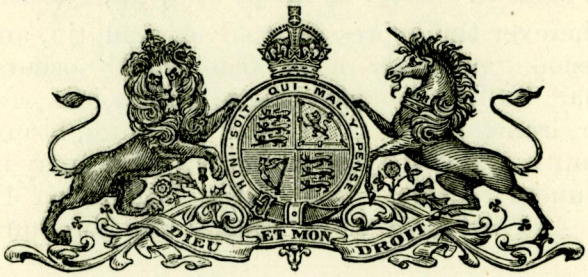


New South Wales.

ANNO SECUNDO

EDWARDI VII REGIS.

* * *

Act No. 101, 1902.

An Act to amend the Mining on Private Lands Act of 1894, the Mining Laws Amendment Act of 1896, the Mining Act of 1874, and the Mining Act of 1889. [Assented to, 17th December, 1902.]

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:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the "Mining on Private Lands (Amendment) Act, 1902."

Repeal.

2. Section seven of the Mining Laws Amendment Act of 1896 is hereby repealed.

Private lands open to mining for certain minerals.

3. All lands which, under the Mining on Private Lands Act of 1894, the Mining Laws Amendment Act of 1896, or this Act, are open to mining for silver, lead, tin, and antimony, shall, subject to the provisions

provisions of sections twenty-three and twenty-five of the first-mentioned Act which shall be taken to apply as far as regards the additional minerals in this section named as from the time of passing this Act, and also subject to the provisions of the said Acts applicable in that behalf, be also open to mining for copper, ironstone, diamond, opal, platinum, bismuth, cinnabar, wolfram, chromite, and any other mineral, except coal or shale, which the Governor may by proclamation in the Gazette declare to be a mineral for the purposes of this Act: Provided that sections twenty-three and twenty-five of the said first-mentioned Act shall not apply to any mineral hereafter proclaimed nor to any land which at the time of the passing of this Act is legally occupied for mining purposes in respect of silver, lead, tin, or antimony.

And wherever the expression "silver, lead, tin, and antimony," or the expression "minerals other than gold" occurs in the said Acts, there shall be inserted after those expressions respectively the words "copper, ironstone, diamond, opal, platinum, bismuth, cinnabar, wolfram, chromite, and any other substance which may be declared by proclamation under section three of the Mining on Private Lands (Amendment) Act, 1902, to be a mineral for the purposes of that Act."

Holders of authorities under Mining Act of 1889 to have preferent right to lease.

4. (1) Where at the commencement of this Act any person is specially authorised under the Mining Act of 1889 to dig and search for copper, diamond, opal, platinum, bismuth, cinnabar, wolfram, or chromite, on any private land, he shall, during the period of six months next after the commencement of this Act, and unless and until such authority is revoked or cancelled during such period, have a preferent right to an authority to enter or a lease of any part of such land for mining for any mineral under and subject to the provisions of the Mining on Private Lands Act of 1894, or any Act amending the same; and until such authority or lease is granted to such person, or the said period of six months expires (whichever event first happens), no authority or lease of any part of such land for mining purposes shall be granted under the said Acts to any other person.

At the expiration of such period all such authorities, so far as they relate to any of the abovenamed minerals shall lapse and shall be of no effect.

(2) Where, at the time when a mineral other than the minerals named in section three of this Act is in pursuance of that section declared by proclamation to be a mineral for the purposes of this Act, any person is specially authorised under the Mining Act of 1889 to dig and search for that mineral on any private land he shall, during the period of six months next after the making of the said proclamation, and unless and until such authority is revoked or cancelled during such period, have a preferent right to an authority or a lease under and subject to the Mining on Private Lands Act of 1894,

1894, or any Act amending the same, of any part of such land for mining for any mineral, and until such authority or lease is granted to such person, or the said period of six months expires (whichever event first happens), no authority or lease of any part of such land for mining purposes shall be granted under the said Acts to any other person.

At the expiration of such period all such authorities, so far as they relate to the mineral so proclaimed as aforesaid, shall lapse and shall be of no effect.

5. All land conditionally leased under the Crown Lands Act of 1884, or any Act amending the same, shall be and be deemed to be private land within the meaning of the Mining on Private Lands Act of 1894, the Mining Laws Amendment Act of 1896, and this Act. Conditionally leased land to be private land.

6. The Governor may make regulations for the purpose of prescribing the area of land which may be leased in pursuance of this Act for mining for minerals other than gold, lead, silver, tin, and antimony, and for otherwise carrying this Act into effect, and such regulations upon being published in the Gazette shall be valid in law. A copy of such regulations shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within fourteen days from the publication thereof, if Parliament is then sitting, but if Parliament is not then sitting, within fourteen days after the next meeting of Parliament. Governor may make regulations.

By Authority: WILLIAM APPLEGATE GULLICK, Government Printer, Sydney, 1902.

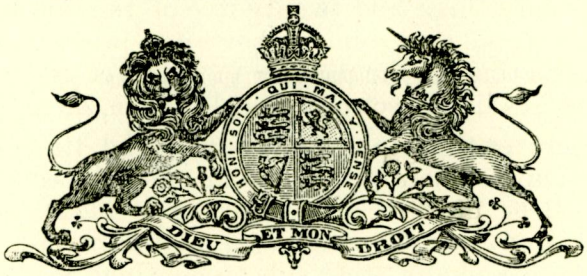
[3*d*.]

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.

Legislative Assembly Chamber,
Sydney, 11 *December,* 1902, A.M.

F. W. WEBB,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

New South Wales.



ANNO SECUNDO

EDWARDI VII REGIS.

****

Act No. 101, 1902.

An Act to amend the Mining on Private Lands Act of 1894, the Mining Laws Amendment Act of 1896, the Mining Act of 1874, and the Mining Act of 1889. [Assented to, 17th December, 1902.]

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 "Mining on Private Lands (Amendment) Act, 1902." Short title.

2. Section seven of the Mining Laws Amendment Act of 1896 is hereby repealed. Repeal.

3. All lands which, under the Mining on Private Lands Act of 1894, the Mining Laws Amendment Act of 1896, or this Act, are open to mining for silver, lead, tin, and antimony, shall, subject to the provisions Private lands open to mining for certain minerals.

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

J. H. CANN,
Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Assembly.

provisions of sections twenty-three and twenty-five of the first-mentioned Act which shall be taken to apply as far as regards the additional minerals in this section named as from the time of passing this Act, and also subject to the provisions of the said Acts applicable in that behalf, be also open to mining for copper, ironstone, diamond, opal, platinum, bismuth, cinnabar, wolfram, chromite, and any other mineral, except coal or shale, which the Governor may by proclamation in the Gazette declare to be a mineral for the purposes of this Act: Provided that sections twenty-three and twenty-five of the said first-mentioned Act shall not apply to any mineral hereafter proclaimed nor to any land which at the time of the passing of this Act is legally occupied for mining purposes in respect of silver, lead, tin, or antimony.

And wherever the expression "silver, lead, tin, and antimony," or the expression "minerals other than gold" occurs in the said Acts, there shall be inserted after those expressions respectively the words "copper, ironstone, diamond, opal, platinum, bismuth, cinnabar, wolfram, chromite, and any other substance which may be declared by proclamation under section three of the Mining on Private Lands (Amendment) Act, 1902, to be a mineral for the purposes of that Act."

Holders of authorities under Mining Act of 1889 to have preferent right to lease.

4. (1) Where at the commencement of this Act any person is specially authorised under the Mining Act of 1889 to dig and search for copper, diamond, opal, platinum, bismuth, cinnabar, wolfram, or chromite, on any private land, he shall, during the period of six months next after the commencement of this Act, and unless and until such authority is revoked or cancelled during such period, have a preferent right to an authority to enter or a lease of any part of such land for mining for any mineral under and subject to the provisions of the Mining on Private Lands Act of 1894, or any Act amending the same; and until such authority or lease is granted to such person, or the said period of six months expires (whichever event first happens), no authority or lease of any part of such land for mining purposes shall be granted under the said Acts to any other person.

At the expiration of such period all such authorities, so far as they relate to any of the abovenamed minerals shall lapse and shall be of no effect.

(2) Where, at the time when a mineral other than the minerals named in section three of this Act is in pursuance of that section declared by proclamation to be a mineral for the purposes of this Act, any person is specially authorised under the Mining Act of 1889 to dig and search for that mineral on any private land he shall, during the period of six months next after the making of the said proclamation, and unless and until such authority is revoked or cancelled during such period, have a preferent right to an authority or a lease under and subject to the Mining on Private Lands Act of 1894,

1894, or any Act amending the same, of any part of such land for mining for any mineral, and until such authority or lease is granted to such person, or the said period of six months expires (whichever event first happens), no authority or lease of any part of such land for mining purposes shall be granted under the said Acts to any other person.

At the expiration of such period all such authorities, so far as they relate to the mineral so proclaimed as aforesaid, shall lapse and shall be of no effect.

Conditionally leased land to be private land.

5. All land conditionally leased under the Crown Lands Act of 1884, or any Act amending the same, shall be and be deemed to be private land within the meaning of the Mining on Private Lands Act of 1894, the Mining Laws Amendment Act of 1896, and this Act.

Governor may make regulations.

6. The Governor may make regulations for the purpose of prescribing the area of land which may be leased in pursuance of this Act for mining for minerals other than gold, lead, silver, tin, and antimony, and for otherwise carrying this Act into effect, and such regulations upon being published in the Gazette shall be valid in law. A copy of such regulations shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within fourteen days from the publication thereof, if Parliament is then sitting, but if Parliament is not then sitting, within fourteen days after the next meeting of Parliament.

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

HARRY H. RAWSON,
Governor.

State Government House,
Sydney, 17th December, 1902.

MINING ON PRIVATE LANDS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

SCHEDULE showing the Legislative Assembly's Amendment upon the Legislative Council's Amendments referred to in Message of 27th November, 1902.

F. W. WEBB,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

Page 2, clause 3, line 12. *Omit* **" under the provisions of the first-mentioned Act"**

1447 458—

NOTE.—These references are to the Council's reprint of the Assembly Bill.

MINING ON PRIVATE LANDS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

SCHEDULE of the Amendments referred to in Message of 23rd July, 1902.

Page 1, clause 1, line 6. *Omit* "1901" *insert* "1902"

Page 2, clause 3, line 1. *After* "provisions" *insert* "of sections twenty-three and "twenty-five of the first-mentioned Act which shall be taken to apply "as far as regards the additional minerals in this section named as from "the time of passing this Act, and also subject to the provisions"

Page 2, clause 3, line 5. *After* "copper" *insert* "ironstone"

Page 2, clause 3, line 8. *After* "Act" *insert* "Provided that sections twenty-three "and twenty-five of the said first-mentioned Act shall not apply to any "mineral hereafter proclaimed nor to any land which at the time of the "passing of this Act is legally occupied under the provisions of the "first-mentioned Act for mining purposes in respect of silver, lead, tin, "or antimony"

Page 2, clause 3, line 17. *After* "copper" *insert* "ironstone"

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.*

Legislative Assembly Chamber,
Sydney, 19 *December,* 1901, A.M.

F. W. WEBB,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

The LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL *has this day agreed to this Bill with Amendments.*

Legislative Council Chamber,
Sydney, 23rd July, 1902.

JOHN J. CALVERT,
Clerk of the Parliaments.

New South Wales.

ANNO SECUNDO

EDWARDI VII REGIS.

* * *

Act No. , 1902.

An Act to amend the Mining on Private Lands Act of 1894, the Mining Laws Amendment Act of 1896, the Mining Act of 1874, and the Mining Act of 1889.

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 "Mining on Private Lands (Amendment) Act, ~~1901~~ **1902.**" Short title.

2. Section seven of the Mining Laws Amendment Act of 1896 is hereby repealed. Repeal.

3. All lands which, under the Mining on Private Lands Act of 1894, the Mining Laws Amendment Act of 1896, or this Act, are open to mining for silver, lead, tin, and antimony, shall, subject to the provisions Private lands open to mining for certain minerals.

NOTE.—The figures to be *omitted* are *ruled through*; the figures and words to be *inserted* are printed in **black letter.**

provisions of sections twenty-three and twenty-five of the first-mentioned Act which shall be taken to apply as far as regards the additional minerals in this section named as from the time of passing this Act, and also subject to the provisions of the said Acts applicable in that behalf, be also open to mining for copper, ironstone, diamond, opal, platinum, bismuth, cinnabar, wolfram, chromite, and any other mineral, except coal or shale, which the Governor may by proclamation in the Gazette declare to be a mineral for the purposes of this Act: **Provided that sections twenty-three and twenty-five of the said first-mentioned Act shall not apply to any mineral hereafter proclaimed nor to any land which at the time of the passing of this Act is legally occupied under the provisions of the first-mentioned Act for mining purposes in respect of silver, lead, tin, or antimony.**

And wherever the expression "silver, lead, tin, and antimony," or the expression "minerals other than gold" occurs in the said Acts, there shall be inserted after those expressions respectively the words "copper, ironstone, diamond, opal, platinum, bismuth, cinnabar, wolfram, chromite, and any other substance which may be declared by proclamation under section three of the Mining on Private Lands (Amendment) Act, 1901, to be a mineral for the purposes of that Act."

Holders of authorities under Mining Act of 1889 to have preferent right to lease.

4. (1) Where at the commencement of this Act any person is specially authorised under the Mining Act of 1889 to dig and search for copper, diamond, opal, platinum, bismuth, cinnabar, wolfram, or chromite, on any private land, he shall, during the period of six months next after the commencement of this Act, and unless and until such authority is revoked or cancelled during such period, have a preferent right to an authority to enter or a lease of any part of such land for mining for any mineral under and subject to the provisions of the Mining on Private Lands Act of 1894, or any Act amending the same; and until such authority or lease is granted to such person, or the said period of six months expires (whichever event first happens), no authority or lease of any part of such land for mining purposes shall be granted under the said Acts to any other person.

At the expiration of such period all such authorities, so far as they relate to any of the abovenamed minerals shall lapse and shall be of no effect.

(2) Where, at the time when a mineral other than the minerals named in section three of this Act is in pursuance of that section declared by proclamation to be a mineral for the purposes of this Act, any person is specially authorised under the Mining Act of 1889 to dig and search for that mineral on any private land he shall, during the period of six months next after the making of the said proclamation, and unless and until such authority is revoked or cancelled during such period, have a preferent right to an authority or a lease under and subject to the Mining on Private Lands Act of 1894,

1894, or any Act amending the same, of any part of such land for mining for any mineral, and until such authority or lease is granted to such person, or the said period of six months expires (whichever event first happens), no authority or lease of any part of such land for mining purposes shall be granted under the said Acts to any other person.

At the expiration of such period all such authorities, so far as they relate to the mineral so proclaimed as aforesaid, shall lapse and shall be of no effect.

5. All land conditionally leased under the Crown Lands Act of 1884, or any Act amending the same, shall be and be deemed to be private land within the meaning of the Mining on Private Lands Act of 1894, the Mining Laws Amendment Act of 1896, and this Act. Conditionally leased land to be private land.

6. The Governor may make regulations for the purpose of prescribing the area of land which may be leased in pursuance of this Act for mining for minerals other than gold, lead, silver, tin, and antimony, and for otherwise carrying this Act into effect, and such regulations upon being published in the Gazette shall be valid in law. A copy of such regulations shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within fourteen days from the publication thereof, if Parliament is then sitting, but if Parliament is not then sitting, within fourteen days after the next meeting of Parliament. Governor may make regulations.

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1902.

[3*d*.]

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.*

Legislative Assembly Chamber,
Sydney, 19 *December,* 1901, a.m.

F. W. WEBB,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

The Legislative Council *has this day agreed to this Bill with Amendments.*

Legislative Council Chamber,
Sydney, *July,* 1902.

Clerk of the Parliaments.

New South Wales.

ANNO SECUNDO

EDWARDI VII REGIS.

* *

Act No. , 1902.

An Act to amend the Mining on Private Lands Act of 1894, the Mining Laws Amendment Act of 1896, the Mining Act of 1874, and the Mining Act of 1889.

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 :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the "Mining on Private Lands (Amendment) Act, ~~1901~~ **1902.**"

Repeal.

2. Section seven of the Mining Laws Amendment Act of 1896 is hereby repealed.

Private lands open to mining for certain minerals.

3. All lands which, under the Mining on Private Lands Act of 1894, the Mining Laws Amendment Act of 1896, or this Act, are open to mining for silver, lead, tin, and antimony, shall, subject to the

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Note.—The figures to be *omitted* are *ruled through ;* the figures and words to be *inserted* are printed in **black letter.**

provisions of sections twenty-three and twenty-five of the first-mentioned Act which shall be taken to apply as far as regards the additional minerals in this section named as from the time of passing this Act, and also subject to the provisions of the said Acts applicable in that behalf, be also open to mining for copper, ironstone, diamond, opal, platinum, bismuth, cinnabar, wolfram, chromite, and any other mineral, except coal or shale, which the Governor may by proclamation in the Gazette declare to be a mineral for the purposes of this Act: Provided that sections twenty-three and twenty-five of the said first-mentioned Act shall not apply to any mineral hereafter proclaimed nor to any land which at the time of the passing of this Act is legally occupied under the provisions of the first-mentioned Act for mining purposes in respect of silver, lead, tin, or antimony.

And wherever the expression "silver, lead, tin, and antimony," or the expression "minerals other than gold" occurs in the said Acts, there shall be inserted after those expressions respectively the words "copper, ironstone, diamond, opal, platinum, bismuth, cinnabar, wolfram, chromite, and any other substance which may be declared by proclamation under section three of the Mining on Private Lands (Amendment) Act, 1901, to be a mineral for the purposes of that Act."

Holders of authorities under Mining Act of 1889 to have preferent right to lease.

4. (1) Where at the commencement of this Act any person is specially authorised under the Mining Act of 1889 to dig and search for copper, diamond, opal, platinum, bismuth, cinnabar, wolfram, or chromite, on any private land, he shall, during the period of six months next after the commencement of this Act, and unless and until such authority is revoked or cancelled during such period, have a preferent right to an authority to enter or a lease of any part of such land for mining for any mineral under and subject to the provisions of the Mining on Private Lands Act of 1894, or any Act amending the same; and until such authority or lease is granted to such person, or the said period of six months expires (whichever event first happens), no authority or lease of any part of such land for mining purposes shall be granted under the said Acts to any other person.

At the expiration of such period all such authorities, so far as they relate to any of the abovenamed minerals shall lapse and shall be of no effect.

(2) Where, at the time when a mineral other than the minerals named in section three of this Act is in pursuance of that section declared by proclamation to be a mineral for the purposes of this Act, any person is specially authorised under the Mining Act of 1889 to dig and search for that mineral on any private land he shall, during the period of six months next after the making of the said proclamation, and unless and until such authority is revoked or cancelled during such period, have a preferent right to an authority or a lease under and subject to the Mining on Private Lands Act of

1894,

1894, or any Act amending the same, of any part of such land for mining for any mineral, and until such authority or lease is granted to such person, or the said period of six months expires (whichever event first happens), no authority or lease of any part of such land for mining purposes shall be granted under the said Acts to any other person.

At the expiration of such period all such authorities, so far as they relate to the mineral so proclaimed as aforesaid, shall lapse and shall be of no effect.

Conditionally leased land to be private land.

5. All land conditionally leased under the Crown Lands Act of 1884, or any Act amending the same, shall be and be deemed to be private land within the meaning of the Mining on Private Lands Act of 1894, the Mining Laws Amendment Act of 1896, and this Act.

Governor may make regulations.

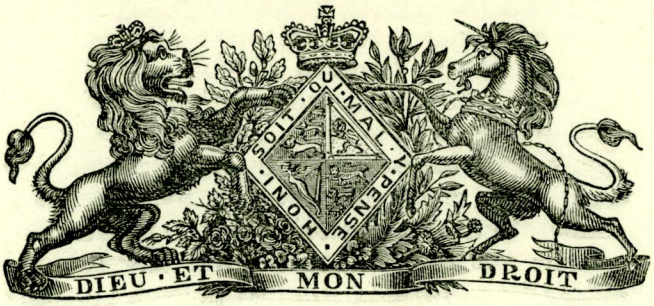
6. The Governor may make regulations for the purpose of prescribing the area of land which may be leased in pursuance of this Act for mining for minerals other than gold, lead, silver, tin, and antimony, and for otherwise carrying this Act into effect, and such regulations upon being published in the Gazette shall be valid in law. A copy of such regulations shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within fourteen days from the publication thereof, if Parliament is then sitting, but if Parliament is not then sitting, within fourteen days after the next meeting of Parliament.

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.*

Legislative Assembly Chamber,
Sydney, 19 *December,* 1901, A.M.

F. W. WEBB,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

New South Wales.



ANNO PRIMO

EDWARDI VII REGIS.

* *

Act No. , 1901.

An Act to amend the Mining on Private Lands Act of 1894, the Mining Laws Amendment Act of 1896, the Mining Act of 1874, and the Mining Act of 1889.

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 "Mining on Private Lands (Amendment) Act, 1901." Short title.

2. Section seven of the Mining Laws Amendment Act of 1896 is hereby repealed. Repeal.

3. All lands which, under the Mining on Private Lands Act of 1894, the Mining Laws Amendment Act of 1896, or this Act, are open to mining for silver, lead, tin, and antimony, shall, subject to the Private lands open to mining for certain minerals.

provisions of the said Acts applicable in that behalf, be also open to mining for copper, diamond, opal, platinum, bismuth, cinnabar, wolfram, chromite, and any other mineral, except coal or shale, which the Governor may by proclamation in the Gazette declare to be a mineral for the purposes of this Act.

And wherever the expression "silver, lead, tin, and antimony," or the expression "minerals other than gold" occurs in the said Acts, there shall be inserted after those expressions respectively the words "copper, diamond, opal, platinum, bismuth, cinnabar, wolfram, chromite, and any other substance which may be declared by proclamation under section three of the Mining on Private Lands (Amendment) Act, 1901, to be a mineral for the purposes of that Act."

Holders of authorities under Mining Act of 1889 to have preferent right to lease.

4. (1) Where at the commencement of this Act any person is specially authorised under the Mining Act of 1889 to dig and search for copper, diamond, opal, platinum, bismuth, cinnabar, wolfram, or chromite, on any private land, he shall, during the period of six months next after the commencement of this Act, and unless and until such authority is revoked or cancelled during such period, have a preferent right to an authority to enter or a lease of any part of such land for mining for any mineral under and subject to the provisions of the Mining on Private Lands Act of 1894, or any Act amending the same; and until such authority or lease is granted to such person, or the said period of six months expires (whichever event first happens), no authority or lease of any part of such land for mining purposes shall be granted under the said Acts to any other person.

At the expiration of such period all such authorities, so far as they relate to any of the abovenamed minerals shall lapse and shall be of no effect.

(2) Where, at the time when a mineral other than the minerals named in section three of this Act is in pursuance of that section declared by proclamation to be a mineral for the purposes of this Act, any person is specially authorised under the Mining Act of 1889 to dig and search for that mineral on any private land he shall, during the period of six months next after the making of the said proclamation, and unless and until such authority is revoked or cancelled during such period, have a preferent right to an authority or a lease under and subject to the Mining on Private Lands Act of 1894, or any Act amending the same, of any part of such land for mining for any mineral, and until such authority or lease is granted to such person, or the said period of six months expires (whichever event first happens), no authority or lease of any part of such land for mining purposes shall be granted under the said Acts to any other person.

At the expiration of such period all such authorities, so far as they relate to the mineral so proclaimed as aforesaid, shall lapse and shall be of no effect.

5.

5. All land conditionally leased under the Crown Lands Act of 1884, or any Act amending the same, shall be and be deemed to be private land within the meaning of the Mining on Private Lands Act of 1894, the Mining Laws Amendment Act of 1896, and this Act. Conditionally leased land to be private land.

5 **6.** The Governor may make regulations for the purpose of prescribing the area of land which may be leased in pursuance of this Act for mining for minerals other than gold, lead, silver, tin, and antimony, and for otherwise carrying this Act into effect, and such regulations upon being published in the Gazette shall be valid in law. Governor may make regulations.

10 A copy of such regulations shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within fourteen days from the publication thereof, if Parliament is then sitting, but if Parliament is not then sitting, within fourteen days after the next meeting of Parliament.

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1901.

[3*d*.]