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GOVERNMENT GAZETTE  
PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1869.

No. XLII.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "The Diseased Cattle Act Amendment Act, 1865," (section 4) the Governor may, by any Order in Council, from time to time annul, make void, or alter, or vary and make anew, any Orders in Council, Regulations, Appointments, or Prohibitory or other Declarations made and published by the Governor under the authority of "The Diseased Cattle Act, 1861," or of this Act, or by the Superintendent of any Province, under or in pursuance of any power delegated to him under any of the powers of delegation contained in the said Act:

And whereas by section 5 of the said Amendment Act, "as to regulations, appointments, and prohibitory and other declarations made by Superintendents of Provinces in pursuance of any powers delegated under the powers of delegation contained in the said Act, or this Act, the power of annulling, making void, or altering, or varying and making anew any such regulations, appointments, or prohibitory or other declarations vested in the Governor by this Act, may from time to time be delegated by the Governor in Council, by warrant under his hand, to the Superintendent of any Province:"

And whereas the said Governor hath, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of New Zealand, delegated to WILLIAM ROLLESTON, ESQUIRE, so long as

he shall hold the office of Superintendent of the Province of Canterbury, all the powers which by the said fifth section of the said Amendment Act the Governor in Council is authorised so to delegate:

And whereas I, the said WILLIAM ROLLESTON, by Proclamation dated the 29th day of April, 1869, and published in the *New Zealand Gazette* on the 13th day of May, 1869, did make a certain regulation for the destruction of diseased cattle within the infected districts in the Province of Canterbury, and for preventing the further spread of the disease; and whereas it is expedient to annul the said Regulation, and to make other provision in lieu thereof.

Now therefore I, the said WILLIAM ROLLESTON, do hereby annul the said Regulation, and I do hereby make the following Regulation in lieu thereof, to take effect from and after the day following the date of publication in the *New Zealand Gazette*.

REGULATION.

When any notice shall have been given by an Inspector under the Diseased Cattle Act in accordance with the eleventh regulation contained in the Proclamation dated the 3rd day of February, 1869, and published in the *New Zealand Gazette* on the 19th day of February, 1869, to the owner or occupier of any farm or run within any infected district upon which he shall be satisfied that there are

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infected cattle, or cattle which have mixed with cattle which are actually infected, or suspected to be infected, if after the lapse of one month from the date of such notice any Inspector shall be satisfied that disease is likely again to recur upon the said farm or run, then the cattle may be declared by the Superintendent to be infected cattle, and he may order them to be slaughtered within a reasonable period, provided that the carcasses of any such cattle which on inspection may prove to be free from disease may be sold for food in accordance with the tenth regulation contained in the Proclamation published as aforesaid.

Given under my hand at Christchurch this Ninth day of September, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

WM. ROLLESTON,  
Superintendent.

Public Works Office,  
Christchurch, Sept. 17, 1869.

**H**IS Honor the Superintendent directs it to be notified that he has altered the Place of Meeting for the Revision of the Ratepayers' Roll for the Rakaia District from the Selwyn Hotel to Derritt's Accommodation House, Upper Selwyn.

EDWD. JOLLIE,  
Secretary for Public Works.

#### PUBLICANS' LICENSES.

**L**IST OF LICENSES granted at the Quarterly Licensing Meeting held at Timaru on the 7th September, 1869, for the year ending the 30th June, 1870:—

##### CONDITIONAL LICENSES.

Ross, William, Ferry Hotel, Waitangi.  
Walden, Jane Peach, Accommodation House, Opawa.

##### REFRESHMENT LICENSE.

Taylor, Robert, Temperance Hall, Timaru.

THOMAS HOWLEY,  
Clerk to the Bench.

Timaru, September 7, 1869.

#### NOTICE.

**T**HE attention of Watermen is directed to the following clauses of the Harbour Regulations, the penalties for any infringement of which will be strictly enforced.

Clause 27—No waterman or other person in charge of any boat, steamer, or lighter shall go alongside or otherwise communicate with, and no person shall go on board of, any vessel arriving in port, except officers on duty and persons who hold a written authority from the Superintendent, until such vessel has been moored or secured by at least one anchor, and

has been cleared by the Health Officer or the Officer acting as such, nor shall any person quit any vessel so entering any port until she has been moored and cleared by the Health Officer as aforesaid, and any person offending against this regulation shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds.

Clause 63—No boat shall be made fast to any steps or landing-place, or so near thereto as to obstruct the approach of other boats, or lie longer alongside than required for landing passengers, and any person offending against the provisions of this regulation shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds.

Clause 64—All boats alongside of vessels or jetties, or public landing places, shall give way to Government boats on duty, and any person offending against this regulation shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds.

By His Honor's command,  
FREDK. D. GIBSON,  
Chief Harbour Master.

Provincial Secretary's Office,  
Christchurch, Sept. 20, 1869.

**T**HE following Reports on the examination of the three Superior Schools in the Province are published for general information.

EDWD. JOLLIE,  
Provincial Secretary.

Christchurch, July 1, 1869.

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF  
EDUCATION.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions I have during the past month examined the three Superior Schools, viz., Christ's College Grammar School, and the High Schools of Christchurch and Lyttelton, and have the honour to submit the annexed report.

I am, sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
J. V. COLBORNE VEEL, M.A.

#### CHRIST'S COLLEGE SCHOOL.

This school contains 90 boys, all of whom were present and underwent examination. It is divided into six forms, the third being subdivided into Upper and Lower. The three lower forms were examined entirely by *visd voce*, and the upper three by papers. The subjects of examination, so far as it was conducted by me, were classics, ancient and modern history, geography, and, in the first and second forms, English grammar.

The two first forms had of course advanced but a short way in the rudiments of Latin, but, so far as they had gone, they were well grounded. In English history several boys

were much superior to the rest and answered extremely well, while a few again, were as much behindhand. This inequality may probably be accounted for by some boys being sent direct to the College School, without any previous tuition, while others have had the advantage of a careful training at a preparatory school. The same remark applies, though to a much less extent, to the geography; which, however, was on the whole well done, with the exception of the geography of Australia and New Zealand. I would suggest the propriety in a colonial school of paying particular attention to the latter subject.

The third form, especially the upper division, are fairly advanced in Latin, and the boys of the "upper third" have begun Greek. I was much pleased with the manner in which they passed the examination. This section of the school is of great importance, for it is here that thorough grounding must be given without which, not only can no real proficiency be attained in advancing subsequently to the higher classes, but one of the greatest benefits of a classical education, accuracy of thought and expression, is entirely lost. The boys both of the upper and lower third passed, as I have said, a very satisfactory examination in Latin, and in the first rudiments of Greek. In English history and in ancient history, so far as they had gone, they exhibited a fair amount of knowledge.

The three highest forms, the fourth, fifth, and sixth, were examined by papers. One paper contained passages for translation from the books, Greek and Latin, read in class, with questions, mostly historical; and another paper general questions on grammar. The books read during the half-year were as follows:—In the fourth form, Smith's *Principia Latina*, Part II.; in the fifth, *Cæsar*, *Virgil* (the *Eclogues*) and *Xenophon*; in the sixth, *Horace*, *Cicero* (*Catiline Orations*), *Homer*, *Euripides*, *Thucydides*.

In the fourth form a sufficient proof of the goodness of the work is afforded by the high average of marks (84 out of 100) obtained by the first six boys. In the fifth, there was considerable inequality, and the grammar paper, which was the same as that set for the sixth (for owing to a mistake as to the day of the examination I was pressed for time in preparing the papers) was perhaps scarcely a fair test. On the whole however I was satisfied. The translation and grammar papers of the sixth form were decidedly good; the best of the translations, both Greek and Latin, leaving nothing to be desired beyond a greater power of conveying the meaning of the author, not only with literal accuracy, but in idiomatic English. In this class an important addition has been made to the ordinary curriculum by the introduction, in accordance with a practice that seems to be rapidly gaining ground in the best schools at home, of English literature. A standard English work is taken in hand and "got up" with the same critical investigation and careful analysis both of language and

matter, that are employed in reading a classical author. I should imagine that this study may be made exceedingly interesting to the pupils, while, if thoroughly pursued, it must unquestionably be of high value as a means of intellectual culture.

Taking the school as a whole, I have great pleasure in expressing my opinion, as the result of this examination, that it is in a most satisfactory state, doing sound and effective work, and creditably filling the position it holds in the province as an educational institution.

#### HIGH SCHOOL, CHRISTCHURCH.

This school is divided into two parts, the junior division, which I did not examine, composed chiefly of very young boys. The senior division numbers 67 boys (the total number being 115) and is divided into three classes, the third, or highest, being again subdivided into upper and lower. Several in each class do no Latin. The examination, in classics, of the third class was conducted by papers, and, in English only, by *viva voce*; that of the other two classes was entirely oral.

The upper third had been reduced since the previous half-year to two boys only, who in Latin were reading *Cæsar* and *Ovid*, and in Greek had got so far as the translation of easy sentences. Their papers were remarkably well done in point of grammatical accuracy. The lower division of the class were reading extracts from *Cornelius Nepos* in *Bryce's Second Latin Reader*. They did the grammar paper fairly, but appeared to construe entirely by recollections of what they had learnt in class, and were all abroad when their memories failed or when required to translate a passage at sight. The style of their work gave me the impression that they had been badly taught when in the lower classes, and hurried onwards for appearance sake faster than they could make their ground good. In the first and second classes the majority passed satisfactorily, but there were several boys in each who seemed much inferior to the rest. A distribution into three instead of two classes would perhaps be an improvement, by allowing the backward pupils to come more frequently under the master's notice.

All the classes from first to last passed an extremely good examination (on the whole, for there were exceptions in each) in English history and geography, except, as in the case of the College, the geography of *New Zealand* and *Australia*. I must also notice the excellence of the writing, both of the papers written during the examination, and of a number of exercises which I had an opportunity of inspecting.

Mr Fraser informed me that during the half year he had given lectures to the higher classes in some branches of natural philosophy; in which the boys seemed to take much interest, though in so short a time they had not made sufficient progress for it to be worth while to examine them; also that

Spalding's English Literature had been used for a time as a class book, but discontinued through inability to obtain copies.

The organisation and method of the school struck me as defective. From what I gathered the day is too much broken up into fragments, and an insufficient time allowed for each subject. No genuine progress can be made in a work that is only carried on by fits and snatches. The position that classical studies are intended to hold in the school—whether compulsory or optional, whether to be regarded as the basis and chief element of education or as secondary and subsidiary—which at present seems undetermined, should be clearly settled; so that the school, instead of working on from quarter to quarter in a desultory and, so to speak, hand-to-mouth manner may have some definite object in view—some definite conception of the kind of education it professes to convey, and some ideal standard of excellence which it is ever striving to reach. There is an evident deficiency also of teaching power. The time of one master is entirely occupied with the junior division, and two masters cannot do justice to 67 boys. Some one or more subjects must be omitted or slurred over. If the junior division were placed under entirely separate management, as a kind of preparatory school, the present third master could then take part in the teaching of the senior classes, by which means the work would be more evenly distributed, and as a natural consequence, more thoroughly done.

#### HIGH SCHOOL, LYTELTON.

This school (a mixed boys' and girls' school) divided into senior and junior divisions. Of the latter, which contains many very young children, some only just beginning the alphabet, it is enough to say that the master evidently takes much pains with them, and that their good conduct and ready obedience to orders are very creditable to him.

In the senior division, only three boys learn Latin, and they have got but a short way into the grammar. They had a fair verbal knowledge of the book (an old fashioned grammar which described *hic* as the definite article), but should be made to do exercises. I examined the school *vivâ voce* in English grammar and reading, history and geography, with, to a certain extent, satisfactory results, especially in the highest class, some of whom showed much intelligence in parsing and explaining the construction of sentences. But in all the classes one grave fault was observable, namely, that while half the class answered readily and correctly, the other half could answer little or nothing; showing that the attention of the master had been confined to his more promising pupils, to the neglect of the duller and more backward.

As my own branch of the examination did not occupy me long, I proceeded, somewhat inadvertently, to examine also in mathematics. Three of the boys were learning

Euclid, two having just commenced, while the third had got into the second book. He did pretty well, but the subject seemed above the comprehension of the others. With the arithmetic I found the same fault existing which I have mentioned with regard to the English. In each class several worked out the sums set in a manner that displayed considerable aptitude for figures, while others, professedly as far advanced, seemed at a loss how to perform the simplest operation. The frequency of such mistakes as ranging rows of numerals from the left, multiplying by 100 in three distinct rows, or dividing by a single figure in the form of long division, showed that the teaching had been very negligent.

I do not understand what pretensions this school can have to the title "superior;" several of the ordinary schools must ill deserve their reputation if they are not, to say the least, on a par with it. It is by no means what it should be, and will require, to bring it into an efficient state, a more intelligent system, greater attention on the part of the head-master, and regular supervision.

Christchurch, August 25, 1869.

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF  
EDUCATION.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that in accordance with your request I have examined Christ's College Grammar School, and the Christchurch High School, in mathematics.

I am informed that in the Grammar School there are nine mathematical divisions.

The first division consists of two boys, who have gone through quadratic equations, the first four books of Euclid, and have commenced trigonometry and mechanics.

The second division consists of five boys, who have read algebra to simple equations, the first two books of Euclid, and have also commenced mechanics.

The third division consists of ten boys, who have read as far as division in algebra, and the first thirty-four propositions of the first book of Euclid.

The fourth division consists of eight boys, who have read arithmetic to decimal fractions, and algebra as far as multiplication.

The fifth division consists of nine boys, who have got as far as decimals, but do no algebra.

The sixth division consists of thirteen boys, who are as far as vulgar fractions.

The seventh, eighth, and ninth divisions consist respectively, of thirteen, eleven, and seventeen boys who have not got beyond the elementary rules.

The total number of boys examined in the Grammar School, was eighty-three

For the purpose of examining the Grammar School, I set the following papers, viz:—

A trigonometry paper for the first division.

A Euclid paper for the first division, consisting of questions from the first four books.

A paper in arithmetic, algebra, to quadratic equations, and elementary mechanics, for first and second divisions.

A paper in arithmetic and algebra to simple equations, for third and fourth divisions.

A paper in arithmetic for fifth, sixth, and seventh divisions.

A paper in arithmetic for eighth and ninth divisions.

The papers have been answered on the whole, satisfactorily. The trigonometry paper was fairly done. It was of a very elementary character. The questions in mechanics were confined to the definitions, and the answers for the most part showed that the boys thoroughly understood them. The Euclid was well done, out of the sixteen papers sent in, ten were above the average. Gould in the first division, and Stiffe and Cotterill in the second, sent in capital papers. The algebra and arithmetic questions in the higher divisions were well done. In the first division Gould did an excellent paper, both in arithmetic and algebra, and the average of the answers to the papers set to the first and second divisions is good. The arithmetic and algebra paper set to the third and fourth divisions has been also well done. This paper is nearly the same as that set to the highest class at the High School, and the answers to the questions show a decided advantage on the part of the College. When, however, we come to the lower divisions, the advantage is the other way. The arithmetic paper set to the fifth, sixth, and seventh divisions at the College, is the same as that set to class two, and the senior division of class one, at the High School, and the average of the High School is here decidedly superior to the College, not only in the amount, but in the quality of the work done. The answers of the College boys of the eighth and ninth divisions are also inferior to those of the High School boys of the junior division of class one, to the same kind of questions.

Although, however, the junior boys of the College have not done so well as those of the High School, they have done on the whole, creditably.

The first, second, third, and fourth divisions, have done very good papers in arithmetic, as well as in the higher branches of mathematics.

THE HIGH SCHOOL has five mathematical divisions.

Class three, senior division, consists of two boys, who have read algebra to the end of simple equations, the first two and half of the third book of Euclid, Tate's mechanics and arithmetic.

Class three, junior division, consists of fourteen boys, who have read the first sixteen propositions of the first book of Euclid, algebra to division, and arithmetic.

Class two, class one, senior division, and class one, junior division, consist of forty-five boys in all.

The total number of the boys examined in the High School, was sixty-one.

I set the following examination papers for the High School, viz:—

A paper in mechanics for class three, senior and junior divisions.

A paper in Euclid for class three, senior and junior divisions.

A paper in arithmetic and algebra for class three, senior and junior divisions.

A paper in arithmetic for class two, and class one, senior division.

A paper in arithmetic for class one, junior division.

The paper on mechanics was very well done. Tate's mechanics, the book read at the High School, does not so much teach the principles of mechanical science, as provide formulæ and examples useful for students of engineering. A boy by learning the rules by heart, can work the examples given in the book with little or no knowledge of the science. I think the boys would acquire a sounder knowledge of mechanics if they were taught theoretically as well.

The Euclid paper was done fairly. The boys are not so advanced as the boys at the College and the average of the work done is not so good. Thornton in the senior division of the third class, and Deans in the junior, did very good papers. The arithmetic and algebra paper set to class three, senior and junior divisions, was the same as the arithmetic and algebra paper set to divisions three and four at the College. Although it was fairly done, the answers are inferior to those of the College boys. Only five boys of the junior division answered any questions in algebra. Thornton and Atack in the senior division, and Deans and Ambrose in the junior, did good papers. All the lower divisions of the High School, who did arithmetic only, did exceedingly well; the only fault that could be found, was that some of the answers were not worked out so fully, or written so neatly, as they should have been. I do not think that the High School takes a proper place either in algebra or geometry, but it is impossible that any progress can be made, if, as I am informed is the case, one hour a week only is given to each of these subjects. I shall be happy to give any further information that you may require.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSHUA STRANGE WILLIAMS, M.A.,  
Examiner.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW ZEALAND,  
CANTERBURY DISTRICT.

LANE v. FRANKS.

WRIT OF *Fi Fa*.

WHEREAS I the undersigned Alexander Back Sheriff of the Canterbury District of New Zealand have taken in execution and levied upon the real estate and lands hereinafter described of Francis William Franks of the City of Christchurch in the Province of Canterbury in the Canterbury District of the Colony of New Zealand Baker under and by virtue of writ of *Fieri Facias* for the sum of Seventy-three Pounds Seventeen Shillings and Ninepence Halfpenny with the interest upon the said sum at the rate of Eight Pounds for every One Hundred Pounds by the year from the Twenty-eighth day of June One thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine besides Sheriff's Poundage Officer's Fees and all other incidental expenses and costs issued out of the said Supreme Court of New Zealand in pursuance of the provisions of "The Execution of Judgments against Real Estates Act, 1867" upon and in respect of a judgment recovered by William Hannibal Lane of the City of Christchurch in the Canterbury District of the Colony of New Zealand against Francis William Franks of the City of Christchurch aforesaid Baker Now I do hereby give notice that it is my intention to cause all the estate and interest (being the equity of redemption upon payment of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds and interest thereon at the rate of Eleven Pounds per centum per annum) of the said Francis William Franks of and in all that parcel of land containing by

admeasurement half an acre be the same more or less being lot 37 on the sale plan of rural section 33 on the plan of the Chief Surveyor setting out the rural lands in the said Province of Canterbury and which parcel of land commences at a point on the Town Belt of Christchurch eighteen chains and seventy links from the north-west corner of said section 33 thence due south one hundred links thence easterly five hundred links so as to form a rectangular block And also all that parcel of land situate in the Lincoln District of the Province of Canterbury aforesaid and containing by admeasurement forty acres or thereabouts statute measure having a frontage of about ten chains to the continuation of the road between sections numbered respectively 2800 and 3040 and running back easterly a distance on the average of forty chains to of and adjoining the before-mentioned section 2800 and numbered 5555 on the map of the Chief Surveyor setting out and describing the rural lands in the Lincoln District of the said Province to be sold by Public Auction at Christchurch on the Seventh day of December next at noon at my office Armagh street in the City of Christchurch in the said Province of Canterbury unless the above-mentioned debt and costs be sooner paid.

And I do hereby also give notice that William Patten Cowlshaw of Cathedral Square in the City of Christchurch aforesaid is the Solicitor of the said William Hannibal Lane the Execution Creditor.

Given under the authority of me the undersigned Alexander Back Sheriff of the Canterbury District of New Zealand this twenty-sixth day of August One thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

ALEXANDER BACK.  
Sheriff.

## CANTERBURY RAILWAYS.

## TRAFFIC RETURNS FOR AUGUST, 1869.

LYTTELTON AND CHRISTCHURCH LINE.	—		Corresponding Month, 1868.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Passengers ... ..	9152	£ s. d. 535 14 2	12,221	£ s. d. 757 11 4
Quarterly Tickets ... ..	1	4 0 0		
Monthly do. ... ..	3	3 12 0		
Parcels ... ..	...	27 3 0	...	27 12 6
Merchandise, tons ... ..	1818 $\frac{3}{4}$	636 15 5	2724 $\frac{3}{10}$	817 6 8
Coals, do. ... ..	802 $\frac{1}{2}$	241 2 4		
Sundries, do. ... ..	192 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 17 0		
Timber, 100 feet ... ..	3296 $\frac{1}{4}$	170 9 11	...	...
Wool, bales ... ..	255	29 15 1	176	20 14 3
Grain, Wheat, &c., bushels ... ..	14,844	122 10 0	13,623	112 10 3
Do. Oats, do. ... ..	19,471	121 14 0	25,409	158 16 0
Flour, tons ... ..	107 $\frac{3}{4}$	25 5 3	...	...
Wharfage ... ..	...	246 15 3	...	174 2 2
...	...	2223 13 5	...	2075 17 11

GREAT SOUTH LINE.	—		Corresponding Month, 1868.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Passengers ... ..	2897 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ s. d. 339 3 0	1516	£ s. d. 255 8 6
Parcels ... ..	...	19 14 0	...	4 6 0
Merchandise, tons ... ..	215	107 5 4	139 $\frac{9}{10}$	64 13 3
Coals, tons ... ..	79	33 5 3	42 $\frac{1}{10}$	16 19 1
Timber, 100 feet ... ..	471 $\frac{1}{4}$	39 16 3	...	...
Wool, bales ... ..	2	0 7 6	...	...
Grain, Wheat, &c., bushels ... ..	5683	48 8 5	25,879	171 2 0
Do. Oats, do. ... ..	3792	25 8 5	14,724	109 19 5
Labour ... ..	...	11 14 0	...	1 10 9
...	...	625 2 2	...	623 19 0

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CHRISTCHURCH :

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