

THE TERRITORY FOR THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

No. 22 of 1926.

AN ORDINANCE

To regulate the Hours of Trading in Shops and the Hours
of Employment of Shop Assistants and Carters.

BE it ordained by the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of
Australia, with the advice of the Federal Executive Council,
in pursuance of the powers conferred by the *Seat of Government
Acceptance Act* 1909 and the *Seat of Government (Administration) Act*
1910, as follows :—

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the *Trading Hours Ordinance* Short title.
1926.
2. This Ordinance shall commence on a date to be fixed by the Commencement.
Federal Capital Commission by notice in the *Gazette*.
3. The Acts of the State of New South Wales specified in the State Acts to
cease to apply.
First Schedule shall, to the extent specified in that schedule, cease to
apply to the Territory.
4. This Ordinance is divided into Parts as follow :— Parts.
PART I.—Preliminary.
PART II.—Inspectors.
PART III.—Trading Hours of Shops.
PART V.—Sunday Trading.
PART IV.—Shop Assistants and Carters.
PART VI.—Miscellaneous.

5. In this Ordinance, unless the contrary intention appears— Definitions.
“City Area” means the City Area as defined in the *City Area
Leases Ordinance* 1924–1926 ;
“Close” means close to the admission of the public for purposes
of trade, and “closed” has a corresponding meaning ;
“Employ” means employ in any way or in any kind of work ;
“Inspector” means inspector appointed under this Ordinance ;
“Newsagent’s shop” includes a shop where newspapers,
periodicals, magazines, novelettes, stationery, school
requisites or books are exposed for sale ;

C.17090.

“Open” means open to the admission of the public for the purposes of trade, and “opened” has a corresponding meaning ;

“Public holiday” means public holiday or bank holiday throughout the Territory ;

“Shop” means place, building, stall, tent, conveyance or vehicle, or boat, or pack in which goods are offered or exposed for sale or in which the business of a hairdresser, pawnbroker, undertaker, estate agent or boot repairer is carried on, or, where goods are so offered or exposed or any such business is carried on in portion of a building separated from the remainder of the building by a substantial partition, means that portion only, and includes any room in which a billiard table or bagatelle board is kept for hire or profit ;

“Shop assistant” means person employed in or in connexion with the sale of goods in a shop, not being a carter, and includes any clerk employed in a shop, partner under the age of twenty-one years, or any person doing any work in connexion with a hairdressing business, but does not include any person who is employed by the shopkeeper when the shop is closed only ;

“Shopkeeper” means person or partnership occupying a shop, directly or indirectly, as principal, and includes any person deemed to be carrying on the business of a hawker within the meaning of the *Hawkers’ Ordinance* 1926, but does not include a commercial traveller bona fide engaged in selling goods to a shopkeeper by sample only ;

“Sunday” includes Good Friday and Christmas Day ;

“the Commission” means the Federal Capital Commission ;

“Trading hours,” in relation to any shop, means the period of time between the earliest hour at which the shop may be opened, and the hour at which it is, by this Ordinance, required to be closed, but does not include any period during which the shop is required to be closed ;

“Week day” means any day of the week except Sunday, and—

(a) any reference to any particular hour shall be deemed to be a reference to that hour post meridiem ; and

(b) any reference to a schedule shall be deemed to be a reference to a schedule to this Ordinance.

Where
shopkeeper
leases for less
than one week.

6. Where a shopkeeper leases to any other person, or enters into an agreement by which any other person occupies his shop, or any part thereof, for any period less than one week, he shall, for the purposes of this Ordinance, notwithstanding the lease or agreement, continue to be the shopkeeper of the shop.

Application of
Ordinance.

7. Subject to the regulations, this Ordinance shall apply only to shops in the City Area.

PART II.—INSPECTORS.

8. The Commission may appoint members of the police force of the Commonwealth or a State or other persons to be inspectors to carry out the provisions of this Ordinance and shall supply each inspector with a certificate of his appointment in the prescribed form. Appointment of inspectors.

9. An inspector, on producing the certificate of his appointment, may— Powers of inspectors.

- (a) enter at any reasonable hour any shop or any place which he has reason to believe is used as a shop ;
- (b) make such inquiries as he thinks necessary to ascertain whether the provisions of this Ordinance have been complied with. and for that purpose ask questions of any shopkeeper or any person acting, or apparently acting, in the management of a shop, or employed in or about a shop, and require him to truthfully answer those questions ; and
- (c) exercise such powers as are necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Ordinance.

10. Any person who wilfully obstructs an inspector in the exercise of any power conferred by this Ordinance or who fails to comply with a lawful requirement made by an inspector shall be guilty of an offence Obstruction of inspectors.

PART III.—TRADING HOURS OF SHOPS.

11. Except as otherwise prescribed, no shop shall be opened on any day before the hour of six o'clock ante meridiem. Hour of opening of shops.

12. Every shop shall on each day be closed at the closing time prescribed therefor, and, subject to this Ordinance, shall be kept closed for the remainder of the day. Shops to be closed at Closing time.

13.—(1.) The closing times on week days for all shops (except those mentioned in the Second Schedule) shall be— Closing time.

- (a) on Monday and Tuesday, six o'clock ;
- (b) on Wednesday, one o'clock or six o'clock, whichever of those times is chosen by the shopkeeper in pursuance of this Ordinance ;
- (c) on Thursday, six o'clock ;
- (d) on Friday—
 - (i) six o'clock, where the closing time on the preceding Wednesday was one o'clock ; and
 - (ii) ten o'clock, where the closing time on the preceding Wednesday was six o'clock ; and
- (e) on Saturday—
 - (i) one o'clock, where the closing time on the preceding Wednesday was six o'clock ; and
 - (ii) ten o'clock, where the closing time on the preceding Wednesday was one o'clock.

(2.) The choice of the shopkeeper as to the closing time on Wednesday may be made in respect of any shop occupied by him, and shall be made by sending to the Commission or to any person authorized by the Commission in that behalf a notice in the prescribed form, and affixing a copy of the notice in a conspicuous place in the shop.

(3.) Until the shopkeeper makes that choice, he shall be deemed to have chosen one o'clock as the closing time for his shop on Wednesday.

(4.) When a shopkeeper has made any such choice he shall not make another choice until after the expiration of three months from the date when the former choice was made.

(5.) Any shopkeeper who, having made any such choice, fails to keep the copy of the notice affixed in a conspicuous place in his shop, shall be guilty of an offence.

Closing of shops specified in Part I. of Second Schedule.

14. The closing time for shops specified in Part I. of the Second Schedule shall be ten o'clock on Friday and Saturday and eight o'clock on the other week days.

Closing of shops specified in Part II. of Second Schedule.

15.—(1.) The closing time for shops specified in Part II. of the Second Schedule shall be one o'clock on Wednesday or Saturday, at the option of the shopkeeper, and seven o'clock on the other week days.

Provided that tobacconists' shops which close at one o'clock on Wednesday may remain open until ten o'clock on Saturday, and tobacconists' shops which close at one o'clock on Saturday may remain open until ten o'clock on Friday.

(2.) Where the businesses of hairdresser and tobacconist are carried on in the same building and the entrance from the street to one shop is through the other, both shops shall close at the same time on Wednesday and Saturday, and the option as to the day on which the closing time shall be one o'clock shall, in case of disagreement, be exercised by the shopkeeper of the tobacconist's shop.

Closing of shops specified in Part III. of Second Schedule.

16. The closing time for shops specified in Part III. of the Second Schedule shall be eleven o'clock on all days.

Provided that all such shops shall be closed on Sundays between the hours of half-past ten o'clock ante meridiem and half-past twelve o'clock post meridiem and between the hours of half-past six o'clock and half-past eight o'clock post meridiem.

Closing of shops specified in Part IV. of Second Schedule.

17. The closing time for shops specified in Part IV. of the Second Schedule shall be eleven o'clock on all week days.

Closing of shops specified in Part V. of Second Schedule.

18. The closing time for all shops specified in Part V. of the Second Schedule shall be twelve o'clock midnight on all week days.

19.—(1.) Where a shop, not being a shop specified in Part III., V. or V. of the Second Schedule is closed during the whole of any week day which is a public holiday, and the shop assistants are not employed therein during that day, that shop may be kept open until six o'clock, or, in the case of a hairdresser's or tobacconist's shop, seven o'clock, on the day of that week on which the closing time is one o'clock, and where the public holiday is Christmas Day, New Year's Day or Good Friday the shop may, subject to the provisions of the next succeeding sub-section, also be kept open until ten o'clock on the week day next preceding.

Closing times
in case of
holiday
occurring.

(2.) When Christmas Day falls on a Sunday or Monday any shop which is usually closed at one o'clock on Saturday may remain open till ten o'clock on the Saturday preceding Christmas Day, provided that the shop is closed at six o'clock on the Friday, and one o'clock on the Wednesday preceding Christmas Day, and the shop assistants are not employed after those hours, and is also closed and kept closed, and the shop assistants are not employed therein, on the Monday and Tuesday next following the twenty-fourth of December.

(3.) Where any such shop is closed during and until six o'clock, or, in the case of a hairdresser's or tobacconist's shop, seven o'clock, on any week day observed in any week as a holiday for any religious purpose, and the shop assistants are not employed therein during the time when the shop is so closed the shop may be kept open until six o'clock, or, in the case of a hairdresser's or tobacconist's shop, seven o'clock, on the day of that week on which the closing time is one o'clock.

(4.) The times fixed under this section in respect of any shop shall be deemed to be the closing times of that shop on the days in respect of which they are fixed.

20. A shopkeeper who has a shop which is situated within one mile of another shop occupied by that shopkeeper, shall, where both shops are required by this Ordinance to be closed at one o'clock on Wednesday or at one o'clock on Saturday, close both those shops either at one o'clock on Wednesday or at one o'clock on Saturday and may make his choice accordingly.

Shopkeeper
with two or
more shops.

21. If any shop is opened or kept open on any day at any time not within trading hours on that day, or if in any such shop any goods are offered for sale or the business of the shop is carried on at any such time, the shopkeeper of the shop and any person acting or apparently acting in the management of the shop shall be guilty of an offence :

Penalties for
not closing
shops.

Provided that no such shopkeeper or person shall be guilty of an offence by reason only that within one half-hour after the prescribed closing time on any day goods have been offered for sale or sold to a customer who, at the prescribed closing time, was in the shop being served or waiting to be served :

Provided further that no registered pharmacist within the meaning of the *Pharmacy Act* 1897 of the State of New South Wales shall be guilty of an offence by reason only that he has, at any time not

within trading hours on any day, on request, supplied any drugs or patent or proprietary medicines for medicinal purposes or any surgical appliances.

PART IV.—SUNDAY TRADING.

Shops not to
be opened
on Sundays.

22. Subject to the provisions of this Part, any shopkeeper, other than the shopkeeper of a shop specified in Part III. of the Second Schedule—

- (a) whose shop is opened on a Sunday ; or
- (b) who, on a Sunday, sells or offers for sale in his shop any article, commodity or thing,

shall be guilty of an offence.

Trading hours
of shops
specified in
Part I. of
Third Schedule.

23. Any shop specified in Part I. of the Third Schedule may be open for the sale of the articles, commodities, or things specified in Part I. of the Fourth Schedule, and any person may sell those articles, commodities, or things in any such shop, on Sundays within the hours of—

- (a) half-past eight o'clock and ten o'clock ante meridiem ;
- (b) half-past twelve o'clock and half-past six o'clock post meridiem ; and
- (c) half-past eight o'clock and ten o'clock post meridiem.

Trading hours
of shops
specified in
Part II. of
Third Schedule.

24. Any shop specified in Part II. of the Third Schedule may be open for the sale of the articles, commodities, or things specified in Part II. of the Fourth Schedule, and any person may sell those articles, commodities, or things in any such shop, on Sundays within the hours of—

- (a) half-past eight o'clock and ten o'clock ante meridiem ;
- (b) half-past twelve o'clock and half-past six o'clock post meridiem ; and
- (c) half-past eight o'clock and ten o'clock post meridiem.

Trading hours
of shops
specified in
Part III. of
Third Schedule.

25. Any shop specified in Part III. of the Third Schedule may be open for the sale of the articles, commodities, or things specified in Part III. of the Fourth Schedule, and any person may sell those articles, commodities, or things in any such shop, on Sundays within the hours of—

- (a) eight o'clock and ten o'clock ante meridiem ;
- (b) twelve noon and two o'clock post meridiem ; and
- (c) five o'clock and ten o'clock post meridiem.

Employment
of persons
under sixteen
years of age.

26. Any person who on any Sunday employs in any shop any person under the age of sixteen years shall be guilty of an offence.

Serving in
restaurant or
dining-room
after closing
time.

27. No restaurant or dining-room keeper shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance by reason only that within one half-hour after the end of any period within which the restaurant or dining-room may, in pursuance of this Part, be open, goods have been offered or sold to a customer who, at the end of that period, was in the restaurant or dining-room being served or waiting to be served.

PART V.—SHOP ASSISTANTS AND CARTERS.

28.—(1.) No shop assistant shall be employed in any shop or about the business of any shop (not being a shop specified in Part II., III., IV. or V. of the Second Schedule) before the earliest hour on any day at which the shop may be opened or for more than one half-hour after any closing time prescribed for the shop :

Employment of assistants in shops not specified in Second Schedule.

Provided that the shopkeeper of any shop may employ any shop assistant on any twelve week days in any half-year (not being days on which the shop is closed at one or ten o'clock or any public holiday) for a period not exceeding three hours (exclusive of the hour to be allowed for refreshment under this section) after the closing hour on those days, but during any such period the shop shall be closed and the assistants so employed shall be allowed by the shopkeeper one hour for refreshment between six o'clock and seven o'clock.

(2.) The shopkeeper shall keep a record of the extra hours worked under this section, and that record shall be exposed in some position visible and accessible to all his shop assistants, shall bear the certificate of each such assistant as to its correctness as regards himself, and shall be produced to an inspector when demanded by him.

(3.) If the shopkeeper of the shop, or any person acting or apparently acting in the management of the shop, employs any shop assistant in breach of this section, or otherwise contravenes the provisions of this section, he shall be guilty of an offence.

29.—(1.) No shop assistant shall be employed in any shop specified in Part II., III., IV., or V. of the Second Schedule before the earliest hour on any day at which the shop may be opened or after the closing time prescribed for that shop :

Employment of assistants in shops specified in Second Schedule.

Provided that in any hairdresser's shop any customer who, at the prescribed closing time, is in the shop being attended to, or waiting to be attended to, may be attended to by the shop assistants within one half-hour after the closing time.

(2.) All shop assistants employed in any shop specified in Part I., III., IV. or V. of the Second Schedule shall be allowed a half-holiday from one o'clock in the afternoon on some one week day of every week, except a week in which there is a public holiday allowed to those assistants as a holiday :

Provided that in the case of shop assistants employed in hotels, restaurants, or eating-houses, the half-holiday may be allowed from two o'clock instead of one o'clock.

(3.) If the shopkeeper, or person acting, or apparently acting, in the management of any shop mentioned in this section—

(a) employs in his shop any shop assistant on any day at any time not within trading hours ; or

(b) does not arrange for and allow to each such assistant a half-holiday in accordance with this section,

he shall be guilty of an offence :

Provided that sub-section (1.) of this section and paragraph (a) of this sub-section shall not apply to persons in the shops of registered pharmacists within the meaning of the *Pharmacy Act* 1897 of the State of New South Wales.

Shopkeeper may employ assistant for extra hours in lieu of holiday on full pay.

30.—(1.) Where a shop assistant, employed in a shop, not being a shop specified in Parts II., III., IV. or V. of the Second Schedule, is allowed a holiday on full pay for the purposes of recreation during the whole of any day, other than a public holiday, the shopkeeper, for each day so allowed, may employ the assistant for a period not exceeding three hours (exclusive of the hour to be allowed for refreshment under this section) on each of any two other days (not being a day on which the shop is closed at one or ten o'clock, or a public holiday) after the closing time on each such day, but after that closing time the shop shall be kept closed, and the assistant so employed shall be allowed by the shopkeeper one hour for refreshment between six o'clock and seven o'clock.

(2.) If the shopkeeper of the shop, or any person acting or apparently acting in the management of the shop, contravenes any provision of this section he shall be guilty of an offence.

Regulation of half-holidays or holidays for carters.

31.—(1.) Every baker and every shopkeeper, butcher, or milk vendor, whose place of business is situated in the Territory, shall allow every person usually employed by him in delivering goods from the shop, or in delivering meat, milk, or bread, four half-holidays from the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon on some week days in each month, or a whole holiday on one week day in each month of his employment, and if, in any month, he fails or refuses to allow any person so employed by him any such half-holiday or whole holiday, he shall be guilty of an offence.

(2.) In any prosecution for a contravention of the provisions of this section, proof that during any month any person used, for the purpose of delivering goods from a shop, or delivering meat, milk, or bread, a cart bearing the name or title of, or in any other way purporting to be the property of, the defendant, shall be *prima facie* evidence that that person during that month was employed by the defendant in so delivering goods, meat, milk or bread.

PART VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Removal of shops from Second Schedule.

32. The Commission may, by notice in the *Gazette*, direct that any class of shops shall from a date specified in the notice, be removed from the Second Schedule and after the date so fixed the closing times fixed in pursuance of this Ordinance in respect of shops not specified in that schedule shall apply to those shops.

Shops mentioned in the Second Schedule carrying on other trades subject to hour of last-mentioned classes of trade.

33.—(1.) Every shop specified in the Second Schedule, in which is carried on any class of trade not usually carried on in shops specified in the Schedule, shall be closed at the closing time prescribed for shops not specified in that Schedule.

(2.) Every shop specified in the Second Schedule in which is carried on more than one class of trade usually carried on by shops

specified in that Schedule shall for the purpose of determining the closing time of that shop be deemed to be a shop in which is carried on the class of trade which requires it to be closed earlier than if any other of the classes of trade were carried on therein.

(3.) No offence shall be committed against this section by reason only of the fact that a shop, in which more than one class of trade is carried on, is not closed, provided that no goods, which, if only one class of trade was carried on in the shop, could not, for the time being, be lawfully sold or offered for sale in the shop, are sold or offered for sale.

34. Except as to the provisions with regard to hours of employment and half-holidays contained in section twenty-nine of this Ordinance, nothing in this Ordinance shall apply to railway refreshment rooms, railway book-stalls, public-houses and hotels. Exemption of certain establishments.

35. Nothing in this Ordinance shall apply to any bazaar, or fair, where goods are sold or exposed for sale in order that the net proceeds of the sale of the goods may be devoted to religious, charitable, or public purposes only. Ordinance not to apply to bazaars.

36. Nothing in this Ordinance shall affect the operation in the Territory of the *Factories and Shops Act* of 1896 of the State of New South Wales except in so far as it is inconsistent with this Ordinance. Savings.

37. No person shall be convicted under this Ordinance for opening or not closing a shop if he proves that the shop was opened or not closed only— Proof of closing shop.

- (a) for the purposes of ventilation ; or
- (b) for the purpose of persons visiting or resorting to the premises for purposes other than for trade in the shop ; or
- (c) in pursuance of the first or second proviso to section twenty-one of this Ordinance ; or
- (d) in the case of a retail butcher, for the purpose of persons entering or leaving in connexion only with the delivery of meat to the shop of the butcher.

38.—(1.) In cases of emergency caused by fire, flood or disease, the Commission may, by notice in the *Gazette*, suspend the operation within the Territory or within any locality in the Territory specified in the notice, of such provisions of this Ordinance as it deems necessary in respect of any persons, class of persons, or shops for such period and under and subject to the performance of such conditions as are specified in the notice, and may alter or annul any such notice. Power of suspension in certain cases.

(2.) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any condition prescribed under this section shall be guilty of an offence.

39. Any person who is guilty of an offence against this Ordinance shall for the first offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding Two pounds, and for any subsequent offence to a penalty not exceeding Twenty pounds. Penalty for offence against this Ordinance.

40. In any prosecution of a shopkeeper or person acting, or apparently acting, in the management of a shop for an offence against this Ordinance, proof that at any time a shop assistant was in the shop shall be *prima facie* evidence that at that time he was employed in the shop by the shopkeeper or person. Prima facie evidence of employment in a shop.

Exemption of
shopkeeper
from penalty
upon proof of
another being
the real
offender.

41.—(1.) Where any act or default constituting an offence against this Ordinance, for which any shopkeeper or person acting, or apparently acting, in the management of a shop is by this Ordinance liable to a penalty, has in fact been done or committed by some other person, that other person shall be liable to the penalties imposed by section thirty-nine of this Ordinance.

(2.) Where a shopkeeper or person is charged with any such act or default so done or committed by some other person, the shopkeeper or person shall be exempt from any penalty upon proving that he had supplied proper means and issued proper orders for the observance and used due diligence to enforce the observance of this Ordinance, and that the act or default was actually done or committed by some other person without his connivance.

(3.) Where an inspector is satisfied, before instituting a proceeding for any such offence against the shopkeeper or person, that the shopkeeper or person, if such proceedings were instituted against him, would, under the last preceding sub-section, be exempt from any penalty, and the shopkeeper or person gives all facilities in his power for proceeding against and convicting the person whom the inspector believes actually to have been guilty of the act or default constituting the offence, the inspector shall proceed against that person in the first instance without first proceeding against the shopkeeper or person.

Informations
for offences.

42. Informations for offences against this Ordinance or for breaches of the regulations made thereunder shall be laid within one month after the commission of the offence or breach, and shall be heard and determined in a summary way by any court of petty sessions having jurisdiction in the Territory.

Evidence of
issue of
notices.

43. The production of the *Gazette* purporting to contain any notice by the Commission in pursuance of this Ordinance shall be *prima facie* evidence of the issue of that notice by the Commission and the validity thereof.

Regulations.

44. The Commission may make regulations, not inconsistent with this Ordinance, prescribing all matters which by this Ordinance are required or permitted to be prescribed or which are necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Ordinance, and in particular prescribing matters providing for and in relation to—

(a) the determination, in respect of any shop specified in the Second Schedule, of what classes of trade shall, for the purposes of this Ordinance, be deemed to be classes of trade usually carried on in that shop, and thereupon those classes of trade and no other classes of trade shall be deemed to be the classes of trade usually carried on in that shop ;

(b) the keeping of records and the giving of information by shopkeepers concerning the hours and extra hours of employment of and the holidays and half-holidays allowed to shop assistants, and the giving of information by shopkeepers, butchers, milk vendors, and bakers concerning

- the holidays and half-holidays allowed to persons employed in delivering goods from a shop or in delivering meat, milk, or bread ;
- (c) the manner in which those records shall be kept and that information given, and the person to whom the information shall be given ;
 - (d) the certification of the correctness of the records and information ;
 - (e) the publication to shop assistants of information concerning this Ordinance, and the regulations thereunder ;
 - (f) the determination of the hours on week days at which shops may be opened ;
 - (g) the determination of the hours at which shops outside the City Area shall be opened and closed, and the application of the provisions of this Ordinance in relation to those shops ; and
 - (h) the manner in which trading shall be conducted in shops which are permitted to be open on Sundays ;
 - (i) the prohibition or regulation of the exposure in any shop to the view of the public, whether for sale or otherwise, of goods which could not, for the time being, be lawfully sold or offered for sale in that shop.
 - (j) the imposition of penalties not exceeding Twenty pounds for breaches of the regulations.

THE SCHEDULES.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Short Title of Act.	Number of Act.	Extent to which Act ceases to apply.
<i>Early Closing Act 1899</i>	No. 38, 1899 ..	The whole
<i>Early Closing (Amendment) Act 1900</i> ..	No. 81, 1900 ..	The whole
<i>Early Closing (Hairdressers' Shops) Act 1906</i>	No. 29, 1906 ..	The whole
<i>Pawnbrokers' Act 1902</i>	No. 66, 1902 ..	Section 26

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

PART I.

Newsagents' shops.
Booksellers' shops.

PART II.

Tobacconists' shops.
Hairdressers' shops.

PART III.

Chemists' shops.
Druggists' shops.
Private dispensaries.
Public dispensaries.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued*.

PART IV.

Fruit shops.
 Vegetable shops.
 Flower shops.
 Confectioners' shops.
 Undertakers' shops.
 Rooms in which billiard tables or bagatelle boards are kept for hire or profit

PART V.

Restaurants.
 Refreshment shops.
 Eating-houses.
 Fish shops.
 Oyster shops.
 Cooked provision shops.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

PART I.

Pastrycooks' or bakers' shops for the sale of bread in various forms, cake or biscuits.
 Any shop in combination of any or all of the utilities specified in this Part.

PART II.

Tea rooms.
 Fruiterers' shops.
 Ice-cream shops.
 Confectioners' shops.
 Milk shops.
 Shops for the sale of non-alcoholic drinks.
 Any shop in combination of any or all of the utilities specified in this Part.

PART III.

Restaurants and dining-rooms.
 Fish and oyster shops and saloons for the sale of oysters and cooked fish.
 Any shop in combination of any or all of the utilities specified in this Part.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

PART I.

Milk, tea, coffee, cocoa, chocolate, and similar drinks.
 Temperance and non-alcoholic drinks.
 Ice-cream or ices or confectionery.
 Bread in various forms, pastry, cakes, or biscuits.

PART II.

Milk, tea, coffee, cocoa, chocolate, and similar drinks.
 Ice-cream or ices.
 Confectionery.
 Fruit of all kinds.
 Bread in various forms, pastry, cakes, or biscuits, with butter, jam, or honey to be consumed in conjunction therewith.
 Temperance or non-alcoholic drinks.

PART III.

Meals.
 Cooked fish and oysters.
 Bread in various forms.
 Temperance and non-alcoholic drinks.

Dated the first day of December, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six.

STONEHAVEN,
 Governor-General.

By His Excellency's Command,
 T. W. GLASGOW,
 Minister of State for Home and Territories.