

AT the Court at *Windsor*, the 17th day of *March*, 1874.

PRESENT,

The **QUEEN's** Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the School Board of Worth, appointed under "The Elementary Education Act, 1870," have, in virtue of the powers conferred upon them by the seventy-fourth section of that Act, with the approval of the Education Department, made certain Bye-laws, bearing date the nineteenth of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, numbered 279 :

And whereas all the conditions in regard to the said Bye-laws, which are required to be fulfilled by the said Act, have been fulfilled, and the said Bye-laws have been submitted for the sanction of Her Majesty in Council : now, therefore, Her Majesty, having taken the said Bye-laws (copy whereof is hereunto annexed) into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to declare, and doth hereby declare, Her sanction of the same.

Arthur Helps.

Bye-laws referred to in the foregoing Order.

No. CCLXXIX.

THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT,
1870.

WORTH SCHOOL BOARD.

BYE-LAWS

(Under the 74th Section of the Elementary Education Act, 1870.)

Definition of Terms.

In these Bye-laws, all words importing the masculine gender shall be deemed and taken to include females, and the singular to include the plural, and the plural the singular, unless the contrary as to gender or number is expressly provided.

The word "Parent" includes guardian, and every person who is liable to maintain, or has the actual custody of any child.

The definition of other terms contained in the Elementary Education Act, 1870, shall be deemed and taken to apply to these Bye-laws.

Bye-law 1.

The parent of every child, not less than five nor more than eleven years of age in the case of boys, and not less than five nor more than twelve years of age in the case of girls, residing within the parish of Worth, shall, in default of reasonable excuse, cause such child to attend school.

Any of the following reasons shall be a reasonable excuse :—

- (a.) That the child is under efficient instruction in some other manner.
- (b.) That the child has been prevented from attending school by sickness or any unavoidable cause, or any cause which to the Board shall seem satisfactory.
- (c.) That there is no Public Elementary School open which the child can attend within two miles, measured according to the nearest road, from the residence of such child.

Bye-law 2.

The time during which every child shall attend school shall be the whole time during which the school is open for the instruction of children of similar age :

Provided that nothing contained in these Bye-laws shall prevent the withdrawal of any child from any religious observance or instruction in religious subjects, or shall require any child to attend school on any day exclusively set apart for religious observance by the religious body to which his parent belongs, or shall require any child to attend school if such requirement would be contrary to anything contained in any Act for regulating the education of children employed in labour.

Bye-law 3.

In case one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools shall certify that any child has reached the fifth Standard of Education set out in the New Code of Regulations of the Education Department, 1871, such child shall be exempt from the obligation to attend school ; and any such child who has been so certified to have reached the fourth Standard of Education set out in the said Code, shall be exempt from the obligation to attend school more than fifteen hours in any one week.

Bye-law 4.

The School Board may, by order for any period not exceeding six calendar months, pay or remit the whole or any part of the school fees payable at any Public Elementary School by any child resident in their district whose parent may satisfy them that he is unable from poverty to pay the same ; but no such payment shall be made, or refused, on condition of the child attending any Public Elementary School other than such as may be selected by the parent ; such order may from time to time be renewed for a period not exceeding six calendar months at any one time, on the parent again satisfying the Board that he is unable from poverty to pay such school fees.

Provided always that no such school fees shall be paid or remitted in the case of any parent who is in receipt of permanent relief from any Board of Guardians.

Provided also that no such school fees shall be paid or remitted where such parent shall be an able-bodied person except in some or one of the following cases, viz. :—

- (a.) Where such parent shall be unable to pay such school fees on account of any sickness, accident, or bodily or mental infirmity, affecting such parent, or his wife, or children.
- (b.) Where such parent shall be a widow, or woman deserted by her husband, or compelled to live separate from him on account of his cruelty or adultery, or shall be a woman earning her own living within the meaning of the first section of the Married Woman's Property Act, 1870, or who may have obtained a protection order under Statute 20 and 21 Vic., c. 85, or any Act amending the same, or shall be a woman whose husband is confined in any prison, gaol, or place of safe custody.
- (c.) Where the person who is liable to maintain, or has the actual custody of any child, herein and in the Elementary Education Act, 1870, called the parent, is not the father or mother of such child.

Provided, nevertheless, that if any case shall arise not hereinbefore provided for, in which the said School Board shall consider it advisable to pay or remit such school fees, they may make an order for such payment or remission, to be in force for a period not exceeding one calendar month only, instead of six calendar months, with power from time to time to renew such order for a further