

New South Wales.



ANNO SEPTIMO DECIMO

GEORGI V REGIS.

Act No. 18, 1926.

An Act to dissolve the society known as the Sydney Female School of Industry; to vest in the Archbishop of Sydney for the time being the remaining assets of the said Society; to repeal the Sydney Female School of Industry Act, 1902, and the Sydney Female School of Industry (Sale) Act, 1901; and for purposes connected therewith. [Assented to, 16th November, 1926.]

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as the "Sydney Female Short title. School of Industry (Dissolution) Act, 1926."

2.

Sydney Female School of Industry (Dissolution).

Repeal.

2. The Sydney Female School of Industry (Sale) Act, 1901, and the Sydney Female School of Industry Act, 1902, are hereby repealed.

Dissolution.

3. The society known as the Sydney Female School of Industry is hereby dissolved.

Vesting of assets.

4. (1) All real and personal property held by or on behalf of the said society is hereby transferred to and vested in the Archbishop of Sydney for the time being for the purposes of this Act as a corporation sole.

(2) All liabilities of the society dissolved by this Act, or lawfully incurred on its behalf by any person before the commencement of this Act, may be pursued against the said corporation sole.

(3) Any reference in any instrument to the said society shall after the commencement of this Act be construed as a reference to the said corporation sole.

Trusts of assets vested.

5. The said corporation sole shall hold the property vested in it by this Act upon trust—

(a) to establish and carry on homes for orphans or neglected or necessitous children, or to carry on any such homes as are already established in connection with the Church of England, in such manner as may be from time to time directed by the Church of England committee for homes and hostels for children, of the diocese of Sydney;

(b) to make grants or subsidies to other committees of Church of England homes, hostels, or parochial schools within New South Wales subject to such direction as aforesaid and to the approval of the bishop of the diocese in which the home, hostel, or school is situated.

Powers

6. (1) The said corporation sole may take, purchase, hold and enjoy, not only such land as may be immediately required for the purposes set out in the last preceding section but also any other land wheresoever situate, and may take on lease, purchase, hold and enjoy any chattels and personal property.

(2)

Sydney Female School of Industry (Dissolution).

(2) Where any property real or personal or interest therein or charge thereon is vested in or is acquired by the said corporation sole the same shall, unless otherwise disposed of by the said corporation sole, pass to and devolve on and vest in its successors.

(3) The said corporation sole may sell, grant, convey, demise, or otherwise dispose of, either absolutely or by way of mortgage, any property held.

7. In the event of a vacancy in the office of the Archbishop of Sydney or in the case of his absence from the State, the powers of the corporation sole may be exercised by the Church of England Property Trust, Diocese of Sydney. ^{Vacancy.}

Sydney Female School of Industry (Dissolution).

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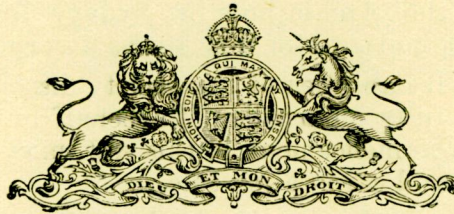
By Authority:

ALFRED JAMES KENT, Government Printer, Sydney, 1926.

I certify that this PUBLIC BILL, which originated in the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, has finally passed the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL and the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY of NEW SOUTH WALES.

W. S. MOWLE,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.
Legislative Assembly Chamber,
Sydney, 4 November, 1926.

New South Wales.



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GEORGI V REGIS.

Act No. 18, 1926.

An Act to dissolve the society known as the Sydney Female School of Industry; to vest in the Archbishop of Sydney for the time being the remaining assets of the said Society; to repeal the Sydney Female School of Industry Act, 1902, and the Sydney Female School of Industry (Sale) Act, 1901; and for purposes connected therewith. [Assented to, 16th November, 1926.]

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as the "Sydney Female Short title. School of Industry (Dissolution) Act, 1926." **2.**

I have examined this Bill, and find it to correspond in all respects with the Bill as finally passed by both Houses.

R. GREIG,
Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Assembly.

Sydney Female School of Industry (Dissolution).

- peal. **2.** The Sydney Female School of Industry (Sale) Act, 1901, and the Sydney Female School of Industry Act, 1902, are hereby repealed.
- Dissolution. **3.** The society known as the Sydney Female School of Industry is hereby dissolved.
- Vesting of assets. **4.** (1) All real and personal property held by or on behalf of the said society is hereby transferred to and vested in the Archbishop of Sydney for the time being for the purposes of this Act as a corporation sole.
- (2) All liabilities of the society dissolved by this Act, or lawfully incurred on its behalf by any person before the commencement of this Act, may be pursued against the said corporation sole.
- (3) Any reference in any instrument to the said society shall after the commencement of this Act be construed as a reference to the said corporation sole.
- Trusts of assets vested. **5.** The said corporation sole shall hold the property vested in it by this Act upon trust—
- (a) to establish and carry on homes for orphans or neglected or necessitous children, or to carry on any such homes as are already established in connection with the Church of England, in such manner as may be from time to time directed by the Church of England committee for homes and hostels for children, of the diocese of Sydney ;
- (b) to make grants or subsidies to other committees of Church of England homes, hostels, or parochial schools within New South Wales subject to such direction as aforesaid and to the approval of the bishop of the diocese in which the home, hostel, or school is situated.
- Powers. **6.** (1) The said corporation sole may take, purchase, hold and enjoy, not only such land as may be immediately required for the purposes set out in the last preceding section but also any other land wheresoever situate, and may take on lease, purchase, hold and enjoy any chattels and personal property.

(2)

Sydney Female School of Industry (Dissolution).

(2) Where any property real or personal or interest therein or charge thereon is vested in or is acquired by the said corporation sole the same shall, unless otherwise disposed of by the said corporation sole, pass to and devolve on and vest in its successors.

(3) The said corporation sole may sell, grant, convey, demise, or otherwise dispose of, either absolutely or by way of mortgage, any property held.

7. In the event of a vacancy in the office of the ^{Vacancy.} Archbishop of Sydney or in the case of his absence from the State, the powers of the corporation sole may be exercised by the Church of England Property Trust, Diocese of Sydney.

In the name and on behalf of His Majesty I assent to this Act.

Government House,
Sydney, 16th November, 1926.

D. R. S. DE CHAIR,
Governor.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and expansion. From a small collection of colonies on the eastern seaboard, the nation grew to encompass a vast continent. This growth was driven by a combination of factors, including the desire for land, economic opportunities, and the pursuit of freedom. The American Revolution, which began in 1775, was a pivotal moment in the nation's history, leading to the birth of a new republic. The Constitution, drafted in 1787, established the framework for the federal government and the rights of the states. The years following the Revolution were marked by westward expansion, as settlers moved into the interior of the continent. This expansion was often accompanied by conflict with Native American tribes, who were displaced from their ancestral lands. The Mexican-American War (1846-1848) resulted in the acquisition of vast territories in the southwest, further extending the nation's reach. The Civil War (1861-1865) was a defining moment in the nation's history, as it resolved the issue of slavery and preserved the Union. The Reconstruction era that followed was a period of significant change and challenge, as the nation sought to rebuild and integrate the newly freed African American population. The late 19th and early 20th centuries were characterized by rapid industrialization and the rise of a powerful middle class. The Progressive Era, which began in the 1890s, was a period of reform and social change, as reformers sought to address the problems created by industrialization and urbanization. The United States emerged from World War I as a global superpower, and its influence continued to grow throughout the 20th century. The Cold War, which began after the war, was a period of intense rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union. The Vietnam War (1955-1975) was a major conflict during this period, and it led to a reevaluation of the nation's role in the world. The 1960s and 1970s were marked by social movements, including the Civil Rights Movement and the Women's Movement, which sought to address issues of equality and justice. The end of the Cold War in the early 1990s marked the beginning of a new era in the nation's history, as the United States emerged as the sole superpower. The 21st century has been a period of significant change and challenge, as the nation has faced a global pandemic, economic uncertainty, and a new era of technological advancement. The history of the United States is a story of resilience and innovation, and it continues to shape the nation's identity and future.

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1926.

Legislative Council.

Sydney Female School of Industry (Dissolution) Bill.

MEMORANDUM.

THE Bill provides for the dissolution of the Sydney Female School of Industry, for the repeal of the Acts relating to it, and the vesting of that Society's property in the Archbishop of Sydney in trust for the purposes of carrying on the work under the Church of England Committee for Homes and Hostels for Children. Usual powers of dealing with the property are conferred upon the Archbishop.

The Bill has been prepared at the request of representatives of the Sydney Female School of Industry and the Church of England Homes and Hostels for Children to carry out arrangements made for the amalgamation of the two institutions.

1881

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

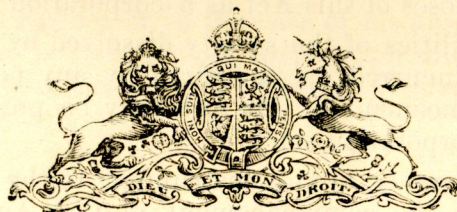
MEMORANDUM

The following is a summary of the results of the experiments conducted during the month of August, 1881. The experiments were conducted in the laboratory of the University of Chicago, and the results are given in the following table.

This PUBLIC BILL originated in the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, and, having this day passed, is now ready for presentation to the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for its concurrence.

W. S. MOWLE,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.
Legislative Assembly Chamber,
Sydney, 27 October, 1926.

New South Wales.



ANNO SEPTIMO DECIMO

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Act No. , 1926.

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BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as the "Sydney Female Short title. School of Industry (Dissolution) Act, 1926."

Sydney Female School of Industry (Dissolution).

2. The Sydney Female School of Industry (Sale) Repeal.
Act, 1901, and the Sydney Female School of Industry
Act, 1902, are hereby repealed.

3. The society known as the Sydney Female School Dissolution.
5 of Industry is hereby dissolved.

4. (1) All real and personal property held by or on Vesting of
behalf of the said society is hereby transferred to and assets.
vested in the Archbishop of Sydney for the time
being for the purposes of this Act as a corporation sole.

10 (2) All liabilities of the society dissolved by this
Act, or lawfully incurred on its behalf by any person
before the commencement of this Act, may be pursued
against the said corporation sole.

(3) Any reference in any instrument to the said
15 society shall after the commencement of this Act be
construed as a reference to the said corporation sole.

5. The said corporation sole shall hold the property Trusts of
vested in it by this Act upon trust— assets vested.

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carry on any such homes as are already
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committee for homes and hostels for children,
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(b) to make grants or subsidies to other com-
mittees of Church of England homes, hostels,
or parochial schools within New South Wales
30 subject to such direction as aforesaid and to
the approval of the bishop of the diocese in
which the home, hostel, or school is situated.

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7. In the event of a vacancy in the office of the ^{Vacancy.} Archbishop of Sydney or in the case of his absence from 10 the State, the powers of the corporation sole may be exercised by the Church of England Property Trust, Diocese of Sydney.

The first part of the document
 contains a list of names and
 addresses of the members of
 the committee. The names are
 listed in alphabetical order
 and are followed by their
 respective addresses. The
 list is as follows:

(1) Mr. J. H. ...
 (2) Mr. ...
 (3) Mr. ...