified time, no clothing or character will be guaranteed to any one who has remained for a less period than twelve months.
- No inmate of the Institution shall be permitted to go out, by herself, on Sunday or any other day.
- Any inmate who leaves the Institution without the permission of the Matron, will not be allowed to take her place again amongst the inmates till the case be investigated by the visiting ladies.
- Inmates will be required to rise at 6 o'clock in the Summer, and half-past 6 in the Winter, and retire to bed at half-past 9 o'clock, at which hour all lights shall be extinguished and doors locked.
- All inmates are expected to work to the best of their ability, and to show cheerful obedience to the commands of the Matron.
- All the money derived from the work of the inmates, shall be expended in supporting the Institution; and, should there be a surplus, it will be applied for the benefit of special cases among the inmates. Any money derived from extra work done by an inmate in her spare hours, shall be appropriated to her personal use.
- All immoral or bad language must be carefully avoided, as well as all reference to the past.
- Inmates will be allowed to see their friends once a month, on Saturday afternoon, in the presence of the Matron. All letters to be read, directed, and sealed by the Matron.
- Inmates are required to attend prayers, morning and evening.
- Any woman who conducts herself properly whilst at the Institution shall, upon leaving for a situation, or for any other satisfactory reason, be provided with sufficient clothing.
- Any woman leaving the Institution, or who is found outside the premises without leave from the Matron, wearing or having in her possession clothes, the property of the Institution, may be arrested on a charge of larceny.
- On the reception of an inmate, her clothes are to be washed, put carefully away, and returned to her on quitting the Institution.

Proceedings of the DISTRICT GRAND LODGE  
OF ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF  
Otago and Southland, under the Grant Lodge of England.  
Annul Communication  
Held at the  
Freemasons' Hall, Dunedin,  
On  
Tuesday, March 31, 1885.

## **Present:**

- The Right Worshipful Brother Thos. Sherlock Graham, District Grand Master.
- Worshipful Brother C. De L. Graham, District Grand Senior Warden.
- Worshipful Brother J. A. D Adams, District Grand Junior Warden.
- Brother the Rev. W. Ronaldson, Acting District Grand Chaplain.
- Worshipful Brother H. Eldridge, District Grand Treasurer.
- Worshipful Brother S. James, District Grand Secretary.

- Worshipful Brother the Rev. B. Lichtenstein, District Grand Senior Deacon.
- Worshipful Brother J. Jordan, District Grand Director of Ceremonies.
- Worshipful Brother D. Cameron, District Grand Superintendent of Works.
- Brother J. Horsburgh, District Grand Sword-bearer.
- Worshipful Brother J. A. X. Reidle, District Grand Organist.
- Brother D. Leach, District Grand Pursuivant.
- Brothers McKenzie, Barth, Cochran, Laphorn, District Grand Stewards
- Brother H. W. Meyer, District Grand Tyler.

Minutes of last Quarterly Communication read and confirmed. Roll of Lodges called:—

The Roll of Officers was called, and responded to by those present. Apologies were received and accepted from Brothers Murray (Chaplain), Lichtenstein (Senior Deacon), Rowlatt (Junior Deacon), Horsburgh (Sword-bearer), Silverston (Steward).

The District Grand Secretary reported the following dispensations granted by the Right Worshipful District Grand Master:—

- March 14, 1884.—Port Chalmers Marine 942.—Authorising passing and raising Brother H. F. Bailey at seven days' notice.
- March 27, 1884.—Hiram Lodge 2008.—Authorising appearing in regalia at ball under the auspices of the Cargill Kilwinning S.C., Port Chalmers.

The audited balance-sheets of the General Purpose and Masonic Benevolent Funds were read and adopted. decorative feature

## General Purpose Fund, 1884-5.

### Receipts.

Dues during the Year from Lodges as under:—

### Expenditure.

## Masonic Benevolent Fund, 1884-5.

### Receipts.

### Expenditure.

TREASURER.—Brother H. Eldrige, P M., 844, was re-elected for current year.

The District Grand Secretary reported:—

Number of paying Members on the Roll of Lodges as per last return as under:—

The Right Worshipful District Grand Master made a short address to the District Grand Lodge on the state of Masonry within his District, alluding in feeling terms to the loss the craft had sustained by the death of Brother Nathan, Past Deputy District Grand Master.

The Right Worshipful District Grand Master informed the Brethren that he had granted a provisional Warrant for a new Lodge to be opened at Mosgiel about the 9th April, and thanked the officers for their attendance during the year.

The District Grand Secretary read the names of the officers that the Right Worshipful District Grand Master had been pleased to appoint for the current year:—

- Deputy District Grand Master, Brother Robert Stout.
- District Grand Senior Warden, Brother J. A. D. Adams.
- District Grand Junior Warden, Brother B. Lichtenstein.
- District Grand Chaplain, Brother Rev. D. J. Murray.
- District Grand Registrar, Brother D. Cameron.
- District Grand Secretary, Brother Sydney James.
- District Grand Senior Deacon, Brother J. A. X. Reidle.

- District Grand Junior Deacon, Brother J. Jordan.
- District Grand Superintendent of Works, Bro. E. W. Cochran.
- District Grand Director of Ceremonies, Brother J. Horsburgh.
- District Grand Sword-bearer, Brother R. McKenzie.
- District Grand Organist, Brother A. J. Barth.
- District Grand Stewards, Brothers F. P. Cahill, Thos. De Renzy, R. Greig, N. Schumacher, J. E. Mckelvey, G. Laphorn.

The officers appointed for the year were then conducted to the throne, addressed by the Right Worshipful District Grand Master, invested with their collars and jewels of office, and their patents of appointments handed to them with the exceptions of Brothers Lichtenstein, Junior Warden; Murray, Chaplain; Horsburgh, Director of Ceremonies; Schumacher, Steward; who were unavoidably absent.

BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES.—On the motion of Brother James, District Grand Secretary, seconded by Brother Reidle, District Grand Senior Deacon, the following were elected:—

- Brother C. De L. Graham,
- Brother J. A. D. Adams,
- Brother D. Cameron,
- Brother A. H. Burton.

The District Grand Master, Deputy District Grand Master, and District Grand Secretary being *ex-officio* members of the Board.

BOARD OF BENEVOLENCE—On the motion of Brother James, District Grand Secretary, seconded by Brother Reidle, District Grand Senior Deacon, the following were elected:—

- Brother C. De L. Graham
- Brother J. A. D. Adams,
- Brother D. Cameron,
- Brother A. H. Burton.

The District Grand Master, Deputy District Grand Master, District Grand Treasurer, and District Grand Secretary being *ex-officio* members.

Correspondence read as under:—

- From Mrs. W. Eraser, Port Slade, Brighton, England, thanking the members of the craft for their kindness and consideration with regard to the funeral of her late husband, Brother William Fraser, who died in Dunedin.
- From Lodge St. George, Lawrence, conveying an expression of its very great sympathy with the District Grand Lodge for the loss it has sustained by the death of Brother Nathan.
- From the Right Worshipful Brother Sir W. J. Clarke, D. and P.G.M. of Victoria, E.C.I.C.S.C., inviting the attendance of the District Grand Master and officers at the laying of the foundation-stone of the new Freemasons' Hall in Melbourne, on 26th March.

The District Grand Secretary reported that by instructions of the District Grand Master he had replied, thanking the R.W. Brother Clarke for the kind invitation, expressing inability to attend, and wishing the undertaking every success.

The District Grand Secretary gave the following Notices of Motion:—

- To add to Rule 33 the following words:—"With the exception of dispensation for funerals, or to attend divine service," which shall be free of charge.
- To eliminate in Rule 37 the concluding words, "Deputy District Grand Master," and place in lieu thereof the words "District Grand Secretary."

On the motion of Brother Burton, President of the Board of General Purposes, seconded by Brother C. de L. Graham, Past District Grand Senior Warden, it was resolved: "That an address of congratulation should be forwarded to His Royal Highness the Grand Master on the initiation of Prince Albert Victor, of Wales.

Brother Adams, District Grand Senior Warden, thanked the R.W.D.G.M. on behalf of himself and brother officers for the honour conferred upon them.

Nothing further offering, the D.G. Lodge was closed in peace and harmony and with solemn prayer at 10 p.m.

Sydney James,  
*District Grand Secretary.*

decorative feature

Life Insurance in NEW ZEALAND.

(Read before the Actuarial Society of Edinburgh, on 5th March, 1885.)

By J. Moody Stuart,

*Fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries, Edinburgh, and of the Institute of Actuaries, London.*

1885. MANCHESTER: THE POLICY-HOLDER JOURNAL CO., 8, YORK STREET. LONDON: CHARLES AND EDWIN LAYTON, FARRINGDON STREET. EDINBURGH: MACNIVEN & WALLACE, 132, PRINCES STREET.  
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## Life Insurance in New Zealand.

*(Read before the Actuarial Society of Edinburgh, March 5th, 1885)*

OUR PRESIDENT last year spoke of the desirableness of keeping the range of our subjects wide-embracing as much as possible of what is connected with insurance business or interesting to the insurance profession. It occurred to me then that some information regarding Government Life Insurance in New Zealand might be acceptable to the Society; and when I heard that our Vice-President of last year was to read a paper on Government Action in regard to Life Assurance, I thought he might take up the New Zealand Scheme. His wish was to do so, and with this view he got from me some printed matter on the subject, but eventually found that British legislation would engross so much of the time at his disposal as to prevent more than a mere allusion to it. Accordingly when I agreed, at the Secretary's request, a year ago, to read a note to-night, this was one of two or three subjects that suggested themselves as eligible.

We all know how interesting and instructive information regarding other offices frequently is, but professional etiquette rightly imposes a reserve, when the business and practices of rival Institutions are spoken of, whether these be in competition with us here, in Canada, or elsewhere. The entire absence of rivalry in Life Assurance between ourselves and our southernmost Colony, would have justified considerable latitude in speaking of its office. I thought it right, however, to mention to the officials of the Government Insurance Department my intention to make it the subject of a short paper, and I am glad to say they not only heartily acquiesced in this, but with the greatest courtesy afforded me fuller and more recent information on some points than I was previously possessed of.

When in 1869 Sir Julius Vogel propounded his Scheme of Government Insurance, circumstances were such as to conduce to its favourable reception. There was no branch of any Life Office in the Colony, and the trouble and delay in getting a policy were in consequence very great. At that time British offices did not charge an extra for New Zealand, but they had previously done so, and in some cases had not taken it off old policies. There was only one Australian office—the Australian Mutual Provident Society,—though two others, the Mutual Life Association and the National Mutual Life Association of Australasia, were founded a few months before the New Zealand Government Department was finally established. The superior climate of the Islands was moreover a strong argument for a local office, which should not transact business in the less salubrious continent of Australia.

The New Zealand Government Insurance Department began business in March, 1870, and is therefore just 15 years old. In the second year, the amount assured was £456,000, since when the new business has been progressive; 1880 producing £725,000, and 1883 £1,040,000 in the Ordinary Branch, besides a large business in the recently established Industrial Branch. At the end of 1883 the funds were £846,000, and will now reach a million. The Government extended every facility to the Department at the start—they gave it offices without rent, and carried its letters and transmitted its telegrams free. It may be questioned how far this was just to the general body of tax-payers, and undoubtedly it would have been unfair to private offices if such had been in existence in the Colony. Very soon these concessions were withdrawn, and now the Department pays its way more like another office, though still in many respects possessing special privileges, some of which it may be well to specify.

The New Zealand Act of 1873 (summarized by Mr. Valentine in Vol. XX. of the Journal of the Institute of Actuaries) provides that every company then carrying on business, or which might thereafter be established, should make a deposit with the Public Trustee of £5,000, to be increased out of receipts up to £20,000. No part of this deposit can be withdrawn until the company has ceased to transact new business in the Colony, and thereafter only so much as will leave a remainder equal to the total sums assured (not merely to their *value*). Every policy not issued by the Government must be registered in the books of the Public Trustee, and a fee of 5s. paid; and every company must besides pay a license fee of £150 *a year*.

By arrangement with the Treasury premiums may be deducted from the salaries of Civil servants and from the wages of Railway and other Government employes, at the request of the assured—a convenience which these numerous classes largely avail themselves of.

It might have been, and was by many, thought that the imposts on private life offices would have kept the business in the hands of the Government, but this has been far from the case. The Australian Mutual Provident Society and the Mutual Life Association of Australasia took up positions in the Colony shortly after the

Government began business, and in 1880 the National Mutual followed them. Unfortunately in the accounts rendered to the New Zealand Government by the Australian Societies, there is no division of the business, so as to show how much belongs to that Colony; but from information I have obtained it appears that the business transacted by these three offices together has for years been considerably over a million—or more than that of the Government. About two years ago the Colonial Mutual of Melbourne was induced to follow its neighbours, and has already branch offices in the four principal towns of New Zealand. The United States Equitable has now also opened a branch in the Colony.

With the advantages it possesses, and being under able management, it is not surprising that the Department is able to work its business at a moderate cost. Last year its ratio of expenses to premium income was 18 per cent., which compares favourably with that of the other Australian offices, and regard being had to the age and amount of new business, with the best of our British life companies. The expenses are published more in detail than is usual, and it is instructive to note in what respects they differ from what we are accustomed to. The renewal commission in 1883 was only £1,249, while the new commission was £9,138. The medical fees were £5,067. For explanation we must look at the method of procuring new business, the manner of paying for it, and the average amount of the policies. This last has been for some time falling with the increase of the business, and was last year only £203. The ordinary medical fees are a guinea, when the amount proposed for is £200 or more, and 10s. 6d. when less.

The agencies were for some years worked by a Superintendent, who, besides having a small salary, was allowed to make such arrangements as he chose with the agents and canvassers, so long as he got the business at an average cost of 1 per cent. As a rule, he allowed 15/-per cent, to his subordinates, the result being that his own total remuneration reached in one year, according to a special return presented to the House of Representatives, the handsome sum of £2,900. This unsatisfactory plan had to be terminated, and the canvassers now work under the direct supervision of the commissioner and the actuary. The procuration fee paid by private offices to their canvassers is at the rate of from 25s. to 30s., or 35s. per cent. It is their practice to allow a higher commission on policies of £1,000 and upwards—say 25s. per cent, for ordinary, and 30s. per cent, for large assurances, the saving in medical fees being sufficient to justify the difference.

In canvassing in country districts, it is usual for an agent to drive round in a buggy, accompanied by a doctor. The farms are visited, and when a proposal is signed, the examination is held at once, and the first premium deposited with the agent. In sanctioning such expeditions, the office is of course aware that it is incurring a risk of collusion between the agent and doctor, but with proper care, this is found to be inappreciably small.

If any of the professional canvassers in New Zealand were of a literary and artistic turn, they might with pen and pencil produce a most interesting account of their journeyings in quest of proposals. Notwithstanding the sparseness of the population, few districts are left altogether unvisited, the most unlikely places being sometimes reached. A remarkable instance of push on the part of an agent occurred in 1881, when one of the travelling representatives of the Government Department asked the Government to place their own steamer the "Hinemoa," at his disposal, to visit the Chatham Islands, a small dependency of New Zealand, with which the communication was infrequent and irregular. The matter was soon arranged, and a doctor was without difficulty got to join the yacht. On arrival, the first thing was, of course, to deliver the letters and stores, and give the news. The agent then delivered a lecture which was attended by nearly the whole population, and resulted in proposals from most of the eligible men and a few others. The outcome was quite satisfactory to the agent and the doctor, and to the Department.

In the same year, the disturbances by the Maoris, under Te Whiti, resulted in some small but serious scimmages, and at the admirable force of armed constabulary would have been quite unequal, owing to its numerical weakness, to meet the thousands who were collecting in arms at Parihaka, it was thought necessary to call out the Colonial Volunteers, and send them north. This action proved of itself sufficient to bring the wily Prophet to his senses, for without fighting he allowed himself and some of his lieutenants to be captured by the Government troops. The Colonial Treasurer had, however, taken advantage of the opportunity to push his Insurance Office, not only by sending an agent with the force into camp, where numbers of the officers and men were found anxious to have their lives covered, in view of the expected engagements with the natives, but by offering, on behalf of the Treasury, to refund the Department for any sums it might have to pay for deaths in connection with the suppression of the rebels, and thus enabling it to forego the extra charge which all the other offices were making on new policies issued to those accompanying or about to accompany the expedition.

While speaking of the Maoris, I may say that only a few of them have as yet insured their lives. Exact statistics are wanting, but their average longevity is thought to be inferior to that of Europeans. Chinese lives are not taken by any of the Australasian offices—not on account of their shorter duration, for the premiums could be adjusted to the risk—but because of the difficulty of identification. In an interesting paper read before the Insurance Institute of Victoria, on 10th September last, the author, Mr. Robertson, refers to this objection to

insuring Celestials, and characterizes it as insurmountable; "for," he naively says, "in the case of a death how are you to tell whether the corpse is that of Foo Chung or Sing Kee?" It is possible, however, that if the number and wealth of the Colonial Chinese should greatly increase, some office may find a means of offering them insurance, while protecting itself against fraudulent claims.

The conditions of the Policies of the Government Department are now liberal to a degree quite unapproached in this country. All policies on which age has been admitted are *from the date of issue* absolutely indisputable and unchallengeable on any ground whatever, except fraud or suicide within the first year. Policy-holders may reside in any part of the world and engage in any occupation, without licence or payment of extra premium. The Greymouth coalminer or engineer and the Port Chalmers sailor are accepted at the same rate as the clergyman or squatter. The publican alone is charged an extra on admission. I may mention that an investigation, made by the Department some years ago, brought out the extra mortality among assured inn-keepers as requiring an extra premium of somewhat more than £1 per £100 assured—the excess being thus slightly greater than is shown by the experience of some of our British offices.

Any one treating of Colonial offices a year ago must have devoted considerable time to the Non-forfeiture System, universally adopted by them, under which the lapsing of a valuable policy is prevented by the *automatic* application of the Surrender Value (or so much of it as is required) to payment of any overdue premium; but as the subject has been so fully taken up by Mr. Sprague in his able and instructive paper published in the Journal for April last, and has been otherwise brought before many of you in Prospectuses of certain companies and in the Insurance Record, it is unnecessary for me to do so. Mr. Deuchar gives a statement of the rise and progress of the method in a letter to the Post Magazine published in its issue of 14th ult. The credit of originating the plan is shared by two Australian Actuaries, Mr. Black and Mr. Templeton, to the latter of whom belongs the greater honour of bringing it into general use. His office,—the National Mutual,—adopted it on beginning business in 1869, and with such success that one by one the neighbouring companies followed. It was not, however, until 1879 that the system was first imported into Great Britain by one of the most progressive, though then the youngest, of our Scottish offices. I have no doubt that it will come to be adopted by many of our companies, and that also in other ways the tendency will be towards following the practice of their younger but more vigorous and popularly-conducted cousins. Evidence of the greater energy (as well as of the different circumstances) of the Colonial offices is seen in the larger proportionate business done. According to a summary of the returns of Australasian Assurance for 1884, published in the Australasian Insurance Record for January, 1885, it appears that the new business was £8,331,217, of which £140,988 or 17 per cent, was transacted by proprietary offices, £7,150,314 by the Australian Mutual Societies, and £1,039,915 by the New Zealand Government Department.

The Government Department has a plan by which, in the Ordinary Branch, a policy-holder may, by giving an order once for all, on a savings or other bank, have the premiums thereafter collected without any trouble to himself, so long as there is a sufficient balance at his credit. This would provide against a policy lapsing from mere inadvertence, but, when the Nonforfeiture System is in force, its utility in this respect could only extend to such policies as have no free surrender value. It however proves advantageous otherwise—especially to such as sea-faring men, who are constantly moving about, and have much more frequently a bank account than a regular agent in the Colony. The Banks settle up monthly with the Department for such transactions. In the absence of a general arrangement, any individual policy-holder could no doubt get his banker to pay his premiums as they fall due, but, unless suggested by the Department's advertisements and agents, this would seldom occur to the men who chiefly profit by the system.

Among the applicants for insurance there must always be many persons whose lives are not insurable at the ordinary rates, which are the *minimum* premiums for lives in every way good as regards physique, family history, and occupation. It is, nevertheless, a fact that hardly any proposer considers his prospect of longevity as less than that of his neighbours, who were accepted as first-class lives, while nearly all object to the payment throughout life of the additional premium that may be deemed necessary on account of some slight physical defect which they might outgrow; or perhaps because their family history presents some more or less unfavourable feature, that may possibly never affect themselves. To meet such objections the New Zealand Government adopted the Contingent Debt Plan, under which an assurant, whose life is considered below the average, has the option, instead of paying an increased premium, of having an equivalent deduction from his policy made *only in the event of his not attaining the expectation of life*.

One peculiar feature of the business in all the Colonies is the large proportion of Endowment Assurances, these being generally nearly as numerous as Ordinary Life Policies. The cause of this is the extent to which business is pushed by canvassers, and the result is in the direction which our most active inspectors here would expect. Those of us who have had experience in agency work know that when a specially pressing canvass is made among young men, who are under no moral obligation, and had no wish to assure, a large proportion of the proposals arising from such pushing is, as a rule, on the Death or 60, or a similar scale. The large proportion

of premiums payable by half-yearly and quarterly instalments—nearly equalling the yearly in number—is another result of the keener pushing for business, life insurance in the Colonies having generally reached the *upper stratum* of the working class, to whom yearly payments are not convenient. For various reasons more of them take out *ordinary* policies than is the case here, though it is impossible to enlist the large labouring population beneath them except on the *Industrial* or Collecting System.

The Ordinary Prospectus of the Department is much more complete than what we are accustomed to. It contains fifty-six pages, comprising twenty-three tables, and a large amount of information. The Investment Table on page 49 gives the amount payable in any number of years which can be purchased for a sum of £10, &c., altogether irrespective of the age—the premiums being returnable on withdrawal (with interest at 4 per cent, added if the policy has been five years in force). It is often said that such transactions, or Childrens' Endowments with Returnable Premiums, from which the element of *life* is practically eliminated, are more of the kind suited for an Investment or Building Society, or for a Savings Bank; but so long as they can be effected to mutual profit and satisfaction, it is surely right for Life Offices to take advantage of their wide ramification of agencies to offer them.

It is difficult to compare the mortality of the Colonies with that of *old* countries. The large influx of young and generally select lives must to a great extent account for the wonderfully low death-rate in New Zealand, but, as the same influences are at work in the other Colonies, a very fair comparison may be made with *them*. Mr. Meikle in a presidential address to this Society in 1875 on the "Additional Premium required for residence in Foreign Climates," gives a summary of the New Zealand Mortality for ten years from 1864, showing an average of 12.7 per 1,000. Mr. Burrige at p. 314 Vol. XXIII. of the Journal of the Institute of Actuaries, brings out the rate for nine years from 1871 as slightly less—12.3; while that of the other Australasian Colonies for the same period ranged from 15.1 to 18 per 1,000. On this account the leading Australian offices value their New Zealand even more than their Australian business, and their recent resolution to place all tropical Australia within their free limits will probably make them doubly anxious to extend their connection in the more southerly Colonies. While the death-rate of the population overhead is so much lower in New Zealand than here, the experience of the Government Department so far indicates a close approximation in the mortality among assured lives—slightly on the side of superiority—to that of the British offices.

THE TEMPERANCE SECTION has proved highly successful, one-fifth of the total new business for 1883 belonging thereto. Deductions from facts derived from so short an experience as that of the New Zealand Department must be made with the greatest reserve, but, so far as these go, they appear to justify the desire of abstainers to have their policies kept distinct, and to confirm their expectation that their profits will thus be increased. Attached to the renewal notice is a form of declaration that the policy holder has continued to abstain from intoxicating liquors, which is signed and returned to the office with the cheque for each premium. The Section is conducted on an equitable basis, any member who ceases to be an abstainer being retained in the Temperance Section, but put on a non-profit footing.

The provisions of the Government Insurance Act 1874 about Settlement Policies, are very much like those of our Married Women's Property Act, except that £2,000 is fixed as the limit to which protection from Creditors is afforded, and that the policy must be payable *at death only*, with payments spread over at least seven years. It surely cannot have been intended that our Acts should give the same exemption from creditors to the shortest Endowment Assurances (for any sum) which, maturing it might be in a year or two, are only to a fractional extent life assurances,—as to ordinary policies.

The principal clauses in the Act of last year are those empowering the Department to lend on mortgages and appointing a Committee of Direction to manage the office, in place of the Colonial Treasurer, who, however, will *ex officio* be Chairman. Of the other ten members, the policy-holders elect *three*, the Government nominate the same number, and four sit *ex officio*—the Solicitor-General, the Auditor-General, the Secretary to the Treasury, and the Public Trustee. The permission to the Department to lend on mortgage will be highly beneficial to the policy-holders. The rate of interest realized in last quinquennium was exactly 5 per cent. In 1883 it was 5  $\frac{1}{3}$  per cent., the increase being very much due to £225,000, or more than one-fourth of the funds, having been deposited, under special arrangement, with the Bank of New Zealand at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. There is every reason to expect that the office will, under the new regulations, be able to place its funds on the best security at an average of 6 per cent. Its great Sydney rival obtains this, while some of its smaller neighbours make considerably more, as will be seen from the following statement of the rates of interest realized on their mean funds by the Australian offices during the year 1883-4:

Our British offices are now wakening up to the splendid openings for money in New Zealand and the other Colonies. Several have recently begun to lend there—under guarantees and directly, and others will doubtless follow. It is a pity that the enactments and circumstances in New Zealand and some of the other Colonies are all but prohibitive of their doing life business there,—otherwise Branch Establishments might have been organized and profitably conducted, for the double purpose of getting business and investing funds.

Originally there was no provision for dealing with any surplus that might arise, but an act was very soon passed authorising the Governor in Council to sanction the division of profits among the policy-holders of the Department. Ten per cent, of the surplus arising from policies issued after the end of last year is to be reserved as a Guarantee Fund. Such provisions as this are always found to have little effect in practice. Offices in this country which are obliged by their constitution to reserve a half, a third, or a fourth of their surplus would otherwise have been valuing their liabilities either at a lower rate of interest or by a more stringent table. The responsibility must really rest with the Directors and Actuary, and it is unwise to ask the public to regard, as in itself a special security, a Fund, which has no significance, unless viewed in connection with the rate of interest and the principles on which the valuations are based.

THE INDUSTRIAL BRANCH has not yet been long enough in existence to have collected facts bearing on the mortality among its policy-holders, but on general grounds it is expected that its experience will be more favourable than that among the working class here. This branch was first established in 1874, but, after having been at work a very short time, was closed to new business. As wages were high, and the policies issued in the branch averaged £107, the Government thought there would be no difficulty in getting quarterly payments from labouring men, if the great comparative disadvantages of weekly premiums were placed before them. Accordingly, in 1876, after consulting the Actuaries of the Department, the Colonial Treasurer decided to give up the collecting system, and at the same time took every means to urge working men to assure for sums of £50 and upwards on a quarterly premium scale. But the result did not meet expectation, for the labouring class, though quite willing to pay one or two shillings to the collector on his weekly rounds, could not be got in any numbers to take sums of 5s. or 10s. a quarter to the nearest post office.

In 1882 the question of re-establishing the branch came before Parliament. The reports of the Actuary to the Colonial Registry of Friendly Societies showed year after year that a majority of these were in an unsound condition—as, you are aware, is the case in this country. The position and duty of the Government were, however, very different there from what they are here; for the local legislature had by its own action thitherto prevented the establishment in the Colony of any life company, and there appeared no likelihood of a well-organised office being started which would furnish insurance to the labouring classes. That they would appreciate a well-conducted institution of the kind was manifest from the marvellous success which the Prudential Company had achieved at home among the same section of the population.

Some members of Parliament maintained that, having appointed an actuary and public valuers to tell the societies whether they were in a sound condition or not, the Government had discharged their duty; but the majority held that, after having rightly shaken public confidence in *most* of the friendly societies, and as there were large districts not reached by any *sound* one, it was incumbent on them to provide some substitute for the former, which would not only offer absolute security, but, like them, would *bring its benefits to the working man's door*. If ever there were ground for a Government competing with private societies, it appeared to be then. While disclaiming, therefore, any wish to run sound Friendly Societies out of the field, the Government resolved to open an Industrial Branch, based on the principles which had proved so entirely successful in the case of the great English Industrial Company, and though only two years have elapsed, the future prosperity of the scheme is already beyond question. The Friendly Societies will still have to themselves the field of Sickness Assurance—one which can be properly worked only by small mutual societies, or *independent* lodges, in which the members know each other personally, and each acts as a check on malingering.

As I have mentioned no other, many of you may have supposed that the Department is the only New Zealand office—and this was the case until last November, when a Life Society was organized in connection with the Equitable Insurance Association of New Zealand, a Fire and Marine Insurance Company. I am told the Life office is to be purely mutual, but it will co-operate with the older Company by using and sharing the cost of its branches and inspecting establishment.

The success of Government Insurance in New Zealand led the late Premier, Major Atkinson, to take up a scheme for Compulsory National Life Insurance on somewhat similar lines to those proposed by the Rev. Mr. Blackley in England, but with greater benefits and far higher contributions. The House and the Colony were much interested in the speech of the Premier, introducing the scheme to their notice,—but there does not appear to be much prospect of its adoption at present. If a trial is to be made anywhere, New Zealand is probably the country in which the difficulties would be least. Its isolation, the high wages ruling, the smallness of the population, and its rapid rate of increase, conduce to render it a favourable sphere for the experiment—(the first three facilitating the introduction and working, and the last affording assurance that the people involved will shortly be numerous enough to make the result of the experiment valuable)—which would be altogether out of the question in this country. In one respect only is Germany more suitable, namely in being ruled more autocratically—for it is obvious that only a very strong Government could introduce a measure so revolutionary in a social aspect.

Our British Government Insurance Scheme has been attended with so little success that we are too apt to



despise and disregard it, and thus to afford it opportunities of making quiet efforts forward every now and then. Any further attempts at competition, in the way of increasing the limit of policies or otherwise, should be resisted. The payment of an adequate commission would undoubtedly bring a considerable business to the Post Office, and would be a distinct interference with private interests. It is true that it could not, while its funds are invested in Consols, offer the same advantages as a private company, but Government encroachments are, as a rule, gradual, and if an ambitious Post-master-General desired to push the business, he might ask that he should, like the New Zealand Government Department, have power to lend on mortgages and other securities. The only possible fear of anything like this being sanctioned by Parliament lies in the easiness and unsuspectingness of our national character—attention being sometimes not drawn to pernicious proposals until too late.

But, though I think we should carefully examine the provisions of any Bill relating to Post Office insurances, I am far from being an alarmist in the matter. If the Post Office were to enter into real competition with Life Offices, the latter would undoubtedly suffer *to some extent*, but the former could never secure the bulk of the business. Many men of great sagacity and business experience are prone to over-estimate the power of a Government in this respect. Thus Dr. Smith, President of the Australian Mutual Provident Society, at one of its annual meetings shortly after the establishment of the New Zealand Department, spoke of the Colony as closed to them, "for," he added, "*a Government Scheme which has the revenues of the country to fall back upon for security must extinguish all others.*" To show how this prediction has been falsified, it is unnecessary to do more than adduce the fact that his own Society now transact a business in New Zealand half as great as that of the Government Department.

decorative feature

Cuthbertson & Black, Printers, 35, Mosley Street, Manchester.

## Dunedin Chamber of Commerce

*The Annual Meeting of the Chamber will be held in the large Hall of the Chamber on Thursday, 3rd September, at 2.80 p.m. Business: To receive the retiring Committee's Report and Balance-sheet; to elect a Committee for the ensuing year; and for such other business as may then be brought forward.*

*Nominations for Committee and Notices of Motions should be sent to the Secretary prior to the hour of meeting.*

E. B. Cargill,  
Chairman.

Dunedin,

August 31, 1885.

## Dunedin Chamber of Commerce.

### Annual Report.

The retiring Committee beg to lay before the Chamber the following report of matters which have engaged their attention during their period of office.

Five General Meetings of the Chamber have been held in the course of the twelve months—three quarterly and two special—at which the following subjects were, after discussion, dealt with by resolutions of the Chamber:—

*Anomalies of Customs Tariff.*—Copy of the Report of a Sub-Committee appointed to consider this question was forwarded to the Minister of Trade and Customs, and was afterwards the subject of conference with the Minister, who promised to give due consideration to the representation of the Chamber.

*Telephone Charges.*—A resolution urging a reduction in the scale of charges was adopted and forwarded to Government. The annual subscription has since been reduced to £8. There are now 384 instruments in use in Dunedin.

*Harbour Hoard Works at Heads and in Channel.*—A resolution was adopted strongly urging the vigorous

prosecution of these works.

*Trade Reciprocity with the Neighboring Colonies.*—This subject was introduced by Mr Robert Gillies, who moved the following resolution—

*"That the Government of New Zealand be respectfully urged to take such steps as they may deem necessary for extending to this Colony the Provisional Agreement entered into between the representatives of Victoria and Tasmania, for establishing a Reciprocity of Trade between those Colonies, by which natural products and articles of purely colonial manufacture be admitted into either Colony free from Customs Duties."*

A lengthened discussion followed, and the debate was adjourned for further consideration; but owing to the illness of the mover, the meeting was allowed to lapse.

*Bank Circulation.*—This subject was brought before the Chamber by Hon. John Bathgate, and after it had been referred to a Sub-committee and reported on, was discussed at some length, and the following resolution at length adopted by the Chamber:—

*"That the Chamber memorialise the Government in order that a Parliamentary Committee may be appointed to investigate the whole subject of the currency, and the practice of Banking within the Colony."*

*Alterations in Customs Tariff proposed at present Session of Parliament.*—This question, after discussion, was the subject of the following resolution:—

*"That this Chamber, having carefully examined the Customs Tariff proposals by the Hon. the Treasurer, consider that the duties imposed on goods imported should be levied for revenue purposes only, and therefore object to any increase that bears unfairly on special classes; that the additions proposed to be made on the produce of several industries already established in the Colony are unnecessary, unwise in principle, and if operative will unfairly burden consumers."*

The proposals of Government have since been largely modified, and many of the alterations objected to withdrawn.

*Increase of Postage on letters via Brindisi.*—The Committee regret that the Government has not seen fit to make any modification of the proposal of the Honble the Postmaster-General. The rate of postage on letters via Brindisi was raised to 1s. per half-ounce, and continues so to this day. The Committee adopted the following resolution, and forwarded the same to the Hon. the Treasurer and Members for the City:—

*"That this Committee view with concern the proposal of Sir Julius Vogel to increase the rate of postage on letters via Brindisi to one shilling per half ounce, as in their opinion such a step will practically close this route to the general community, and so deprive them of the mail communication with Home which they now enjoy."*

*"That great value is attached to the existing frequent facilities for communication; but while appreciating the advantages which the Direct Steam Service and the San Francisco Mail Route confer, the Committee are of opinion that it would be an unwise and retrograde step to curtail the present facilities."*

*San Francisco Mail Service.*

*East and West Coast Railway.*

*Transfer of Port Chalmers Dock Trust from the Harbour Board to Corporation of Port Chalmers.*

The following resolutions on above subjects were adopted by the Chamber at their meeting on July 27th, and forwarded to Government:—

*"That it does not appear desirable to put an end to the San Francisco service, but in the opinion of this Chamber the price proposed to be paid is too high, and ought to be reduced to mail-money only; also that it should not be for a longer term than three years. Further, the Chamber express a strong disapproval of the prohibitive postage established by the Government via Brindisi."*

*"That this Chamber desire to place on record their strong objection to the extraordinary concessions proposed to be granted to Messrs Meiggs and Sons, and enter their emphatic protest against any alteration of the East and West Coast and Nelson Railway Act, 1884, or of the contract already entered into by the Governor for the construction of the aforesaid railway, which would in any way directly or indirectly pledge the revenues of the Colony, either by further concessions of land or guarantee of interest, or which would in any way whatsoever impose any burden or liability on the public exchequer." "That this Chamber express their strong disapproval of the proposal by the Government to transfer the Dock Trust from the Harbour Board to the Port Chalmers or other Corporation, and of the methods adopted in connection therewith."*

The Committee further dealt with the following questions:—

*Facilities for discharging Home Ships at Dunedin.*—Several conferences have been held with a Committee of the Harbour Board, with the result of bringing about arrangements satisfactory to consignees of vessels and cargo.

*Draft Bills introduced to Parliament on subjects touching Commercial Interests.*—The request of the Committee that these should be forwarded has been favourably met by the Treasurer, by whose directions copies of such Bills are now forwarded as printed.

*Defences of Dunedin.*—In response to a requisition by some members of the Committee, the following

resolution of the Committee was forwarded to His Worship the Mayor of Dunedin, on March 14:—

*"The Committee are of opinion that the question will be more effectively dealt with by the Mayor of the City, and that it be suggested to His Worship that he bring the matter before the Council, and seek the co-operation of the Councils of surrounding Municipalities, with the view of urging upon Government the propriety of taking immediate steps for utilizing the materials in guns, etc., now in hand, and promoting the efficiency of the Volunteer force, and of calling a public meeting for discussion of the question."*

*Trade with Rio de Janeiro.*—A letter was addressed, on 16th October, to the British Consul General, requesting information as to Markets for New Zealand produce, Customs Tariff, Port Regulation, etc., but no reply has yet been received.

*Steamers Bills of Lading.*—A good deal of correspondence in reference to clauses which have been objected to has passed between the London Chamber of Commerce and some of the Colonial Chambers, and with Mr John Ewen and Mr John Ross, London, who have given much time and attention to the subject but no result has yet come of it.

*High School Medals* were presented as usual by the Chairman at the annual distribution of prizes.

*Reduction of Charges for Cable Messages between New Zealand and the Neighbouring Colonies.*—This subject has been brought before the Government by a letter addressed to the Colonial Treasurer, and also in the Assembly by Mr W. D. Stewart, without however eliciting any favourable reply, the Treasurer stating that instead of being high compared with other cables all over the world, the charges were by far the lowest, taking into account the length of the line; and that instead of getting lower rates for private messages, there was much more liability to an increase of rates.

The Committee desire to press upon Members of the Chamber and upon such of the mercantile community as have not joined its membership the propriety of according to it their hearty support. It is unnecessary to urge the value of the Chamber as the only recognised and readily available mouthpiece of the mercantile community, affording the ready means of calling the attention of the public or the authorities to any matter of interest, it is desired to bring forward for discussion, or to point to the good service it has rendered in the past. It is maintained at a very moderate expense, and yet it has been the somewhat painful experience of successive Committees that great difficulty is found in obtaining the moderate sum required for its support. This Committee, by a special canvass, succeeded in obtaining contributions, apart from ordinary subscriptions to the amount of £106, which helped to put the Chamber's Bank account in a better position, but the Committee feel that they leave to their successors in this part of their duty, a matter which will call for their most careful attention.

The Annual Statistics referring to the trade of the Colony—compiled chiefly from reports of the Registrar-General, the Department of Trade and Customs, and other official sources—will be found in the appendix to this report.

## Dunedin Chamber of Commerce.

### *Cash Account from 1st July, 1884, to 30th June, 1885.*

Dr. Receipts. £ s. d.	£ s. d.	To cash in hand from last year ...	1 11 6	To Waste Paper ... ..	3 10 5	To Sale of Reports.. ...	5 7 0	To Use of Hall ... ..	41 6 6	To Stock Exchange ... ..	31 10 0	To Rents ... ..	350 0 0	To Donations ... ..	106 1 0	To Subscriptions ... ..	357 0 0	894 14 11	Balance ... ..	132 10 6	£1028 16 11																						
Expenditure. Cr. £ s. d.	£ s. d.	By Balance from last year ... ..	111 3 4	By Rates and Taxes ... ..	43 12 6	By Interest on Mortgage ... ..	315 0 0	By Interest to Exchange Company ...	206 12 5	By Bank Interest ... ..	15 17 9	By High School Medals ... ..	9 17 6	By Cleaning Offices... ..	32 13 9	By Printing, Advertising, and Stationery	25 1 9	By Printing Annual Report... ..	15 12 0	By Petty Disbursements ... ..	23 16 8	By Books and Newspapers ... ..	41 1 6	By Secretary ... ..	150 0 0	By Telephone ... ..	9 2 6	By Insurance on Building	14 0 0	By Insurance on Furniture	0 10 0	14 10 0	By Corn Exchange Expenses ...	8 10 10	By Repairs	5 0 0	916 9 2	By Cash in Hand .. ...	1 4 5	£1028 16 11	By Balance ... ..	£132 10 6	Henry Houghton, Secretary.

Examined and found correct—Dunedin, July 1, 1885. John Davie.

## Dunedin Chamber of Commerce.

# Report of the Sub Committee

Appointed to Inquire into the

## Working of the Customs Tariff.

THE Sub-Committee having carefully perused the Tariff, and inquired into the various decisions given under it from time to time, came to the conclusion that the only satisfactory basis for such a report as this would be the evidence of experts. It was therefore made known that we required information, and would be prepared to take the evidence of any one desiring to give it. A ready response was given, and a large number of gentlemen connected with the various classes of importing houses in the city were examined.

After a careful consideration of the evidence before us, we have to report as follows:—

- That anomalies exist in the Tariff which are a constant source of trouble to both importers and the Customs officers.
- That many of the decisions given under it are inconsistent and contradictory.
- That goods in many instance are dutiable or exempt according to the purposes for which they are said to be intended to be used.
- That similar goods may be subject to duty at one port, and admitted free to another; and that from the nature of things this cannot be always guarded against, however careful and expert officers may be.
- That the uncertainty whether goods will be considered subject to duty or not frequently causes loss to the importers, as such goods are necessarily withheld from sales, pending the decision of the head of the department at Wellington.

We consider that a few alterations in the Tariff, whereby the classification would be simplified, and a strict adherence to its provisions in its administration would prevent much loss of time and labour to both importers and Customs officers, and remove most, if not all, the present perplexing anomalies, without in any way interfering with the principle on which it is based.

We attach a summary of the evidence on which our report is based, arranged under general headings, which we commend to your careful attention.

## Drapery.

This class of imports is more affected than any other by the ambiguity of the Tariff, arising from the constant introduction of new fabrics which tax the knowledge of the Customs officers to say whether duty should be charged or not; the variety of purposes for which the same article can be used; the difficulty of arriving at the exact proportion of wool or cotton contained in certain manufactures, etc.

As it is often a very nice point whether goods are free or dutiable, different conclusions are arrived at at different ports, resulting in the same goods varying nearly 20 per cent, in value throughout the Colony.

As it is the custom in this trade to sell goods to arrive it is often found that the profit is swept away owing to duty being levied on arrival upon goods which appeared to the importer rightly exempt.

The following examples will help to illustrate what is complained of:—

**Drills.**

These goods in checks and stripes are specified in the Tariff as free; but plain, in the same article, not being mentioned, are charged as dutiable.

**Prussian Binding.**

Has until lately been admitted free as tailor's trimmings, but by a late decision black only was admitted free and colours made dutiable, and by a still later decision all are pronounced dutiable. The same firm imported these into two different ports, paying duty at one and getting them in free at another.

**Italian Cloth.**

Cotton Italians by the Tariff are dutiable, while union Italians are free. Both these are used exclusively for the same purposes. This anomaly causes the superior article to be sold at a lower price than the common one.

**Hair Seating.**

The Tariff specifies that hair-seating is free, while a common article, called imitation hair-seating, and used for the same purpose exactly, is dutiable.

**Buttons.**

Some are dutiable and some free, but it is impossible to distinguish between tailor's and dressmaker's

buttons, as several kinds are used by both. The labour attending the examination of a case, gross by gross, is enormous and never satisfactory.

Braids

The same thing applies to braids.

Cotton Dress Prints.

This is a very troublesome item, though in the Tariff it is clearly and explicitly stated as free. Most perplexing exceptions have been made from time to time, and now a number of materials declared free by the Tariff are dutiable. Customs officers are often influenced in their decisions by the colour, or the finish, or the pattern, as these are the only difference between one cotton print and another, and are constantly varying.

Dowls for aprons and boot lining is dutiable, whereas

Dowls.

the commoner article, called flax-sheeting, is admitted free. In this class the mere stamping of a name on it makes it dutiable or free.

Blue twill is admitted free, but Turkey twill is

Blue Twill.

charged duty, the only difference being the color.

The better qualities of American leather are admitted

American Leather

free, while duty is charged on the lower qualities.

The Commissioner of Customs has extended the

Coloured Cotton Shirtings.

exemption from duty to union shirtings containing not more than 50 per cent of wool. It is impossible to say what are the exact proportions of wool and cotton. This is a most perplexing decision, and the source of much injustice and irritation. One witness stated that his firm has just been compelled to pay duty on a quantity of coloured cotton shirtings, on the plea that the quality was better than usual. A protest had been lodged, of course, and might in time be allowed, or legal proceedings might secure a return of the 16½ per cent, wrongly levied, but meantime the goods cannot be sold, and a serious loss to consignees arises.

Baskets are free in the Tariff, but by a decision all

Baskets.

baskets are charged duty, except such as can be made in the Colony, which are free.

Blind cord and tape are dutiable, while blind webbing

Blind Cord and Tape.

and other upholsterers' materials are free.

Stay-makers' materials are duty free. The difficulty of

Stay-makers' Materials.

deciding what ought to be admitted under this head is often met with. As a matter of fact a very insignificant trade is done by stay-makers, but most of the material that *could* be used will frequently be imported free and used for other purposes. Many things *can* be used for stay-making, but very little is used.

Upholsterers' trimmings are free on the Tariff, yet

Upholsterers' Trimmings.

duty is charged upon chair gimp, tufts, and bed lace, which are exclusively used for upholstery work.

It appears this article, when entered as "tailors'

Hessians.

Hessian," is free, while as a matter of fact very little is used by tailors, and the great bulk, which is imported by warehousemen, is subject to duty.

## Hardware.

While all spades and shovels are free, earth scoops,

Spades and Shovels,

which are simply a kind of shovel, are dutiable.

Sail-makers' eyelets, which are ship chandlery, and

Eyelets.

therefore ought as such to be free, are charged duty.

Lathe bands are free, while duty is charged on hooks

Lathe Bands.

and eyes, which can be used in connection with nothing else.

Hawbrowline.

Hawbroline is admitted free as ship chandlery, while house-line, which is used for other similar purposes, and is so like that none but an expert can tell the difference, is charged duty.

Colonial Ovens.

Fittings for making Colonial ovens are dutiable, while all other tinsmiths' fittings are free.

Reaping Hooks.

Reaping hooks are dutiable, while scythes are free.

Picks.

Picks are dutiable, while shovels and spades are free.

Rivets.

Similar sizes of tinsmiths' rivets and coopers' rivets are so much alike that none but an expert can tell the difference, yet, while tinsmiths' rivets are free, all other boiler rivets are dutiable.

Washers.

Bolts and nuts are free, while washers, which are only used in connection with them, are dutiable.

Tacks.

Clout tacks are admitted free, while cut tacks are dutiable.

Hobble Chains.

Though these are saddlers' ironmongery, and as such ought to be free under that heading, yet duty is charged upon them.

Machinery.

The recent decisions affecting brewing plant and machinery seem inconsistent.

Lawn Mowers.

These are free, while garden rollers and hand grass cutters are dutiable.

## **Brass Work.**

Cocks,

Service cocks and angle cocks are free, while bib cocks are subject to duty—the whole of them being used for the same purposes.

Engines.

Part steam engines, such as peat valves, oil cup, tallow cups, etc., are said to be brought in free as such, while they are largely used for other purposes, and ought to come in as brass manufactures, and subject to duty.

Those interested in this business complain of the evasion of duty by some importers, resulting in the loss of revenue to the country, and strongly urge the assimilation of duties.

## **Wines and Spirits.**

Importers of these goods complain of a recent regulation, which allows one sample only to be taken from a shipment in wood, instead of a sample from each cask as was previously allowed. This restriction is all the more vexatious, as each cask has to be gauged, and a sample taken out of the cask for the purpose of ascertaining the strength. A sample from each cask is necessary to enable the importer to examine the character of the shipment, as it frequently occurs that the contents of a parcel of the same brand, more particularly of whisky and brandy, vary in quality and colour. Since the recent regulation has been in force, considerable inconvenience has been occasioned by the cancellation of sales on account of a shipment varying somewhat from the sample drawn by the Customs.

The practice followed here with regard to samples is different from that adopted by the neighbouring Colonies, where there is evidently more consideration given to the requirements and convenience of importers.

The Committee trusts that the Conference in Wellington will cause the recent regulation restricting importers to one sample from a shipment of spirits to be withdrawn, and arrange that samples of spirits and wines should be allowed duty free to the extent of one pint from each quarter-cask, and one bottle from each parcel of cases, if required by the consignee.

Some means should be taken by the Customs to regulate the gauging of the quantity and strength of case spirits, so that all consignees should be put on a uniform footing. By the present system it frequently occurs, for example, that two parcels of Hennessy's brandy arriving to different consignees by the same ship, which, although invoiced of the same contents, are yet assessed by the Customs one parcel a gill, or even two gills, more than the other.

The attention of the Committee has been called to the serious loss and inconvenience caused to importers by inconsiderate alterations of the Tariff. The following will illustrate what is complained of:—

Towards the end of the session of 1880 an Act to alter the Customs Tariff was passed, providing, among

other things, that on and after 1st March, 1881 (thus giving six months' notice), duty on case spirits should be charged on the reputed contents: that is to say, cases of geneva—which should contain four gallons, instead of under three gallons, to which the competition of trade has reduced them, and cases of brandy and whisky, which are supposed to contain two gallons each, but which are imported at several gills under that quantity—should be charged duty on four gallons and two gallons respectively, thus doing away with the inducement to import small contents.

Importers here hailed the change as a step in the right direction, and made the necessary arrangements for importing only full contents; but, to their dismay, towards the end of the session of 1881 the clause in the Act of the previous year, providing for duty being charged on the reputed contents of case spirits, was repealed without warning, involving all those who had observed the requirements of the Act in serious loss.

## **Tobacco.**

Under this head we would suggest that samples should be allowed duty free to the extent of a half-pound for ten cases of each quality and make, if required by the consignee.

In making the foregoing suggestions the Committee wish it to be clearly understood that they do not in any way intend to reflect on the Custom House officials here, whose uniform courtesy and consideration to importers the Committee very gladly acknowledge.

Thomas Brown,  
*Convener.*

Dunedin,

September 19th, 1884.

Printed at the EVENING STAR Office, Bond street, Dunedin.

# **Dunedin Chamber of Commerce.**

## **Report of the Sub Committee**

### **Appointed to Inquire into the**

### **Working of "the Bankruptcy Act, 1883."**

Dunedin,

20th September, 1884.

The Sub-Committee of the Chamber of Commerce appointed to consider "The Bankruptcy Act, 1883," with the view of suggesting amendments thereto, beg to report as follows:—

We have conferred with the Official Assignee, and been favoured with a perusal of the report which he has sent on this subject to the Minister of Justice, and in the main we agree with the recommendations he has made therein. We have thought it advisable to consider each section of that report carefully, and to express our own views regarding it shortly at the same time. He has divided his report into 22 paragraphs, as follow:—

No. 1 refers to the jurisdiction of the Courts, and makes recommendation, among others, that in remote districts the Resident Magistrates should have jurisdiction in bankruptcy estates up to a certain amount.

No. 2 recommends that the petition of the debtor for adjudication should be considered equivalent to adjudication, which would save delay.

No. 3 deals with the appointment of deputies in remoter districts, and suggests that the Official Assignee

should have power to delegate his powers under seal; also that the remuneration of deputies in certain circumstances should be increased.

Nos. 4 and 5 have to do with details pertaining only to the Assignee's own work.

No. 6 recommends that Banks or others holding bills under discount, and who at present prove at meetings for all such contingent debts in full, shall be compelled to value them (for voting purposes only), and suggests that some such proportion as 25% would be fair.

No. 7 recommends that power to appoint only one supervisor should be given in certain cases, as often one would be more suitable than two.

So far the Committee agree with the remarks and suggestions of the Official Assignee, but in respect to No. 8, which deals with the important subject of *Preferential claims*, we are scarcely at one with him. The Assignee contends for greater stringency, and wider latitude to be taken by the Court in dealing with payments made or goods delivered within the statutory three months; but we think the clauses (78, 79, and 83) in the present Act are stringent enough, and that it should be easy, as they stand at present, to judge of the "good faith" of any transaction that may be questioned.

No. 9 deals with details of expenses of witnesses, which the Assignee states are not sufficiently defined.

No. 10 recommends that a longer time than three months should be allowed for foreign creditors to prove their debts, although powers to extend the time in special cases is given by the Act; and, in addition to this, we think that at first meetings, and before parties holding powers of attorney have an opportunity of having the claims of those they represent sent in from a distance, it should be sufficient that the sum inserted in the proof of debt shall be the amount of the debt as shown in the books of the bankrupt.

No. 11 deals with the question on which a Supreme Court judgment has been given—viz., whether it was the intention of the Act to limit the landlord's preference for rent to six months only. The Assignee thinks that it should be made clear that six months only should be allowed, and we concur in this.

No. 12 makes certain recommendations in respect to leases, which seem to us fair and reasonable alike to lessors and lessees, or assigns of lessees.

No. 13 deals solely with details of the accounts of the Assignee.

No. 14 suggests the addition of certain words to Clause 137, dealing with payment of wages, and is an unimportant matter.

No. 15 asserts that Clause 145 in the Act, dealing with dividends in joint and separate accounts, is unintelligible.

No. 16 recommends that, whereas, under the present Act, it sometimes suits bankrupts not to come up for their discharge, the Assignee should have power to summon them for that purpose, or that, failing to apply for their discharge, the protection of the Act should be withdrawn.

No. 17 asserts that the Act fails to define whose duty it is to prosecute fraudulent debtors.

No. 18 complains that Clause 178 provides for a second and unnecessary audit of accounts, and suggests that such should only be made if demanded by creditors.

No. 19 has to do with payment to bankrupts' lawyers, and is unimportant

No. 20 suggests amendments to the schedules which arrange the fees of Assignees.

No. 21 refers to an important matter—viz., the disposal by local creditors, perhaps few in number, and representing only a small proportion of the bankrupt's liabilities, of valuable property, such as household furniture and the like, which personal sympathy often prompts them to present to the bankrupt, to the serious loss of distant creditors, who are not likely to display any such sympathy at the expense of their pockets. To remedy this the Assignee suggests that till the wish of all the creditors in regard to such matters is attempted to be ascertained no property over the value of £100 be disposed of by gift. We recognise the evil here complained of, and commend this or other remedy for it.

The Assignee recommends that in dealing with proofs of debts received after the statutory three months have elapsed the Assignee shall have discretionary power as to admitting them and paying dividend thereon, if he has funds in hand (at present under Clauses 141-144 he has no discretionary power). We go further, and suggest that Assignees, in declaring the first dividend, at the expiry of the three months, shall in doing so have regard to the amount of the sworn liabilities of the bankrupt, and provide for all such, so that if by accident or inadvertence any creditor shall have omitted to prove his debt, he shall have another chance of getting his share of the proceeds of the estate. It might be provided, so that finality might be arrived at, that if by the time the last and final dividend is declared such proofs be not forthcoming—and we are of opinion that it should be the duty of the Assignee to warn any negligent creditor of his omission to prove—then the remaining assets shall be divided, to the exclusion of careless creditors.

No. 22 asserts there is too much advertising required, entailing needless expense.

The above is a brief summary of the report of the Official Assignee, and we think that the suggestions made by him, and which are the result of personal experience of the working of the Act for eight or nine months, are



well worthy the attention of the Conference.

We believe the mercantile public would welcome one alteration in the Act which has not been touched on by the Assignee, and which perhaps is foreign to the spirit of the present Act. It is in reference to deeds of arrangement, which used under the old Act to be made between debtors and their creditors. Under the present Act each case must be dealt with under it and through the Official Assignee, but sometimes cases occur where the creditors are few and the assets small, and where a composition is offered and would be accepted, thus saving all the expenses of bankruptcy proceedings. Of course where *all* the creditors consent the case is simple enough, and a single agreement suffices, but nearly always one creditor or more, generally having small claims on the estate, decline to fall in with the arrangement, in hope of being bought out; and we think that power should be given, as in the old Act, for a certain majority to coerce a minority in such a case, and thus save the expense of putting the estate into the hands of the Assignee. Or if this was deemed hostile to the spirit of the Act, the arrangement might be made through the Assignee on the payment of a fee to be arranged, such cases to be treated apart from the others in the matter of advertising, examination, etc., which would not be necessary; in fact, they would not be bankruptcy cases at all, but would come under the old name of "Deeds of Arrangement"

In conclusion, we think that the public consider the present Act is an improvement on the old, providing, as it does, for trustworthy keeping of accounts of bankruptcy estates, and giving finality in the winding up of same; and the extra publicity now given is an advantage, and doubtless acts as a deterrent in many cases.

G. L. Denniston,  
*Convener of Sub-Committee.*

Printed at the EVENING STAR Office, Bond Street, Dunedin.

Oamaru. District High School Papers in the Case.

1. Dr. Macgregor's Board Speech,  
With Relative Letters
2. Opinions of Council,  
With Memorial.

PRINTED AT THE "OAMABU MAIL" OFFICE, TYNE-STREET, OAMARU

## Papers on Oamaru District High School.

### Dr. Macgregor's Board Speech.

The following is a *verbatim* report of the speech which was made by the Rev. Dr Macgregor at the Otago Education Board's meeting when the question of maintaining the status and privileges of the Oamaru District High School was considered:—

We have all said from the beginning that the suppression of this High School is painful to us personally. In the new circumstances becoming unfolded into view, we see more clearly that it is desirable for the Board to feel warranted in refraining from strong action on that line. And one strong plea in justification of refraining is completed by the guarded, courteous, and in every way becoming, intervention of the Minister of Education. In relation to such matters he is to us the nation speaking through its Governmental head of department. In the process for erecting a High School he, by our law, the Minister of Education, is along with the District School Committee, made a party having interest, with a veto or free voice. The Board's part in the process is administrative, like that of a guardian who is a minister of religion, and who marries a consenting bridegroom and bride—one of them his ward. The reason is that the public interest in the matter may be more securely guarded, by the distinct free action of those two parties as natural and appropriate representatives of the public respectively; the Committee representing the local public interest, and the Minister the national public interest. Now that reason applies more strongly in a question of suppression of a High School—compare a question of divorce—for in this question there are new additional interests, arising out of the constitution once created. Here, then, is one plea in justification of refraining:—Not only the suppression has never been called for at our hands by any party having title or interest; it is opposed to the now declared mind of the only parties who have both, on behalf of New Zealand in general, as well as of the Oamaru district in particular. Another plea arises from the fact of there being a question of competency—on the merits of which my motion does not call for any deliverance. The members of the Auckland Board were heavily fined, on account of their having gone beyond their power in a mere form, though the matter affected was not nearly so important as the existence of a national high school of the people. The criminality in our case would of course be greatly aggravated if the

suppressing power belong to Parliament alone, so that our usurpation of it would be a violation of the majesty of Parliament. Apart from consequences thus suggested, a criminal arrogation of power, by an Education Board, for the purpose of destroying a high school under our guardian care, would be a scandalous thing; and on the score of moral propriety of our office we are entitled to keep far from any action that may make that impression. On this account we ought not to display even the comparatively innocent folly of assuming to be, if not absolute rulers of Otago, at least a High Court of Parliament, with power to abrogate a Parliamentary constitution of New Zealand, such as this Oamaru District High School. A coterie of deluded *petits-maitres*, who vainly imagine that they are kings above law, when really they are but runaway servants of the law, his "silly vassals," masquerading, with mock sceptres and crowns, in stolen fine clothes of their master! If we make that impression we may be only laughed at. But a Board of Education ought not to be ridiculous. Thus the fact of there being a question of competency is important for justification of our abstention from the action in view. Now all the lawyers tell us that power to suppress a high school is not by positive law given to the Board, even with the consent of parties, nor to any other creature: it is left in the hands of Parliament alone. And the power has for the Board no foundation in the nature of the things, as if our erecting power had carried with it the suppressing power by necessity as correlative. The minister who can marry is not on that account able to divorce, even if the husband and wife both desire it; still less, if they both be openly opposed to it; least of all, if it involve a massacre of the innocent fruits of their marriage:—which things are an allegory. In fine, the competency of the action is so reasonably doubtful as to make it reasonably certain that we ought not to do it—except upon extreme compulsion of that necessity which has no law, and which in the present case cannot be pretended with any decency. For now we observe a third and last plea, which is by the Minister put into a nutshell in his one statement of fact:—The Waitaki Governors have made no provision for girls. That is, so far as regards the daughters of the people in that district, your proposed suppression means ruin,—extinction of the secondary education under your charge. Cruel uncle of babes in the wood! you are turning them out of their father's house intrusted to you for them; and now, behold, the girl is dead: the Waitaki Governors have made no provision for girls. I believe that they cannot make any with their means, and that they are not bound to make any by their Waitaki Act. But we are bound to make it by our Education Act. We have the means in our District High School. And what happens when we have got the school destroyed? The girl is dead. By our action one full half of human kind are thrown out of secondary education. For to them the Waitaki school might as well have been in the moon. Here, for relief from the severity of this argumentation, let us indulge in a little excursion, to look at the free and easy reasonings of our days of merry infancy, before we had believed the Cassandra prophecies of dread reality of disaster to come. For instance, on the ground of the cry, that the Waitaki constitution ought to have been made right (for *our* purpose) by the Oamaru people, who by law had no more say in that than in the planning of Solomon's temple. In presence of the reality—the girl is dead—that cry now reminds us of pig-shearing, where there is more cry than wool. Who gave us leave to drop our own work of secondary education in order to go railing at other people for failing to do what was not their work? The wrong—if wrong there was—of setting up a High School that does not provide for girls, is it righted by knocking down the only one that does?—as the pious Highlander said of kind providence, "When wan door shuts, anither closes." And, if it be our business to punish wrongs done by other people, do we think it right to lay the punishment, not on the doers of the wrong, but upon our innocent babes? like the true-hearted Scotchwoman who bade her son go and be "hangit for the laird." Now, from the pleasant eddy or side-stream of diversion, let us return to our main stream of strenuous argumentation, and go down upon that dark career. The Minister saw that the girl is dead; and we, directed to the spot, now perceive that the boy is surely and not slowly dying. This was not needed. The Minister, who in his office stands as a lion in the path against suppression, has in his letter, by the one fact about the girl, poured a flood of joyful light upon our desired way toward maintaining the school. In that one clause he touches the point, as in clearness of lightning flash, and with precision and force of a thunder-bolt. *Hoe fulmine sternitur liberum arbitrium*: that bolt of his demolishes the Babel tower of all our arbitrariness in reasoning and acting. But, sitting among the ruins, we perceive the wider fact, that also for the remaining half of humankind, especially those who are our especial charge, the new school might as well have been on the summit of Mount Cook. In destination a county school, it is in operation a class school for the wealthy. Re secondary instruction our peculiar duty as a Board is to place it within easy reach of the comparatively poor, whose promising children are so interesting and important a part of the nation's true wealth. Hence the fee, in our Otago district high schools, for that instruction in all subjects to one pupil, is by Regulation fixed at 10s a quarter. The Waitaki fee is 10 guineas a year. That may suit the wealthy few in that district; for the unwealthy many in that district a 10-guinea fee shuts the door of the school. And we propose to drive them out of our school, or rather, theirs! Now for a parting diversion, in recollection of the reasonings of our gay and festive youth, before we had believed in that reality now so stern. For instance, our flings at the smallness of attendance on secondary instruction in the district, as if the way to enlarge it had been, to raise the cost of the instruction more than 500 per cent.! But the crowning argument of this free and easy sort

was, and down to this present has been, the golden one—We shall save money by the suppression; therefore, go to, let us suppress. That playful argument might do when we did not seriously believe in disaster impending: it might serve as music on our march to the conclusion otherwise resolved on. But now, in harsh daylight of fact—the boy is dying, and the girl is dead—that golden argument no longer appears to be sterling. It is not even glittering brass. It is only tin, or wood, with the gilding rubbed off by friction of reality. The Oamaru people are not likely to appreciate such a reason for the destruction of their High School by their guardian Board; even the playfulness of it is too utterly like the playfulness of Grandmother Wolf to Little Red Riding Hood. Money will be saved. How much to them? A dead loss of their High School, minus a chance of getting for 10 guineas out in the country what they have hitherto got for L2 in the town. But the nation will gain L150 or L200 a year—the cost of a small country common school. Yes; this ridiculous mouse is the grand result of all that long labor of mountain volcanic! But by that gain the nation loses its people's High School in the capital of North Otago. Truly that golden argument is a wooden one. We could save money by destroying that school—a little. Yes, and we could save more money by turning all our High Schools into common schools; and very much more by turning all schools whatever into warehouses. But that is not the work we are appointed for. Our lawful business is, not to save money by suppression of schools we are bound to maintain, but to spend money in maintaining them according to our instructions. The faithful steward does not save the seed-corn which his master gives him, but sows it where his master bids him. And our master, the Education Act, bids us sow the seed of secondary education in Oamaru District High School. We may say that we have not enough for this held in addition to others. But our master says that what we have is for this field as for the others; by the same right, with the same obligation—unless indeed there be a difference in favor of the Oamaru School as an old Otago High School, not erected by us under the Act, but adopted by the nation in the Act, and there placed under guarantee of public faith of New Zealand to Otago. [What follows was not delivered]. But, says the terrible proverb, "Better a green sod than a stepmother." So may say the orphan heir of Otago "Old Identical." The cruel uncle perhaps intended to turn the babes' estate to such pious uses as the comfort and grandeur of favorite children of his own. We may favor the younger high schools of our own erection; but not at the cost of that older one. As if, "Esau was the first-born, but Jacob inherited the blessing." George Whitfield, when first awakened, and not much enlightened, sought the means of being kind to the poor by stealing coppers from his mother's till. That was good in purpose, but not strictly honest in George. And a Board of Education must not do such things. We really have no right in mere honesty to lay out on other schools what is due to Oamaru High School. If this orphan-heir of old Otago be adopted by New Zealand, it must share and share alike with the other children, in either honest poverty or smiling plenty. What would we think of a town council that should, in order to light up favorite streets as brilliantly as heart can wish, cut off the gas of High Oamaru-street, and darken the North Otago quarter? I have been carried beyond the point of my motion. The question about emoluments, involving that of teaching staff, my motion proposes to postpone for consideration. It may be best that it should be deliberated on apart from this discussion, calmly and quietly, as a matter of business administration, in the exercise of our large discretion as to emoluments and teaching staff of a high school under the Act. But—as to ground or principle of conferring—I now will say that in my judgment we ought not to deal with this Oamaru school in any exceptional way of unfavorable contrast to our other schools of the same class. Of course, in this case as in all others, we shall pay due regard to economy as permitted by any special circumstances. But I think we should do this only as we might have done it if there never had been a question about turning this High School into a common school. Otherwise, we occasion dissatisfaction to the parties interested, and lower the efficiency of the school; and probably save very little money after all. If we even provide for girls, it must be on the footing of a District High School under the Act; the only provision we can lawfully make for girls will thus do for boys as well. Now in a High School under the Act, a headmaster is statutory; and in a large school for girls as well as boys one of the other teachers would require to be high-class. Their salaries, of course, would be according to their professional standing; for there is no conceivable reason why our Oamaru teachers should in this respect be put on a lower footing than that of other teachers of the same standing under our Regulations. Well, if you thus have the more framework or nucleus of a High School, such as it must be if the thing be there at all, the possible saving that remains, out of the L150 or L200 beyond cost of common education in the school, will be found insignificant as compared with the difficulties and perils created by treating the school in an unfavorably exceptional manner. There is no cause, no necessity, no justification, for branding Oamaru district by exceptional treatment. But this matter I propose to take *ad avisandum*. The present question is only of the existence of this High School. And that for us comes to be, Lord Melbourne's question, "Can't you leave it alone?" All this long labor of "Double, double, toil and trouble," has been caused by our not leaving it alone. Now let us leave it alone, standing as it was long before this Board existed; and so, as Abraham Lincoln said, "let us have peace."

The following motion, proposed by Dr Brown, was passed:—"That, in reply to the Minister of Education, he be informed that the Education Board is prepared to carry on the Oamaru District High School for two years,

or until the endowments of the Waitaki High School are applied to their proper use."

## Letter to Oamaru Schools Committee.

The following letter, which has been addressed by the Rev. Dr Macgregor to Mr G. Sumpter, Chairman of the Oamaru Schools Committee, has been handed to us (Oamaru Mail) for publication:—

Columba Manse, Oamaru, April 23, 1885.

MY DEAR SIR,—While congratulating your Committee on the so far successful defence of their High School, I take the liberty of calling their attention to some things fitted to weaken or undermine it, which at the same time reflect upon the sincerity and truthfulness of the Schools Committee, as well as of the series of unanimous public meetings of citizens, in representations laid by them through memorials and deputations before the Education Board.

- A member of Board, at its meeting last week, said that the maintenance of the High School is not seriously desired by the people of Oamaru. This would imply that the mind of the people of Oamaru has been persistently misrepresented, both by their accredited representative the Schools Committee, and by themselves in unanimous public meetings of citizens. And it might be well to inquire how—from what occult source—the speaker has come to know the mind of the the people, thus misrepresented by your Committee and by themselves.
- On the same occasion the same speaker maintained that the High School is not really needed here for its purpose of secondary instruction, on the ground that this is given in our common schools—the North School is the one he specified. The secondary instruction for which a High School is intended to provide has to be given within the school hours, by teachers of approved qualification for instructing in secondary subjects, devoting to thin work so much of their time and strength within those hours, which of course is withdrawn for that purpose from the work of primary education in the school. A man who does not know the subjects cannot teach them as a horse cannot [*unclear*: fl]. A common school teacher cannot in school hours even lawfully attempt to give secondary instruction, consistently with his obligation to give his whole time and strength in the school hours to the work of primary education. I therefore assume that it is not attempted in our Oamaru common schools. But, in view of what has been publicly alleged at the Board meeting by a member of Board, I submit that your Committee ought to make it unmistakeably clear to the public that no such attempt shall be permitted under their administration of public educational trust.
- In support of that allegation an appeal was made to a fact, to which the Committee's attention was directed many months ago by the statutory meeting of householders, viz., that in our Oamaru schools there are pupils beyond the standards or the age permitted by law. Where there is no High School accessible to such pupils, a common school teacher may be allowed, though necessarily at the cost of some loss to the statutory education from distraction of his time and strength, to indulge a natural unwillingness to lose pupils, and perhaps a natural willingness to gain money, by retaining them beyond the statutory limit. But where there is a High School, the practice is not only technically unlawful, and materially unfair to the High School and its teachers. It is doubly injurious to the people's vital interest in the true education of their children. On the one hand, while the primary instruction is lowered in efficiency, they are tempted, by the offer of a gratuitous substitute for the High School instruction, to occupy their children's precious season of young life with whatever sort of substitute a common school teacher, under no check of qualified inspection foreseen, may happen to be disposed and qualified to give, in fragments of time and strength wholly due to other work. On the other hand, the practice counteracts the endeavor of the Schools Committee, the citizens' public meetings, the Minister of Education, and the Education Board, to give the statutory secondary instruction, made sure within the school hours, through teachers known and attested as qualified to give it, and bound to devote to this work a due part of their time and strength in school hours, subject to systematic inspection on the Board's behalf. To secure this great advantage for the people, on terms placing it within easy reach of all classes and both sexes, was from the beginning the avowed intention of the so far successful campaign for continued maintenance of the High School. That practice goes directly to frustrate this intention, by weakening and undermining what in the public interest ought to be loyally supported and strengthened. And it is fitted for the purpose to which it has been made subservient, as ground of contending for suppression of the High School;—a suppression which for Oamaru district would be simply a dead loss, for the common school education of the people is otherwise made fast and sure to them by law. The obvious inference is, let the practice be strictly prohibited.

Yours truly,

JAMES MACGREGOR.

P.S.—I give this letter for publication to local papers. J.M.  
Major Sumpter,  
Chairman of Oamaru Schools Committee.

## Letter to Members of Education Board.

Oamaru,

24th March, 1885.

To—, Member of the Education Board, Dunedin.

Dear Sir,—Our deep interest in the matter is our apology for addressing you, as a member of the Board of Education, in connection with the recent letter of the Minister of Education re Oamaru District High School. We observe with satisfaction his view that the school should remain in standing a school of secondary education under the Act. Recognising the necessity of the proposed provision for the secondary education of girls, we cannot admit that in a high school under the Act there ought not to be provision for the secondary education of boys, and we have always maintained that Waitaki High School "does not place secondary education within the reach of all classes and both sexes." On this understanding we will gladly do what in us lies for amicable settlement and harmonious administration of the matter. It will be a most welcome relief to us if the Board enable us to withdraw from appearance of collision with a body which we desire to hold in due honor as entrusted with the guardian care of education in Otago.

We think it seasonable to submit the following as our view of the case:—The standing of the school, as one of secondary education, is for this district an inheritance from the provincial constitutions of Otago, placed by the Education Act under colonial guarantee of New Zealand. The proposal to reduce it to the footing of a common school was not called for by any party having interest or title; but has been persistently reclaimed against, as in violation of a vested right, on behalf of the real beneficiaries here, by the Schools Committee and by the Oamaru citizens in public meeting as a body.

As compared with the great loss of the people's heritage of secondary education in this district, the expected pecuniary saving to the nation as a whole—some L150 a year—is really insignificant. And on our part it has been maintained from the outset that the proposed reduction is ultra vires of the Board, which has power to administer the constitution of the school under the Education Act, but has no power of law to destroy that constitution. This view of law regarding competency is in harmony with the professional opinions obtained at the outset from Messrs Hislop and Creagh (hereto annexed) by the Schools Committee, and from Mr Robert Stout by the Education Board. And now it is amply borne out by the opinion (of which extract is hereto annexed) of Messrs Stewart, Holmes, and Denniston, regarding the case as it now stands. But if there be a working agreement on the basis that has been suggested, the legal question as to competency can be left in abeyance.

I am, your obedient servant,

GEORGE SUMPTER,  
Chairman of the Schools Committee and of Conference of Citizens.

## Memorial for Counsel (by Sub-Committee of Citizens' Conference).

### The Question Generally.

A conference, being of the view that the people ought to proceed to test the legality of the Education Board's action, have instructed a sub-committee to obtain professional advice on the question, in what way it would be wisest and best to take that action, for the practical purpose of securing the continued maintenance of the High School as now constituted. It has been suggested that the public meeting, instead of leaving this special matter of abiding constitution to the yearly Schools' Committee for ordinary general administration, should entrust the care of it to a Defence Committee elected for this purpose, which may include members of School Committee, and at whose request some one citizen, guaranteed against expense of the action, might be

the party in whose person the case shall be tried. Even here at the outset the advice of a practical expert would be of value for the purpose of making sure that the mode of proceeding is wisely selected. But supposing a party to be constituted in the right way, and arrangements made for directing and maintaining the action, there is, also and especially, need of such skilled advice regarding the nature and time and place of the action that should be taken on the citizens' behalf in the case.

## Initial View of the Matter.

In relation to *external history* of this matter, as distinguished from the action of the Board in relation to it, it may be important to keep in view the fact that on the Board's behalf the only reason alleged for the action has been the erection of Waitaki High School. In a letter intended for the people of Oamaru, published in the North Otago Times on the morning of the public meeting of the 29th October, 1883, Professor Shand, as Chairman of the Board, carefully explained as the one reason for disrating the Oamaru School that the erection of the Waitaki High School, making a statutory provision for secondary education in the district, had, in effect, made it necessary for the Board to discontinue the maintenance of the Oamaru School for secondary education. The ground thus taken had reference, not to anything about the management of the school, but solely to the constitution of it as a school of secondary education. And, after it has become clear that the Board have no power of law to tamper with the constitution, still the one real ground alleged for the Board's proceedings has had reference to the constitution, as being a thing superseded and made useless by the erection of Waitaki School. The citizens of Oamaru, on the other hand, have not allowed themselves to be led, in the interest of their town school, into any assault upon the Waitaki School. That school, they have represented, is under a Board of Governors, who are not responsible either to the people of Oamaru or to the Education Board, and who are fully entrusted by the nation with the constitution and administration of it according to their own judgment for the purpose of its existence. And in relation to it what falls to be said to the Board is this:—

- In fact, the Waitaki School does not, and cannot, serve the purpose of a town school of Oamaru for secondary education. Its working constitution excludes all girls, and the scale of fees makes it practically inaccessible to those boys within whose reach the Education Act proposes to place means of qualified systematic secondary instruction.
- The Oamaru people have no power of right to reconstruct the constitution and administration of Waitaki School, so as to adjust it to the requirements of the town, or make it for their sons and daughters equivalent to a people's school of easily attainable sound secondary education.
- Above all, the people already have a school for that purpose, which has come down to them as an inheritance from the old provincial constitutions of Otago, now guaranteed to them by the education Act of New Zealand. And over this school the Education Board has by law no power of life and death: in relation to the school their only power, their statutory duty, is to maintain it as a school of secondary education under the Act.

From that external history the obvious inferential suggestion is, that the Board, having at first inadvertently assumed an untenable position in relation to the law, are persevering in the purpose for which that position was assumed, while endeavoring to conceal the unlawfulness of the position; and that the citizens, on the other hand, in defence of their vested interest as guaranteed by law, have to repel an unlawful violence to that interest threatened by the statutory guardians of the same. This practically is the kernel of the case as a real thing. Counsel will advise us how to make this prominent in the form of proceedings, and prevent it, in the throng of technicalities, from lapsing out of view of jury or judge.

## The Board's Action.

1. It is very important to keep clear in view what really has been *the substantive action* of the Board, as distinguished from this and that suggested construction of the action. The substantive action is what was defined by the Board itself, in the original resolution of 18th October, 1883, viz.: disrating, to the effect of dealing with the High School as a common school. This, and this only, is the thing proposed to be done, as declared by the Board itself both in that original resolution and all through the subsequent relative action of the Board. Disrating, to the effect of dealing with the school as a common school, is alone the action of the Board as defined by the Board itself. It is the only thing in the Board's action that has been reclaimed and protested against by the citizens of Oamaru and their representatives.

2. As to the Board's proposed *form of proceeding*, by the way of reducing the educational apparatus—numbers and emoluments of teachers—to the common school scale, it is very important to observe that this, in avowed intention as well as inevitable effect, is a way, not of duly maintaining the school as a school of secondary education under the Act, but of lowering it into the position of a common school. Messrs Hislop and Creagh, while intimating that the Board have not power of law to disrate the school, called attention

to the circumstance, that the Board are by law empowered to determine the scale of apparatus, beyond Head Master, to be employed for maintenance of the school. And the Hon. Robert Stout, in his opinion as counsel to the Board, while in like manner intimating that the Board have not power to reduce the school expressly, pointed out a way in which the power, in relation to number and emoluments of teachers, given to the Board for the purpose of maintaining the school as a High School, might conceivably be so employed as really to reduce it to the position of a common school. And this is what the Board mean to do, effectively and avowedly, and are proceeding to do.

(1). *Effectively*, to reduce the school to the common school level in respect of educational apparatus, is in this case inevitably to reduce it from being a High School, in respect either of respectability or of continued efficiency. For working purposes of secondary education here the difference between "express" and oblique disratement is only in words. The guardian breaks his trust who, in the use of discretionary powers for the purpose of secondary education to an heir, provides the means only of primary education. Killing is murder though the stroke should be not a downright but a slanting one; or though the instrument should not be open violence but slow poison or starvation. And (2) *avowedly*, what the Board mean, what they are proceeding to do, is not to maintain the school (poorly or starvngly and disgracefully) as a High School, but to break down the constitution of it so as to place it on the footing of a common school. The *proof* of this is contained in the terms of the original resolution, in the clear light of all the subsequent resolutions of the Board. All the relative action of the Board has been, solely and simply, in pursuance of that resolution, to place the school on the footing of a common school. For instance, they show what they mean by suitably maintaining a High School in the published Regulations regarding scale of teachers and salaries for such a school. From such bye-laws, even from ordinary resolutions, they are forbidden by law to depart without a previous process of notice of motion and warning to all members of the Board. There has been no such previous process in this case:—plainly because the school is already being treated as not a High School but a common school. Again, to place the school on the footing of a common school is, alone, set forth as the intended effect of the original resolution, by the Secretary of the Board, in his official intimation to teachers of the impending operation of that resolution, in reducing their number and their salaries. And finally, the Board, after that official intimation under their instructions, when their attention was called to the Oamaru people's pretext against the resolution as thus understood and applied, have refused to depart from it, and resolved to proceed to carry it into definitive operation.

The question here suggested is, of course, What is the best way of proceeding to prevent that action from becoming definitive to its intended effect, discontinuance of the school as one duly maintained for secondary education under the Act.

## The Question in Details.

- As to the kind of action (1) it has been suggested that it might be, application for a *mandamus*, requiring the Board to do its public duty, by suitably maintaining the school, as one for secondary education under the Act. The need of this might be shown by the fact that the proposed redaction is inconsistent with the Board's own regulations regarding suitable maintenance of a High School, and by the Board's own persistent declaration of its meaning as being, discontinuance of that maintenance, and putting a common school in place of the High School. (2) Would it be wise for the town to repose its case wholly on the ground of illegality? Though abstractly permissible by law, might not a jury or judge find that the Board's action ought to be disallowed as really a neglect of public duty, if not a breach of public trust? Here the whole question, about proposed kind of action in New Zealand, under the circumstances of the present case, is emphatically one for the practised judgment of professional experts; and we request an opinion irrespective of the above suggestion and query of ours.
- As to *time* of action. Delay as such is so far evil as tending to "demoralise" the school at present through disheartening uncertainty about the immediate future. And it is conceivable that through delay we should let slip the opportunity of guarding this or that point by protestation on behalf of it at the right moment. On the other hand, it may be a tactical blunder to go too early into action, cutting before the point. (1) Would it be wise *at once* to warn the Board of a purpose to contest their action? (2) Would *the end of the year*, when the reduction of apparatus comes into legal effect, be early enough for raising a case? (3) Would it be early enough, and the best time, *at the end of the first quarter or month* of next year, when the reduction is first felt in a lower payment of salary? Counsel will kindly advise us, generally, how to time the action (perhaps variously) according to its nature (perhaps varying at various stages),
- As to the *place* of action. Should it (in the first instance) be in the District Court in Oamaru? Or, ought it to go (at once) to a central Court? And, if to a central Court, would it be wise to think of going to Christchurch instead of Dunedin (so as to be clear of provincial influences)?
- As to *party*, with support. What do you think of the suggestion in the first paragraph of this paper? Or,

generally, what, in your opinion, would be the best way of constituting for action on the citizens' behalf?

## **Opinion (on the above) of Stewart, Holmes, and Denniston.**

Dunedin,

27th November, 1884.

Messrs Hislop and Creagh, Solicitors, Oamaru.

Dear Sirs,—We have given careful consideration to the question submitted to us in yours of the 11th inst., on the subject of the Oamaru High School with the following results:—

- We agree with the opinion of Messrs Stout and Hislop that the Educational Board has no power to disrate the High School; that is, to alter its status, its name, or its duties.
- We do not think the Board is entitled to effect this object indirectly, by treating the High School practically as a school of a lower grade. We think the object of the Legislature must be assumed to have been to preserve to the inhabitants of any district possessing High Schools, at the time of passing the Education Act of 1877, a school competent by number and efficiency of its teaching staff and otherwise to afford the course of instruction mentioned in section 56 of the Act, in addition to the course of instruction in ordinary public schools. The powers granted to the Board by the Education Act in the way of administering the funds at its disposal, are undoubtedly very full and ample; and the Courts will of course not interfere with its discretion except in extreme cases. We think, however, that such a case arises when the Board is not merely unwisely, though honestly, exercising its discretion; but when it is exercising such discretion on a wrong principle and acting with obvious injustice. (See *Hayman and Governor's Rugby School*, 43 L. J. Ch. 835, L. R. 18 Eg. 28.) In this particular case the Board is using its assumed discretionary powers, under the Act, for the declared purpose of doing indirectly what it has no power to do directly, and depriving the inhabitants of Oamaru of the rights which are given them by the Act.
- Assuming the authority of the Supreme Court to interfere to prevent the improper exercise by the Board of its powers, we think the proper course is to institute a suit by the Attorney-General on the relation of one or more of the inhabitants of the district of Oamaru against the Board, to obtain an injunction restraining them from dealing with the Oamaru District High School in the manner threatened, and partially carried out by them, or from treating it on a different basis than that of other District High Schools. The right of the Attorney-General to exhibit informations on behalf of parties injured by the action of public bodies has been frequently exercised. (See "*Daniels' Chancery Practice*," vol. i. p. 8.) As to the applicability of the process to such a body as the Education Board, see *Reed on Injunctions*, p 572; *Kewin and Lewis* 4 M. & P. 254 *Kinloch, Secy. of State for India* 49 L. J. Ch. 571 L.R. 15 ch. Dei. 1; *Atty-Genl. and English* L. J. 44 ch. 229. As to the form of proceeding, see rules 494 to 497 of the *Supreme Court Code* 1882. The fiat of the Attorney-General would be granted as of course on the submission of a proper name or names.

We do not think it would be necessary to delay proceedings until moneys payable but for the action of the Board, would have become due; but perhaps it might be as well to delay the actual formal commencement of any proceedings until the beginning of the year, when the proposed "disrating" takes effect. These observations answer your queries numbered 4 and 5. As there are no cases directly bearing on the point, the proposed proceedings must be somewhat tentative.

Should, however, the persons mainly interested consider the question of sufficient importance to make it advisable to obtain a judicial decision on the subject, we think the course we have indicated the one most likely to effect such an object.

Yours faithfully,

STEWART, HOLMES, AND DENNISTON.

## **Hislop & Creagh's Opinion: to Oamaru Schools Committee.**

To the Secretary Oamaru Schools Committee.



Sir,—By virtue of its former constitution and the 55th section of the Education Act, the Oamaru District High School is, and, until reduced by the Legislature, will remain, in name at least, a district high school. The Board has no power to reduce the school from a high to an ordinary school.

[unclear: ecin] 35, which summarises their powers, does not authorise Boards to disestablish high schools when established. You will, however, see that section 55 leaves it to the Board to say what number of teachers are necessary. Section 56 only says that the higher branches may be taught. We think that the teachers could continue to teach the higher branches, but if instructed by the Board not to do so, and they complied with their instructions, no one could demand that they should be taught. As the Board has also the control of the remuneration of the teachers matters might be so managed that the school would only be a high school in name.

Yours obediently,

(Signed.) HISLOP AND CREAGH.

### **Hon. Robt. Stout's Opinion: to Education Board.**

There is no express power to the Board, the Committee, or the Minister, to disrate a high school, but I am of opinion that the Board, having the management general y of education affairs [unclear: n] an educational district, would have power to withdraw the grants usually given to district high schools, and to vote such moneys and appoint such teachers as the Board may think lit. This would amount to "disrating," and this is what I assume the Board intends to do. There does not seem to be any need of an application to the Minister of Education.

(Signed) ROBERT STOUT.

Dunedin,

October 31st, 1883.

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- AYERS, AARON (Ayers, Ross & Co.)
- AYNSLEY, H. P. MURRAY-(Miles & Co.)
- BANKS, FREDK. (Miles & Co.)
- BARNETT, THOS. H. (Ward & Co., Limited)
- BARNES, F. H. (Acland, Barns & Co.)
- BLAKISTON, C. R. (Trust and Agency Co. of Australasia, Limited)
- BRIGGS, C. E. (*Press Company Limited*)
- BRUCE, THOS. (Chairman Agricultural and Pastoral Association)
- BULLICK, T. A. (Sclanders & Co.)
- BISHOP, R. C. (Secretary Gas Company)
- BOWEN, C. C.
- CAMERON, JOHN (Cameron, Little & Co.)
- CARRICK, ALEXANDER (National Fire and Marine Insurance Co.)
- CARO, D.
- CARTER, HENRY D. (Kaye & Carter)
- CHRYSTALL, WM. (Chrystall & Co.)
- CLARK, C.
- COOPER, A. McD. (Bank of Australasia)
- COOKE, JOHN (Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Limited)
- COSTER, J. L., M.H.R. (N.Z. Shipping Co.)
- CRAIG, DAVID, (N.Z. Insurance Co.)
- CUFF, ALBERT (Cuff and Graham)
- CUNNINGHAM, P.
- CLISSOLD, E. M.
- DAY, W. (J. M. Heywood & Co.)
- DEANS, JOHN
- DONALD, P. (Arthur & Co.)
- ENGLAND, R. W.
- FISHER, J. BICKERTON (Garrick, Cowlshaw, and Fisher)
- FLETCHER, J. J. (Fletcher, Humphreys and Co.)
- GARD'NER, MAITLAND (Gard'ner an Pickering)
- GIBBS, ISAAC (N.Z. Shipping Co.)
- GOSS, JAMES
- GOULD, GEORGE
- GOULD, JOSEPH (Lewis and Gould)
- GRAHAM, F. (Cuff & Graham)
- HART, GEORGE
- HARPER, GEO.
- HARLEY, E. S. (N.Z. Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Limited)
- HARGREAVES, W. H.
- HARRIS, M. (Harris and Son)
- HAWKINS, Harvey
- HENDERSON, JAMES (Hamburg-Magdeburg Insurance Co.)

- HOCKLEY, W. (Warre, Hockley & Co., Limited)
- HUMPHREYS, GEO. (Fletcher, Humphreys and Co.)
- HISLOP, W. (Duncan and Son)
- HIBELL, F. J. (Equitable Fire Insurance Association)
- JAMESON, J. S. (United Insurance Co.)
- JOYNT, THOS. I. (Joynt & Acton-Adams)
- KAYE, ALBERT (Kaye & Carter)
- KING, GEO.
- KINSEY, JOS. J. (Kinsey, Ward & Co.)
- LANGDOWN, W.
- LEWIS, JOHN (Lewis and Gould)
- LOUISSON, CHARLES (Crown Brewery Co., Limited)
- LOW, WILLIAM A. (St. Helens)
- MACPHERSON, J. D. (South British Insurance Co.)
- MALING, T. J. (Maling and Co.)
- MANNING, S. (Manning and Co., Limited,
- MARTIN, G. F. (National M. & A. Co., Limited)
- MASON, FREDK. (Mason, Struthers and Co.)
- MATSON, J. T. (Matson and Co.)
- MCDOUGALL, W. E.
- MCLAREN, D. B.
- MEARES, W. DEVENISH (Union Insurance Co.
- MELVILLE, D. S. (Union Bank of Australia, Limited)
- MITCHELL, W. R.
- MOIR, WILLIAM
- OLIVER, W. J. (R. Wilkin & Co.)
- OLLIVIER, A. M. (Ollivier and Grierson)
- PALMER, JOSEPH (Inspector Union Bank of Australia, Limited)
- PARKER, Hon. E. W., (Dalgety & Co., Limited)
- PEACOCK, Hon. J. T., M.L.C.
- PICKERING, FRANCIS H. (Gard'ner and Pickering)
- PRATT, WM.
- PUFLETT, ROBT. (Union S.S. Co.)
- REECE, EDWARD
- REEVES, Hon. WM., M.L.C. (*Lyttelton Times Co., Limited*)
- RHIND, G. W. (Inspector Bank of New South Wales)
- RICHARDSON, HON. E., M H.R.
- ROBISON, W. S. (Bank of N.S. Wales)
- ROPER, E. W. (E. W. Roper & Co.)
- SCOTT, A. (Standard Insurance Co.)
- SCOTT, H. ALAN (Harper & Co.)
- SCOTT, J. LEE (Scott Bros.)
- SHAND, JAMES (Wood, Shand & Co.)
- SHANKS, R. J. (Kaiapoi Woollen Manufacturing Company Limited)
- SINCLAIR, S. (Wood, Sinclair & Co.)
- STEAD, GEO. G.
- STRUTHERS, ROBT. (Mason, Struthers & Co.)
- THOMAS, R. D.
- TODHUNTER, F. C. (Vincent & Co.)
- TRENT, F. E. (Trent Bros.)
- TURNER, C. W.
- TWENTYMAN, J. H. (Twentyman and Cousin)
- VINCENT, W. (Vincent & Co.)
- WALTON, R. (Colonial Insurance Co.)
- WATT, H. A. (Bank of New Zealand)
- WAYMOUTH, F. (Canterbury Frozen Meat Export Company Limited)
- WESTON, THOS. S.
- WILSON, A. CRACROFT

- WILKIN, JAMES (R. Wilkin & Co.)
- WILKIN, ROBT. (R. Wilkin & Co.)
- WILLIAMS, EDMUND (T. J. Maling and Co.)
- WILDING, F. (Wilding and Lewis)
- WILLIAMS, L. C. (New Zealand Farmers' Co-operative Association Limited)
- WOOD, W. D.
- WOOD, WM. (Wood, Shand and Co.)
- WRIGHT, F. E.

# Twenty-Sixth Annual Report of The Canterbury Chamber of Commerce,

*Submitted, at the Twenty-sixth Annual General Meeting, held on Thursday, August 27th, 1885.*

G. G. STEAD, ESQ., ACTING PRESIDENT, IN THE CHAIR,

## State of Trade.

In referring to the trade of the Colony for the past year, your Committee cannot refrain from expressing their disappointment that the hopes indulged in at the last Annual Meeting have not been fulfilled. You are, however, aware that the past two years have been exceptionally trying all over the world, and, in common with our neighbours, we have been unable to escape suffering more or less; unfortunately the depression here has been aggravated by the comparative failure of two consecutive harvests. But notwithstanding these drawbacks failures have been comparatively few, and for the most part involving only small amounts. The importing and distributing trade of Canterbury has for some time past been conducted with extreme caution, and there is every reason to believe that it is now on a fairly sound footing. From the exporter's standpoint there are signs of brighter times, which lead to the hope that we have reached the turning point. Our frozen meat industry, although it has not realised all that was at first anticipated for it, is steadily developing, and has already benefited the farmers to a very considerable extent. Reference to the tables appended hereto, shows that the exports of wool from the colony increase in volume, and as invention after invention is adopted by our farmers to increase the quantity, while decreasing the cost of their farm and dairy products, we may very fairly hope that an upward movement has commenced, and that ere another year is over we shall have emerged from the state of stagnation and depression which at presents surrounds us.

## Customs Tariff.

The proposed alteration in the Customs Tariff by the Colonial Treasurer was strongly disapproved of by this Chamber, and at a meeting held in June last a series of resolutions were proposed, which were in effect identical to those ultimately adopted by the House of Representatives. The general feeling amongst members of this Chamber is undoubtedly in favour of the Customs Tariff being as simple as possible, and that if it is deemed wise to afford incidental assistance to any industry by a revenue duty, the rate in no case should exceed 15 per cent.

## Wharfage Rates.

Representations made by the Committee to the Harbor Board have resulted in a reduction to 1s. per ton of the rate on cement, pig iron, salt and soda crystals, while the outward rate of 2s. per ton on merchandise that had already been charged with 2s. inwards, was at the same time discontinued.

## Exhibitions.

In pursuance of the resolution adopted at a general meeting of members, your Committee is assisting in the collection of products for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition to be held in London next year, and it is hoped that this Exhibition will be the means of advancing the interests of New Zealand in England and elsewhere. Two members of your Committee have also acted upon the local Committee for the Exhibition which was successfully opened at Wellington on the 1st instant.

## Telephone.

Your Committee held a correspondence with the Colonial Treasurer some months ago with respect to a suggested reduction in the charge, in view of the considerable profit shown as resulting from the service, and your Committee are pleased to note that a reduction has since been made.

## West Coast Railway.

The desire on the part of the people of Canterbury to see this work taken in hand, has been greatly intensified during the past six months. In January last it was deemed wise to amalgamate with this scheme the projected line of railway between Nelson and the West Coast, and a provisional contract having been obtained from the Government for the whole work, three delegates were dispatched by the Concessionaires to London for the purpose of disposing of the contract. The result of this was, that a provisional arrangement was made by the delegates with a firm of Contractors, and an outline of the arrangement telegraphed to the Government and the guarantors. At a special meeting of this Chamber resolutions were adopted generally approving of the construction of the railway by a Syndicate upon the conditions *then* published, and providing that the *annual guarantee should not exceed £97,000*. It however afterwards became apparent when the conditions of the proposed contract were fully disclosed, that they were of such an objectionable nature as to preclude their acceptance either by the districts interested or by the colony. The Public Works Statement, published yesterday, includes a proposal for placing on the Estimates a sum of £150,000 for the commencement of a line to connect Springfield with Nelson, by way of the West Coast. The rate of progress implied by this proposal is, however, not likely to be satisfactory to this or the other districts interested; and your Committee earnestly hope that it may yet be possible, before the end of the session, to devise measures that will secure the completion, within a reasonable time, of this long projected work.

## Steamship Subsidies.

The proposed renewal by the Government of the San Francisco Mail Service, was discussed at a meeting of the Chamber held on the 28th ult., and a resolution was carried affirming the desirability of maintaining it. The opinion however was very generally expressed, that efforts should be made to obtain a faster service if a subsidy for as much as £30,000 is to be continued. It will be observed that the Government have now invited tenders for an eighteen-day service.

A new service has been initiated to the South Sea Islands, and it is earnestly hoped that it will realise the results claimed for it. The reports published since the return of the "Janet Nicoll" are, however, scarcely so encouraging as could have been desired. It appears that the exports and imports of the Friendly Islands for 1883 were £95,000 and £105,000 respectively. The trade returns for Samoa are stated to be £71,147 for exports, and £69,928 for imports, which are slightly in excess of the figures quoted by the London Chamber of Commerce. The exports and imports of the "Society Group" are given by the delegates as £177,372 and £151,031 respectively; and for the "Harvey Group," £28,000 exports and £24,000 imports. It will thus be seen that the volume of the trade of the groups of islands within the scope of the new service is comparatively small. It also appears that the bulk of the imports consists of manufactures that cannot be produced in New Zealand. There is a moderate market for the food products of this Colony, but our past experience has shown that New Zealand flour is not in favour. Your Committee hope however that full advantage will be taken of the service to open up such business as may be practicable.

A movement has been made in the direction of recommending a subsidy for a direct line of steamers to trade between New Zealand and Queensland, and your Committee consider that such a service would shortly open up an excellent market for most of our farm and dairy products, as Queensland imports largely of breadstuffs, potatoes, dairy produce, &c. It is pleasing to notice that the Union Steamship Company have, as an experiment, decided to place the s.s. "Taupo" at the disposal of shippers for the Fort of Brisbane; but it can be well understood that it will take some little time to firmly establish a profitable trade, and while this is being effected, it is feared that sufficient cargo will not be forthcoming to warrant the Company repeating the experiment. In view of the large benefits to be derived from a direct trade with so important a Colony as Queensland, it is to be hoped the Legislature will see the wisdom of granting a small subsidy, as it cannot be reasonably expected that a private company will be prepared to bear the loss incidental to the initiation of this trade. As showing the importance of Queensland, it may be mentioned that in 1883 her imports wore £6,233,351, and her exports £5,276,608, and when it is remembered that her climate is unsuitable for producing wheat, oats, potatoes, butter, cheese, hams, bacon, &c., it will be at once seen that that Colony is capable of absorbing a large quantity of many of our surplus food stuffs, while in exchange she can send us sugar and

many other tropical products.

## **Direct Service.**

Your Committee is pleased to notice that the service is now firmly established, and has undoubtedly proved of great benefit to the Colony. The mails carried by the New Zealand Shipping Company's Royal Mail Steamers, alternating with the San Francisco Service, have been delivered in London and in this Colony, with commendable regularity and invariably within the contract dates. The speed which the lines maintain both home-ward and outward will bear favourable comparison with any other long-distance service in the world. It is satisfactory to notice that the direct steamers of both lines are bringing out each voyage large numbers of second saloon passengers, a class of emigrants that invariably prove to be excellent colonists.

## **Railway Affairs.**

In response to continued agitation the Government decided to make a reduction in the rates on farm produce. This alteration came into force on the 1st May last, and it amounts on the average to about half the advance made on the 8th March, 1881, which excited so much dissatisfaction. The long promised reduction of 6d. per ton in the rate for the handling and haulage of merchandise from ships to sheds in port has also been made. Continued correspondence with the Minister for Public Works has however so far failed to induce the Government to reduce the exceptionally high charge for haulage on merchandise between Lyttelton and Christchurch. At an interview which the Committee had with the Colonial Treasurer in March last, he stated that the Government could not see its way clear to reduce this rate, but your Committee think the matter should not be allowed to drop.

The question of transferring the management of the New Zealand Railways to a non-political Board was exhaustively debated at a Conference of New Zealand Chambers held at Wellington on 18th September last. The facts elicited at the discussion impressed the minds of some of the delegates with the idea that the adoption of this proposal would not be without some practical difficulties, mainly in the nature of the relations that should subsist between the Board and the Government; and the result was that a resolution was adopted recommending as an experiment the constitution of Boards of Advice in the different railway centres. A Bill has however been prepared by the Government for the constitution for each Island of a Board of Control, such as has been in contemplation for some years past. The official conduct of railway affairs in this district has in general continued fairly satisfactory to the public.

## **Conference of Chambers.**

A meeting of the delegates of the various New Zealand Chambers was held at Wellington on the 18th September last, and a report of the proceedings has been printed and furnished to members of the Chamber. Another Conference was arranged to be held in Wellington this month, mainly to consider the question of the proposed radical alterations in the Customs Tariff, but owing to the practical abandonment by the Government of the contemplated changes, the meeting was not considered necessary.

## **Chamber Accommodation.**

The new building in Cathedral Square, in which the Chamber has arranged to lease rooms, is now approaching completion. No suitable opportunity has presented itself for dealing in any way with the land belonging to the Chamber in Cashel street and Bedford Row.

## **Bills of Lading.**

The Committee has had under consideration the objectionable clauses on Bills of Lading that so frequently result in hardship to shippers and consignees of goods from England. The co-operation of the London, Melbourne, Sydney, and Adelaide Chambers of Commerce, has been invited, with a view to promoting agitation in England, in order that steps might be taken to establish conditions more equitable to the shipper.

## **Membership.**

During the past year twelve new Members have been elected, while the Chamber has lost two Members by resignation, three left the Colony, and three by death. With respect to the latter, the Committee records with special regret, the loss of Mr. John Inglis, who had for so many years taken a prominent part in the affairs of

this Chamber.

## President and Vice-President.

The President, Mr. John Cooke, being absent on a visit to England, and the Vice-President having resigned, owing to legislative duties occupying so much of his time, your Committee requested Mr. Stead to act in their absence, and to preside at the Annual Meeting.

George G. Stead,  
Acting President.

## President's Address,

In moving that the report and balance-sheet be adopted, I do so under some disadvantage, as owing to the absence of the retiring President, who is spending a well-earned holiday in England, and of our Vice-President, who is attending to his legislative duties in Wellington, I have been called upon at a comparatively short notice, to take the chair and follow the annual custom of reviewing our trade for the past year.

With your permission I propose, as far as I conveniently can, to group my remarks under the three following headings:—

- The causes of the existing depression.
- The extent of the depression.
- Our future prospects.

## The Causes of the Existing Depression.

The depression at present affecting so many countries, has produced exactly opposite effects on public opinion in the United States and England. The so-called bad times have lessened the confidence in America, in the efficacy of protection, while in England an inclination is now being shown in many influential quarters, to revert again to protection, or as it is sometimes called to fair trade. The vexed question might be satisfactorily settled, if it could be shown that in a time when trade is universally bad, that the depression falls least heavily upon those countries whose tariffs are most protectionist. What, however, has lately happened, is exactly the reverse of this; for no country maintains such high protective duties as the United States, and it is generally stated that in no country has the depression been so severely felt. At any rate, the following figures show that the foreign trade of the United States, decreased 131,742 001 dollars for the year ending 30th June, 1834, as compared with the previous year:—

I do not intend to occupy your time by discussing the disputed merits of protection versus free trade, and have merely quoted the foregoing figures, to show that the most protectionist country in the world experiences the effects of a general industrial depression at least as severely as other countries.

It may, however, be instructive to discuss some of the assumed causes of the world's depression. It is often said that the general decrease in the production of gold, has caused a corresponding reduction in the value of all other commodities, and consequently of the world's wealth. We, however, must bear in mind that money has very little relation to wealth in the strictest meaning of the term. For instance, if all the specie or paper money of every sort were destroyed, the wealth of the world would remain undiminished. The actual loss would amount to so many tons of metallic substances, and a certain quantity of paper. The real wealth would remain intact, as there would still be left just as much of house accommodation, food, clothing, land, machinery, ships, railways, labor, &c., &c., as before. It is the distribution thereof that alone would be affected. Of course the previous holders of the money, would lose what represented the conventional and legal claim to a certain share of those objects which constitute wealth, and such a catastrophe would be severely felt by them. The destruction also, which we are supposing, would, until some other standard of value was adopted, disorganise trade, and for a time obstruct many of the processes of wealth production. The fact however remains that it would not to any material extent, diminish the aggregate of the world's wealth. The distinction therefore, between a fall in prices and a fall in values must be apparent, and consequently it will be evident, that even if the lessened production of gold, has had the effect of lowering the price of all descriptions of commodities, the relative values are not thereby disturbed. But as the terms under which those who borrow money from other countries, and the annual interest thereon, necessitates payment on the basis of metallic money, it is obvious that as a lessened supply of precious metals, has a tendency to reduce prices, it increases the burden of any such indebtedness. It is, therefore, evident [*unclear: tha*] when a lessened supply of gold causes a general fall in



prices, a larger quantity of commodities, than heretofore sufficed, is required to be exported by borrowing countries in order to meet the interest on their indebtedness. Here, the before, we may have one of the causes which aggravates the depression this colony is at present laboring under, in common with the rest of the world. But we must bear in mind, that this cause can only affect us to the extent of the amount payable for interest, as if the prices of all the articles we export have been lessened, by the decreased production of gold, so likewise have the prices been relatively reduced of all the commodities we import in exchange, and consequently our purchasing power of such commodities is not affected.

There are many other causes, such as bad harvests, commercial panics, excessive speculation in past years (causing an undue inflation in values) succeeded by the sub sequent obstinate depression, which all combine to darken and perplex the present state of things. During periods of exceptional activity, people strive eagerly to share in the profits that are King made. A large increase of capital is pressed into every description of trade and industry, and, as always happens, this exceptional activity does not permanently continue, the invariable consequence being a rapid fall in prices and a diminution of profits.

The inevitable reaction will, however, set in some day, and we shall then doubtless find prices restored to the old level, and the balance of trade readjust itself.

Another factor that of late years has tended to retard the colony's progress, is the ever-changing laws that are from time to time passed affecting the rights of capital and the tenure of land. Insecurity and uncertainty respecting both capital and land, are formidable obstacles to the creation of wealth, as few care to remain in a country after accumulating capital, if their possession of it *is* indirectly assailed by exceptional or excessive taxation. There are several instances of capital having been withdrawn from New Zealand, during the past few years, by the owners of property realising their estates and retiring to other countries, in consequence of recent alterations in the incidence of taxation. If more capital were available, more land could be utilised, and fresh industries established, and therefore we should encourage the creation and accumulation of capital, instead of frightening it away by threats of confiscation.

We constantly hear of the unemployed, and that undue competition is depressing wages. It is, however, the paucity of capital that reduces wages, and the true remedy for a redundancy of labor (when such exists) is to accelerate the growth of capital, and therefore it must be evident, that legislation tending to restrict the accumulation or creation of capital, is in reality legislation directly prejudicial to the interests of labor, and consequently prejudicial to the industrial classes.

In addition to the above causes, the depression in Canterbury has been aggravated by three successive bad harvests, but as I shall refer to the effects of this later on, I will now pass on to a consideration of

## The Extent of the Depression.

The question that arises in my mind is—Are we in New Zealand suffering to the extent that is commonly supposed? It is true the country, during the past year or two, has received a considerable check, but much of the depression which various branches of industry are suffering from, must only be regarded as the natural reaction after the undue in flat on which took place a few years back, and as it is hardly more certain, that night will follow day, than that a period of exceptional depression will be followed by a corresponding period of activity, so we may be perfectly certain that this depression cannot long continue. When profits fall below a certain point, production and supply become restricted, and then there is a tendency to prices rising again. This exceptional depression or exceptional prosperity follow each other in regular cycles, and consequently we may safely assume that an increased demand will, within a measureable distance of time set in which will produce a corresponding rise in prices. I, however, have just said that we will consider the extent of the depression, and we can arrive at some conclusion, by examining the trade returns, which show the extent of our foreign business. I do not mean to say that our foreign trade is an exact measure of our wealth, yet it is a fair indication of progression or retrogression, and I think the following figures, in which for convenience I have grouped together the several classes of the colony's exports, and the imports for the decennial period ending 31st December, 1884, will show that we have no serious cause for alarm:—

### Total Value Of Exports Prom New Zealand From

The effect of an excess of imports over the exports of a country, appears to be so indifferently understood, and as it is a subject that materially affects us, we may find it worth our while to consider it fully, before analysing the figures just quoted. It is often said, that an excess of imports over exports is a sign of wealth, because the excess represents the profits on the exports. On the other side it is held that an excess of imports over exports, necessarily impoverishes a country. Now the first contention appears unsound, as, assuming the true value of the exports is returned at the time of shipment, the country exporting cannot make any further profit upon the transaction. On the other hand, if an excess of imports is impoverishing a country, it would imply that the excess is being paid for in specie. Now experience shows, that the displacement of specie

between different countries is confined to a comparatively narrow range, and that balances due by one country to another are never paid for in specie unless to a fractional extent. The fact is, that permanent excesses of imports over exports, are rarely adjusted by specie payments, but are almost invariably settled in one or other of the following ways:—

- By national and private loans; by capital introduced by foreign companies; and by permanent capital brought to a country by immigrants.
- By interest receivable, or investments in, or loans to, other countries, and for ocean freight earnings and sundry charges.

It would therefore appear, that an excess of imports over exports do not necessarily show that a country is impoverishing herself; in fact she should be adding to her material wealth, if the excess represents national loans, that are strictly applied to reproductive works, while such excesses of necessity increase the permanent wealth of a country, when they represent the payments of interest upon foreign investments, or by ocean freight earnings. For instance, the imports into the United Kingdom in 1884, were valued at £389,774,549 and the exports at £295,371,290. Now seeing that England has to receive upwards of £100,000,000 per annum, from abroad for interest upon foreign investments, and for ocean freight earnings and charges, it is clear that in importing this amount in excess of the value of her exports, she is adding: to her national wealth to at least that extent each year.

With respect to such countries as the English colonies, they import not only the necessaries and luxuries of life, but also material for reproductive works, as well as material for building houses, improving land, and other works that go to create wealth; and as young countries usually offer an excellent field for a profitable and remunerative employment for capital, they generally are able to increase their wealth, in a greater ratio than they increase their debts. If, therefore, borrowed money be strictly applied to the internal improvement of a country, as in the construction of railways, harbors, roads, &c., the effect of the additional taxes levied on the people, to pay the interest should be more than counterbalanced by their share in the advantages accruing from such improvements—It is, however, a good sign with a young country that has incurred a foreign debt to create reproductive works, when the balance of trade begins to turn in her favor, and the value of her exports approach her imports, as it is evidence that the money borrowed is beginning to be reproductive. The fact that the exports of New Zealand during the last quintennial period, as compared with the previous five years, have increased, while the imports have decreased, in spite of the increase in population, is therefore evidence that the money we have borrowed is commencing to be reproductive, and that our industries are making such headway, that we are now enabled to manufacture here many articles hitherto imported.

In examining the figures I have quoted, it will be seen that the imports for the quintennial period ending 1879 amounted to £39,038,009, and the exports to £29,538,390, or an excess of £9,449,619 of imports over exports. When we take the last quintennial period ending 31st December, 1884, the gross imports will be seen to have fallen to £637,866,252, while the exports have risen to £33,259,232, reducing the difference to £4,607,020. But when we take the returns for 1875, and compare them with those for last year, the difference is still more striking, as our exports have risen from £5,828,627 in the former year, to £7,091,667 for 1884, and this increase is in spite of the general fall in prices of nearly all our staple products. While the reduction in the value of the imports, notwithstanding an increase of over 200,000 in the population, must, as I have pointed out, show that our local industries are now supplying many of the articles heretofore imported, To my mind, these figures conclusively prove, that the heavy sums borrowed by the colony are now beginning to bear fruit. A glance at the figures for Canterbury will show still better results, as while the gross exports beyond the colony were £8,062,842 for the first period of five years, against imports valued at £7,679,864, or a balance in favor of the exports of £382,948; the exports for the last term have increased to £9,191,708, while the imports have decreased to £7,565,625, leaving an excess of £1,626,083 of exports over imports, and on comparing the figures for 1875 with those for 1884, it will be seen that whereas the imports exceeded the exports by £64,038 in the former year, the balance for the past year has been turned into a credit of £677,978 in our favor. Before pasting from these figures, I should like to draw your attention to the satisfactory increase that has taken place in the value of dairy produce, such as butter, cheese, hams and bacon, that have been shipped from the colony during the past ten years. In 1875, the value of these shipments amounted to the insignificant sum of £5314, while the export value of these articles in 1884 had risen to £104,100. Preserved meats also have increased from £8897 to £78,751; frozen meat from nil to £345,090; kauri gum, &c., from £151 526 to £367 387, and timber from £40,046 to £152,341. I cannot, however, pass over without comment the great falling off during the present and last years as compared with the preceding years, in the value of our exports of wheat. During the last year or two, breadstuffs declined in value all over the civilised world, but apart from this general fall in prices, the imperfect condition of the 1885, 1884 and 1885 crops in Canterbury, has intensified the losses of this district. At the beginning of last year, stocks of foreign wheat in England were so heavy, and sources of future supply so abundant, that a low standard of values was expected; but, on the other hand, the current quotations of the day

had fallen to such a point that it seemed most unlikely that, under any circumstances, wheat could go much lower, and therefore, bad as things were, most traders of long experience thought an upward movement more probable than a further decline. We in this country were disappointed, but as the records of financial disaster in England and elsewhere show, we in New Zealand have been far from alone. That the market would run down to a point lower than any it had reached for over a century, and remain in a state of depression probably unparalleled in the whole history of commerce, no one could anticipate. This fall in prices, however, would not have been attended by such serious results, had we been able to land our wheat in England in good condition. Instead of this, the bulk of the harvests of 1883 and 1884 arrived in Europe in bad order. This inferiority of condition, arose through the summer and autumn weather being more or less damp and showery, with a singular absence of the normal warmth and sunshine necessary to ensure wheat carrying for along sea voyage. If, then, the country has lost heavily by the decline in prices, we may estimate that an equal sum was lost through the wretched condition in which the wheat reached England. The presence of latent moisture in the picked lots of wheat which were selected for shipment, when seemingly quite dry, accounts for the state in which it arrived, but as this was a contingency that was not anticipated either by the farmers or merchant shippers, the losses have not been confined to one class, and the disastrous results of last year's shipments will be felt in Canterbury for many years to come. We, however, may look with some degree of hope to our coming harvest. The area under wheat in America, of the crop just garnered, is some 15 to 20 per cent, less than the previous season, and the estimated yield is from 120,000,000 to 150,000,00 bushels less; in fact, it is said to be the lightest for the past six years. In Europe, also, there are reports of a lessened acreage, and this, taken in conjunction with the fact that America's present deficiency, is considerably in excess of her total exports to England last year, leads to the very natural conclusion, that ere our next crop is marketed, better prices will prevail. It is true, we have no reason to look for any great advance, as there are enormous balances yet to be brought forward, from last year, besides which so much money has been lost in the corn trade, that very few in it have any capital left to speculate with, or the heart to indulge in speculation if they had the money. Nevertheless, I am strongly of opinion, that if our wheat crop in 1886 is secured in good condition, it will realise better results than have been obtained for much of the 1883 crop, or for any of the 1834 or 1835 crops. The discouraging prices, however, for the last year or two, have had the natural effect of decreasing the area sown in Canterbury, as well as in America and elsewhere, and consequently the volume of our wheat exports, for the next year or two, will necessarily be far below the level of our shipments from 1881 to 1883.

Turning now to the wool exports, it is reassuring to find the production of this important staple steadily increasing, as the following figures indicate:—

Total Exports for the Colony.	Total from Canterbury.	lbs.	Value.	lbs.	Vaine*	£	£
1875	54,401,540	3,398,155	15,056,697	1,004,404	1876	59,853,454	3,395,816
1877	64,481,324	3,657,933	17,101,431	981,874	1878	59,270,256	3,292,807
1879	62,220,810	3,126,439	35,953,193	835,944	1860	66,860,150	3,169,300
1881	59,415,940	2,909,760	14,440,695	658,453	1882	65,322,707	3,118,554
1883	68,149,430	3,014,211	17,352,379	748,032	1884	81,139,028	3,267,527
1885	848,304	21,333,720	848,304				

It is true that the net money results to the colony, represent no improvement, but this is owing to the low level of prices that have been ruling in Europe and America for some time past. None the less, does the large increase in weight clearly demonstrate that our great pastoral industry has made rapid strides in spite of adverse circumstances during the decennial period referred to. If further evidence were needed, to substantiate the progress that is being made with our chief staple industry, the following returns of the sheep in the colony and in Canterbury on the 31st May in each year since 1880 will be conclusive:—

These figures are the more satisfactory when we remember that our new export of frozen mutton, has absorbed nearly 1,000,000 carcasses since the first trial shipments were made in 1882, and the following returns show that Canterbury has provided rather more than one-fourth of the total of such shipments:—

I need not dwell upon the advantages our farmers have already reaped from this outlet for their surplus stock, and although recent heavy shipments, have caused a serious fall in prices in England, there is every reason to believe the trade will right itself soon, and that as our frozen meats become better known, and better liked, and last but not least, better handled by the English butchers, a higher range of prices can be relied upon than have obtained during the past few months.

Having dwelt at some length on the growth of our foreign trade, I will now, with your permission, refer to one or two items which affect our home trade and position.

If we take the Government Savings Banks returns for the past six years, they will be seen to be equally gratifying, as they bear excellent testimony to the thrift and well-being of the industrial classes.

The following figures, show the total amount standing to the credit of all open accounts, at the end of each year at the 31st December from 1879, together with the returns for the half-year ending 30th June, 1885:—

## GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

The Colony. Christchurch No. of Accounts. Total Amount No. of Accounts. Total Amount Ending 1st Dec., £ s. d. £ s. d. 1879 34,747 787,005 19 0 7,864 171,890 2 10 1880 38,667 903,765 16 10 8,732 194,398 10 4 1881 51,008 1,232,787 16 9 11,255 275,026 4 5 1882 57,517 1,470,950 13 6 12,617 326,675 7 5 1883 61,936 1,409,751 16 7 13,532 308,589 13 3 1884 65,717 1,499,112 0 7 14,287 334,630 6 10 June 80, 1885 68,253 1,524,221 1 11 14,728 336,832 0 4

When it is seen that nearly one-eighth of our total population, has availed itself of the facilities offered by the Government Savings Bank, in which to accumulate its savings, and that these savings have increased from £787,005 19s in 1879, to £1,524,221 1s 11d on the 30th June in this year, it must be allowed that the working class as a whole, which mainly represents the owners of such deposits, cannot have suffered much from the depression.

As a further instance of the colony's position, I may mention that the deposits in the hands of the Banks on 30th June last, amounted to £9,307,735 11s 4d, and if they are added to the deposits in the Government Saving Bank, it will be seen that the people of New Zealand, have the large sum of £10,831,956 13s 3d, or nearly £100 per head of the adult male population, immediately available for any purpose they may choose to use it for. If any further answer were needed to demonstrate that the depression has not very seriously affected the colony's progress, or absolutely prevented its accumulation of wealth, the following figures, taken from the official returns for the assessment of the property tax, should remove any lingering doubt:—

These figures appear to me to be eminently satisfactory, as they not only conclusively prove that there has been an increase in the national wealth of the colony, but the fact that the number of freeholders, has increased by 6421 persons in the short space of three years, is incontestable evidence that the wealth is being well spread over the population.

We may also very fairly ask, where is there another country in the world in which two-thirds of its adult male population are freeholders?

In concluding my enquiries into the extent and effect of the depression, I cannot refrain from quoting the figures recently given by the Colonial Treasurer, and as they were compiled from official returns, they can be taken as fair evidence of the sound position of the public credit:—

From this sum, however, I take it, that we must deduct something for the capital employed in ordinary trade, by foreign companies doing business in New Zealand, in excess of what they have advanced by way of mortgage. But making a very liberal allowance for this, we can I think confidently submit our balance sheet to the world, and take some pride in showing, that we have created a national capital of over £1000 per head of the adult male population, in the short space of the forty years which have elapsed since New Zealand became an English colony.

Having I trust been able to show that notwithstanding the severe depression, from which we may be individually suffering, the National wealth of the colony has not been seriously affected, I will proceed to refer to

## Our Future Prospects,

and the means by which we can assist to improve them.

Increasing our facilities for inter-communication, is an efficient mode by which we could foster and extend our commerce. The growth of trade in any country, may be taken as in direct ratio to the means of communication provided. There is nothing that tends more quickly towards improving the trade of an exporting country, than rapid transit and cheap freights. In countries where there are few railways and very little water communication, intercourse is restricted, and the benefits of labor are hardly felt, while comparative poverty prevails. But introduce facilities for intercommunication, with cheap loco-motion, to any country which has great natural advantages, and that has an industrious population, and it is like breathing life into so many statues. Give them the use of railways, roads, telegraphs, telephones, and steamships, and the torpid population develops into action and vigor.

The efforts that have been made to secure the construction of the railway to the West Coast, are too fresh in your minds to warrant my taking up your time with any new argument in favor of this important work. Suffice it to say, we need it, and although not prepared to entertain the extravagant terms asked by the English Syndicate, we should not relax our efforts to have the line constructed without un-reasonable delay, and we ought not to hesitate in expressing our dissatisfaction with the dallying proposal in the Public Works Statement now before the House.

We recently asked the Government to subsidise a direct steam service to Queensland. The importance of

this market, as a fresh "channel for employment" for our surplus products, appears to be scarcely realised. It was very justly pointed out at a late meeting of the Chamber, that facilities for communication, with consuming markets are every whit as necessary as local railway facilities, as although the latter cheapens the cost of production, they cannot benefit us fully, without we obtain at the same time means of regular communication with our customers. I will not take up much of your time in dilating upon the many advantages, which Queensland offers as a customer for our products, but I may be permitted to refer to the following figures, as showing the rapid growth of a market that is so close at hand. In 1860 her population was 34,367; in 1870 it was 109,897, in 1880 it had increased to 226,077, and it is estimated this year at 320,000. The regular direct steam communication with Sydney, enabled us to export last year £714,916 worth of our produce to that market; but to Queensland, although she should relatively provide a far better outlet for us, our shipments for the same period only amounted to £58,259. It appears almost like wilful negligence to leave such a splendid field almost entirely to the enterprise of the Southern Colonies of Australia and Tasmania. Without direct steam communication, it is impossible to develop a regular or large trade, as we cannot hope to divert business from old channels, without we can supply our customers' requirements with punctuality and dispatch. It would doubtless take a year or two to firmly establish extensive commercial connections, and we can scarcely expect a private Steamship Company, at its own risk, to start and continue a regular service, and bear the burden of initiating it, simply because it would be a great colonial benefit. It is true that this Company has laid the s.s. "Taupo" on the berth for Brisbane, but we need a boat to run up the coast of Queensland, say to Brisbane, Maryborough, Rockhampton, and Townsville; and enterprising as the Union Company have proved to be, they evidently dare not face the loss, that would doubtless be made while initiating a trade with the several Queensland ports. A small subsidy, however, would be money well spent, upon what may fairly be termed a reproductive work, and it will be a short-sighted policy if the Government neglect the opportunity now offered, of making a cheap arrangement with the Union Steamship Company.

Your Committee have reported upon many of the advantages accruing to the colony, from the two direct steam services to the United Kingdom, and I will not further enlarge upon the subject, beyond referring to the satisfactory inflow of capital which they are the means of introducing, by bringing here each voyage so many well-to-do immigrants.

In further considering what steps may be taken to remedy the existing depression, it appears to me that no problem can more fittingly engage our attention than that of immigration. We must not restrict our production, but develop it further, and as there is little to be done in creating absolutely new markets, we should consider how best to develop a home consumption. I may be pardoned for again mentioning, that our foreign trade is not altogether an accurate test of the progress of the colony, and although our exports of late years, have undoubtedly increased, I do not think the ratio of increase has kept pace with what it should have done, considering the large amount of money that has been expended upon public works. The fact is, our population is not sufficient to utilise these works profitably, and we need to attract suitable settlers, to obtain the full advantage the colony should derive from its extensive system of railways and telegraphs, in order to get a fair return upon their cost. From the interested view of the taxpayer, anxious to be relieved from the present burden, if from no other, we should avoid delay, and take steps to introduce a steady stream of immigration, and if this were done, we should find that concurrently with it, an ample supply of capitalist settlers would be attracted to our shores, who would aid us in employing the additional labor, as well as help us in our work of colonisation.

Another means of assisting to remove the depression, would be to modify the system of farming that has hitherto been so generally followed. The cultivation of wheat has been pursued too exclusively, and now that it is seen, that it cannot invariably be relied upon to yield a profit, farmers are wisely combining pastoral and dairy with agricultural pursuits. Our great distance from European markets, and consequent heavy expenditure for freights; the cost of labor here as compared with its cheapness in India, the difficulty, if not impossibility, of introducing the elevator system, which has done so much to lessen export expenses in America, are all against us. We should no doubt continue to grow wheat, to a greater or lesser extent, but in future, every expedient known to scientific farmers should be adopted, and no dependence placed upon the climate, to absolve us from the effects of negligence, and lack of foresight in not providing against being caught by rain at harvest time.

It is satisfactory to notice, that farmers are turning their attention to raising pigs, and I am convinced, that as curers adopt the most improved appliances, they will be enabled to find wider markets, and that hams and bacon will become one of our most satisfactory exports. As time progresses, we shall also find that smaller farms, will ultimately prove more remunerative, than the larger areas of land that are now so generally held. With moderate sized holdings, upon which dairying is combined with grazing and agriculture, we shall have made a more prosperous community, and consequently an enlarged basis, for supporting the taxation that is inevitable for many years to come.

In looking over the prospects which the immediate future appears to present, it is satisfactory to observe, the steady manner in which local industries continue to be developed, but they meet with many draw-backs, and

scarcely receive the support they are entitled to. If colonists made a rule of using locally manufactured articles, in preference to purchasing imported goods, at any rate whenever they are obtainable at the same cost, they would materially assist in developing the manufacturing industries, and in thus helping their neighbours they would be helping themselves. The most economical manner, in which the Government can afford incidental assistance to local industries, is such a debatable subject that I will refrain from referring to it. It must, however, give general satisfaction to learn from the Public Works Statement, that so large an amount of railway plant is now being manufactured locally, and as our future prosperity depends as much upon the progress and success of our manufactures, as upon our agricultural, pastoral, or mining pursuits, we should not omit any opportunity of encouraging them by every legitimate means in our power.

We might also endeavor to increase the output of our goldfields. I have already explained that if a greater abundance of gold were produced throughout the world, there would be a tendency to a rise in the price of all other commodities. As, therefore any increase in our production of gold, would add to the world's supply, such an increase would have a tendency to raise the price of our exports, and consequently, both the yearly interest to be paid by us to our bondholders, and its pressure on us as taxpayers, would be diminished in proportion to the advance in price of the articles we ship in payment of our interest.

We hear a great deal about the critical position of the colony, but there are many other proofs than those I have already adduced, that should be patent to every one who looks around him, that New Zealand is not retrogressing, Every year, the colony is visibly and tangibly adding to her material wealth, by the construction of new railways, new harbors, new docks, new factories, new houses, and by the transition of large areas of land from a state of nature to a state of cultivation. In ten years, from 1875 to 1884, our population has increased, from 341,860 to 564,304. and food, clothing, lodging, and all descriptions of both luxuries and necessaries of life, are more cheaply and abundantly supplied to them than before. In the face of these facts, it is impossible to believe that the wealth or capital of this country is diminishing.

We may also bear in mind that there is a limit to the supply of cultivatable land in the world, while the world's population is fast increasing, and therefore using up that supply, hence, as the demand becomes greater, while the supply remains stationery, a proportionate rise in value is always taking place. We may further look to the certainty of a gradual reduction in the rates of interest hitherto current in this colony, and as the rates here more nearly approximate these ruling in England, so will the capital value of our public and private lands increase.

As the commerce of the world is at present conducted, we may not be able to entirely control the tide of our trade, which ebbs and flows more or less irregularly; but I trust sufficient has been said to show, that even when the tide is at its ebb, and we are consequently suffering from a wave of depression, at least we can mitigate its effects, by a prudent but progressive management, of the external and internal commerce and manufactures of the country, which are within our own grasp.

Doubtless many mistakes have been committed in the past, and a large amount of public money has been squandered upon unproductive works, while our public and private expenditure has been extravagant. We have thus created a heavy debt to non-residents, the burden of which will be felt for many years to come, and we need wise and liberal legislation, together with strictly economical management of our public and private affairs, to enable us to meet without difficulty the interest on this indebtedness.

There are, however, many signs around us, of a determination in both commercial and domestic circles, to practice rigid economy, until the crisis we are passing through is a thing of the past; and there are good grounds for believing, that this economy has already borne fruit. We may, therefore, fairly hope that now we have resolved to live within our means—let those means be never so small—we shall shortly cease to feel that any pressure exists; and could we but induce each successive Government, to be equally economical in administering the affairs of the State, and at the same time to confine the expenditure of borrowed money to strictly reproductive works, we might indeed hope that the present cloud would soon pass away.

In conclusion, I may add, that although I do not shut my eyes to the fact, that the low prices which have ruled for so long a time past for our chief exports, of wool and grain, have given a serious check to the rapid progress the colony was making a few years ago, I cannot believe, that a magnificent country like Now Zealand, which contains within itself all the essential materials for creating wealth, can suffer permanently, let the depression in the rest of the world be never so obstinate.

We have a climate and soil unsurpassed in the world, for the production of all descriptions of animal and vegetable food. We have enormous forests of magnificent timber. We have an inexhaustible supply of valuable minerals, in the shape of gold, silver, copper, coal, &c. Our pastures teem with flocks and herds of highly bred sheep and cattle. We have the healthiest of climates, as our death rate will show, and we never suffer from droughts or plagues, and last, though not least, we have an intelligent and industrious community, in fact, every element that represents material wealth.

How, then, with this superabundance of food, with these valuable minerals, and in-exhaustible supply of

raw material, suitable to carry on almost every known manufacturing industry, can we, if we are loyal to ourselves and to our adopted country, have any fear of the future?

Gentlemen, I now beg leave to move—

*"That the report and balance sheet be adopted."*

[Applause.]

Mr JOSEPH GOULD said, in rising to second the adoption of the report, he need not say much, as the Chairman had treated the subject most exhaustively. On the subject of the depression, he might say that in the countries he visited, especially in America, the struggle for existence was awful. Throughout the length and breadth of the United States not only had the farmers to work early and late, but their industries were in a most depressed state. They also limited their output of production. Whilst in Chicago there was a meeting of the ironworkers, who resolved not to go beyond 33 per cent, of their power of production. The farming industry also, out West, was most depressed, and he was glad to find the farmer here in a much better position than in the countries he had visited. What had struck him was that their people here earned their money far more easily than in other countries. As he had said, he was glad to find, when he came back, that compared with other countries their farmers here were in an excellent position, and were enabled to make money. [Cheers.] While he looked forward to better times he felt this, that even were matters to remain as they now were, their people would be better off than the people in many of the countries of the world. [Hear, hear.] He seconded the adoption of the report.

The motion was put and carried unanimously.

Votes of thanks were then passed to the retiring President (Mr John Cooke), the retiring Committee, the Auditors, and the Scrutineers.

Mr MATSON brought under the notice of the Committee the desirability of electing the members of the Chamber. They had come there that day to hear the address of the President, and here he desired to say that this was an address reflecting the greatest possible credit alike on the Chamber and the city. [Cheers.] It was a marvellously creditable production, and he said that their President that day was entitled to their best thanks for his able address. [Cheers.] He now begged to move the following resolution:—"That in the opinion of this Chamber the incoming Committee be requested to take into consideration the question of the system whereby the officers are nominated and elected, the rule which at present obtains I having many objections. This meeting therefore hoped that the Committee will devise some other method which would meet the approval of the Committee."

Mr D. CARO seconded the motion.

The PRESIDENT said he felt sure that the Committee would do all they could to improve the system of election, but he desired to point out that the notification of the nominations being due had been published in the local papers in the most prominent part. At present he must say that he failed to see that Mr Matson's resolution would effect any great change, as each member had now a right to nominate members for all the offices, and no less than seventeen members had been nominated for a Committee. He certainly could not conceive a more comprehensive system than the one now in force.

Mr WESTON supported the resolution, as he thought it would be far better that the nominations to the various offices should be made in the room at the time of the annual meeting.

Mr CHRYSTALL moved as an amendment—"That written notice be given in future to each member of the date of nomination of officers one month before the period."

Mr ROPER seconded the amendment.

The PRESIDENT pointed out that the system now carried out by the Chamber was the one obtaining in connection with the joint stock Companies in the city.

Mr C. W. TURNER felt that it was the fault of the members themselves and not the rules. The real remedy was that the members themselves should take more interest in the work of the Chamber. [Hear, hear.] He trusted the resolution would be withdrawn.

Mr PICKERING felt that no great harm would be done if the Committee considered Mr Matson's resolution. There was far too little interest felt in the affairs of the Chamber by the members themselves.

After some further discussion, in which Messrs Murray-Aynsley, A. C. Wilson and Banks took part, Mr Matson obtained leave to put his motion in the following form:—"That in the opinion of this Chamber the Committee be requested to take into consideration the question of the system whereby the officers are nominated and elected"; and in this form it was carried.

Mr TURNER moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Mr BANKS seconded the motion, expressing his high appreciation of the able address given by him, which would be of great service alike to the Chamber and the colony.

The meeting then terminated.

# Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Canterbury Chamber of Commerce *For The Year Ending 31st July, 1885.*

Dr. RECEIPTS.

## Table A—Comparative Statement of New Zealand Produce.

### *Exported from the Port of Lyttelton (Foreign and Intercolonial) for the Years 1883, 1884, and 1885, ending 30th June.*

1883. Value. 1884. Value. 1885. Value.

## Vessels Entered and Cleared.—Port of Lyttelton,

### *For the year ended 30th June, 1885.*

INWARDS. No. Tons. Foreign 84 45,378 Coastwise 1,587 497,147 Totals 1,671 542,525 OUTWARDS. No. Tons. Foreign 114 100,171 Coastwise 1,543 454,434 Total 1,657 554,605 Revenue Collected to June 30th, 1885 £207,003 7 8 Increase £12,217 6 3 Vessels owned in Lyttelton, June 30th, 1885 73 in No.—33,580 Tons. Excise Revenue, Boor Duty, £11,246 11s. 6d. Decrease, £161 10s. 9d.

## Table B.—Comparative Statement of the Value of Exports

### *From the Port of Lyttelton (Foreign and Intercolonial), for the Years 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884 and 1885, ending 30th June, (British and Foreign Goods included), Gold and Specie not included.*

	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom .. ..	1,187,412	1,242,484	1,385,465	1,610,903	1,317,253	1,197,697									
New South Wales .. ..	27,147	35,205	73,368	80,547	157,733	211,295									
Victoria .. ..	34,727	17,235	38,384	55,030	24,825	37,695									
South Australia .. ..	23,973	21,141	30,609	47,568	20,546	14,009									
Western Australia .. ..	2,432	5,051													
Tasmania .. ..	964	228	303	75	517	1,503									
United States of America ..	15,735	625	20												
Fiji .. ..	54	14	4												
Queensland .. ..	2,572	4,173	1,477	4,584	12,737	13,309									
China .. ..	29	79	5												
India—Bengal .. ..	673														
Cape Colony .. ..	14,718	28,610	16,711	33,013	4,215	10,006									
France .. ..	74,451														
Mauritius .. ..	1,451	11,392	3,538												
Brazil (Rio Janeiro) .. ..	76	5,582													
China (Hong Kong) .. ..	1,678	826													
Totals .. ..	£1,311,580	£1,351,209	£1,622,149	1,833,270	£1,553,423	£1,500,515									

## Table C.—Comparative Statement of the Value of Imports

### *To the Port of Lyttelton (Foreign and Intercolonial), for the Years 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884 and 1885, ending 30th June, Gold and Specie not included.*

Countries. 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885

## Table D. Table Showing the Imports, Exports and Time at wharves, Vessels Sailing from Lyttelton for the United Kingdom.



## ***During the Twelve Months ending 30th June, 1885.***

Name. Tons. Inwards. Outwards. Date when Berthed. Sailed or ready for Sea. Number of Days at Wharf. G'n'ral Cargo. Ballast. Coal. Wool. Tallow. Grain. Frozen C'rcas's

## **Table E. Statement of New Zealand Produce Exported Coastwise from the Port of Lyttelton.**

### ***For the Year ending 30th June, 1885.***

Acid (Sulphuric). Fungus. Basils. Beef. Beer Flax & Tow. Fruit (Green). Grain. Hides. Honey. Live Stock. Skins. Timber.

## **Table H. Sailing Vessels that have left Lyttelton Harbour for Intercolonial Ports.**

### ***During the year ending 30th June, 1885.***

Name. Tons. Inwards, Outwards. Date when Berthed. Sailed or ready for Sea. No. of days at Wharf. Destination. Ballast. Sundr's Coal. Potato's Grain.

## **Customs Duties Collected at Port of Lyttelton.**

*(From the Year 1850-1884.)*

## **Table I.**

## **Statement of Exports from Timaru for New Zealand Ports**

### ***For the Year ended 30th June, 1885.***

Coastwise. Port. Wheat. Oats. Flour. Wool. Barley. Bran. Hides & Skins Tallow. Preserv'd Meats. Malt. Butter Potatoes. Bacon & Cheese. Peas and Beans. Honey. Grass Seeds. Estimated Value.

## **Table J.**

## **Total Value of Imports and Exports at the Port of Timaru.**

*For the Years ending 30th June, 1883, 1884, and 1885.*

1883. 1884. 1885. Countries. Imports. Exports. Imports. Exports. Imports. Exports.

## **Return of Vessels Entered and Cleared at the Port of Timaru.**

*For the Years ending 30th June, 1883, 1884, and 1885.*

Year. Coastwise. Foreign. Inwards. Outwards. Inwards Outwards. No. of Vessels. Tonnage. No. of Vessels. Tonnage. No. of Vessels. Tonnage. 1883 274 44,219 275 42,615 28 9,605 26 10,902  
1884 232 48,887 228 42,681 38 10,599 39 15,351 1885 274 67,054 279 66,895 25 8,439 21 8,347

## **Total Customs Revenue Collected at the Port of Timaru.**

*For the Years ending 30th June, 1883, 1884, and 1885.*

1883. 1884. 1885. £ S. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. Net Customs Revenue ... .. 20,295 19 10 19,432 12 2 18,856 6 4  
Other Receipts ... .. 1,603 18 2 1,424 14 0 841 15 1 Totals ... .. £21,899 18 0 £20,857 6 2 £19,698 1 5

## Table K.

### Statement of Exports from the Port of Timaru.

*For the Years ending 30th June, 1883, 1884, and 1885.*

#### FOREIGN AND INTERCOLONIAL.

1883. Countries. Wheat. Oats. Barley. Flour. Bran. Wool. Skins. Tallow. Chaff. Potatoes. Estimated Value.

## Table L.

### Canterbury Agricultural Statistics from 1876—1885

*These figures are estimates only, and may be seriously interfered with after they have been made, as in 1882, when the nor'-westers shook out the crop to the extent of some bushels per acre.*

Year. Wheat. Oats. Barley. Potatoes. Acres. Bushels. Average Yield. Acres. Bushels. Average Yield. Acres. Bushels. Average Yield. Acres Tons. Av'r'ge Yield. Tons. 1876 57,500 1,770,363 30.78 72,522 2,888,683 39.83 16,820 620,699 36.90 31,40 17,895 5.70 1877 92,417 2,707,625 29.29 70,032 2,106,800 30.08 16,047 505,700 31.51 34,23 19,886 5.80 1878 147,197 3,399,353 23.09 86,728 2,396,483 27.63 13,757 335,733 24.40 4,419 26,786 6.06 1879 173,895 3,621,820 20.83 128,384 3,237,462 25.21 17,062 371,009 21.74 4,613 26,766 6.80 1880 193,784 5,465,700 28.20 153,742 5,803,275 37.74 37,095 1,124,281 30.30 5,655 37,489 6.62 1881 207,423 4,855,877 23.41 89,561 2,417,255 26.99 28,609 731,376 25.56 6,303 29,267 4.64 1882 237,015 5,047,883 21.29 102,370 2,540,591 24.82 17,728 347,075 19.57 5,930 31,508 5.31 1883 240,163 6,359,992 25.52 136,487 4,086,965 29.94 14,443 378,457 26.20 5,120 32,401 6.32 1884 240,016 6,156,863 25.65 106,824 3,329,391 31.31 10,170 437,327 27.05 5,950 36,579 6.14 1885 182,560 4,450,677 24.43 129,133 4,157,766 32.20 19,450 557,413 28.66 5,893 37,717 6.40

### COMPARATIVE RETURNS FOR 1883 AND 1885.

Year Wheat. Oats. Barley. Potatoes. Decrease Acres. Decrease. Bushels. Decrease. Acres. Increase. Bushels. Increase. Acres. Increase. Bushels. Increase. Acres. Increase. Tons. 1888 and 1885 ... 66,603 1,909,315 7,354 70,801 5,007 178,986 773 5,317

### COMPARATIVE RETURNS FOR 1883 AND 1885.

Year. Wheat. Oats. Barley. Potatoes. Decrease. Acres. Decrease. Bushels. Increase. Acres. Increase. Bushels. Increase. Acree. Increase. Bushels. Decrease. Acres. Increase. Tons. 1884 and 1885 ... 57,456 1,706,186 22,309 828,375 3,280 120,116 57 1,138

## Yield of Gold.

During the year ending 31st March, 1884, and 31st March, 1885.

## Gold Exported.

10,816,196 ounces of Gold, the produce of the Colony, of the value of £41,634,507 sterling, have been exported previous to the 31st March last, together with 447,923 ounces of Silver, value £115,144, and other Minerals, amounting to 81,103 tons, valued at £247,587 making a total value at the end of the financial year of £41,882,094.

## Table M.—Exports from New Zealand.

Year. Gold. Wool. Quantity. Value. Quantity. Value.

## Total Value of General Exports from the Colony of New

## Zealand During the Year 1884.

### Total Value of the Imports of New Zealand,

#### From 1875 to 1884 inclusive.

1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	United Kingdom	5,103,610	4,451,269	4,115,544
5,333,170	5,302,823	3,479,217	4,530,316	5,553,324	5,241,847	4,934,493	British Colonies and Possessions						
Foreign States ...	2,504,325	2,146,755	2,508,709	2,912,498	2,554,278	2,379,231	2,489,839	2,505,730	2,113,465				
2,075,048	421,237	307,147	349,165	509,995	517,484	303,563	436,890	550,216	619,026	654,317	Totals		
8,029,172	6,905,171	6,973,418	8,755,663	8,374,585	6,162,011	7,457,045	8,609,270	7,974,038	7,663,888				

### Total Value of the Exports of New Zealand,

#### From 1875 to 1884 inclusive.

1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	United Kingdom	4,227,760	4,533,389	5,321,499
4,727,242	4,171,915	4,767,068	4,475,601	4,709,393	5,346,893	5,158,078	British Colonies and Possessions						
Foreign States ...	1,418,449	973,673	877,543	1,127,419	1,438,644	1,421,575	1,116,948	1,412,940	1,231,431				
1,662,795	182,418	166,403	128,430	161,039	132,567	164,049	468,317	505,675	517,675	270,794	Totals		
5,828,627	5,673,465	6,327,472	6,015,700	5,743,126	6,352,692	6,060,866	6,658,008	7,095,999	7,091,667				

### Total Number Of Rabbit Skins Exported From The Colony

*During the year ended 31st March, 1885.*

Name of Place.	Number of Skins.	Value. £	s.	d.	Lyttelton	...	...	...	...	1,525,780	15,728	Wellington	...	...	...	...	...	...
889,436	9,220	Picton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68,736	848	Oamaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,014,993	79,242	Invercargill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	345,636	3,346							

The total Exports for the whole Colony to the 31st March, 1885, was 9,869,065 Skins for the corresponding period last year 9,892,341 Skins, of the value of £100,677

### Table Showing The Population of the Colony from 1871 to 1884, the Number of Depositors in the Government and Other Savings Banks, &c.

On 31st Dec.	Population on 31st December, exclusive of Maoris	Depositors.	Percentage of Depositors to Population.	Amount of Deposits.	Average Amount at Credit of each Depositor.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1871	266,986	14,257	5.34	454,967	7	3	31	17	5	1872	279,560	17,289	6.18	597,002	18	1	34	10	7¼	1873	295,946	21,807	7.37	812,144	13	1	37	4	10	1874	341,860	27,215	7.96	943,753	6	4	34	13	6½	1875	375,856	30,310	8.06	897,326	2	0	29	12	1	1876	399,075	32,577	8.1	905,146	2	10	27	15	8¼	1877	417,622	35,709	8.55	964,430	14	2	27	0	1¾	1878	432,519	39,926	9.23	1,043,204	14	11	26	2	6¾	1879	463,729	42,679	9.20	990	337	14	1	23	4	1¼	1880	484,864	47,462	9.79	1,148,992	4	10	24	4	2	1881	500,910	61,054	12.19	1,549,515	2	3	25	7	7	1882	517,707	68,358	13.2	1,832,047	0	0	26	16	0	1883	540,877	73,546	13.59	1,784,631	8	7	24	5	3	1884	564	304	79,514	14.09	1,926,759	0	5	24	4	7
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### Agricultural And Pastoral Statistics, 1885.

*(From the "New Zealand Country Journal.")*

### Table—Showing the Gross Return for the Colony of Wheat, Oats and Barley.

#### WHEAT.

Bush. lb. 1884—Number of acres ... 377,706 yield 9,827,136 Average per acre ... 26 0 1885—Number of acres... 270,043 yield 6,866,777 Average per acre ... 25 25 Decrease in acres ... 107,663 2,960,359—Decrease in bushels for 1885

## **OATS.**

1884—Number of acres ... 262,954 yield 9,231,339 Average per acre ... 35 0 1885—Number of acres... 354,794 yield 12,360,449 Average per acre ... 34 33 Increase in acres ... 89,840 129,110—Increase in bushels for 1885.

## **BARLEY.**

1884—Number of acres ... 32,907 yield 964,456 Average per acre ... 29 15 1885—Number of acres ... 39,703 yield 1,205,906 Average per acre ... 30 18 Increase in acres ... 6,796 241,450—Increase in bushels for 1885. 1884—Total number of Bushels grown of Wheat, Oats and Barley ... 20,022,931 1885—Total number of Bushels grown of Wheat, Oats and Barley... 20,433,132 Increase for 1885 ... .. 410,201

## **POTATOES.**

1884—Number of acres ... .. 21,102 yield 113,198 tons. 1885—Number of acres ... .. 21,348 yield 123,504 tons. Increase for 1885 246 acres 10,306 tons.

## **Table—Showing the number of acres under Wheat, Oats, Barley and Potatoes in 1885, and yield per acre in bushels for the several Provincial Districts.**

## **WHEAT.**

Bushels. Bush. lb. Canterbury 182,560 acres; yield 4,459,677; average per acre 24 25 Otago 64,071 acres; yield 1,879,308 average per acre 29 19 Wellington 9,612 acres; yield 184,687 average per acre 19 12 Auckland 6,264 acres; yield 157,745 average per acre 25 10 Taranaki 1,735 acres; yield 43,967 average per acre 25 20 Hawkes Bay 1,021 acres; yield 26,210 average per acre 25 40 Marlborough 2,441 acres; yield 61,747 average per acre 25 17 Nelson 2,339 acres; yield 53,436 average per acre 22 50 Westland acres; yield average per acre Totals 270,043 6,866,777

## **OATS.**

Bushels. Bush. lb. Canterbury 129,133 acres; yield 4,157,766; average per acre 32 7 Otago 196,120 acres; yield 7,369,263 average per acre 37 28 Wellington 12,609 acres; yield 306,887 average per acre 24 13 Auckland 5,271 acres; yield 159,092 average per acre 30 7 Taranaki 2,570 acres; yield 106,950 average per acre 42 0 Hawkes Bay 3,446 acres; yield 82,585 average per acre 23 38 Marlborough 2,620 acres; yield 108,930 average per acre 41 23 Nelson 3,025 acres; yield 68,976 average per acre 22 32 Westland acres; yield average per acre Totals 354,794 12,360,449

## **BARLEY.**

Bushels. Bush lb. Canterbury 19,450 acres; yield 557,443; average per acre 28 33 Otago 10,315 acres; yield 331,018 average per acre 32 32 Marlborough 4,193 acres; yield 141,655 average per acre 33 39 Nelson 3,607 acres; yield 105,955 average per acre 29 18 Wellington 847 acres; yield 20,050 average per acre 23 33 Auckland 473 acres; yield 15,198 average per acre 32 32 Hawkes Bay 683 acres; yield 30,199 average per acre 44 10 Taranaki 135 acres; yield 4,388 average per acre 32 25 Westland acres; yield average per acre Totals 39,703 1,205,906

## **GRASS SEEDS.**

Cocksfoot. Ryegrass, Total bushels. Canterbury 228,730 202,199 430,929 Otago 9,320 153,499 162,819 Taranaki 22,352 5,475 27,827 Auckland 10,473 49,433 59,906 Wellington 9,499 11,008 20,507 Hawkes Bay 5,165 49,206 54,371 Marlborough 1,951 5,366 7,317 Nelson 363 713 1,076 Westland 3 30 33 Total Bushels

764,785

## **POTATOES.**

Tons. Tonswt. Canterbury 5,893 acres; yield 37,717; average per acre 6 0 Otago 6,428 acres; yield 36,086 average per acre 5 9 Auckland 4,649 acres; yield 24,739 average per acre 5 0 Wellington 1,168 acres; yield 9,980 average per acre 8 0 Nelson 877 acres; yield 3,691 average per acre 4 0 Hawkes Bay 936 acres; yield 6,121 average per acre 6 0 Taranaki 695 acres; yield 3,553 average per acre 5 0 Marlborough 446 acres; yield 3,857 average per acre 8 0 Westland 256 acres; yield 760 average per acre 3 0 Totals 21,348 126,504

Decrease for 1885, 1,294; this falling off has been in *other* crops, not in *Turnips*.

Increase over 1884, 318,001 acres.

Decrease in acres for 1886, 29,113.

Increase for 1885, 206,187 acres.

Decrease for 1885, 21,864 acres.

Increase for 1885, 665,360 acres.

## **New Zealand Sheep Returns.**

The total number of Sheep in the Colony on May 31, 1884, was 13,978,520, as against 13,306,329, or an increase of 672,191 on return of previous year. Of this increase

The classification of Sheep can be taken approximately, as—

During the year ended 31st March, 491,066 frozen carcasses of mutton have been exported against 247,772 during the previous year, being an increase of 243,294.

For meat preserving purposes 100,490 sheep were utilised. The number of sheep boiled down during the year amounted to 52,206.

## **Value of Frozen Meat Exported from the Colony.**

## **Total Estimated Population of the Colony,**

On 31st December, 1884.

## **Railway Statistics for the Years Ending 31st March, 1883, 1884 and 1885.**

## **Christchurch, Dunedin and Invercargill.**

On the 31st March, 1884, the Colony had 1,404 miles of railway opened for traffic, which had cost £11,251,633; and on the 31st March, 1885, 1,477 miles were open for traffic, and these 1,477 miles have cost £11,810,194.

On the 31st March last 155 miles of railway were in course of construction.

The total passenger traffic on the railways was—

## **Hurunui-Bluff Section.**

## **Return of Coal Traffic from Local Mines,**

## ***During the years ending 31st March, 1884 and 1885.***

Mine. 1883-4 1884-5. Increase. Decrease.

## **Table Showing the Imports, Exports, and Population of the Colony, from 1872 to 1884.**

Year. Imports. Exports. Mean Population, exclusive of Maoris. £ £ 1872 5,142,951 5,190,665 273,273

1873 6,464,687 5,610,371 287,753 1874 8,121,812 5,251,269 320,687 1875 8,029,172 5,828,627 358,858 1876 6,905,171 5,673,465 387,465 1877 6,973,418 6,327,472 408,348 1878 8,755,663 6,015,700 423,465 1879 8,374,585 5,743,126 448,124 1880 6,162,011 6,352,692 474,296 1881 7,457,045 6,060,866 495,422 1882 8,609,270 6,658,008 517,707 1883 7,974,038 7,095,999 540,877 1884 7,633,888 7,091,667 564,304

NOTE.—In order to arrive at the approximate net cost to the Colony of the imports, it is estimated that 10 per cent, should be deducted from the above figures.

## Maximum Scale of Mercantile Charges Adopted by the Canterbury Chamber of Commerce,

August 29th, 1884.

### List of Papers Taken.

*Files of the New Zealand Gazette, Hansard, Zealand Statutes, New Zealand Statistics Lyttelton Times, Australasian, &c., kept for reference.*

## Particulars Relating to the Port of Lyttelton, Canterbury, New Zealand.

### Breakwaters

The Breakwaters are formed of rubble stone blasted from the Quarries at Naval and Officer's Points, and deposited on the respective sites. The outer slopes of both Breakwaters are protected or faced with huge blocks of stone.

THE OFFICER'S POINT, or EASTERN BREAKWATER, is some 2010 feet in length, with a width of 40 feet on top and having an elevation of 6 feet above high water spring tide. The Naval Point Breakwater is 1400 feet in length. The former Breakwater has also a timber breastwork built along its inner face for nearly its entire length—known as the GLADSTONE PIER.

### Water Area Enclosed.

—The Area of Water enclosed within the Breakwaters is about 107 acres.

### Dredging

Dredging operations have been proceeding almost uninterruptedly for the past seven years, during which period 2,319,030 cubic yards, or 3,221,475 tons of dredged material, consisting of stiff clay and mud, have been removed, at an average cost of 6d. per cubic yard. The Dredging plant used has been a single [unclear: dder] Dredge and two steam Hopper Barges, the holding capacity of the latter being 250 tons each. The dredged material is removed by them to Camp Bay a distance of 3½ miles and there deposited. The present

### Depth of Water in Inner Harbour.

DEPTH OF WATER INSIDE THE BREAKWATERS and at the Wharves varies from 19 feet up to 25 feet at low tide. The Inner Harbour is still being father deepened by dredging, so that vessels drawing 25 feet may be berthed inside the moles [unclear: a] any time of the tide. The rise of tide is about 7 feet. Vessels up to 5000 tons can now [unclear: e] safely berthed at several of the wharves; as instancing this, the steamers Catalonia and British King were loaded to respective draughts of water of 25ft. 9in. and 24ft. 6in., [unclear: t] two of the existing Jetties, and steamed out of the Inner Harbour without the slightest difficulty.

### Moorings

Sets of Mitchell's Patent Screw Moorings are laid down in the Inner Harbour, capable of holding vessels up to 2000 tons.

## **Berthage Space for Vessels within the Inner Harbour, Lyttelton.**

The Berthage Space at the Wharves as shown in the plan will be:—

This Berthage Space is still capable of very considerable extension by the construction of additional Jetties.

## **Ocean Steamers' Jetty.**

—A Special Wharf for Ocean Steamers is provided. Its length is over 500 feet, and it will accommodate two of the largest steamers visiting the [unclear: t] at the same time. Besides this, two of the other Jetties have a depth of about 25ft. [unclear: alside].

## **Special Berthage for Men-of-War.**

—Special Berthage is provided for Men-of-War, six or seven vessels can shortly be Berthed at the Moorings inside the break waters, there is at present provision for berthing three such vessels at least, without in any way interfering with the ordinary shipping of the Port.

## **Expenditure on Harbour Works in Lyttelton**

—The total amount [unclear: expended] upon Harbour Works in Lyttelton up to the present date is some £480,000 this sum includes the cost of the Breakwaters, &c., the purchase of the Dredging Plant, and also of a powerful Steam Tug, built to the special order of the Lyttelton Harbour [unclear: Boat], by Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead.

## **Railway Lines on Wharves and Jetties.**

—The whole of the Wharves [unclear: d] Jetties in Lyttelton have lines of Rails laid down upon them, and are worked by the Railway. Large shed accommodation is also provided on the wharves and in the Lyttelton Station Yards.

## **Grain Storage in Lyttelton.**

—Provision has been made for the Storage Grain and Agricultural Produce in Lyttelton. The new Grain Shed alone is capable of holding 7,000 tons of grain, and there is also ample space for building additional Grain sheds when required.

*30th August, 1885.*

*30th August, 1885.*

## **Graving Dock.**

—THE GRAVING DOCK is completed, and is capable of docking a first-class ironclad, and any of the large ocean steamers now running to these Colonies. The general dimensions of the dock are as follows:—

## **Workshop at Dock.**

—Messrs. Scott Bros, are providing a Workshop at the Dock capable of carrying out any repairs required by steamers, &c.

## **Patent Slip.**

—A Patent Slip capable of taking up a 400 ton vessel is also provided.

The Total Cost of the Graving Dock, including Pumping Machinery and Caisson, was £104,000.

## **Wharfage and Port Dues, Receipts, 1883.**

—During the year 1884, the WHARFAGE DUES in the Port of Lyttelton, amounted to £18,724, and the PILOTAGE and HARBOUR DUES to £6110. The Total Ordinary Current Revenue of the Lyttelton Harbour Board for the year was £32,846 9s. 9d., and the ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, for the same period, was £23,640 0s. 10d.

The SURPLUS BALANCE for the year 1883, being £9751 9s. 7d.

## Harbour Charges:—

Wharfage Dues (which are payable by the Importers and Exporters of Goods), are as follows:—  
(Half rates on transhipments), and re-shipped goods free on declaration.

Sheds are provided on the Gladstone Pier for British and Foreign Imported Goods, and are worked by the Railway Department, and by this means vessels now obtain the most rapid dispatch. A large Grain Export Shed, 520 feet long, has been built by the Board on the new breastwork, and is worked by the Railway Department. The now reclaimed ground, of about 4 acres near the dock, will also provide space for sites for additional grain stores, &c.

Pilotage Dues.—On all sailing vessels over 100 tons register, 3d. per ton register each way.

Steamers, two-thirds of above rates.

Port Charges.—2d. per ton register.

N B.—There is No Berthage Charge on Vessels lying at the Wharves or Jetties.

## Graving Dock Charges

—The Dock Dues for a 300 ton vessel, £20; for a 400 ton vessel, £22 10s.; for a 700 ton vessel, £30; for a 1200 ton vessel, £45; for a 1300 ton vessel, £50; and for a 4000 to 5000 ton vessel, £75; and four clear days are given in Dock in all cases. The Board find all labour in docking and undocking, but take no responsibility.

## Tug Service

The Harbour Board's Steam Tug "Lyttelton" is constantly on the look-out for vessels requiring her services outside the Heads—the Day Signals for the Tug being. Answering Pennant over letter N, and Night Signals, Three Blue Lights burnt in succession. As a watch is always kept at the Heads Pilot Station Look-out, vessels giving these signals can be seen.

Towage Fees—Sea Towage, to a distance of 5 miles outside the Heads, or from sea 7 miles, rises according to tonnage, from £3 10s. for a 150 ton vessel, to £17 for a 2,000 ton ship. Towage removals are proportionately low, and vary from £1 to £9, according to tonnage. When the towage from sea exceeds 7 miles outside the Heads, an additional charge of £5 per hour is made. For work inside the Harbour £4 an hour is charged.

## General

THE PORT OF LYTTELTON, which is situate on the north-western side of Banks' Peninsula, having an opening to the north-east, is the CHIEF SEAPORT TOWN of the Provincial District of Canterbury, is seven miles distant from Christchurch, the Capital, and is connected by a line of railway, the Moorhouse Tunnel (a mile-and-three-quarters in length,) being on this section. The Canterbury District is intersected by lines of railway some 332 miles in length. The population of the Town of Lyttelton is about 4,200, and that of the City of Christchurch and Suburbs about 32,000.

Lyttelton Harbour Board.—Seven and a-half years ago the Lyttelton Harbour Board was constituted, since then all matters connected with the Harbour have been managed and dealt with by the Board. The present Members of the Board are:—EDWARD G. WRIGHT, (*Chairman*). MEMBERS—Hon. J. T. Peacock, Hon. E. Richardson, C.M.G., Messrs. Robert Allen, C. W. Turner, Captain A. Parsons, C. R. Blakiston, R. Westenra, W. White, jun., M.H.R., Captain T. McClatchie, W. B. Tosswill, H. Allwright, M.H.R., Frank Graham, and His Worship the Mayor of Lyttelton (*ex officio*).

*Harbour Board Offices:—Cathedral Square, Christchurch; Norwich Quay, Lyttelton.*

*Secretary and Treasurer—C. HOOD WILLIAMS. Clerks—F. HINDLEY, S. MUTER. Harbourmaster—HUGH MCLELLAN. Dredging Superintendent—H. TURPIN. Inspector of Works—S. DERBIDGE. Pilots—ALEX. REID and JOHN GALBRAITH. Master of the Steam Tug Lyttelton—CAPT. J. W. CLARK.*

*Telephonic Communication.*—The Board have had a Special Telephonic Line erected between their Offices in Christchurch and the Pilot Station at the Heads, and vessel's arrivals or departures are at once communicated to the Christchurch Office, and posted on a Board at the outside door of the building in Cathedral Square, for the information of the public. The Christchurch Office is also connected with the Telephone Exchange.

C. Hood Williams, *Secretary and Treasurer Lyttelton Harbour Board.*

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B.-H. Gausseron

## Illustrations en couleur par Poirson

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L'édition que nous offrons au public aura aussi dans sa forme un attrait particulier. Pour la première fois, l'illustration en couleur, aussi nombreuse que variée, sera mise à la portée de tous. Plus de deux cents dessins, véritables aquarelles, sont répandus dans cet ouvrage. Mariés avec les caractères, ou formant pages entières, ils modifient à l'infini l'élégance de leur coloration et l'imprévu de leurs contours. Le lecteur ne pourra pas tourner deux feuillets sans que son regard soit égayé par une charmante interprétation du texte. Il faut dire que le sujet, par le merveilleux et le pittoresque de ses descriptions, se prêtait exceptionnellement à une illustration de ce genre, mais l'artiste a su montrer une imagination égale à celle de l'auteur, et les nains de Lilliput, les géants de Brobdingnag, les habitants de Laputa, les Houyhnhnms et les Yahoos présentent successivement une multiplicité de formes et de couleurs qui ravira le lecteur devenu véritable spectateur du kaléidoscope qui se déroulera sous ses yeux.

Nous avons aussi voulu que ce volume pût entrer dans toutes les bibliothèques et être offert en étrennes à tout le monde et par tout le monde. Le prix auquel nous nous sommes arrêtés paraîtra d'une réduction excessive si l'on tient compte des frais énormes que nécessitent des fabrications aussi multiples et de l'aspect de l'ouvrage.

## Prix et Conditions du Tirage

L'ouvrage forme un beau volume de 450 pages grand in-8 raisin, imprimé sur papier teinté crème et fabriqué spécialement pour la chromotypographie, c'est-à-dire présentant les plus grandes garanties de régularité et de solidité. Il comporte 245 illustrations presque toutes imprimées en aquarelles, à 8 et 10 tons de couleurs. La couverture, en papier du Japon replié, est elle-même tirée en couleur. Prix du volume broché 20 fr.

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Il a été tiré cent exemplaires numérotés, sur papier du Japon, formant une édition exceptionnelle qui ne sera jamais réimprimée.—Prix de chaque exemplaire, broché 50 fr.

# Bibliothèque des Chefs-D'Œuvre

## Du Roman Contemporain

Depuis une quinzaine d'années, la librairie de luxe, encouragée par le suffrage des amateurs, a produit une grande quantité de beaux ouvrages. Tous les grands auteurs des XVI<sup>e</sup>, XVII<sup>e</sup> et XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècles ont été publiés sous une forme digne de leurs œuvres. Beaucoup de ces beaux ouvrages sont aujourd'hui classés dans les bibliothèques, et cette sorte de Renaissance du livre a même eu l'immense avantage de raviver et de faire naître le goût de la bibliophilie. Mais, sans prétendre fermer le champ toujours fertile de l'édition rétrospective, on peut dire que presque tous les sujets ont été traités et que tous les chefs-d'œuvre du passé ont aujourd'hui une expression typographique suffisante.

Il est loin d'en être de même pour les auteurs contemporains, c'est-à-dire pour les auteurs dont les œuvres ne sont pas encore tombées dans le domaine public. La postérité dira cependant quelle est l'importance littéraire du XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle! Mais de grandes difficultés se présentaient et les droits si légitimes de la propriété littéraire demandaient à être respectés. Depuis longtemps nous avons entamé les négociations dont nous présentons aujourd'hui le résultat aux amateurs. En dehors des auteurs vivants qui ont bien voulu nous aider dans notre entreprise, nous devons au concours de la librairie Calmann Lévy, propriétaire des œuvres de Balzac, de Dumas, de George Sand, etc., et de la librairie Charpentier, propriétaire des œuvres de Gautier, de Musset, etc., de pouvoir offrir au public une encyclopédie du Roman contemporain complète en ce sens qu'elle ne comprend que des chefs-d'œuvre et qu'elle comprend presque tous ceux que le suffrage public a consacrés. Le temps fera le reste.

Toutes ces œuvres sont trop célèbres pour qu'il soit opportun d'insister sur leur mérite littéraire, mais nous devons donner quelques explications sur ce que sera leur exécution matérielle. Le format, petit in-4 anglais se rapprochant de l'in-8 raisin, sera le même pour tous les volumes: le même rayon de bibliothèque pourra ainsi

leur être réservé. Les couvertures auront également un aspect à peu près uniforme, mais l'intérieur même du volume variera suivant les sujets, ainsi que l'illustration. Les uns conserveront les belles et sévères planches à l'eau-forte imprimées hors texte. Chez les autres, des gravures en couleurs mariées dans le texte, donneront les plus nouveaux aspects de la chromotypographie moderne et s'harmoniseront avec l'humour et la gaieté du texte. Pour d'autres enfin, la vieille gravure sur bois et même les procédés lithographiques sauront se rajeunir. Nous nous sommes tout spécialement outillés en vue de cette fabrication variée.

Les caractères ont été gravés particulièrement pour cette collection. Pour des auteurs modernes, nous n'avons pas cru devoir employer les anciens types et nous espérons que le dessin que nous avons choisi, modernisation des anciens caractères Didot, répondra au double besoin de l'élégance et de la lisibilité. Le papier enfin, fabriqué à la cuve avec du pur chiffon de fil, mais à la manière française, est à la fois d'une régularité parfaite et d'une solidité absolue; il sera tantôt blanc, tantôt teinté.

Si l'on considère les soins particuliers de la fabrication de ces ouvrages, le choix et l'abondance de l'illustration, aussi les droits inhérents à toute propriété non publique, le prix de 25 francs invariablement appliqué à chaque volume de la collection paraîtra d'un bon marché exceptionnel. Ce prix semblera d'autant moindre devant la condensation voulue des œuvres qui fera, par exemple, tenir les *Trois Mousquetaires* en un seul volume. Enfin le tirage de ces ouvrages sera forcément limité. Si leur attrait augmente le nombre des bibliophiles, les jeunes amateurs auront la bonne fortune d'inaugurer leur collection par des ouvrages appelés à devenir en peu d'années rares et classés!

Un tirage exceptionnel sera, pour chaque ouvrage, strictement limité à cent exemplaires numérotés, au prix de 100 francs l'exemplaire. Ce tirage formera en réalité une édition particulière, car toutes les pages seront remaniées et réimposées, avec grandes marges régulières, sur papier de grand format. Suivant leur nature, les illustrations y auront des états divers. Susceptibles de recevoir soit les illustrations originales que le goût du jour fait souvent exécuter sur les marges, soit les estampes que les découvertes de la bibliophilie privée permettra d'intercaler, ces rares exemplaires n'ont besoin d'aucune recommandation.

Un dernier renseignement au sujet de la marche de cette collection. Arrêtée dès aujourd'hui d'après la liste qui suit, elle ne sera que très difficilement augmentée, et avec la plus grande précaution. Mais la fabrication des ouvrages annoncés sera très activement poursuivie, Absolument tous les traités sont signés avec les auteurs ou les propriétaires des œuvres et presque toutes les illustrations sont engagées. Au moins six volumes, à partir de 1885, paraîtront chaque année. Mais les souscriptions sont libres et limitées à chaque volume, aucune restriction ne pouvant être apportée au choix des amateurs. Sans distinction voulue, et sans la moindre prétention à une classification quelconque d'après leur valeur, les ouvrages paraîtront suivant l'exécution des illustrations.

## Gustave Flaubert Madame Bovary

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Dans la Bibliothèque des chefs-d'œuvre du Roman contemporain

Illustrée de Douze compositions par Albert Fourié

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*(Traité signés)*

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Superbe volume in-8 jésus carré—de 320 pages environ—sur beau papier des Vosges [*unclear*: Spécialement] fabriqué pour cet ouvrage et imprimé en caractères fondus pour cette édition de [*unclear*: grand] luxe d'après les types anciens de Didot.

Illustration absolument originale et nouvelle, comprenant: 10 DIX GRANDES AQUARELLES, [*UNCLEAR*: ORS] TEXTE, composées par HENRI GERVEX, J. ANTONIO GONZALÈS, L. KRATKE, ADRIEN MOREAU et [*unclear*: Elicien] ROPS, reproduites par la gravure en taille-douce et en couleur, suivant les procédés [*unclear*: e] Debucourt;—2° ONZE EN-TÊTES DE CHAPITRES OU DÉBUTS DE PAGES, composés par A. LYNCH, [*unclear*: rayés], suivant l'époque, soit sur bois, soit à l'eau-forte ou à l'aquatinte, soit en chromo-taille-*[unclear: ouce]* ou en chromotypographie, dans une manière appropriée au sujet traité par l'auteur;—*[unclear: o]* NOMBREUSES VIGNETTES ET CULS-DE-LAMPE.—COUVERTURE A L'AQUARELLE d'après Fraipont, tirée [*unclear*: n] taille-douce et en couleur sur Japon blanc replié.

### Tirage limité à celui fait pour l'Édition de l'Éventail

### Il a été tiré en plus une Édition Exceptionnelle

*[unclear: Ur]* Grand Japon Impérial présentant près de trois centimètres de marges en hauteur et largeur [*unclear: e*] plus que les exemplaires ordinaires et comprenant une suite de différents tons et états des [*unclear: i*]-têtes hors texte et deux suites des aquarelles avec et sans lettre sur japon adhérent et mon*[unclear: t]*es sur onglet. Cette édition, entièrement remise en pages, et tirée à CENT EXEMPLAIRES (numé-*[unclear: otés]* de I à

C, en chiffres romains).—Prix: 200 fr (*Épuisés.*)

Nota.—Il a été fait pour cet ouvrage un cartonnage artistique très élégant en cuir japonais et satin avec [unclear: rdes] do couleur, muni d'une barrette d'or à laquelle sont cousus dix signets de soie multicolores destinés à [unclear: arquer] les chapitres du livre.—Prix de cet emboîtement de grand luxe: 6 fr., et 10 fr. pour les exemplaires [unclear: r] grand japon.

Son Altesse la Femme aura la bonne fortune de s'adresser à *Tout le Monde* [unclear: e] sera sans doute le livre à sensation des étrennes bibliographiques 1884-85. Les bibliophiles [unclear: e] seront pas les seuls à se disputer ce livre curieux d'un tirage restreint; les gens du monde [unclear: les] mondaines de toutes les classes aimeront également à posséder un ouvrage qui sera [unclear: ant] tout un livre de famille et un keepsake de salon, car la femme française y revêt dans toute coquetterie de ses charmes, ingénieusement présentée par un jeune écrivain qui depuis [unclear: ngtemps] a conquis les bonnes grâces de ses lecteurs et lectrices, et qui, moins emprisonné [unclear: ans] le cadre étroit des vignettes marginales, a pu prendre ici beaucoup plus librement ses [unclear: ats] littéraires que dans les gracieux ouvrages, aujourd'hui classés et absolument épuisés, [unclear: le] *l'Eventail* et de *l'Ombrelle*

## L'art Japonais par

M. Louis Gonse

Directeur de la *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*.

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Gravures dans le texte.—Les procédés nouveaux ont permis de reproduire directement, et avec la plus grande exactitude, un grand nombre d'albums et d'objets japonais; les autres objets ont été dessinés par des artistes de premier ordre et gravés avec le plus grand soin. Les illustrations dans le texte représentent un ensemble de plus de 800 reproductions.

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21 Planches en héliogravure directe, imprimées sur papier vélin de choix et avec des couleurs spéciales pour les laques, les ivoires, les tableaux, etc.;

2 Planches en grisailles et en or imprimées sur bristol verni;

10 Chromolithographies exécutées d'après des dessins spéciaux et ne comportant pas moins d'une vingtaine de tirages chacune;

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L'ouvrage a été imprimé strictement à 1,400 exemplaires numérotés. Il n'en sera pas fait de réimpression, dans le but de conserver à cette édition une valeur exceptionnelle.

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Cet ouvrage de premier ordre et d'une richesse d'illustration absolument exceptionnelle constitue un des plus beaux livres d'étoffes qui puisse, avec sa riche couverture en soie, figurer dans une bibliothèque d'amateur ou sur une table de salon artistique.

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Jean Bologne, par M. Abel DESJARDINS, doyen de la Faculté des lettres du Douai. Un volume in-folio colombier contenant, dans le texte et hors texte, la reproduction de presque toutes les œuvres du maître. Edition sur papier vélin 100 fr.

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J.-B. Carpeaux, par Ernest CHESNEAU. Un beau volume in-8 illustré de nombreuses gravures dans le texte, de planches hors texte reproduisant toutes les œuvres capitales du maître et d'un portrait. Edit, sur pap. vélin. 20 fr.

*Tous ces ouvrages ont été tirés sur divers papiers de luxe (presque tous épuisés). Les 5 derniers sont aussi en vente avec des cartonnages d'amateur.*

Les Manuscrits de Léonard de Vinci à la Bibliothèque de l'Institut. Reproduction, translation et traduction, par M. Charles RAVAISSON-MOLLIEN. Deux grands volumes contenant 300 planches 250 fr.

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# Remarks on the Regulations for Degrees in Science, New Zealand University.

With the Writer's Compliments.

[From the *New Zealand Journal of Science*, May 1885.]

By Prof. T. Jeffery Parker, B.Sc., LOND.

After discussion at two successive meetings the Senate of the New Zealand University has added to the

Statutes a Series of Regulations for Degrees in Science, so that students are now at liberty to make their choice between the B.A. and B.Sc. Degrees instead of being confined, as hitherto, to the former. As the Science regulations do not appear to me to be entirely satisfactory, I wish to make a detailed criticism of them, pointing out in what respects I conceive them to be susceptible of improvement.

Reference to the minutes of last year's meeting of the Senate shows that the first step taken in framing these Regulations was to consider a scheme forwarded by the Professorial Board of the University of Otago. According to this scheme the examination for B.Sc. was divided into two sections: a 1st B.Sc., consisting of five compulsory subjects (Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, General Biology, and French or German), and a 2nd B.Sc., consisting of eight groups of subjects, of which the candidate was to be at liberty to select one. Each group consisted of two or more allied subjects, such as Mathematics and Physics; Physics, Chemistry, and Mineralogy or Geology; Botany, Animal Morphology, and Animal Physiology; and it was recommended that the standard in all these 2nd B.Sc. subjects should be hardly inferior to that for B.A. Honours (or M.A.), while that of the 1st B.Sc. subjects should be the same as for the Pass Examination for B.A.

It is hardly necessary to remark that this scheme follows closely the B.Sc. examination in the University of London, except that a language is included in the 1st B.Sc., and that the 2nd B.Sc. subjects are arranged in groups, so as to oblige the student to take allied subjects.

It will be seen that, according to this scheme, the B.Sc. examination was to differ from the B.A. (*a*) in the absence of Latin, (*b*) in a more definite curriculum being laid down, five subjects being compulsory instead of two, and (*c*) in the addition of two or three optional subjects of Honours standard.

To anyone acquainted with the practical teaching of Natural Science it will be obvious that a student of average ability, coming to the University in the usual state of preparation, and working with a fair amount of diligence, would require fully four Sessions to get through the work prescribed in this scheme, as against three Sessions usually required for the Pass B.A., since the practical work required for all the Natural Science subjects and the high standard of those in the 2nd B.Sc. would far more than counterbalance the absence of Latin.

In discussing these proposed Regulations the Senate came to the conclusion, very properly as it seems to me, that it was not desirable to make the B.Sc. standard so markedly above that of the B.A., and the scheme was, therefore, amended, by reducing the number of subjects in the "groups" of the 2nd B.Sc. On the other hand the number of subjects for the 1st B.Sc. was increased, either two languages (Latin, English, modern languages) or a language and Mental Science being required instead of one language; and either Botany, Zoology, or Geology having to be taken along with General Biology.

The Regulations, as amended, were held in abeyance for a year, and were again considered at the recent meeting of the Senate, the result being that the Pass examination for B.Sc. was reduced to what in the original scheme was called the 1st B.Sc., the 2nd B.Sc. subjects now constituting the examination for Honours.

The subjects of examination as now arranged are as follows:—

*For the Degree of B.Sc.*

- —Compulsory Subjects.
  - Mathematics.
  - Pure Mathematics.
  - Elementary Mechanics and Hydrostatics.
  - Physics.
  - Heat and Radiant Heat.
  - Sound and Light, or Electricity and Magnetism.
  - Chemistry.
  - Natural Science.
  - General Biology.
  - Botany, or Zoology, or Geology.
- —Optional subjects, of which two must be passed.
  - Latin.
  - Greek.
  - English.
  - Modern Languages.
  - Mental Science.

The scope of the examination in all the subjects to be the same as for B.A.

*For Honours in Science.*

One of the following subjects:—

- Mathematics and Mathematical Physics.

- Physics.  
Heat.  
Electricity and Magnetism, or Sound and Light.
- Chemistry.  
Inorganic Chemistry.  
Organic Chemistry or Chemical Technology.
- Botany.
- Zoology.
- Geology, including Lithology and Palæontology.
- Human Anatomy and Animal Physiology.
- Mental Science.

The scope of the examination in all the subjects to be the same as for B.A. Honours.

In criticising these Regulations I would first venture to offer a protest against the extremely arbitrary use of the term "Natural Science" in the publications of the Senate. The advisability of making a distinction between "Natural" and "Physical" Science is more than doubtful, the two terms being strictly convertible. This being the case, to include only Botany, Zoology, and Geology under Natural Science, and to exclude not only Chemistry and Physics but also Human Anatomy and Animal Physiology, is hardly so accurate a classification of the Sciences as might be expected from a learned body like the University Senate.

It seems evident that the main object in the alteration of the original scheme of Science regulations was to reduce the B.Sc. to the level of the B.A., so as to make the Arts and Science courses run parallel from matriculation to graduation. For this there is very much to be said: it is clearly a great advantage to have the two courses thoroughly comparable one with the other; each representing three years' steady work, in the one case mainly on literary, in the other mainly on scientific lines.

When, however, one comes to a comparison of the regulations for the two degrees, one is forced to the conclusion that the B.Sc. is not necessarily one whit more scientific than the B.A., nor the B.A. more literary than the B.Sc. Except that General History and Political Economy, and Jurisprudence and Constitutional History have no place in the B.Sc. course, the list of subjects and the definition of those subjects are precisely the same for the two degrees. Consequently it is possible for a student to take either degree on the same list of subjects: for instance a man passing in pure and applied mathematics, chemistry, physics, "natural science," Latin, and English, might claim either degree, or as far as one can see, both. The view of the Senate seems to be that an Arts Degree is one for which a candidate must take Latin and may take Applied Mathematics and Natural Science, and that a Science Degree is one for which he must take Applied Mathematics and Natural Science, and may take Latin.

On the whole, except as giving practical expression to the growing opinion that a liberal education without Latin is a possibility,

NOTE.—The Regulations for Matriculation have been altered, French or German being compulsory instead of Latin for candidates intending to proceed to a degree in Science.

it is difficult to see the *raison d'être* of the B.Sc. degree, and one is tempted to ask whether it was worth while to get an extension of the Charter for such a result, and whether it would not have answered all purposes to arrange the B.A. course in such a way as to give the option of a mainly literary or a mainly scientific curriculum.

It seems to me that the best way to remedy this very anomalous state of things would be (*a*) to arrange a more definite curriculum for the Arts course; and (*b*) to abandon the plan at present adopted of making the standard of all subjects the same for both degrees. Onesided culture should be as studiously avoided in the one course as in the other: it is most desirable that an Arts man should know something of the methods and aims of science, and that a Science man should not be wholly ignorant of language and literature. But considering that life is short and that a perfect course of study is hardly attainable in an average University career, would it not be advisable so to arrange the examinations for the two degrees that the standard of literary subjects should be higher for B.A., and that of science subjects for B.Sc.? For instance, I cannot but think that an Arts student would be distinctly benefitted by going through the "General Biology" part of the Natural History course, even without following it up by Botany, Zoology, or Geology; and that a Science man would find a somewhat smaller proportion of Latin than is required for B.A. of great service to him. I yield to no one in my horror of superficial knowledge, but I certainly think that when a man knows one or two things thoroughly, he may learn a little of many others, not only without any harm, but with the result of considerably extending his intellectual horizon.

Passing now to the Honours Examination, one is met at once with a serious anomaly which is enough of itself to deter the better class of students from choosing the Science course. An Arts man who passes in Honours becomes, *ipso facto*, M.A., a Science man, passing *in the same subject* remains a Bachelor. More than

this, a B.A. who is unable to get through the whole of the Honours work in one year, may take the same examination—under the name of the M.A. examination—at any subsequent time, and by passing it qualify for the higher degree. A Science man under the same circumstances is debarred from ever taking the examination, and can therefore never get beyond the grade of a Pass-man, unless he is able to proceed to D.Sc., which very few of our students are likely to do, since the qualifications for that degree should be such as would fit the holder of it for a University lectureship in his special subject.

On the other hand the graduate in Arts is under a disadvantage in having no degree corresponding to D.Sc., by taking which he can show himself to have acquired high proficiency in the subject he has chosen as his specialty: he can in fact, unless he chooses to take up either Law or Music, never get beyond M.A.—a degree which a student of good abilities should be able to take in his fourth year.

It is obvious that to complete the parallelism of the Arts and Science courses—a very desirable object as it seems to me—two new degrees must be established; an M.Sc. (Master of Science) to correspond with M.A., and a D.Lit. (Doctor of Literature) to correspond with D.Sc. This is the plan adopted at the Victoria University, Manchester. At Cambridge also, where the single Honours degree (B.A.) may be taken in either Arts or Science subjects, the two degrees of D.Lit. and D.Sc. have recently been established, and are given, not upon an examination in the ordinary sense of the word, but upon proof of having produced original work of sufficiently high character in science or letters.

One very important step has been made by the Senate at its recent meeting: namely, the detailed definition of certain of the Natural Science subjects both for the theoretical and practical examinations. Physics is already defined in the Calendar with some approach to fulness, and the Senate has this year adopted a Biology syllabus sent up by the three Professors of that subject in the Colony. But the definition of Chemistry in the Calendar and that of Geology in this year's Minutes are both extremely meagre, and should be carefully developed and expanded next year. The Geology for the Pass Examination, as now defined, is by no means the equivalent of either Botany or Zoology; no definition of practical work in that subject is given in the Statutes, and the syllabus proposed by Prof. von Haast (Minutes, p. 23) is so brief that it may be taken to mean either very little or very much according to the nature and fancy of the teacher or examiner.

In Chemistry, again, nothing whatever is said as to the scope of the practical examination, so that a teacher of this very important subject is at liberty either to put his students through a really complete laboratory course, or to let them off with that minimum amount of "test-tubing" which so often passes muster for practical chemistry.

Lastly, the Honours subject *Physiology* is defined as "Human Anatomy and Animal Physiology," This must certainly be altered. Human Anatomy is a medical subject, and should have no place in a general science course. The subject ought to be defined so as to include a certain amount of vertebrate anatomy as well as histology, experimental physiology, and physiological chemistry.

In conclusion I should like to make one criticism on the Physics syllabus. It certainly seems to me that in a general science course the whole subject should be included, even at the risk of going less deeply into its various subdivisions. I do not think that a man who aims at scientific culture can afford to be quite ignorant either of Sound and Light, or of Electricity and Magnetism. For Honours it is no doubt advisable to divide so heavy a subject, but for the Pass Examination I should prefer to see the whole subject included, as in the 1st B.Sc. of the London University.