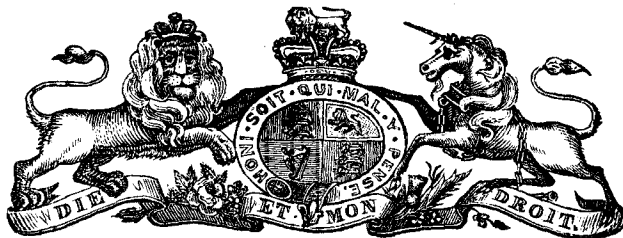


PROVINCE OF TARANAKI.



New Zealand Government Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

VOL. XX. NEW PLYMOUTH, MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1872. [No. 11.]

Superintendent's Office,
New Plymouth, June 19, 1872.
I HEREBY appoint
T. E. RAWSON, M.D.,
To be Health Officer for the Port of New
Plymouth.
FRED. A. CARRINGTON,
Superintendent.

Superintendent's Office,
New Plymouth, June 18, 1872.
IN virtue of the authority vested in me
as Superintendent of the Province of
Taranaki, I hereby appoint
T. KING, Esq.,
To be a member of the Board of Health
for the Port of New Plymouth.
FRED. A. CARRINGTON,
Superintendent.

Harbour Office,
New Plymouth, May 16, 1872.
THE following Signals will be hoisted
at the Flagstaff, Mount Eliot, denoting
the arrival of the English mail at the Ports
specified.

J. H. HOLFORD,
Chief Harbour Master.

English mail in roadstead.—Red, white,
and blue flag. (T. Commercial Code.)

English mail at Hokitika.—Red, white,
and blue flag over white and red flag.
(T.H. Commercial Code.)

English mail at Bluff.—Red, white, and
blue flag over red. (T.B. Commercial
Code.)

English mail at Auckland.—Red, white,
and blue flag over red pennant with
white centre. (T.F. Commercial
Code.)

NAMES of Persons to whom Charitable
Aid was granted during the year
1871, together with the amount of cash or
an equivalent paid to each.

	£	s.	d.
Adams, Mrs.	7	7	8
Andrews, —	0	14	6
Bishop, Mrs. M.	8	0	0
Barlow, Mrs. *	0	10	6
Cobb, Mrs.	0	8	9
Duddy, Mrs.	5	0	6
Fahey, Mrs.	5	3	0
Francis, Mrs. T.	9	2	1
Gallagher, J.	20	16	0
Gollop, R.	7	2	9
Gray, James	6	8	3
Heal, Mrs.	13	0	0
Hetherington's child	7	16	0
Henwood, W.	15	14	7
Harlin, Mrs. *	1	2	8
Hurlstone, C.	1	1	8
Hellier, Mrs.	7	19	10
Healy, Jeremiah	0	2	0
Henry, Mrs.	0	8	6
Inch, Mrs.	7	8	0
Jones, Mrs. E. I.	17	7	0
Marsh, John, children of	6	10	3
Maguire, Mrs.	9	2	0
Old, Richard	0	16	6
O'Neill, Mrs.	6	13	6
Perry, Mrs. W.	15	0	0
Roebuck, Mrs.	12	12	0
Radford, Mrs.	15	12	1
Smith, Thomas	2	8	7
Tolliday, Mrs.	6	10	0
	£218	8	8

* Since paid.

T. WHITE,
Provincial Treasurer.

June 4, 1872.

Superintendent's Office,
New Plymouth, June 11, 1872.

THE following Report from the Secretary and Treasurer of the Public Reserves Trust and Board of Education, is published for general information.

FRED. A. CARRINGTON,
Superintendent.

Report of the Secretary to the Board of Education.

I have the honor to report for the information of the Provincial Government, that the business transacted by me as Secretary to the Board of Education, has been in accordance with the 5th clause of the "Public Reserves Trust Ordinance, 1861," and consists in issuing notices for meetings of the Board, attending all meetings of the Board, recording the minutes, and conducting the correspondence.

Since the passing of the "Education Ordinance, 1868," which provides (clause 2) "That the Secretary for the time being of the said Board of Trustees of Public Reserves shall be Secretary and Treasurer of the said Board of Education," I have had also the duties of Treasurer; these duties consist in receiving and explaining the quarterly returns of the various teachers, and paying their salaries, in receiving applications for renting Reserves, and receiving the rents of Reserves that are let.

I append to this Report a copy of a Memorandum prepared for the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, which shows the existing system of school management under the Board of Education.

WM. NORTHCROFT, Secretary.
New Plymouth, June 11, 1872.

Copy of Memorandum referring to the inquiry of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary by telegram 31st May, 1871.

TELEGRAM.—"Will your Honor favour Government by sending copy last report of Inspector of Schools on state of schools in your Province to which public aid is given, also statement of Education Reserves with annual income now received therefrom."

Memorandum.

1. There is no Inspector of Schools for the Province; one was appointed in 1867, and his report was published in the Government Gazette, No. 18, vol. 15, 24th December, 1867. Copy of Gazette enclosed. The office was not continued.

2. An Education Ordinance was passed in 1868, by which the Board of Trustees of Public Reserves were constituted a Board of Education. See clause 2, Education Ordinance, 1868.

3. At a meeting of the Trustees of Public Reserves, held on 6th August, 1868, the Chairman introduced the Education Ordinance, and called the attention of the Board to its provisions. The Board passed the following resolution:—"That in the present unsettled state of the Province, it is not desirable to do more than to continue the existing system."

4. The existing system being founded on resolutions of Council passed 24th April, 1866, published in the Government Gazette No. 9, vol. 14, May 16, 1866. Gazette enclosed.

5. Under this system there are eight schools in the town, and eight in the country, receiving on an average quarterly about Seventy Pounds (£70).

6. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held on April 2nd, 1869, it was resolved—"That any school should receive aid from the Board, provided that the parents of the children were entitled to receive aid, and wished to send their children to any particular school."

7. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held on September 2, 1870, it was resolved—"That the Board divide itself into Visiting Committees, to visit the Schools periodically, to ascertain their state and progress. The members to visit by arrangement amongst themselves, at such times as they think fit." Messrs. Catfield and Upjohn to go together, Messrs. Crompton and Knight, Messrs. Hulke and Gledhill. And this, in connection with the resolutions of Council, may be considered the system at present established in Taranaki:—

INCOME.

Rent from Reserves.....	£80	0	0
Vote of Provincial Council...	250	0	0
	£330	0	0

EXPENDITURE.

Grants to Schools.....	£280	0	0
Salary Secretary and Treasurer	25	0	0
Balance in hand.....	25	0	0
	£330	0	0

NOTE.—The income is derived chiefly from Town Sections, and more might be let if the exchanges were confirmed. The Hua Village Reserves are the only country Reserves producing any income.

WM. NORTHCROFT,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Board of Education.

[From the *New Zealand Gazette*.]

[CIRCULAR.]

Downing-street,
19th February, 1872.

SIR,—I transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a Circular Despatch on the subject of Public Nuisances, which I have this day addressed to the Governors of Colonies, where the Local Government is not responsible to the Legislature.—I have, &c.,

KIMBERLEY.

The Officer Administering
the Government of New Zealand.

[CIRCULAR 1.]

Downing-street,
19th February, 1872.

SIR,—I transmit to you, for your information, a copy of Instructions to Inspectors of Nuisances issued by Mr. Des Vœux, the Administrator of St. Lucia, in view of a threatened epidemic.

I also transmit you a copy of some Observations by the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board, in this country, on these instructions.

I wish you to consider whether, even without the immediate motive of a threatened epidemic, it would not be desirable to take similar steps, with such variations as the local circumstances and law may require.—I have, &c.,

KIMBERLEY.

The Officer Administering
the Government of New Zealand.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES
APPOINTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF
THE ORDINANCE NO. 1, OF 27TH
JANUARY, 1854.

I. Inspect carefully every street, house, and lot in the of and report upon each (giving names of owner and occupier) as to its sanitary condition, taking note separately of all things likely to be injurious to health, especially—1. Water stagnating under houses; or—2. In the immediate neighbourhood of houses. 3. Foul privies, stables, drains, and cess-pools. 4. Dung-heaps. 5. Pigs. 6. Rank vegetation. 7. General want of cleanliness, whether in houses or yards.

II. Inform owners and occupiers of the danger incurred from the above causes, and of the necessity of removing them. In case of obstinate indisposition to see this necessity, and to act accordingly, give notice as provided in the 6th section of the Ordinance in respect of any of the various nuisances enumerated above, as follows:—In respect of (1), and (2), to remove either by filling up with earth or otherwise

as may appear to the Inspector most feasible; in respect of (3), to cleanse or at least to disinfect with chloride of lime or carbolic acid; of (4), to remove entirely; (5), the same; (6), to clear; (7) to white-wash house, or to adopt such other means of cleansing as may appear to the Inspector most easily attainable.

III. Note in your report, or in urgent cases inform the Executive at once, on what premises the abatement or removal of nuisances is beyond the power or means of the owners or occupiers, and the probable cost of the work required.

IV. In any case of non-compliance with notice, arising from any other cause than want of power or means, proceed at once for the recovery of the penalty, or have the necessary work performed at the expense of the owner of the premises; adopting whichever course is likely to lead to the desired end in the shorter time.

V. Note any case where water in use for the purposes of drinking and cooking is liable to be contaminated by human excretions, not only directly, but by drainage through the earth, and suggest in your report the best preventative measures.

With regard to the importance of this duty it may be well to mention that according to the latest discoveries of sanitary science, water is perhaps the most powerful agent in the propagation of cholera virus; and it has been stated on high authority that the excretions of a person infected with the disease are capable of poisoning a large body of water, even after filtration through the earth.

VI. Warn all persons as to the peculiar danger incurred in time of epidemic from impure air and defective ventilation.

When a number of persons are in the habit of sleeping in a defectively ventilated apartment, and this is insufficiently large to contain at least 800 cubic feet of air for each person, they should be warned (unless the neighbourhood is especially malarious) that they are liable to suffer far more injury from closed than from open windows, and especially in time of epidemic.

VII. Bear in mind throughout your inspection that though foul smells are always an indication of danger, danger may nevertheless exist without them, especially in the case of stagnant water that has not been recently disturbed.

GENERAL INSTRUCTION.

As the necessary cleansing is likely to be disagreeable to many, it is especially desirable in endeavouring to obtain it to use persuasion rather than compulsion. While the measures required should be insisted upon with firmness, no opportunity should be lost of explaining to the ignorant that they are necessary for health and safety. Allusion to the mortality in the last epidemic may probably be useful to promote a ready obedience. Resort to the Magistrate's Court may possibly be in no case necessary; but if examples are to be made, offenders of the highest position should be in the first place selected, as being those whose shortcomings would be the least excusable. A tendency to allow immunity to one class, while another, and that the least culpable, is punished, while always highly unjust, would if indulged in the present instance, be additionally objectionable, as likely to weaken, if not prevent, general co-operation for the attainment of the object desired.

G. W. DES VŒUX,
Administrator of the Government.

Mr. Simon to the Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

Local Government Board,
(Medical Department),
Whitehall, S.W., 16th January, 1872.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th ultimo, enclosing a copy of a Despatch from the Governor of St. Lucia, covering a copy of a communication received from the Administrator of that Island, together with a copy of instructions issued by him to Inspector of Nuisances; and in compliance with the request contained in the latter paragraph of the letter I would observe—

1. That the instructions appear to relate only to cases where a nuisance actually exists, and not to cases where means of prevention against nuisance (such as drains to carry off slop water, proper arrangements for the disposal of excrement) are requisite. It would seem desirable that the inspection should include both sorts of cases.

[Although such a principle is only but little admitted in the Sanitary Law of England, it would seem very desirable that, without notice from an Inspector, it should be an offence punishable by fine to have a nuisance on one's premises.]

2. The filling up of stagnant water with earth is not likely to reduce materially the mischief to health which such water may be causing, to provide against which an improvement in the drainage would seem to be needful.

3. There is no reference in the instructions to any local authority ordinarily charged with seeing to the sanitary condition of the villages. It may, in the circumstances of the Colony, be impossible to provide such an authority; but the want of it will be much felt in reference to sufficiency of the means adopted to carry out the Inspector's notices as to foul privies and cesspools.

Instead of the words "cleanse, or at least disinfect with chloride of lime or carbolic acid," in paragraph 2, I should advise "cleanse or empty, with the use of proper disinfectants, such as chloride of lime or carbolic acid."

4. Drinking water should (as was suggested by a pencil note, not accidentally erased,) be protected against pollution by any filth or refuse, and not only against contamination by human excrement.—I am, &c.,

JOHN SIMON.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.