



SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE

OF

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1902.

Published by Authority.

WELLINGTON, MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1902.

*Forms under the Industrial Schools Acts.*

RANFURLY, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House, at Wellington, this sixteenth day of June, 1902.

Present :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

BY virtue of the powers and authorities vested in him by "The Industrial Schools Act, 1882," His Excellency the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the colony, doth prescribe the forms hereinafter set forth, and numbered one to seventeen, in lieu of those prescribed by Orders in Council dated respectively the eighteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, the twenty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, the fourteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and the nineteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

FORMS.

FORM 1.—ORDER TO SEND A CHILD TO AN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

("The Industrial Schools Act, 1882," sections 18, 21, and 53; "The Industrial Schools Act Amendment Act, 1895"; and "The Private Industrial Schools Regulation and Industrial Schools Act Amendment Act, 1900.")

Colony of New Zealand, to wit.

WHEREAS [*Name and residence of child*], of , being of the age of years and months, has been this day brought before me, the undersigned , Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate at , in the said colony; and, after inquiry, and the hearing of the evidence adduced before me, I am satisfied that the said child [*Describe the child as nearly as possible in terms of sections 16 or 17 of "The Industrial Schools Act, 1882," quoting the number of the section and subsection*]:

Now, therefore, I do hereby order and direct that the said child be forthwith sent to the Industrial School at , and be there received as an inmate under the provisions of "The Industrial Schools Act, 1882."

And whereas the said child belongs, in my opinion, to the [*Describe the child's religious persuasion, creed, or denomination*], I do hereby further order and direct that he [or she] shall be brought up and educated in the said [*Describe the child's religious persuasion, creed, or denomination*].

Given under my hand, at , this day of , 19 .

.....  
Stipendiary Magistrate.

[N.B.—A copy of this order, when made, must at once be sent by the Clerk of the Court to the Minister of Education (*vide* section 23).]

FORM 2.—ORDER FOR COMMITTAL OF A CHILD TO AN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

("The Industrial Schools Act 1882," sections 19, 20, and 22; "The Industrial Schools Act Amendment Act, 1895"; and "The Private Industrial Schools Regulation and Industrial Schools Act Amendment Act, 1900.")

District of , Colony of New Zealand, to wit.

WHEREAS [*Name and residence of child*], of , was, on or about the day of , 19 , convicted [or accused] before [*Name and description of authority before whom convicted*] of an offence punishable by imprisonment [*If sentence is passed, add, and was duly sentenced to be (State sentence)*]: And whereas, in the opinion of the undersigned, such child is of the age of years and months, and ought to be sent to an industrial school:

Now, I do hereby order and direct that the said child be sent [*If sentence is passed add, at the expiration of the said sentence*] to the Industrial School, at , and be there received as an inmate under the provisions of "The Industrial Schools Act, 1882."

And whereas the said child belongs, in my opinion, to the [*State child's religious persuasion, creed, or denomination*], I do hereby further order and direct that he [or she] shall be brought up and educated in the said [*State child's religious persuasion, creed, or denomination*].

Given under my hand, at , this day of , 19 .

.....  
Judge [or Stipendiary Magistrate].

[N.B.—A copy of this order, when made, must be sent by the Clerk of the Court or Registrar to the Minister of Education (*vide* section 23).]

FORM 3.

("The Industrial Schools Act, 1882," section 25.)

Governor.

WHEREAS [Name and residence of person], of , being a person under the age of eighteen years, was, on or about the day of , 19 , sentenced by to imprisonment for a term of ; and it appears to me expedient that the said , having served the term of such sentence [or having served part of the term of such sentence; or in lieu of serving such sentence], should become an inmate of some industrial school :

Now, I do hereby order, in pursuance of the powers vested in me by "The Industrial Schools Act, 1882," that the said do forthwith become an inmate of the Industrial School at , and be there detained as an inmate within the meaning of the said Act.

And, as the said belongs, in my opinion, to the [State person's religious persuasion, creed, or denomination], I do hereby further order and direct that he [or she] shall, while at the said school, be brought up and educated in the said [State person's religious persuasion, creed, or denomination].

As witness the hand of His Excellency the Governor, at , this day of , 19 .

FORM 4.—ORDER FOR MAINTENANCE OF CHILD.

("The Industrial Schools Act, 1882," section 33.)

WHEREAS [Name and residence of child], of , was, by an order made this day, directed to be sent to the Industrial School, at , to be there detained as an inmate in terms of the said order; and it has been made to appear to me that [Name, residence, and calling of parent], of , the parent of the said child, is able to contribute towards his [or her] maintenance and education :

Now I do hereby order and direct that the said shall pay to the Clerk of the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court at , for the time being, on behalf of the Minister of Education, the sum of a week for the maintenance and education of the said child; such payments to commence as from the day of , 19 , and to be continued so long as such child is maintained as an inmate of the said school, or of any other school under "The Industrial Schools Act, 1882," to which such child may be transferred.

Dated at , this day of , 19 .

[N.B.—A copy of this order, when made, must be sent by the Clerk of the Court or Registrar to the Secretary for Education.]

FORM 5.—SUMMONS TO A PARENT.

("The Industrial Schools Act, 1882," section 34.)

To , of , in the Colony of New Zealand. WHEREAS it has this day been made to appear to my satisfaction that you are the parent of , an inmate of the Industrial School, at , and that you are able to contribute towards the maintenance and education of such inmate :

This is therefore to command you to be and appear on the day of , 19 , at o'clock in the noon, at the Court at , in the colony aforesaid, before such as shall then be there, to show cause why you should not be adjudged to make such payments in relation hereto as to the said may seem just.

Herein fail not, or the matter will be determined in your absence.

Given under my hand, at , in the colony aforesaid, this day of , 19 .

FORM 6.—ORDER ON SUMMONS FOR MAINTENANCE OF AN INMATE OF AN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

("The Industrial Schools Act, 1882," section 34.)

In the Court of . In the matter of , an inmate of the Industrial School, at , the day of , 19 .

UPON proof of the service of the summons issued herein on the day of , 19 , and upon hearing the evidence adduced in support of such service, I do hereby

order that , of , in the Colony of New Zealand, being the parent of , an inmate of the Industrial School, at , shall, as from the day of , 19 , pay to the Clerk of the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court at for the time being, on behalf of the Minister of Education, the sum of a week for the maintenance and education of such inmate; such payments to be continued so long as such child shall be maintained as an inmate of the said school, or of any other school under "The Industrial Schools Act, 1882," to which such child may be transferred.

And I do further order that the said shall pay to the person and in the manner before mentioned the sum of for the past maintenance of the said inmate; such payment to be made in instalment , and within from the date hereof.

[N.B.—A copy of this order, when made, must be sent by the Clerk of the Court to the Secretary for Education.]

FORM 7.—ORDER VARYING AMOUNT OF PAYMENTS.

("The Industrial Schools Act, 1882," section 35.)

In the Court of . In the matter of , an inmate of the Industrial School, at , the day of , 19 .

UPON the application of , and upon reading the order made herein on the day of , 19 , by , and it appearing to me that , the person named in the said order, is [or is not] of ability to pay more than the sum of [or the sum of ] a week, which he was adjudged by the said order to pay for the purposes therein mentioned :

I do hereby order that the said shall, as from the day of , 19 , pay to the persons and in the manner directed by the said order the weekly sum of [Not to exceed 8s.] a week, in lieu of the said sum of a week so adjudged to be paid as aforesaid; and that, except as hereby expressly varied, the said order of the day of , 19 , shall remain in full force.

[N.B.—A copy of this order, when made, must be sent by the Clerk of the Court to the Secretary for Education.]

FORM 8.—ORDER REMITTING AMOUNTS PAYABLE UNDER ORIGINAL ORDER.

("The Industrial Schools Act, 1882," section 35.)

In the Magistrate's Court, holden at . In the matter of "The Industrial Schools Act, 1882"; and in the matter of , an inmate of the Industrial School, at , the day of , 19 .

UPON the application of , and upon reading the order made herein on the day of , 19 , by , a Stipendiary Magistrate sitting at , and it appearing to me, the undersigned Stipendiary Magistrate at , that , the person named in the said order, is not now of ability to pay the sum of shillings and pence a week which he was adjudged by the said order to pay for the purposes therein mentioned :

I do hereby order (1) that all future payments directed to be made under the said order be remitted as and from the date hereof (2); and also (3) that the sum of £ , due up to the day of , 19 , for past maintenance of the said inmate, be and the same is hereby also remitted; (4) and that, except as hereby expressly varied, the said order of the day of , 19 , shall remain in full force.

Stipendiary Magistrate.

[N.B.—A copy of this order, when made, must be sent by the Clerk of the Court to the Secretary for Education.]

[NOTE.—If only future payments are remitted erase all words between (2) and (4); if only arrears are remitted erase all words between (1) and (3); if both arrears and future payments are remitted erase all words after (4).]

FORM 9.—ORDER OF ATTACHMENT.

("The Industrial Schools Act, 1882," section 37.)

In the Court of
In the matter of , an inmate of the Industrial School, at , the day of , 19 .

UPON the application of , and upon reading the order made by [Name of Resident Magistrate or Judge], of , herein, on the day of , 19 , and it appearing to me that there is now outstanding and unpaid under the said order the sum of for the maintenance and education of the said [Name of inmate]:

I do hereby order that any moneys in the hands of which may now be or hereafter become due to [Name of person adjudged to pay maintenance] in any way whatsoever shall, to the extent of the above-mentioned sum, be paid immediately (or as soon as they become payable) to the Clerk of the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court at on behalf of the Minister of Education, and for such payment this shall be sufficient authority. And I direct that service of this order shall be effected by delivering a copy thereof to the said [Name of person in whose hands moneys are] personally, or by leaving such copy for him at his usual or last known place of abode or business with some person appearing to be above the age of fourteen years.

Stipendiary Magistrate.

[N.B.—A copy of this order, when made, must be sent by the Clerk of the Court to the Secretary for Education.]

FORM 10.—LICENSE.

("The Industrial Schools Act, 1882," section 55.)

WHEREAS is now an inmate of the Industrial School, within the meaning of "The Industrial Schools Act, 1882": And whereas it has been made to appear to my satisfaction that , of (hereinafter called "the said person"), is willing and qualified to provide for and take charge of the said inmate:

Now, therefore, I, the Minister of Education for the Colony of New Zealand, in pursuance and exercise of all powers in this behalf enabling me, do hereby grant to the said inmate license to reside with the said person until the day of , 19 , unless the said inmate shall be sooner called upon by me to return to the said school: Provided always, and these presents are upon the express condition, that the said person shall find and provide the said inmate sufficient meat, drink, clothing, lodging, and all other necessaries during the said term, and shall also sign an agreement to observe the regulations and conditions of the and Schedules indorsed hereon; which conditions I also agree to observe.

Age of inmate : years months.

Date : Minister of Education.

[NOTE.—In the case of a child licensed to reside with friends without conditions as to payment, the form of license may be abbreviated by striking out all the words after the word "term."]

FORM 11.—AGREEMENT AS TO PAYMENT UNDER LICENSE.

(To be indorsed as the Third Schedule on the form of license.)

It is agreed that, in consideration of the duties required by the license on which this Schedule is indorsed, [Here insert the Minister of Education or the employer's name] shall pay to [Here insert the Manager of the Industrial School or the foster-parent's name] the sum of shillings and pence a week for the term of the license.

I agree to this condition.

Date : [Signature of employer or foster-parent.]

FORM 12.—RENEWAL OF LICENSE.

(To be annexed to the Form of License.)

THE license hereinbefore granted is hereby extended until the day of , 19 , the condition of the Third Schedule being the payment to [Here insert the Manager of the Industrial School or the name of the foster-parent] of the sum of shillings and pence a week by [Here insert the Minister of Education or the employer's name].

The other conditions of the license are to remain unaltered.

Date : Minister of Education.

I agree. Employer or foster-parent.

Date :

FORM 13.—ARTICLES OF APPRENTICESHIP.

("The Industrial Schools Act, 1882," sections 59, 60, and 62.)

THIS DEED, made the day of , one thousand nine hundred and , between [Name of Manager or guardian in full], of , in the Provincial District of , Manager for the time being of the Industrial School, at aforesaid, and guardian of [Name of inmate in full], an inmate of the said school (who with his successors is herein termed "the said guardian"), of the first part, the said [Name of inmate] of the second part, and [Name of master], of [Residence of master], in the Provincial District of aforesaid, [Calling of master] (hereinafter termed "the said master"), of the third part, witnesseth that, in pursuance and exercise of the powers conferred upon him by "The Industrial Schools Act, 1882," and in consideration of the premises, the said guardian doth hereby put, place, and bind the said [Name of inmate] as an apprentice to the said master, with him to dwell and serve, as from the day of the date hereof, for and during the term of years, to be fully complete and ended unless these said presents shall be previously cancelled, or unless the said shall sooner be married, whichever shall first happen; during which term the said shall well and faithfully serve the said master in all lawful businesses, according to skill, power, and ability. shall do no damage to the said master, nor suffer to be done of others. shall not waste the goods of the said master, or those of any other person or persons in custody, or lend them unlawfully to any. shall not absent from the said service without the leave of the said master first obtained, but shall in all things honestly, orderly, and obediently demean and behave towards the said master and all others during the said term as a faithful servant ought to do. And in consideration of the premises the said master doth hereby, for himself, his executors and administrators, covenant with the said guardian that he, the said master, will, by the best means in his power, teach and instruct, or cause to be taught and instructed, the said in the art, trade, or calling of a during the said term; and shall and will, during the continuance hereof, find, provide, and allow unto the said apprentice proper and sufficient meat, drink, medicine, apparel, lodging, washing, and all other things necessary and fit for such an apprentice; and will, during the said term, cause the said apprentice to attend Divine service, when practicable, at least once every Sabbath; and during the last years of the said term will, in addition, pay unto the said guardian as such the weekly sum of for the services of the said apprentice, provided the latter shall have well, diligently, and faithfully served the said master in accordance with the terms hereof. And it is hereby declared by the said parties hereto that these presents are intended to operate as an indenture of apprenticeship made under "The Industrial Schools Act, 1882," and the same shall be deemed as executed subject to the provisions of that Act in all respects; and, further, that the provisions of sections twelve and thirteen of "The Master and Apprentice Act, 1865," shall apply hereto, subject, however, to the provisions of section sixty-three of the said Industrial Schools Act.

In witness whereof the said parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the said , in the presence of [Signature of guardian.] (L.S.)
Signed, sealed, and delivered by the said , in the presence of [Signature of inmate.] (L.S.)
Signed, sealed, and delivered by the said , in the presence of [Signature of master.] (L.S.)

I consent hereto.

, 19 . Minister of Education.

FORM 14.—ASSIGNMENT OF ARTICLES.

THIS deed, made the day of , 19 , between the within-named [master] of the first part, the within-named [inmate] of the second part, and , of , in the Provincial District of , of the third part, witnesseth that, in consideration of the premises, the said , by and with the consent of the Minister of Education for the time being (testified by his signature hereto), doth hereby assign and set over unto the said all benefit and advantage, claim and demand whatever of him the said [master] under the within-written articles, and the service of the said thereunder.

And the said [master], with the like consent as aforesaid, doth put, place, and bind the said as apprentice to the said to serve him in the calling of a for and during the remainder of the within-mentioned term of years, subject in all respects to the conditions of the within-mentioned articles. And the said hereby agrees to accept and take the said as an apprentice for the residue of the said term, subject to the covenants and agreements in the said articles mentioned or implied, and agrees to observe and perform the same.

In witness whereof the said parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the said, in the presence of [Signature of former master.] (L.S.)  
 Signed, sealed, and delivered by the said, in the presence of [Signature of inmate.] (L.S.)  
 Signed, sealed, and delivered by the said, in the presence of [Signature of new master.] (L.S.)

I consent hereto.

, 19 Minister of Education.

FORM 15.—ORDER DISCHARGING ARTICLES OF APPRENTICESHIP.

("The Industrial Schools Act, 1882," section 64.)

In the matter of articles of apprenticeship made between, of the first part, of the second part, and, of the third part, and dated, 19

WHEREAS on the application of, the master [or apprenticed inmate] described in the above-mentioned articles, it appears to me desirable that the said apprenticed inmate should be discharged from service under the said articles:

Now, I, the Minister of Education, in pursuance and exercise of the power conferred upon me by "The Industrial Schools Act, 1882," do hereby order that, as from the day of, 19, the said [Name of master] and [Name of apprenticed inmate] shall, as from the said date, be absolutely released and discharged from the said articles of apprenticeship of the day of, 19, and from every stipulation and agreement incident thereto. And the said articles shall, as from the said day of, 19, absolutely cease and be void.

Dated this day of, 19. Minister of Education.

FORM 16.—PUNISHMENT REGISTER.

Date.	Name of Inmate.	Nature of Offence.	Nature of Punishment.

FORM 17.  
Earnings Account of, an Inmate of the Industrial School.

No. of bank-book: , 19, to , 19, at a week, from , of , at

Account rendered.		Receipts.		Withdrawals, and Balance.		Remarks.						
Date to which Account is made up.	Number of Weeks.	Number of Account rendered.	Amount.	Date.	How paid.		Amount received from Employer.	Interest.	Date.	Purpose.	Amount withdrawn from Account.	Balance of Account.
			£ s. d.									

ALEX. WILLIS,  
Clerk of the Executive Council.

*Regulations under Industrial Schools Acts.*

RANFURLY, Governor.  
ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House, at Wellington, this sixteenth day of June, 1902.

Present :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

IN pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities vested in him by "The Industrial Schools Act, 1882," (hereinafter termed "the said Act"), and "The Private Industrial Schools Regulation and Industrial Schools Act Amendment Act, 1900," His Excellency the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the colony, doth hereby revoke the several regulations made under the said Act, and which are set forth in the Schedule hereto, and all other regulations for the time being in force under the said Act; and in lieu thereof doth hereby make the following regulations in respect of industrial schools within the meaning of the said recited Acts.

SCHEDULE.

*Orders in Council revoked.*

Date of Order.	Act under which Regulations made.	Gazette in which Order was published.
18th January, 1883 13th April, 1887 21st March, 1895 14th October, 1895 19th November, 1898	"The Industrial Schools Act, 1882."	(19th January, 1883. 14th April, 1887. 4th April, 1895. 17th October, 1895. 1st December, 1898.

REGULATIONS.

*Interpretation.*

In these regulations, if not inconsistent with the context,—

- "Minister" means the person for the time being holding the office of Minister of Education under "The Education Act, 1877":
- "Judge" means any Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand or of any District Court in New Zealand:
- "Stipendiary Magistrate" means any Stipendiary Magistrate holding office under "The Magistrates' Courts Act, 1893," or any Act passed in lieu thereof:
- "Child" means any boy or girl being under the age of sixteen years, or, in the absence of positive evidence as to age, being under the apparent age of sixteen years in the opinion of the Stipendiary Magistrate or Judge dealing with such boy or girl under the provisions of "The Industrial Schools Act, 1882," or any amendment thereof:
- "Inmate" means any person under the age of twenty-one years who is now or shall hereafter be lawfully detained in any school by authority conferred by "The Industrial Schools Act, 1882," or any amendment thereof, or by any Act thereby repealed, or who is now or shall hereafter be licensed out or apprenticed under such authority:
- "Parent" means the father, stepfather, grandfather, mother, stepmother, or grandmother, or a brother if of full age, of a child born in lawful wedlock, or the mother of a bastard child; and, as to any child, includes the person who has become the adopting parent thereof within the meaning of "The Adoption of Children Act, 1881," or any amendment thereof:
- "School," or "industrial school," means any school established under this Act:
- "Government school" means any school as hereinbefore defined supported mainly by public moneys of the colony voted for the purpose, or by endowments out of the public estate, and which school is mentioned as such in the Schedule to "The Industrial Schools Act, 1882," or declared by the Minister, by notice in the *Gazette*, to be such:
- "Local school" means any school as hereinbefore defined supported either wholly or partially by the public moneys of any local body or bodies: Provided that such school be mentioned as such in the Schedule to "The Industrial Schools Act, 1882," or be declared by the Minister, by notice in the *Gazette*, to be such:

“Private school” means any school as hereinbefore defined supported either wholly or partially by the moneys or endowments of private persons, or any school which is entirely under the management of private persons, including in the term “private persons” for the purposes of this definition corporate bodies not being local bodies: Provided that such school is mentioned as such in the Schedule to “The Industrial Schools Act, 1882,” or declared by the Minister, by notice in the *Gazette*, to be such:

“Manager” means the manager of any school as herein defined:

“Prescribed” means prescribed by these regulations:

“Reformatory” means an industrial school that is set apart for the detention of inmates that need reformatory training: and

“Official visitor” means any person who is specially appointed by the Minister to visit any industrial school under such conditions as the Minister may think fit.

1. Except where they contain a statement to the contrary, these regulations shall apply to Government, local, and private industrial schools.

#### *Inspection.*

2. A duly appointed Inspector of Industrial Schools shall, at least once in every six months, thoroughly inspect each school. He shall have ready access to all buildings, yards, and grounds forming the school premises, and to all books and documents connected with the official management of such school or the inmates thereof. He shall annually audit the accounts of the wages earned by the inmates; and such other accounts as the Minister may have directed him to examine. He shall see that all wages are being regularly collected and dealt with in accordance with law. He may also visit and inquire into the general welfare of any inmate who has been placed out from the school on license or otherwise.

3. The Inspector shall promptly make to the Minister full reports of his visits to industrial schools, and shall in such reports deal with all such matters relating to the conduct of the schools as in his opinion need attention; and such matters shall be dealt with without undue delay.

4. The Inspector when inspecting a school shall have full power to make any inquiry he may consider necessary in respect to any matter relating to any school, or any inmate thereof.

5. The Inspector shall not, as a rule, give notice of his visits of inspection, but notice may be given if it is considered advisable.

#### *Conduct and Management of Schools; Discipline.*

6. The manager of each school shall, except in special cases mentioned herein, give full effect to these regulations so far as they relate to the school of which he is the manager.

7. Officers, teachers, and servants shall loyally support the manager in the execution of his duties, and shall in every way assist him to make the condition of inmates as home-like and comfortable as the circumstances will permit.

8. The control over inmates must be judicious and kindly, and calculated to instil into inmates sound moral principles, and to induce clean and orderly habits. Officers, teachers, and servants must obey all directions given by the manager in the execution of his duty.

9. The manager of each Government school shall be held responsible with regard both to the quantity and quality of stores, stock, produce, and all other things received for use at the school; also, for any waste or loss that may arise through his own neglect or misconduct, or through the neglect or misconduct of any officer, teacher, or servant of the school.

10. It shall be the duty of the manager of every Government school to provide that the issue of all articles for use at the school is made with due regard to economy.

11. All implements and appliances belonging to Government schools shall be carefully used, and shall receive every attention that is necessary for their preservation.

12. A copy of these regulations shall be supplied to every manager, officer, teacher, and servant, and it shall be the duty of all to make themselves thoroughly conversant with them. Ignorance of any provision of these regulations shall not be regarded as an excuse for the infringement of any such provision.

13. The manager of each Government school shall keep a diary in which he shall day by day record the number of inmates present at evening muster, and also any change in the status of an inmate, any case of illness of an inmate, and any other unusual school event of the day. A similar diary shall be kept by the manager of each private or local school,

or, if the manager does not regularly reside at the school, by the officer appointed by him to have charge of the school. In the latter case the manager shall, whenever he visits the school, peruse the entries made in the diary since his last visit, shall initial them, and shall deal with any matter to which his attention has been called by such entries. He shall also record in the diary every visit made by him to the school.

14. Each manager of a private school or local school not regularly residing at such school shall visit it at least once a week; he shall at such visits thoroughly inspect the institution, and the inmates thereof, and generally shall make himself well acquainted with the inmates and their condition, and with the details of the management.

15. In every school a time-table showing the daily routine of the school must be posted in a prominent part of the school buildings.

16. At least two women—preferably married women who have had the care of children—shall be employed on the staff of each school, and one of such women shall occupy the position of matron.

17. All school buildings must be constantly maintained in a thoroughly clean and orderly condition, and all yards and grounds must be kept in thorough order.

18. In general, any officer, teacher, or servant of a school who has occasion at any time to communicate with the Department of Education must forward his communication to the manager for transmission.

19. Any complaint made by an inmate to an officer, teacher, or servant shall be reported to the manager by such officer, teacher, or servant without delay.

20. Every officer, teacher, or servant shall, without delay, bring under the notice of the manager any matter affecting the well-being of the school or of any inmate thereof.

21. No male person shall hold the position of manager, officer, attendant, or teacher of any school specially set apart for the detention of female inmates; and male servants shall be employed at such schools only in such necessary occupations as are unsuitable for women.

22. The manager of any school may at his discretion temporarily receive into that school any former inmate of any school: Provided, however, that if such former inmate should remain at the school for more than one week the circumstances shall be reported to the Secretary for Education at an early date.

23. If a former inmate who has been once temporarily admitted in the way specified in the last preceding regulation is readmitted to a school, and remains at such school over night, notice must be sent to the Department of Education at an early date.

24. All managers and officers must make out and forward without delay all such returns and statements as may be asked for by the Department of Education. The fact that any form is sent to a manager or other officer by the Department must be taken as a sufficient indication that the return or statement is to be accurately and promptly rendered.

#### *Sanitation and Medical Attendance.*

25. There shall be a medical officer of each school, who shall have the right to visit it at any time. It shall be the duty of the medical officer at all times to give the same care and attention to any resident inmate or resident officer needing his services as he would to a private patient. He shall inspect the school at least once in each month, and shall at such inspection ascertain whether the inmates are properly fed and clothed and kept clean, and whether the ventilation of the buildings is sufficient, the house supply of water pure, and all other sanitary arrangements satisfactory. A record of defects in any of these matters shall be made by the medical officer in a book to be kept at the school, and called "The Medical Officer's Journal."

26. At every inspection by the medical officer all resident inmates who have been admitted to the school since his previous inspection shall be examined by him, and if he considers that special treatment is needed for any such inmate, or if he considers that such inmate is physically or mentally unfit to perform the ordinary duties of inmates, he shall make an entry of the fact in the Medical Officer's Journal, and at the same time direct such special precautions or treatment as the case requires.

27. It shall be the duty of the manager to bring under the notice of the medical officer the case of every inmate who needs medical attention; and the medical officer shall enter in the Medical Officer's Journal particulars of the treatment that he prescribes for such inmate.

28. It shall be the duty of the manager to produce the punishment-book to the medical officer, who shall peruse the entries made therein since his last visit of inspection, shall write his initials and the date, and shall make either therein or in the Medical Officer's Journal such remarks as may seem to him to be necessary.

29. The medical officer shall see that the cells are suitable for the detention of inmates.

30. The medical officer shall give such instructions to the manager as he considers necessary to provide that inmates shall not suffer injury to health during their detention in cells.

31. The manager shall promptly give effect to all directions of the medical officer with regard to the medical treatment of inmates, but shall, before consenting to any surgical operation of an unusual or serious nature, obtain the approval by the Minister of the performance of such operation, unless the circumstances do not admit of delay. No serious operation shall be performed on any inmate (unless danger to life would be caused by delay) until another duly qualified medical man has agreed with the medical officer that such operation is necessary, and the consent of the manager has been obtained.

32. All other recommendations and directions of the medical officer shall receive prompt attention from the manager.

33. The medical officer shall report annually to the Minister on the general state of the school with which he is connected, as far as matters coming within his province are concerned.

34. When the manager considers an inmate to be in such a state of health as to require the attention of the medical officer, he shall at once advise the medical officer of the fact. Should the arrival of the medical officer be delayed, the manager, if he considers the case urgent, shall call in any other duly qualified medical man to deal with the case temporarily.

35. The occurrence of a serious accident at the school, or an outbreak of infectious or other dangerous disease, shall be immediately reported to the Secretary for Education.

36. If an inmate is so ill that in the opinion of the medical attendant death is probable, the manager shall send intimation by the speediest means available to the parent or other near relative of such inmate, and shall also advise the Secretary for Education without delay.

37. The death of an inmate shall be at once notified to the parent or other near relative, and to the Secretary for Education.

38. Throughout the year every inmate that is in a fit condition to bathe shall have a warm bath at least once a week. In summer time inmates shall be encouraged to take cold baths.

39. All underclothing shall be changed once a week, or oftener if necessary, preferably immediately after bathing.

40. Inmates' bedding shall be of good quality, comfortable, clean, and sufficient for purposes of warmth. It shall be aired for about one hour after the inmates rise in the morning.

41. No inmate shall be allowed to get into a bed occupied by another inmate, and no inmate over six years of age shall occupy a bedroom occupied by any person of the opposite sex who is over six years of age.

42. Closets or other conveniences for the use of inmates are to be readily accessible to the inmates of all dormitories. They shall be thoroughly cleansed daily, or oftener if necessary.

43. Ample provision shall be made for the ventilation of the dormitories and living-rooms during both day and night.

44. No person shall give food or any present to any inmate without the consent of the manager, or, in the case of a private or local school, of the officer appointed by the manager to have charge of the school.

*Fire-prevention.*

45. In case of fire it shall be the first duty of officers in charge of dormitories to see that all inmates are removed to a place of safety.

46. Every dormitory shall have means of fire-escape satisfactory to the Inspector, and the inmates of every school shall be regularly exercised in fire-drill.

47. The manager shall make rules to provide for the extinguishing of or effective guarding of all fires before the staff retire for the night, and precautions shall be taken with regard to the fires in all rooms that are for part of the day unoccupied.

48. As soon as an alarm of fire is given, it shall be the special duty of some one officer or servant to see to the safety of any inmate confined in a cell. The manager shall select the officer or servant who is to perform this duty, and shall also at the same time select some other officer or servant to act as deputy. In case of fire, it shall, however, be the individual duty of each of the two officers thus selected to see that such inmate has been removed to a place of safety.

*Official Visitors' Book.*

49. A visitors' book shall be kept at every school, and shall be produced to every authorised person who shall visit the school. Such person shall be asked to sign the book, and may enter therein any remarks or observations that he may think fit to make concerning such school, the management thereof, or the inmates belonging thereto.



*Diet.*

50. The inmates of every school shall have not less than three meals a day. The food provided for them shall be in sufficient quantity, of good quality, well prepared, properly served, and in all respects satisfactory to the Inspector. The dining-tables shall be neat and clean.

51. A schedule showing the kind of food provided for each meal on every day of the week shall be kept at every school, and shall be produced when asked for by the Inspector, or any other person authorised to visit industrial schools. This schedule need not be quite strictly adhered to, but it must truly indicate the kind of diet provided for all inmates.

52. For dinner hot roast meat shall be supplied at least once a week, fried meat or boiled meat with soup at least once a week, or twice unless fish once a week forms a substitute. For the other four days meat-stew or cold meat may be served up, but neither of them more than twice. Potatoes shall be supplied daily, and, when possible, at least one other kind of vegetable. Porridge, bread and milk, or some similar food, shall daily form part of the breakfast. In season a plentiful supply of fruit and spring vegetables shall be frequently given. Pudding shall be provided on Sundays, and at least one other day in the week. Bread, with butter, dripping, jam, or golden syrup, shall be given at tea and at breakfast, with sufficient tea, coffee, or milk. At tea, cakes or buns shall be provided at least once a week. Not less than three-fourths of a pint of milk shall be provided for every inmate daily.

53. Except in the case of the special treatment that in the opinion of the medical officer is necessary for any individual inmate, any essential departure from the dietary scale herein shown in outline shall be allowed only by permission of the Minister. The application for such permission shall be accompanied by a written recommendation from the medical officer.

54. A record shall be kept at each school of the amount provided daily of such articles of food as bread, butter, dripping, meat, milk, and vegetables. The meat and vegetables shall be weighed when they are prepared for cooking. This record shall be produced to the Inspector, medical officer, and official visitors whenever required.

55. When an inmate is being sent to reside at a distance from the school to which he belongs, the manager shall see that such inmate is provided with sufficient food, or the means for obtaining sufficient food, for the journey; unless, in special circumstances, the manager shall consider such provision unnecessary.

*Clothing.*

56. All clothing shall be of good quality, and suited to the climate of the district in which the school is situated. Boys shall have not less than three suits of clothes each, and girls shall have not less than three dresses each; and every boy shall have at least two sets of underclothing, and girls at least three sets. Inmates shall each have two hats, three pairs of socks or stockings, two pairs of boots or shoes, and two night-gowns.

57. The clothing of every inmate shall be set apart specially for his own use, and every article of such clothing shall bear his name, initials, or number, by which it can be distinguished as set apart for such inmate.

58. Inmates shall not be made to wear clothing that does not fit them.

*Day-school Instruction, Industrial Training, and other Employment; Recreation.*

59. The prescribed regulations under "The Education Act, 1877," shall, as far as circumstances permit, apply to the day school instruction given to industrial school inmates.

60. Admission- and attendance-registers and log-books shall be in the form in which they are kept at public schools.

61. Every school shall, in the manner prescribed by the regulations under "The Education Act, 1877," be examined annually by an officer appointed by the Minister, or by an Inspector of Schools appointed by an Education Board.

62. In general, industrial training shall be given regularly to all inmates who are over fourteen years of age; and when an inmate has been placed under instruction in a certain branch of such training he shall, as far as possible, receive regular tuition and practice in the work of such branch until he has a reasonably good knowledge thereof; provided that if an inmate shows want of aptitude for such work he shall not be kept under such instruction. Inmates under fourteen years of age who have passed the standard of exemption as required by the School Attendance Acts may, according to circumstances, receive regular industrial training.

63. Every instructor in manual work shall keep in a book provided for the purpose a daily record of the names of the inmates under his instruction, and the number of hours during which instruction has been given. He shall also report monthly, or oftener if directed to do so, to the manager on the conduct of each inmate under his instruction, and the aptitude of such inmate for the work in which he is employed.

64. Female inmates who are over twelve years of age shall, as far as practicable, be taught domestic work, and the instruction of female inmates over fourteen years of age shall include household management, cooking, laundry work, sewing, darning, cutting out, and setting plain work for a sewing-machine.

65. Care must be taken that no inmate is required to do work beyond his strength.

66. It shall ever be the aim of managers to direct the attention of all inmates to rural life and rural occupations; and with this end in view, wherever practicable, instruction in farm-work shall be given to all boys not obviously unfitted for it; and, in like manner, instruction in dairy-work, poultry-keeping, gardening, and similar pursuits shall be given to both boys and girls.

67. Wherever practicable, regular instruction in swimming shall be given to resident inmates, and they shall also receive elementary tuition and individual practice in life-saving.

68. Military drill for boys and appropriate physical exercises for girls resident at schools shall form part of the school routine. Not less than half an hour on each day on which day school instruction is given shall be so occupied. In general, the only ground of exemption shall be the physical or pronounced mental infirmity or the weak health of an inmate.

69. Managers shall see that all inmates have, under proper supervision, regular and sufficient opportunities for exercise and both indoor and outdoor recreation.

70. There shall be a suitable library at each school, and inmates shall have access to it frequently under such rules as the manager shall lay down, and they shall be encouraged to cultivate a taste for reading.

#### *Classification.*

71. The manager shall keep under close observation any boy or girl who becomes a resident inmate of a school, and shall, if necessary, prevent such inmate from communicating or associating in any way with other inmates; and, should any inmate at any time during his detention show characteristics that are likely to injuriously affect other inmates of the school, the manager shall immediately communicate with the Secretary for Education with a view to having such inmate transferred to a reformatory, or to the care of some other institution or person fitted to deal with the special case.

72. Any inmate may, in the manner provided by law, be at any time transferred to a reformatory from any other industrial school; but, in general, no one who has been for more than six months an inmate of a reformatory shall become a resident inmate of any other industrial school.

73. In each reformatory there shall be a well-considered system of classification. The inmates in each class shall, as far as possible, be kept separate from the inmates in other classes.

74. In each reformatory for girls it shall be the duty of the manager to keep apart from other inmates as long as she considers it necessary any girl who is in the school on the ground that she has been associating with immoral persons, or has herself been leading a sexually immoral life, or who the manager has reason to believe has been living such a life.

75. No girl shall be detained at a school in which boys over ten years of age may be detained. This regulation shall not apply to the Caversham Industrial School until such time as may be fixed by the Minister. Notwithstanding, at any Government industrial school, not being a reformatory, any boy or girl under fourteen years of age may be temporarily received, until arrangements have been made for transfer elsewhere.

#### *Religious and Moral Training.*

76. Every facility shall be given by managers to ministers of religion and other authorised religious teachers to enable such persons to give such religious instruction to inmates who belong to the particular creed, denomination, or persuasion to which such ministers or teachers respectively belong, as is in accordance with the tenets of such creed, denomination, or persuasion, and to converse with such inmates, or hold religious service at such times as shall be agreed upon between such ministers or teachers and the manager of the school to which such inmates belong. When inmates are receiving religious instruction in a class, or are present at a religious service, the manager may take such steps as he sees fit to secure good discipline.

77. No officer, teacher, or servant shall bring or cause to be brought under the notice of any boy or girl under the control of any school any doctrines that are generally regarded as not being in accordance with the doctrines of the religious body to which such inmate belongs.

78. Wherever it is practicable, resident inmates are to be taken regularly to a place of worship of the particular creed, denomination, or persuasion to which such inmates respectively belong.

79. Each officer, teacher, and servant is expected to so comport himself as to set a good example to inmates in such matters as propriety of speech and manner, personal neatness and cleanliness, and respect for those in authority.

80. No inmate shall be allowed to see any publication whatever until the manager has satisfied himself that such publication is suitable as regards moral tone and effect for the instruction or amusement of inmates.

*Supervision and Discharge of Inmates.*

81. Managers shall, as far as possible, secure a thorough supervision over inmates.

82. At night each dormitory shall be under the supervision of an officer, teacher, or servant, who shall, under the direction of the manager, take full precautions against unseemly conduct in such dormitory; and during each night there shall be at least one light shown in each dormitory from the time that inmates go to bed in the evening until daylight. In dormitories in which only children under six years of age sleep, there shall be lights from dusk to daylight.

83. It shall be the duty of the manager to visit each dormitory at least once during each night—one visit to be made not less than an hour after the inmates have gone to bed. Should the manager on any evening be prevented from making such visits, he shall depute an officer or teacher to do so.

84. The sleeping-apartment of each officer, teacher, or servant who is in charge of a dormitory at night, shall be so situated and so arranged that he can effectively supervise such dormitory, and, as an additional precaution, the manager may appoint suitable inmates as monitors to assist in the work of supervision.

85. Every inmate placed out from a school shall, unless the guardianship of that inmate has been transferred as provided by section 28 of the principal Act, be visited at least once in every six months by an Inspector or visiting officer, or by a manager, official correspondent, or other duly authorised person, who shall without delay report to the Secretary for Education or the manager on the general welfare of the inmate visited. Such reports shall be carefully and promptly dealt with by the officer to whom they are addressed.

86. The Minister may, if he please, direct that any inmate placed out from any school shall be visited under the regulations for the boarding-out of children.

87. When any inmate licensed out from a school makes a complaint to any Inspector or visiting officer, or to any manager, officer, teacher, or servant, or to any person authorised to visit any inmate, it shall be the duty of the person to whom such complaint is made to transmit that complaint without delay either to the Minister or to the manager of the school to which such inmate belongs; and it shall be the duty of the Minister or such manager, as the case may be, to carefully deal with such complaint.

88. When a manager receives the warrant for the discharge of any inmate from the control of the school, he shall without delay notify such inmate of the fact, giving the date of the warrant; and, if such inmate is not resident at the school the person who has the custody of such inmate shall also receive notification of the fact.

*Absconding, Rewards, Penalties.*

89. When it becomes known to the manager that an inmate has absconded, either from the school or from the person with whom he has been placed, such manager shall, using all expedition, take the necessary steps to find such inmate and have him returned.

90. Every visiting officer and every manager, by virtue of his appointment, and while acting under that appointment, and every officer, teacher, and servant, while acting under the written instructions of the manager as legal guardian of any inmate, shall have authority to take charge of any inmate who has absconded from the school, or from the person with whom he has been placed.

91. When any inmate absconds from any school, or from the person with whom he has been placed, or wilfully destroys or damages any real or personal property belonging to any school, any moneys earned by such

inmate, or any part of such moneys, may, as a punishment, be, by direction of the Minister, paid into the Public Account of the colony as part of the Consolidated Fund of the colony as provided by law; and any expense or loss occasioned to the Government through the absconding or other misbehaviour of any inmate may be made good from the earnings of such inmate.

92. The Minister may, if he please, direct that a sum of 5s. a week, or some lesser sum, be deducted from the accumulated earnings of any inmate of a Government school who, through his own fault, frequently returns to such school from service. These deductions are to be regarded as contributions towards the cost of maintaining such inmate, and are to be paid into the Public Account of the colony as part of the Consolidated Fund of the colony as provided by law. Deductions shall not be made from the earnings of any inmate to cover a period of more than six months at any one time, and shall only apply to the time or times when such inmate is in residence.

93. Inmates who are old enough to be licensed to service, but who for any reason except repeated misbehaviour are in the opinion of the Minister not suitable to be so licensed, may be remunerated for their services at the school at such rate as may in each case be fixed by him. Moneys so earned by inmates shall be dealt with as provided by section 57 of the principal Act.

94. In such schools as the Minister may select, and under such rules as he sees fit to make, a well-considered system of monetary rewards to inmates and of badges for good conduct may be established.

#### *Punishments.*

95. Subject to the provisions of these regulations and section 14 of "The Private Industrial Schools Regulation and Industrial Schools Act Amendment Act, 1900," corporal punishment such as may be lawfully inflicted by schoolmasters on scholars under their charge may be administered to any inmate of any school.

96. The manager may himself inflict corporal punishment, or may depute any officer or teacher to do so, but the manager, or, in his absence, the officer for the time being in charge of the school, shall be present when such punishment is being inflicted. As a rule the officer deputed by the manager to inflict corporal punishment shall not be the officer who reports the offence on account of which the punishment is administered.

97. A teacher, while in charge of a room or playground in which the inmates of a school are subject to the same kind of instruction and discipline as that which is provided in the public schools of the colony, may at his discretion administer such corporal punishment as may be lawfully inflicted by schoolmasters in similar cases.

98. Except as herein provided, no officer or servant shall on any account be allowed to strike an inmate, or to inflict any corporal chastisement, and every officer or servant shall be liable to summary dismissal for any breach of this rule.

99. No stick or whip may be used for the chastisement of an inmate of a school. A light supple cane or plain leather strap may be used for male inmates, and a plain leather strap for female inmates. If a strap be used, it shall be in breadth not less than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in., and shall not exceed 30 in. in length,  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. in thickness, and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  oz. in weight, and nothing likely to make the punishment more severe shall be attached to it. In the case of female inmates and boys under twelve years of age a strap lighter in proportion to the age of the inmate is to be used.

100. Not more than twelve strokes of a strap or cane shall be administered at any one time, nor shall the cane be used on the bare skin.

101. Notwithstanding, for grave offences, such as gross insubordination, repeated attempts to abscond, or inciting to abscond, gross indecency, persistent refusal to obey orders, gross insolence, violence to officers, servants, or inmates, or wilful damage to property, corporal punishment may be administered to male inmates with a birch on the bare breech. The number of strokes administered to such inmates shall not exceed twelve at any one time. The birch so used must have been certified to by the medical officer as suitable for the purpose.

102. No inmate shall be punished more than once for the same offence.

103. No manager, officer, teacher, or servant shall punish any inmate by dosing him or causing him to be dosed with medicine, or any other substance.

104. No inmate shall be punished by being required to hold himself in a constrained or fatiguing position.

105. All punishments shall be imposed and inflicted in a strictly judicial manner.

106. Except in the day-school, corporal punishment shall not be inflicted in the presence of other inmates.

107. Except for grave offences, such as are specified in Regulation No. 101, corporal punishment shall not be inflicted upon inmates who are over seventeen years of age.

108. Such whipping as mothers administer in private with the open hand or with the sole of a light slipper is not forbidden.

109. No stroke on the head or neck can in any case be tolerated under any name whatever, and shaking, pushing, and all similar forms of punishment are prohibited.

110. In every case in which corporal punishment is to be inflicted under the authority of these regulations, the person to inflict the punishment shall have due regard to the health and strength of the inmate to be punished.

111. No inmate shall be handcuffed or chained.

112. Light shall not be excluded from any cell to such an extent as to make it difficult for a person to read ordinary newspaper type; and when a cell is occupied a light shall be shown therein from dusk to daylight. (In accordance with section 9 of "The Industrial Schools Act Amendment Act, 1895," confinement in a dark room for any offence whatsoever is prohibited.)

113. When an inmate is found guilty of any grave offence that, in the opinion of the manager, renders it necessary that such inmate shall be completely separated from all other inmates, a cell may be used to effect such separation.

114. The medical officer shall see that the cells are suitable for the detention of inmates.

115. The medical officer shall give such instructions to the manager as he considers necessary to provide that inmates shall not suffer injury to health during their detention in cells.

116. In a reformatory any inmate may be confined in a cell for any period not exceeding one week, but if the period exceeds forty-eight hours the sanction of a Stipendiary Magistrate, a Justice of the Peace, or of the Minister must be previously obtained.

117. No inmate of a reformatory shall, after undergoing confinement in a cell for more than forty-eight hours for any offence, be again confined for the same or any other offence until seven days have elapsed.

118. At other schools no inmate may be confined in a cell for more than ten hours consecutively. Inmates of these schools shall not be kept in confinement after daylight has passed. After an inmate has undergone confinement in a cell for more than six hours he shall not be again confined for the same or any other offence until after the lapse of three days.

119. Every inmate confined in a cell shall be taken for exercise outside the cell for two hours a day, and during confinement shall be regularly visited at least once in every two hours from 5.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.

120. Every inmate confined in a cell shall be provided with such articles as are necessary for his bodily wants; and suitable food shall be supplied to him at the ordinary hours for meals.

121. In every cell there shall be means whereby an inmate may, at any time during the day or night, attract the attention of the officer of the school whose duty it is to supervise such inmate, and such officer shall, on receiving the communication, see without loss of time why he has been summoned.

122. The manager may, at his discretion, punish an inmate by restraint of liberty or by restriction of diet; subject, however, to the strict observance of the following rules:—

- (a.) The punishment of bread-and-water diet must not last longer than twenty-four hours at one time, and must not be repeated without an interval of seven days.
- (b.) The substitution of porridge for the ordinary dinner may not be continued in any case for more than seven days. The deprivation of pudding or other esteemed article of diet may not be continued in any case for more than seven days, or, in a reformatory, for more than thirty days. After undergoing a punishment named in this clause for any number of days, an inmate shall not be punished again in the same way until after the lapse of as many days.
- (c.) In any case where such restriction of diet as is named in clause (b) of this regulation is imposed as a punishment, care must be taken that food is supplied in sufficient quantity and in sufficient variety to satisfy a healthy and natural appetite.
- (d.) No other restrictions of diet but those specified in this regulation will be allowed.

123. Punishment by the imposition of some badge of degradation, or of some special article of dress, may be inflicted, but not without the sanction of the Minister.

124. A register of punishments shall be kept at each school. In such book a record of all corporal punishment, all confinement in cells, of all continuous restriction of diet as is indicated in clauses (a) and (b) of regulation 122, and of any other punishment named in these regulations, shall be made on the day on which the punishment is inflicted; and at the end of every month a copy of the entries made during the month shall be sent by the manager to the Secretary for Education.

125. This book shall be produced to the medical officer whenever he makes a visit of inspection.

*Licensing of Inmates to Service.*

126. Every inmate licensed from the school to service shall be supplied with a good outfit. As soon as the employer is satisfied that the articles forming the outfit are according to the schedule supplied by the manager, and that such articles are in good order and condition, and that they fit properly, he shall, in the form provided acknowledge the receipt of the outfit. As the articles so supplied become worn out, they shall be replaced by others of good quality, so that the outfit shall be constantly equal in quantity and quality to that originally supplied; provided that the employer, if it be so stipulated in the agreement, may, instead of supplying the clothing himself, make payment to either the manager or to the inmate, as may be stipulated, to cover the cost of articles that would otherwise be supplied by him.

127. When an inmate is transferred from one situation to another, the manager shall see that the outfit of such inmate is in good order and condition, and shall obtain an acknowledgment of the receipt of the outfit as provided in the last preceding regulation.

128. The Minister may from time to time prescribe what outfit shall be provided for inmates licensed to reside out of the school.

129. Employers intending to change their place of residence must give a week's notice to the manager of the school.

130. The employer must grant the inmate reasonable facilities for attending a place of worship, if there be one within three miles of the place of residence.

131. The employer shall, when required by the manager of the school so to do, report to him on a form, to be provided for the purpose, as to the health, clothing, conduct, and general welfare of the inmate.

132. All conditions as to the payment of wages by the employer, or payment by him for clothing as provided in regulation No. 126, must be stated in the third schedule indorsed on the license.

133. The employer shall treat the inmate in every respect with such care and humanity as a master is by law bound and required to treat his apprentice with.

134. Every inmate placed at service shall be provided by his employer with necessary medical attendance, medicines, and with proper attention during illness.

135. No employer shall strike an inmate, or use any other violence towards him.

136. A male and a female inmate may not be licensed to reside with the same employer, nor shall they reside on the same property, unless the circumstances of the case are, in the judgment of the Minister, such as to warrant his granting a license.

137. In general it shall be arranged for an inmate to receive from the employer a weekly allowance for pocket-money.

138. When an inmate is first placed at service he shall be supplied by the manager with a printed copy of the regulations relating to the licensing of inmates to service; and a copy of the agreement relating to the payment of his wages shall be supplied to such inmate without undue delay.

139. Accounts for wages must be rendered quarterly by the manager, who will be held responsible for the securing of prompt payment by all employers of inmates licensed out from the school of which he is the manager.

140. Without the special sanction of the Minister no inmate shall remain with an employer who is more than four months in arrear with the payment of the wages of such inmate, and no inmate shall be placed with an employer who has for four months owed any part of the wages of any other inmate, or of any former inmate.

141. If it be stipulated in the agreement under which an employer undertakes to make payment of wages or of money in lieu of clothing, that such payment shall be made monthly or quarterly, and if the inmate leaves the service of the employer at any time other than that at which a payment becomes due, payment shall be made up to the date on which the inmate leaves.

142. If an inmate licensed out to service leaves his situation without the authority of the manager, the employer shall without delay notify the manager; otherwise wages may be claimed for up to the time when the manager becomes aware that such inmate has so left his situation.

143. If an inmate is to receive wages, the cost of his going to and from a situation shall be borne by the employer: provided that the Minister may, if he please, direct that payment be made from the earnings of the inmate, or from the Consolidated Fund of the colony.

144. When an inmate is licensed out, one of the conditions of the license being that he shall attend school, the Department of Education shall pay for medical attendance and medicines; and the employer shall provide the school material.

145. Unless in very exceptional circumstances, no inmate shall be placed at service at any hotel, or shall go to an hotel for liquor.

146. Every employer shall, if the inmate licensed to reside with him becomes seriously ill, dies, or meets with a severe accident, inform the manager thereof without delay.

*Boarding out.*

147. For the purpose of these regulations, "boarding out" shall mean the placing of industrial-school children with foster-parents, and "local visitor" shall mean a person whose name is registered in the office of a manager of a Government school as undertaking to maintain a regular supervision of some child or children boarded out.

148. Unless in special circumstances, of which the Minister shall be the judge, every child boarded out shall be visited once a month by one or more of the local visitors.

149. In any of the larger centres of population the Minister may appoint one of the local visitors to be the official correspondent between the local visitors and the managers.

150. The monthly reports of local visitors should be forwarded to the managers of the schools to which the inmates reported on respectively belong: provided that if there is an official correspondent in the district in which any inmate is placed, the report on such inmate shall be first sent to such official correspondent to be transmitted to the manager.

151. All reports of local visitors shall be regularly transmitted by managers to the Department of Education.

152. Every monthly report shall be made on a printed form provided for the purpose, and shall give particulars as to the health, clothing, cleanliness, and school-attendance of the child to whom it relates, and as to any reasonable complaints made by the child or the foster-parents.

153. Every boarded-out child of school age must attend a school regularly—that is, twice on each school day—unless prevented by sickness or very wet weather; and must regularly attend with the foster-parent, or some responsible member of the foster-parent's family, a place of worship of the creed, denomination, or persuasion to which such child belongs, and must also attend Sunday-school regularly.

154. Managers (or official correspondents, when so requested by the managers) shall obtain quarterly from the teachers of all schools at which boarded-out children attend reports on the school-attendance, degree of education, behaviour, and general condition of such inmates.

155. School material must be provided by the foster-parent.

156. After the 31st July, 1901, no child shall be placed in a foster-home that is situated at a greater distance than two miles from a public school, unless the foster-parent undertakes that such child will be regularly carried to and from school without cost to the Department of Education.

157. In general corporal punishment shall not be inflicted on boarded-out girls.

158. No cane, stick, or whip may be used for the chastisement of a boarded-out boy. A plain, light, leather strap may be used; but it shall not be cut into a fringe, and nothing likely to make the punishment more severe shall be attached to it.

159. Such punishment as mothers administer in private with the open hand or the sole of a light slipper is not forbidden in the case of either girls or boys.

160. No stroke on the head or neck can in any case be tolerated under any name whatever, and shaking, pushing, and any similar forms of punishment are forbidden.

161. No inmate shall be boarded out in any home that is licensed under "The Infant Life Protection Act, 1896," or is under the supervision of a Charitable Aid Board, or in any other home in which any child other than an inmate of an industrial school is boarded for payment.

162. No inmate shall be boarded out with a foster-parent who is in receipt of charitable aid.

163. No inmate shall be boarded out at any hotel, or allowed to go to an hotel for liquor.

164. No boarded-out inmate shall be placed at service or hired out to any kind of employment.

165. No foster-parent shall accept from any relative or friend of a boarded-out inmate assistance of any kind towards the maintenance of such inmate.

166. Every boarded-out child must be treated by the foster-parent with all the care and kindness suited to the child's tender age.

167. Children are to be trained by foster-parents to habits of diligence and usefulness, but on no account shall foster-parents make children under twelve years of age do any but very light work, and no such child shall do work for more than one hour a day. Children over twelve years of age may, if physically capable, work for not more than one hour before and one hour after school-hours, provided the work be light. No work shall be done by children during the interval between morning and afternoon school. No work, except that which is absolutely unavoidable, shall be done on Sundays, and on Saturdays and holidays no child over twelve years of age shall be made to work for more than four hours a day.

168. Foster-parents may not allow relatives or friends of boarded-out inmates to have access to such inmates, unless the manager of the school to which such inmates belong has given his consent to such relatives or friends having access to them.

169. Every inmate boarded out from the school shall be supplied with a good outfit. As soon as the foster-parent is satisfied that the articles forming the outfit are according to the schedule supplied by the manager, and that such articles are in good order and condition, and that they fit properly, he shall, in the form provided, acknowledge the receipt of the outfit. As the articles so supplied become worn out, they shall be replaced by others of good quality, so that the outfit shall be constantly equal in quantity and quality to that originally supplied.

170. When a boarded-out child is transferred from one foster-home to another, the manager shall see that the outfit of such inmate is in good order and condition, and shall obtain an acknowledgment of the receipt of the outfit as provided in the last preceding regulation.

171. If when an inmate is removed from a foster-parent the outfit of such inmate is not sufficient, and in accordance with the agreement entered into by the foster-parent when such inmate was boarded out, a deduction may be made from any payment due to such foster-parent, in order that the deficiency may be made good; and in the event of any inmate boarded out with a foster-parent having been improperly treated, the whole amount of the payment may be forfeited.

172. In case of illness or accident happening to a boarded-out child, or in case of the death or absconding of the child, the foster-parent must at once report the matter to the local visitor who regularly visits the child, and the local visitor shall without delay notify the manager or official correspondent.

173. Foster-parents may at any time return any child to the school on giving a fortnight's notice to the manager or official correspondent, but may not, while they keep the child, change their place of residence without giving a week's notice to the manager or official correspondent, nor remove out of one visiting district into another without the sanction of the Minister, obtained through the manager or official correspondent.

174. The payment to be made for each child boarded out shall be stated in the Third Schedule indorsed on the license. The payment shall be made monthly through the local Postmaster, who will take the foster-parents' receipts on forms provided for the purpose.

175. Foster-parents must always allow reasonable facilities to the local visitors for ascertaining the condition of boarded-out children, or to any person appointed for the purpose by the Minister.

176. In case of sudden serious illness or accident happening to a boarded-out child, the foster-parent shall at once obtain the services of a duly qualified medical man, and shall, as soon as may be, report the facts to the local visitor, who shall without delay notify the manager or official correspondent. In ordinary cases of illness the foster-parent shall consult the local visitor, who, if it is considered necessary, may authorise the foster-parent to obtain proper medical attendance.

177. Whenever it is practicable, the services of the medical officer appointed to attend boarded-out inmates shall be obtained.

178. No inmate over six years of age shall occupy a bedroom occupied by any person of the opposite sex who is over six years of age.

179. Unless the circumstances are exceptional, when any boarded-out inmate is returned to the school before the license expires, the travelling-expenses shall be paid by the foster-parent.

180. When a boarded-out child is admitted to a hospital, payment of the allowance for maintenance may be made to the foster-parent for one week after such admission.

181. Copies of these regulations, so far as they relate to the boarding-out of children, shall be supplied to foster-parents by managers.

ALEX. WILLIS,  
Clerk of the Executive Council.