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1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES

AND

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DURING THE SESSION

OF

1890,

WITH THE VARIOUS DOCUMENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

IN EIGHT VOLUMES.
VOL. VII.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS.

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IN EIGHT VOLUMES.

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1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

REPORT

TOGETHER WITH

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE, APPENDICES, AND PLAN,

RELATING TO THE

PROPOSED BREAKWATER

AT

BYRON BAY.

Presented to Parliament in accordance with the provisions of the Public Works Act, 51 Vic. No. 37, section 8.

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

29—A 1890.

[3s.]

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PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

BREAKWATER AT BYRON BAY.

REPORT.

THE PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS, appointed during the first Session of the present Parliament, under the Public Works Act of 1888, 51 Vic. No. 37, and the Public Works Act Amendment Act of 1889, 52 Vic. No. 26, to whom was referred the duty of considering and reporting upon "the expediency of constructing a Breakwater at Byron Bay," have, after due inquiry, resolved that it is expedient the Breakwater should be constructed; and, in accordance with the provision of sub-section IV, of clause 13, of the Public Works Act, report their resolution to the Legislative Assembly:—

Description of the proposed Breakwater.

1. The proposed Breakwater is one of five suggested for the improvement of Byron Bay, all of which are represented on the plan that has been before the Committee and which will be found published with this Report. Each of these five is numbered; Nos. 1 and 2 being the recommendations of Mr. C. W. Darley, Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers; No. 3 that of Mr. R. Hickson, the late Acting Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers; and Nos. 4 and 5 those of Captain Howard, R.N., Nautical Surveyor in the Department of Harbours and Rivers. The proposal actually referred to the Committee is No. 2, one of those recommended by Mr. C. W. Darley, and it is designed so as to commence at a point near Cape Byron, and extend on a curved line in a westerly direction for a distance of 6,675 feet—17 feet above low-water mark. It is represented of two parts, having a space or opening between the two of 990 feet, and it is to be constructed of blocks of stone. When complete, the breakwater is expected to give a protected area of 500 acres, which is nearly twice as large as the area contained in that portion of Sydney Harbour which is between Fort Macquarie, Kirribilli Point, Fort Denison, Garden Island, and Pott's Point.

Estimated cost of the Breakwater.

2. The estimated cost of the work is £241,723. This is considerably more than the estimate placed before the Legislative Assembly on the occasion of the proposed work being referred by the Assembly to the Committee for inquiry, which was £162,000; but it is explained that the smaller estimate was based on the supposition that a quarry of good stone could be obtained almost at the root of the breakwater, and that subsequent examinations have proved this supposition to be wrong, and that suitable stone cannot be obtained from any place other than one 4½ miles away from the quarry at first proposed.

History of the proposal.

3. The proposal to improve Byron Bay so that it may be a convenient port for the trade of the coast districts north of the Richmond River, and a harbour of refuge, originated several years ago, and from that time until the matter assumed the definite shape of being referred to the Committee, efforts have been made in various ways to arrive at a satisfactory decision as to the scheme most likely to secure the objects in view. In this manner the different designs for a breakwater, as shown on the plan and explained in the evidence before the Committee, came to be submitted, the decision of the Government to definitely adopt a plan being arrived at when due consideration had shown that the scheme likely to be most beneficial was that represented by Mr. Darley's breakwater No. 2. The history of the movement, which will be found in the evidence given by the Under Secretary for Public

Public Works, shows that the matter has not been dealt with hurriedly. In 1883, Captain Frederick Howard, R.N., Nautical Surveyor in the Department of Harbours and Rivers, made an exhaustive examination of Byron Bay, and submitted his plan for its improvement. Then Mr. Moriarty, the late Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, was specially consulted, and subsequently Mr. Robert Hickson, late Acting Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, made a special visit to Byron Bay and reported upon it and upon the Tweed and Brunswick Rivers. The district was also visited by Mr. Eddy and Mr. Oliver, Railway Commissioners, and later on by Mr. Darley, the present Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

Matters kept in view by the Committee.

4. In the consideration of this proposed public work, the Committee have kept in view the necessity for obtaining satisfactory evidence on the following points :—

(1.) Whether Byron Bay is a part of the coast that it is desirable to improve, so as to make it a convenient and safe harbour—first as a port of shipment, and secondly as a harbour of refuge.

(2.) Whether a harbour at Byron Bay is necessary, in view of the circumstances,—first, that the entrance to the Richmond River is being improved so that a large shipping trade may be carried on there; secondly, that a railway from Murwillumbah, on the Tweed River, to Lismore, passing close to Byron Bay, is proposed; thirdly, that a harbour of refuge is now in course of construction at Trial Bay; and, fourthly, that Byron Bay is in close proximity to the Tweed and Brunswick Rivers.

(3.) Whether, if it be desirable to improve Byron Bay for the purposes stated, the desired improvement can be effected by constructing the proposed breakwater.

Byron Bay as a port of shipment and a harbour of refuge.

5. Byron Bay is an open roadstead, protected from south and, to some extent, from south-east winds by Cape Byron, the most easterly point on the coast of Australia, and is situated about 17 miles north of the Richmond River, and between the Richmond River and the rivers Brunswick and Tweed. In its immediate vicinity, and for a considerable distance back from the coast, north, south, and west of the bay, is an immense area of land of the richest description, much of which is in the hands of settlers, and the remainder held by the Government as reserves. So rich is this land that its powers of production are, to quote from the report of a Sectional Committee who visited the district, almost incredible, and, with the ordinary facilities for easy and cheap communication with markets where the produce may be disposed of satisfactorily, the district promises to be one of the most progressive and prosperous in the Colony. At present the difficulties attending the shipment of the settlers' produce to market are so great that production is greatly restricted, and consequently the progress of the place correspondingly retarded. A jetty has been erected in the bay, but the circumstance that the bay is exposed to much of the bad weather which visits the coast, and is frequently the scene of a heavy sea, interferes very much with vessels lying alongside the jetty or taking in loading, and the shipping trade of the locality is therefore uncertain, and to a large extent unprofitable. The evidence given before the Sectional Committee indicates that the land is capable of producing almost anything; and, in addition to farm and orchard produce, there are in the district extensive supplies of splendid timber, which at the present time are the source of a profitable timber trade, and with better shipping facilities may be made the means of a trade in this respect much more profitable. The witnesses examined before the Full Committee in Sydney are equally strong in their statements regarding the richness and importance of the district, and the opinion will be found expressed that the bay ought to be the outlet for the trade of New England, as well as for the trade of the coast north of the Richmond River. The necessity for a safe and convenient port of shipment is the chief reason for the construction of the proposed breakwater. The formation of a harbour of refuge, though regarded as an important circumstance in any scheme for the improvement of the bay, is a secondary consideration. Yet it carries with it considerable weight. It is not long since five small vessels were driven ashore and wrecked in Byron Bay, and it is stated that the improvement of the bay as proposed, by the construction of the breakwater, would make it a convenient harbour of refuge, not only for the small coasting vessels which trade with Byron Bay and the rivers in its vicinity, but

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for the large steamers which run between Sydney and Brisbane. It would, in fact, be a harbour of refuge available to the shipping along nearly 200 miles of coastline, as for that distance above Trial Bay there is no opening in the coast into which either, under existing conditions, or as contemplated improvements at any of these openings may provide, a vessel could run for safety in any weather. Even the Clarence and the Richmond Rivers, improved as it is proposed to improve them, can never, it will be observed from the evidence, be regarded as harbours of refuge, as, in certain circumstances, vessels could not enter them.

Whether the improvement of the Richmond River entrance renders a harbour at Byron Bay unnecessary.

6. In considering the question of improving Byron Bay, it is necessary to bear in mind that extensive improvements are to be made at the entrance of the Richmond River, with the object of providing ample facilities for the carrying on of a large shipping trade there, and Byron Bay, in a direct line, is about 17 or 18 miles north of the Richmond. But it is urged that Byron Bay is the natural outlet for a large and important district, independent of the Richmond; that it would be unfair and unreasonable to compel the settlers in that district to send their produce at an increased expense, and it may be at great inconvenience, 17 or 18 miles beyond where nature has provided what, with some assistance, may be made a shipping port, suitable for all requirements; and that to send the produce of the district around Byron Bay to the Richmond, a railway would have to be constructed from Byron Bay to Ballina, a proceeding not hitherto contemplated, and which would materially alter the policy which has guided the proposal for a railway from the Tweed River southwards. That railway, as proposed, would run from the head of the Tweed to a point close to Byron Bay, and thence to Lismore, which is at the head of the navigable water of the Richmond; and it is pointed out that it would never do to take the produce of the Byron Bay district to Lismore, and then send it down the Richmond River, as such a course would mean great loss of time and money. Mr. C. W. Darley, Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, is of opinion that if the proposed improvements to the Clarence, to the Richmond, and at Byron Bay, together with the proposed railway from the Tweed to Grafton, were carried out, Byron Bay would be the best shipping port of all—the most certain shipping port, the port that vessels could always take—and that a large amount of traffic would be found gravitating from the Clarence and the Richmond to Byron Bay. With Sir John Coode's schemes carried out in their entirety, the Richmond River would not, it is stated, be capable of admitting any vessel larger than the ordinary coasting boats, and though the Clarence might be made suitable for the admission of vessels larger than the ordinary coasting steamers, it would not be available to steamers such as those trading to Brisbane and other intercolonial ports; while, on the other hand, if the proposed breakwater were constructed at Byron Bay, large steamers could enter the bay with ease and safety, and when moorings have been laid down, which it is proposed to do eventually, they will be able to take in and discharge cargo there in all weathers. Mr. Hickson, late Acting Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, who specially visited and reported upon Byron Bay and its district, considers that the improvements to the entrance of the Richmond River will not accommodate the country around Byron Bay, and he draws attention to the circumstance that Byron Bay, as a port, will serve the whole of the country up to the Queensland Border. The proposed railway from the Tweed will, in his opinion, act as a feeder to the port, and will not be used by any of the settlers for the sending of produce to places of shipment further south. And he points out that a railway from the neighbourhood of Byron Bay to Ballina would cost practically as much as the proposed breakwater, to which circumstance would have to be added the disadvantages of the farmers having to pay extra carriage on produce, and the abandonment of the idea of having a harbour of refuge. Mr. Alexander Kethel, who is intimately acquainted with Byron Bay and the country and coastline from the Richmond to the Tweed, will be found in his evidence equally emphatic as to the importance of Byron Bay and the necessity for constructing a proper harbour there, and as to the impracticability of shipping the produce of the Byron Bay district, which includes the country as far north as the Tweed, from the Richmond River. His evidence is important also on the subject of running a railway from Byron Bay to Ballina. He is personally acquainted with the country over which such a railway would have to be taken, and he states that, there being extensive swamps to traverse, the railway would have to be carried for miles on piles, and there would be other difficulties, such as places to be bridged over and headlands. In his opinion such a line would be very expensive, and there would not be much traffic over it.

How the construction of a railway from the Tweed to the Richmond affects the proposal.

7. The construction of a railway from Murwillumbah on the Tweed River to Lismore on the Richmond River, and whether that should render the proposed expenditure in improving Byron Bay unnecessary, which is another point that arises for consideration in dealing with the question before the Committee, has to some extent been referred to in the preceding section of this Report. It may further be stated that if this railway were the only means at hand for the conveyance of produce to market, it would compel the farmers to pay for 60 or 70 miles of carriage more than if the produce were shipped from Byron Bay; for, after having reached Lismore, it would be subject to the long journey down the river, as well as to the uncertainty attending the river navigation. Moreover, as the proposed railway, in passing from Murwillumbah to Lismore, must run close to Byron Bay, facilities for sending the produce of the district to Byron Bay for shipment will by that circumstance be provided, and be ample.

The harbour of refuge at Trial Bay.

8. It is admitted that in some degree the circumstance that a harbour of refuge is being constructed at Trial Bay is unfavourable to the formation of a similar harbour further north; but, in addition to what has already been stated as favourable to Byron Bay being made a port of refuge, it is urged that "if it is necessary to have a harbour of refuge at Trial Bay for the safety of vessels trading on the coast between it and Sydney, it is also necessary to have one at Byron Bay for the safety of vessels travelling on the coast between Trial Bay and Queensland."

The Tweed and Brunswick Rivers as outlets for produce.

9. The circumstance that Byron Bay is in close proximity to the Tweed and Brunswick Rivers is another apparent objection to improving Byron Bay in the manner proposed. If the Tweed or the Brunswick could, at reasonable expense, be so improved as to be made a suitable harbour for the trade of the district, there would be no justification for expending a large amount of money in making a shipping port of an open roadstead like Byron Bay; but the evidence with reference to the Tweed and Brunswick Rivers is altogether against the idea of their ever being suitable places for the carrying on of a large shipping trade. The expense of improving them to the extent required would be enormous, and in other respects—that of position, for instance—they are not so suitable as an outlet for the produce of the district as Byron Bay. Mr. Darley describes the Tweed and Brunswick as "miserable rivers, not capable of doing any good"; and he has grave doubts about the possibility of making them good outlets. In the Report of the Sectional Committee attention is drawn to the condition of the Tweed River, and it is pointed out that the entrance to the river is so difficult, from the shallowness of the bar, and the river above the entrance is so shallow, that navigation, except by vessels of the very smallest size, is impossible; and that to improve the river and its entrance would be a work of great magnitude and enormous cost.

Whether the proposed breakwater will effect the improvement desired.

10. The last matter of importance which has engaged the attention of the Committee during the course of their inquiry is whether, if it be desirable to improve Byron Bay for the purposes stated, the desired improvements can be effected by constructing the proposed breakwater. No doubt can be entertained that if the bay is to be made a safe and convenient harbour, the improvement must be brought about by the construction of a breakwater, for the natural condition of the bay is such that no other work would be of any use. The only question that then remains for consideration is that of design. Five breakwaters have been suggested, and of these one has been decided upon as the most suitable. This is represented in the plan and in the evidence as No 2, and it is noticeable that it is objected to by only one witness—Mr. Alexander Kethel. That gentleman favours No. 5, which would cost about a million of money. The evidence in support of No. 2, however, largely outweighs what Mr. Kethel says favourable to No. 5; and, in the opinion of the Committee, if the construction of a breakwater should be sanctioned by the Legislative Assembly, No. 2 is the scheme that should be adopted. Some difference of opinion exists as to the opening which the design shows in the breakwater, but it is explained that it is proposed for a two-fold object. It would be convenient for steamers passing in and out when going to or coming from the south, and it would admit the coast current, and thus prevent any silting up of the bay. Further, it would not interfere with the shelter which it is intended the harbour, by the construction of the breakwater, shall afford. In a letter to the Committee, written subsequent to his examination, Mr. Darley states that possibly the opening may, when the breakwater is finished, be safely reduced to 500 feet. The opening, he proceeds to say, will undoubtedly admit some sea, but the waves will be felt for only a very short distance within the entrance, as they

they will spread out over the whole surface of the harbour. Absolute tranquility, he points out, cannot be obtained in a place such as Byron Bay without running the risk of the harbour silting up through the want of the scouring action of the coast current, and he is convinced that it is desirable to sacrifice a little tranquility to ensure the permanent maintenance of the harbour. He has no doubt the breakwater will effect the results aimed at, and he explains that he proposes the construction of No. 2 design instead of No. 1, because the cost of No. 2 will not be very much more than that of No. 1, because if No. 1 were constructed the size of the harbour could never, at any future time, be increased, except at great cost, and because No. 2 will provide the accommodation likely to be required when the trade of the district has become fully developed.

11. The resolution arrived at by the Committee at the close of their inquiry is shown in the following extract from the Minutes of Proceedings, dated Thursday, 20 March, 1890:— Resolution arrived at by the Committee

Mr. Cox moved,—"That, in the opinion of the Committee, it is expedient the proposed Breakwater at Byron Bay, as referred to the Committee by the Legislative Assembly, be carried out."

Mr. Lackey seconded the motion.

Mr. Garrard moved as an amendment,—"That the word 'not' be inserted before the word 'expedient.'"

The Committee divided upon the amendment, with the following result:—

Ayes, 6.	Noes, 6.
Dr. Garran,	Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Humphery,	Mr. Lackey,
Mr. Trickett,	Mr. Cox,
Mr. Garrard,	Mr. Dowel,
Mr. Copeland,	Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Tonkin.	Mr. Hurley.

The votes being equal, the Chairman gave his casting vote against the amendment, and the amendment was therefore negatived.

The Committee then divided on the motion, with the following result:—

Ayes, 6.	Noes, 6.
Mr. Abbott,	Dr. Garran,
Mr. Lackey,	Mr. Humphery,
Mr. Cox,	Mr. Trickett,
Mr. Dowel,	Mr. Garrard,
Mr. O'Sullivan,	Mr. Copeland,
Mr. Hurley.	Mr. Tonkin.

The votes being equal, the Chairman gave his casting vote in favour of the motion, and the motion was therefore carried.

J. P. ABBOTT,
Chairman.

Office of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works,
Sydney, 15th April, 1890.

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

BREAKWATER AT BYRON BAY.

THURSDAY, 31 *OCTOBER*, 1889.

Present:—

JOSEPH PALMER ABBOTT, Esq. (Chairman).

The Honorable John Lackey.	Henry Copeland, Esq.
The Honorable Andrew Garran.	James Ebenezer Tonkin, Esq.
The Honorable Frederick Thomas Humphery.	William Springthorpe Dowel, Esq.
The Honorable William Joseph Trickett.	Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.
The Honorable George Henry Cox.	John Hurley, Esq.
Jacob Garrard, Esq.	Charles Alfred Lee, Esq.

The Committee proceeded to consider the proposed Breakwater at Byron Bay.

Joseph Barling, Esq., Under Secretary for Public Works, sworn, and examined:—

1. *Mr Copeland.*] Your position in the Public Service is that of Under Secretary for Public Works? Yes. J. Barling, Esq.

2. Will you give the Committee the history of the origin of this proposed expenditure? Yes, I will:— 31 Oct. 1889.

The steps which have led to the submission of the present scheme for the construction of a harbour at Byron Bay are fully detailed in the *précis* of the case which I have had prepared, and which I now hand in. It is so full a statement of the matter that I need not trouble the Committee with any further remarks on that head. With regard to the Breakwater, there have been six distinct propositions as to the position it should occupy, five of which are shown on the plan, viz., two (Nos. 4 and 5 on plan) by Captain Howard; a third, No. 3, by Mr Hickson, the late Acting-Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers; a four and fifth (Nos. 1 and 2) by Mr. Darley, the present Engineer-in-Chief; and sixth by Mr. C. A. Lee, M.P., which is not shown on the plans, as no definite position has been assigned for it, but it was intended to extend from Cape Byron to the Juan and Julia Rocks. The proposal before the Committee, which is one of those suggested by Mr. Darley, may be briefly described as follows:—The breakwater commences at a point near Cape Byron, and extends on a curved line in a westerly direction for a distance of 6,675 feet—17 feet above low-water mark. It is composed of two parts having a space between of 990 feet, which will be connected by a timber bridge during the construction of the work. At the present time the Bay is sheltered by Cape Byron to a certain extent, and the object of the breakwater is to shelter it still further, and this it will effectually do. The estimated cost of the work is £241,723. When the proposal was referred to the Committee by the Assembly, the estimated cost was fixed at £162,000, which was based on the supposition that a quarry of good stone could be obtained almost at the root of the breakwater, but examinations made subsequently to that reference have proved this not to be the case, but suitable stone has been found 4½ miles away in a south-easterly direction from the quarry at first proposed. This, however, increases the cost of the work. Subsequently, also, Mr. Darley has altered the position of the breakwater, as shown on the plan, and it is this later proposal which is now before the Committee. When completed, the breakwater will give a protected area of 500 acres. To give the Committee some idea of the extent of this, the Engineer-in-Chief has had a comparative statement prepared as between similar areas in Port Jackson and Byron Bay, which, with the permission of the Committee, I will read:—

Comparative areas of proposed Harbour at Byron Bay (Scheme No. 2) and portions of Sydney Harbour.

Byron Bay Areas.	
Area of 30 feet, contour 46 acres.	Lavender Bay, between M'Mahon's Point and Milson's Point, 49 acres. Sydney Cove, between Fort Macquarie and Dawes' Point, 51½ acres. Farm Cove, between Fort Macquarie and Mrs. Macquarie's Chair, 58 acres.
Area of 24 feet, contour 150 acres.	Woolloomooloo Bay, between Mrs. Macquarie's Chair, Garden Island, and Potts' Point, 95 acres. Double Bay, between Darling Point and Point Piper, 129 acres. Rushcutters' and Elizabeth Bays, between Potts' Point and Darling Point, 150 acres.
Area of 18 feet, contour 252 acres.	Portion between Dawes' Point and Milson's Point on the west, and Kirribilli Point and Mrs. Macquarie's Chair on the east, 235½ acres. Portion between Fort Macquarie, Kirribilli Point, Fort Denison, Garden Island, and Potts' Point, 286 acres.
Area of 12 feet, contour 376 acres.	Portion between Miller's Point and Blue's Point on the west, and Kirribilli Point and Mrs. Macquarie's Chair on the east, 404 acres.

As a further comparison, it may be stated that Wollongong basin contains an area of 1½ acre, and that at Kiama 2 acres. At present there is a jetty of 1,320 feet in length at Byron Bay, and of course accommodation of this kind could be increased as required. The officer of Customs at Wollongong reports that the largest number of vessels that to his knowledge have ever been in that port at one time was 20, on September, 13th, 1888. I now put in a plan, which I ask to be taken as an appendix to my evidence, showing the land in the district which has been alienated, which is yet unalienated, and also reserves, with other information. In referring to the land statistics, I find that in the electorate of the Clarence there is a total area under crop of 23,987 acres; in the electorate of Grafton, 13,392 acres under crop; and in the electorate of the Richmond, 47,051 acres under crop,—making a total area of 84,420 acres under crop in those three electorates.

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I also put in a report written by Captain Howard, on October 18, 1883. I will just read the remarks he makes with regard to the construction of a breakwater, so as to make a harbour of refuge at Byron Bay. He says: "The outer breaker shown on the tracing would, however, make this bay a splendid harbour of refuge, and a fine port, giving ample accommodation for the largest class of modern vessels, as it shelters an area of over a square mile, with from 5 to 7 fathoms; and being detached from the shore, and washed on both sides by the current, there would be no chance of silting up."

There is one other thing I might mention. Mr. Darley's first idea was that certain rocks would have to be removed, but the alteration of the direction of the breakwater, I think, he will tell you, will obviate the necessity for removing those rocks, and expenditure to that extent will be saved.

3. Has there been any local agitation for this work to be carried out? The whole of the steps that have been taken with regard to that, are shown in this *précis*. If you like I will read it.

4. Will you read it please? A good deal has taken place in verbal conferences with members for the district and others, but this is what the papers show:—"Under date of 18 October, 1883, Staff-Commander Frederick Howard, who had been deputed to make an exhaustive examination of Cape Byron Bay, submitted his report with a plan. After giving a minute description of the shores of the bay, soundings, points of bearing, &c., he winds up with an expression of his conviction that Byron Bay is 'well fitted to become the port of this district, and, if facilities for shipping were given, would soon become an important place.' Commander Howard in his plan lays down sites (alternative) for jetties and an inner and outer breakwater, the latter of which he says would 'make this bay a fine harbour of refuge and a fine port, giving ample accommodation for the largest class of modern vessels as it would shelter an area of over a square mile with from 5 to 7 fathoms.' Mr. Moriarty was, on Jan. 7, 1884, of opinion that the practicable way was by the construction of a wharf which should be extended about 1,000 feet, and might be estimated to cost £15,000. Mr. Secretary Wright minuted on Jan. 16, 1884, that he would not be justified in asking for Parliamentary sanction for an expensive breakwater; but he had determined, after consultation with Mr. Moriarty, to place £10,000 on the estimates for a pier, which he believed would meet the wants of Byron Bay." I have had a conversation with Captain Jackson, who has been sent once or twice to the place, and who has the management of the Government wharves, and he told me to-day that he thinks that seven months out of the twelve the jetty, unprotected by a breakwater, would be unapproachable; and Mr. Campbell, chief draftsman of the Mines Department, who has been there several times, and has only just come from the place, told me that many of the settlers have had to give up their holdings. The second crop on their land is greater than the first; but they have given up, broken-hearted, because they could not get their produce away. "On referring to the estimates for 1884, I find that the sum of £5,000 was placed thereon for jetty, Byron Bay. The papers record nothing further in connection with the breakwater proposal until Oct. 26, 1887, when Mr. Ewing, M.P., addressed the Secretary for Public Works, asking that a sum of £10,000 might be placed upon the estimates to begin works in connection with breakwater to protect the jetty at Byron Bay. Mr. C. A. Lee, M.P., also urged the same matter, maintaining that a secure port on that coast was a necessity, that without a port the railway would be useless, and that it would cost less to convert Byron Bay into a port than 'to deepen and maintain the dangerous bar at the mouth of the Richmond River.' Mr. Moriarty reported that the conversion of Byron Bay into a safe port would be a most costly undertaking, and he could not recommend its being entered upon at present. Vessels could load and discharge at the jetty (nearly completed) the greater part of the year. Would recommend making a two or three years' trial of the jetty, so that an idea might be formed of the extent of the trade to and from the district, and of the necessity for providing additional protection. Mr. Secretary Sutherland approved of the suggestion. On June 2, 1888, Messrs. Ewing and Crouch asked the Minister to call for a report as to the best way of providing adequate protection for shipping at Byron Bay, and to have an estimate prepared without delay. No action ssems to have been taken upon this application. On March 7, 1889, the Under Secretary for Public Works reported that the members for the Richmond electorate had brought under the Minister's notice the necessity of constructing a breakwater for the protection of the jetty at Byron Bay. The Engineer-in-Chief had not sent in his report, but he was prepared to recommend the construction of a breakwater, the cost of which, as estimated, would be something like £30,000. Hereon, Mr. Secretary Fletcher minuted that he understood from Mr. Hickson that a present expenditure of £6,000 or £7,000 in connection with the breakwater would be of great advantage to the persons concerned, and he would therefore recommend, for the consideration of his successor, that such a sum as that mentioned should be spent before undertaking the larger works. Mr. Secretary Bruce Smith, on assuming office, minuted that he was assured by Mr. Garvan that the work would be fully justified by the wants of the surrounding district, and that it was proposed to commence with an expenditure of £6,000 or so. The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers forwarded Mr. Hickson's report on his inspection of *The Tweed, Brunswick, Clarence, Richmond, and Byron Bay Districts*. Mr. Hickson in his report states that he met Messrs. Eddy, Oliver, and Ewing, M.P., and gathered from the two first-named that they were impressed with the fertility of the country, and were satisfied that an outlet to a market would make it one of the most thriving districts in the Colony. How that outlet was to be obtained—whether by a railway, or opening up the rivers—was a question which required careful consideration. He was of opinion that the Tweed and Brunswick entrances were not worth spending much money upon. The Tweed was very fair for small ketches, &c., but from its shallowness and the great expense involved in making it navigable for the class of vessels required for the 'enormous traffic,' he did not think it would ever form the outlet for the trade. The Brunswick, a much smaller river, commanding a much less valuable country, and with a very poor entrance, might, by an expenditure of £3,000 or £4,000, be made equal to the Tweed for small craft, but it could not be the highway for the trade. The Richmond River, he was satisfied, was the natural and proper outlet for the produce of its own important district, but not so, in his opinion, for the entire district up to the Tweed. The Clarence, a fine river, with a fairly good entrance, but difficult to navigate, was in a very different position. Nearly all the agricultural land had been taken up, and there was no source of a much increased traffic to justify the expenditure of £600,000 at the entrance. The Richmond River, on the other hand, had a vast extent of virgin country, and, if proper facilities were given, the traffic would be increased enormously. Sir John Coode proposed to spend £900,000 (much under-estimated he, Mr. Hickson, thought) on this river and the Clarence, but neither of these rivers would take more than their own traffic, and were not the natural outlets of the country. An expenditure of £100,000 at the Richmond on a breakwater at Pilot Point, as laid down by Sir John Coode, would give ample water for the class of vessels which could navigate the river. At the Clarence an outlay of £200,000

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on the south and north training-banks, and a portion of the north and south breakwater. It was doubtful indeed whether, after the training-banks were made and the current directed straight on to the bar, any extension of the breakwater would be necessary. Could not recommend any expenditure on the bar of the Tweed, but the river might be much improved by a system of fascine banks in connection with the dredging. Byron Bay, at present an open unprotected roadstead, had a vast extent of fine country in its virgin state, and all the traffic over the country north of the Richmond to the Tweed would centre here. An expenditure of £100,000 at Byron Bay would make it a first-rate shipping port, with deep water, independent of freshes and direction of winds. As regarded the rivers they might be improved by an elaborate system of breakwaters, training-walls, &c., but with all this we were largely dependent on freshes and direction of wind to maintain a deep bar. Mr. Darley fully concurred on June 6, 1889. On May 30th, 1889, Mr. C. A. Lee, M.P., forwarded to the Minister a statement of reasons why a harbour should be constructed at Byron Bay. He had, he said, long advocated the scheme. So long ago as 1882 he had visited all the centres on the Richmond, and urged the opening up of that district and its claims to participate in any scheme for connecting New England with the coast. The importance of the district at that time fully justified his action, and the subsequent rapid advance of the district rendered it still more urgent that the Government should without delay consider this important question. The first step towards this end was the construction of a safe port, available in all weathers for ships of large tonnage, and without this the provision of railways would be useless. The reports of the Government officers showed that Byron Bay possessed all the essential requirements, and moreover it was central, and produce could be delivered there from New England as well as from the surrounding district. Mr. Lee then proceeded to show that by its position and surroundings Byron Bay is not only a suitable place for a harbour of refuge, but the only suitable place along hundreds of miles of coast. He did not wish to convey that the construction of the port would do away with the traffic of the Richmond and Clarence Rivers. They each had about 300 miles of channel fit for small steamers, and these channels would have to be kept open for the class of vessels suitable for them, but it could not be held that when the railway was established there the vastly increased trade could be conducted by such small vessels in and out of rivers with dangerous bars. What had been the trade and what was it likely to be? The local trade had been sufficient to employ a fleet of coasting steamers and sailing vessels, but the population was increasing very rapidly, and additional facilities must be provided to enable the people to get their produce to a market. The railways which had been surveyed must be constructed in the near future and some means must be provided for the certain and regular shipment of the traffic, which would be increased tenfold. The railways thus constructed would form an isolated system, useful as a feeder and to convey the local traffic, but it would not do to leave them so; they must be connected with the general railway system, and the most eligible surveyed route was that from the Richmond to Tenterfield, about 70 miles. The produce of New England could not find its way to Sydney on account of the high railway charges. Such of it as could not be consumed locally must 'filter' into Queensland. That this was so, would be seen from a comparison of the distances; from Tenterfield to Brisbane was only 242 miles against 483 miles to Sydney. At the present moment goods for Tenterfield, Glen Innes, and Inverell were sent to the Richmond and the Clarence, and thence by dray, at considerably less cost than by rail. At no distant day, New England would be connected with the coast, and it would be palpably absurb to bring the traffic down to the coast and then handicap it with high freights through the want of a safe port, with deep water and ships of good tonnage. Another important consideration was the securing our own trade for ourselves. Queensland was pushing her railways up to our border on the Tweed, and she would therefore tap our trade at two points in the north, and if we did not offer inducements to our settlers to do their trade with their own centre, Queensland would take it all, and that *all* meant in the near future the industry of half a million of people settled on the best land in the Colony. The first step in this direction—a most important and necessary step, was the construction of a port at Byron Bay. This should be the basis of our railway system in the north, and without such a port the railways would never answer the purpose they were designed to serve." On July 31, 1889, Mr. Darley submitted an estimate for an inner and an outer breakwater amounting to:—

	£150,800
For temporary connecting bridge	4,200
For removing rocks, &c.	7,000
Total	£162,000

Mr. Darley minuted that the area protected by the proposed works would be about 290 acres, viz:—108 acres with 18 feet water and more, 100 acres 12 feet to 18 feet, and 82 acres under 12 feet. "On August 6, 1889, the question of referring the scheme for the consideration of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works was carried in the Legislative Assembly by 47 votes to 14." Since I have been sitting here some information about the population of the districts which I had been trying to get has been sent to me from the Government Statistician's office. It shows the population of the electorates of Grafton, the Clarence and the Richmond at the census of 1871 was 13,760. In the census of 1881 the figures were:—Grafton 7,744, the Clarence 6,752, the Richmond 9,266—total 23,762. The estimated population on the 30th June, 1889 was as follows:—Grafton 9,710, the Clarence 7,827, the Richmond 19,207—total 36,744. The average rate of increase between 1871 and 1881 was 5·62 per cent. per annum, and from 1881 to 1889 5·60 per cent. per annum. The average rates of increase for the whole Colony for the same periods were, 4·08 and 4·94 per cent. per annum respectively. The populations of the towns and municipalities were as follows:—Census of 1871: Casino 284, Lismore 93, Grafton 2,250, Maclean 139, Lawrence 137. Census of 1881: Casino 718, Lismore 992, Ballina 359, Wardell 173, Woodburn 109, Grafton 3,891, Maclean 498, Lawrence 232, Bushgrove 115, Copmanhurst 206. The estimated population on December 31st, 1888, was: Casino 1,300, Lismore 2,290, Grafton 5,200, Maclean 800. Captain Jackson has just sent me a telegram received from the wharfinger at Byron Bay and which is as follows:—"Since my appointment twenty-two steamers, four steam lighters, and six sailing ships to date."

5. *Mr. Garrard.*] When was he appointed? I do not know exactly, but within a twelve month.

6. *Mr. Copeland.*] The whole of the statistics you have given apply equally as much to the Clarence and the Richmond River districts as they do to Byron Bay? Yes, I have given them for the whole of the districts.

7. Can you tell the Committee what particular portion of the district would be affected by the Byron Bay

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Bay Improvements as compared with those portions of the district that would be benefited by the Clarence and Richmond River Improvements; what area do you consider would be directly affected by carrying out these Byron Bay works? I think that the whole of the area would be affected by it—at any rate from about the Tweed district right down to the north of the proposed railway.

8. How far away from the Richmond River—where would you divide the Byron Bay district from the Richmond River district? I think certainly all parts to the north of the proposed railway will have their port of departure at Byron Bay, and also an undefined portion of the district to the south.

9. The whole of the pink colour on the map denotes alienated land? Yes.

10. Is not the whole or nearly the whole of that coloured pink away from Byron Bay? You would have a railway there.

11. The land immediately adjoining Byron Bay is coloured green, showing reserves? Yes.

11½. Where the map is not coloured it shows Crown lands not yet alienated? Yes.

12. Therefore I suppose we may presume the land is poor in quality, otherwise it would have been selected? I do not think that is the right conclusion. I speak subject to correction, and you will have officers from the Lands Department who can correct me if I am wrong, but I believe that this land [*pointing to the map*] is under pastoral occupation, and I am informed the leases will fall in next year, when the whole will be open to selection.

13. You do not know how long the other portions have been selected? I do not know the details, but the chief draftsman in the Lands Department will tell you. The land round Byron Bay was reserved in view of the works we were carrying out there—when we began to think of constructing a breakwater.

14. You are aware that we have proposals before the Committee to expend £326,000 to improve the entrance to the Richmond River? Yes.

15. And another proposal to expend £580,900 to improve the entrance to the Clarence River? Yes.

16. Do you, in your position as permanent head of the Works Department, think we are justified in expending £906,000 on those two works, and at the same time propose another expenditure of £241,000 on this Byron Bay proposal? I do not know that I can give a very direct answer to that question. I think it may be looked at in this way: It is very largely a question of engineering, and the engineers feel perfectly certain they could make a safe port at Byron Bay, and to a certain extent the works at the Richmond and the Clarence are more experimental—they could never be looked upon as such safe outports as Byron Bay could be made.

17. The whole of the statistics you have given the Committee the benefit of, you do not bring forward, I presume, as applying directly to Byron Bay? Certainly not.

18. They apply also to the Richmond and the Clarence districts generally? Those statistics were prepared to show their bearing on the whole of the schemes.

19. So they would be equally as applicable to the spending of money on the Richmond or the Clarence River entrance as they would be applicable to an expenditure for these works at Byron Bay? Yes, divided up of course.

20. *Mr. Lee.*] I presume the information you have given us in that return as to acreage, alienated and unalienated, population, and other matters, will equally apply to the question of the proposed railway scheme? Undoubtedly. I got it for that purpose, and the map was prepared for the very purpose of showing the whole thing.

21. What will apply to Byron Bay will apply to the whole district? Yes.

22. The Tweed and the Brunswick Rivers are included in the Richmond River district? Yes.

23. *Mr. Hurley.*] Do you mean to say that the land near the proposed railway route, and coloured green on the map, has been taken up since the proposal for the construction of the railway was submitted? I am pretty confident that about a mile has been reserved as far as it could be on each side of the proposed railway.

24. *Mr. Cox.*] What are the prevailing winds we would have to protect Byron Bay from? You could get that information better from the engineer, but I believe that the prevailing winds to be provided against are chiefly east and south-east.

25. In considering these various schemes—the Clarence, the Richmond, the Tweed, Byron Bay, and the railway—they should be considered as a whole? I think they should be considered as a whole. They bear one upon the other.

Captain Frederick Howard, R.N., Nautical Surveyor, Harbours and Rivers Department, sworn, and examined:—

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26. *Dr. Garran.*] This report of yours is dated, I see, 1883? Yes.

27. Have you visited the place since that time? Just visited it, not stopped there.

28. Nothing has taken place since you were there to alter the character of the proposal? I think not. There is a township surveyed there now, a few houses and a jetty.

29. I understand, in looking at that map, that your proposal is the outside breakwater of all? Yes.

30. Would you say why you prefer that to either of these three schemes? In my report I advocated two breakwaters—alternative ones. If they only want a small port for vessels trading there I think No. 4 would do, but if they want to make a harbour of refuge I propose No. 5.

31. With your knowledge of the coast and of the trade on the coast what would you say is most wanted, a harbour for the shipment of produce or a harbour of refuge? A harbour for the shipment of produce.

32. Do you consider that a harbour of refuge is really wanted at this place? That depends on whether Trial Bay is made a harbour of refuge or not. At any rate I think it will be better to have one there.

33. Do you think we want two, one at Trial Bay and one here? Yes. I do not know whether we want them, but it would be a good thing to have them. They are 100 miles apart.

34. Do you think that, with the steamer traffic we have now as compared with the sailing traffic years ago, there is the same necessity for a harbour of refuge there now as then? Certainly not so much.

35. Would this bay be as available as Trial Bay if a breakwater were made according to your outside scheme;—it is not such a good bay as Trial Bay? I think Trial Bay is in a better position for a harbour of refuge.

36. If Trial Bay is completed you do not think there is really much necessity for this? Not so much necessity.

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37. Then, supposing we reduced the plan to one for the shipment of local produce, would your inner breakwater be sufficient for local purposes? It would, for the present.
38. What depth of water could you give there? 19 feet.
39. We are told that the vessels trading to the Clarence draw 11 feet of water; the trade of this district could hardly be larger than that of the Clarence,—would it? At present it is not so large. What it may become I have no means of knowing. It has the possibility of being much larger.
40. Suppose it drained all the trade down to the Tweed, would that harbour you propose in the inner scheme be sufficient for the local accommodation required for that trade? It would be sufficient for the local steamers, I think.
41. It would comfortably accommodate two steamers a day, drawing 11 feet? A dozen. If this No. 4 breakwater were made, they could have as many protected jetties as they liked.
42. Half a dozen the size of that? Yes.
43. How many steamers of the size now trading to the Clarence could you accommodate alongside that jetty? You could put six—that is, three on each side.
44. And with four jetties, with equal accommodation to that, you could accommodate twenty-four steamers at once? Yes.
45. You think twenty-four steamers at one time would be amply sufficient for any prospective trade of this district? I do.
46. Then, for merely local purposes, this inner scheme in your judgment would be quite sufficient? In fine weather it would. Supposing a heavy easterly gale were blowing, it would begin to break outside No. 3, and vessels would be very loth to go inside a place so close to the beach. They would be in the breakers before they got behind the breakwater.
47. Could you not obviate that by taking No. 3 a little further out from the rock? No. 1 would be better for that. It is in much deeper water and gives more room.
48. But your No. 4 has the great advantage of resting on those rocks? Yes.
49. In making a breakwater, it is a great advantage if you can get a rock to start with or to end on—it gives great strength to your breakwater? Yes.
50. Supposing it were decided that the inner breakwater of all—substantially your No. 4—would be sufficient for the purposes of trade, there would be no necessity to bring in the northern end of your breakwater so close to the beach as you make it here? No.
51. If we make the part coloured brown and the part coloured green in a line, going to the northern end of No. 1, we would make a breakwater which, according to you, would be accessible in heavy weather and would protect amply sufficient water for all the local traffic? I think so.
52. And that would be a much cheaper project than either of those three? Much cheaper.
53. And it would have the great advantage of not having a hole in the middle of the breakwater? You would have to have it some way.
54. At the end perhaps? Yes.
55. You have an opening between the end of your inner breakwater and the beach? Yes.
56. But in this the opening, if not absolutely in the centre, is in a substantial part of the breakwater itself? Yes.
57. Would not these openings, made to let out the sand, let in the sea? They would, to a certain extent, but not very much.
58. With a south-easterly gale blowing, would not the sea come in through the opening? It would, to a certain extent.
59. The object of a breakwater is to keep the waves out? Yes.
60. And the hole would let them in? Yes.
61. To have these openings here would practically reduce the jetty accommodation to one or at the most two jetties? Unless you could put them closer together. You could put two others under the shelter of that breakwater. You might still have them all the way along, but they would be too exposed to allow vessels to lay alongside in a south-easterly gale.
62. If we are to make a breakwater at all, should it not be a breakwater that protects the enclosure? Yes.
63. And if we make a breakwater with a hole in it, it only half protects the enclosure? This hole is rather larger than in the original plan.
64. Is it not very much better to have the outlet for the sand at the southern end, rather than in the middle of the breakwater itself? I think it is better to have it at the shore end in all cases.
65. And that is a very strong reason for preferring No. 4? The others might have the same thing.
66. Why have they not? They have tried the current. When I was there the current followed the line of coast. That was during the months of July and August. It has been tried at other seasons, and generally speaking we find the current goes down the coast on to this reef, and then one part curves to the northward, and another part to the eastward.
67. That is because these rocks are there? Yes; those rocks split the current.
68. But the making of this breakwater of yours would altogether alter that, would it not? Yes; I think there would always be a current right round which would keep the harbour clear.
69. Can you tell me whether it is sand or rock which makes it shallow at the southern end of No. 4? It is all rock.
70. Have you considered the expediency of running a line from No. 3 southward? I have not considered that.
71. Would that give sufficient protection? That would give the same protection.
72. In order to protect the jetty you must go northward to the rocks you make use of? Yes.
73. For the mere purpose of protecting that one jetty, would not the breakwater as proposed by Mr. Hickson be sufficient? Yes; that would protect it.
74. Supposing that Mr. Hickson's were made at once, do you think that that would be sufficient to protect that jetty? It would, to a certain extent, but not in all weathers—only partially.
75. If this is done at all, you would recommend that Mr. Hickson's and your No. 4 be done at the same time? Yes.
76. Have you any idea of the cost of these two together? I reckon No. 4 would cost £100,000 at the outside, and Mr. Hickson's would perhaps cost another £60,000 or £70,000.
77. Not more than that? I think not.

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78. It is nearly as long as yours;—would it not double the cost? It might; it goes into much deeper water.
79. In your own opinion, £200,000 would make an ample harbour for the local traffic? Yes.
80. And that is all you really think is required at the present time? Certainly, that is as much as is required now.
81. Do you think that all the statements in your report are quite correct—you have no reason to modify any of them? I read the report over yesterday, or the day before, and I think just the same of the matter as on the day I sent the report in.
82. You see no reason to modify it? No.
83. We may take all those statements as your best information? Yes.
84. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] How far is Byron Bay from the Richmond? About 20 miles.
85. With a railway running from the Tweed to the Richmond, do you think it would be necessary to have two harbours for local trade distant from each other only 20 miles? I am always in favour of harbours before railways. I think water carriage has been always the cheapest. If there were a harbour there, all the produce would certainly go by water.
86. You said in your evidence that you thought your breakwater would afford accommodation enough as a harbour for local trade? Yes.
87. You know that there are works about to be undertaken to make the Richmond a harbour for local trade? Yes.
88. With a railway running from the Tweed, and tapping all these districts and going to the Richmond, do you think it would be necessary for the State to make two harbours for local trade only the short distance of 20 miles apart? No, I do not.
89. Would there be any danger of the sand silting up between the end of your breakwater and the shore? I do not think it is at all likely.
90. I suppose the current would always take the sand to the sea again? The current would run along the breakwater itself, and round the end of it, inside.
91. No. 5 is also your proposal, is it not? Yes.
92. That is intended for a harbour of refuge? Yes.
93. Would that give space enough for a safe harbour of refuge for all vessels? For as many as would be likely to use the place. I think I stated in my report it would give refuge over a square mile of sea surface, with a depth of over 18 feet.
94. 9,000 feet is the length of that proposed breakwater, is it not? Yes.
95. Do you know the distance between the Juan and Julia rocks and No. 5? About 12,000 feet, I think.
96. Will you kindly state the distance from the outer reef to the Juan and Julia rocks? 8,300 feet.
97. The length of your proposed outer breakwater, which would make the bay a harbour of refuge, is 9,000 feet? Yes.
98. Would it be possible to make a breakwater from the outer reef to the Juan and Julia rocks? It would be quite possible.
99. Do you think that would make as good a harbour of refuge as the breakwater which you propose? No.
100. Why? Because the northerly and north-easterly winds would send the sea into the anchorage.
101. The protection you require at Byron Bay is from northerly weather? From winds between south-east and north-east, or north even. A northerly wind sends a considerable short sea into the bay. The sea curves round Cape Byron a great deal.
102. In the event of Byron Bay becoming an important centre of trade, do you think your first breakwater (No. 4) would be adequate for the trade ten or twenty years hence? If the place became a large shipping port it certainly would not.
103. That would necessitate the construction of another breakwater something like No. 5? Yes; out in that position somewhere.
104. *Mr. Copeland.*] In the event of a breakwater being taken out to the Juan and Julia rocks, would the inner breakwater you propose (No. 4) be in the way;—could it not be made useful for vessels? Very useful indeed.
105. Supposing the Committee were to recommend that the smaller proposal be carried out first, it would not be in the way of carrying out the larger project afterwards? No; it would be in the way of carrying out the inner two.
106. But it would not be in the way of No. 5, nor of a breakwater from the outer rocks to the Juan and Julia rocks? No; it would not be a bit in the way of either of those projects.
107. And it would be useful;—you could moor vessels to the lee side of it? Yes; they could be moored there all the time. It would be a useful harbour for unshipping the stores brought to the place for the construction of the outer breakwater.
108. How long do you estimate it would take to construct the small breakwater? About eighteen months or two years.
109. What is the length of it? 3,000 feet, I think.
110. What is the estimated cost of it? Under £100,000.
111. You are quite sure that if it were constructed it would not be an impediment to any other works on a larger scale? I am quite sure of that.
112. *Mr. Tonkin.*] What depth of water will there be behind your proposed breakwater? 18 or 19 feet.
113. Is that depth enough for ocean-going vessels? No.
114. It would not give a harbour of refuge then? No; it would simply serve the coasting trade.
115. *Mr. Copeland.*] Could not No. 4 breakwater be extended further along in a straight line so as to give further accommodation? If it were double the length it would go out to 5 fathoms.
116. That would be useful for ocean-going vessels? There would be a very narrow strip of water 5 fathoms deep. There would only be about 300 feet of 5 fathoms of water.
117. *Mr. Lee.*] What is your objection to the No. 1 breakwater? I have no objection to it.
118. Would not the No. 1 breakwater shelter a much larger area of deep water than the breakwaters numbered 3 and 4 would? It would shelter nearly double the area of available water.
119. What area would it shelter 5 fathoms deep? Nothing over 5 fathoms—about 400 by 400 feet.
120. Did you take the soundings of the bay shown on the sketch map before us? Yes. No. 1 ends in about 30 feet, and as you come in it gradually shoals. I think I was wrong in saying that No. 4 would go out into more than 5 fathoms.

121.

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121. About what would it go out to—4½ fathoms? 4 fathoms.
122. What is your objection to the No. 2 breakwater? I think that the No. 2 breakwater would be better than No. 1. It would give a greater area of deep water. No. 2 would provide a shelter for ocean-going boats. No. 2 would provide a port for the local trade and a harbour of refuge as well.
123. Could the class of vessels that are trading to Brisbane and to ports north of that place, and to China—the British-India steamers for example—anchor in the bay if No. 2 breakwater were carried out? Yes.
124. There would be sufficient water for them? Quite sufficient water. They could anchor in 33 feet of water.
125. Is the anchorage good? There is a sandy bottom. The sand is rather hard. It is not a particularly good holding.
126. If the No. 2 breakwater were made would it thoroughly protect the bay from all the winds between north-east and south-east? I think it would thoroughly protect the bay from every wind, though there might be a little sea coming through the opening.
127. It would be secured from the prevailing winds? Yes.
128. The object of the opening in No. 2 breakwater is of course to admit of a scour. What is your opinion about it? My opinion is that it need not be so large. From observations of the tide which were made, Mr. Darley thought that the current would come somewhat in this direction [*explaining on the map*]; but I think that that portion of the bay between the black rocks and the inner part of the No. 2 breakwater would silt up.
129. Has the opening in No. 2 been made large, so that vessels entering or leaving the bay could go through it? Yes.
130. What is the width of the opening? 990 feet.
131. Would that be sufficient to admit of the passing in or out of large steamers? Quite sufficient. In the Portland breakwater the width of a similar opening is only 500 feet.
132. With the No. 4 breakwater I notice that the end is some distance from the shore? About 800 feet from the shore.
133. How do you propose to carry the stone to the breakwater? By erecting a jetty, and running the stone out on rails.
134. No. 2 breakwater commences from the shore. What do you tkink of that, as far as expense is concerned? They would have to have a temporary jetty to get the stone across the opening in the middle.
135. You are quite satisfied that if No. 2 breakwater were constructed it would shelter the largest vessels of the intercolonial and foreign trade? Yes.
136. What sort of a bottom is there on which to rest the breakwater? Most of the soundings were given to be on rock; but I believe there is very hard sand or stone. It is a very hard bottom.
137. Do you think the bottom is sufficiently secure to justify a work like that proposed being placed upon it? Yes.
138. Is there any danger of the sand being scoured away and of the breakwater tumbling down? I do not think there is any danger there.
139. You are aware that there is a heavy sea rolling in sometimes, and that the breakwater must be exposed to heavy weather? Yes.
140. Do you think that, if carried out as proposed, it would be able to stand the violence of the wind and of the water? I think it would.
141. If No. 2 breakwater would stand, No. 1 would also stand? Yes; No. 2 would stand better than No. 1.
142. Why? It is in much deeper water—perhaps in 7 or 8 feet deeper water; and the sea would not break there so often. There would not be so many occasions on which the sea would break in 6 fathoms as in 4.
143. Have you paid any attention to the quality of the rock in the locality? In my report I have mentioned that it is very friable and brittle.
144. Have you not reported more recently on a new find of stone? No; a quarry was opened, but the stone was too small.
145. Unsuitable for a breakwater? Yes.
146. How long has a jetty been erected? I am not sure. I think it is about eighteen months since it was finished.
147. Has there been much heavy weather since it has been erected? Yes.
148. How has it stood? Remarkably well.
149. Is it much used? It is used by nearly all the vessels that go there. All the cargo from Byron Bay is shipped from the jetty.
150. At the present time it is not sheltered in any way artificially? No.
151. It is exposed to the full force of the sea? Yes. There is no difficulty in shipping cargo in ordinary weather.
152. From your knowledge of the place, do you think there is any probability of the harbour silting up if either of the schemes are carried out? I do not think there is a probability—there is a possibility. There is a continual current which sets round the bay,—either this way or else round here [*explaining on the map*].
153. Whilst you were engaged in sounding at Byron Bay you became thoroughly acquainted with the current? Yes. The beach south of No. 1 breakwater silted up to 800 feet while I was there. Afterwards all the sand washed away and left a shingle beach.
154. Has it come within your province to estimate the trade of the port? No.
155. Therefore your opinion as to the probable traffic is not based on any statistics or data? No.
156. You gave it simply for what it is worth? Yes. When I was surveying the place two vessels took cargo from Byron Bay during the whole of the four months, and somewhere near fifty sought shelter in the bay from gales.
157. *Mr. Cox.*] In considering the various schemes submitted to the Committee by the Government—the works at the Richmond River, the Clarence, the Brunswick, the Tweed, and Trial Bay—do you not think that it is of very great importance that we should take them altogether, in order to see which is the best way to divert the traffic to any particular point on the coast? I think it would be a good thing to do.
158. *Mr. Tonkin.*] I think you said just now that there would be a tendency for the bay to silt up from the eastern portion of the inside of No. 2 breakwater to the mainland? Yes.

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159. Under those circumstances do you not think it would be better, instead of having an opening in the centre of the breakwater, to commence it at some distance from the shore, and allow the sand to go out that way? I think it would be better.
160. *Mr. Dowel.*] What advantages do you claim for No. 4 breakwater? I merely suggested that as a cheap breakwater to make Byron Bay a safe port for the local trade. When I was there the big scrub, as they call the agricultural land at the back, had just been opened up, and every one was selecting land. It was said that there would be a great deal of trade for small vessels there—coasting trade from Sydney—and I thought that this breakwater would be a cheap way of making a safe harbour for it.
161. What advantages do you claim for breakwater No. 5? That has all the advantages of No. 4, and would, in addition, provide a harbour of refuge for large ships.
162. What do you estimate would be the total cost of the No. 5 breakwater? At the time I designed it I reckoned it would cost nearly £1,000,000.
163. What is the bottom on which you proposed to construct No. 5 breakwater? It is nearly all a sandy bottom, but the sand is very hard.
164. Not a shifting sand? Not a shifting sand.
165. How long do you estimate it would take to construct the work? Five or six years at the least.
166. Having given consideration to all the proposals shown on the plan, including both of your own, which do you think would, from a national point of view, be most advantageous or best to construct? I think the smallest one, if one must be constructed.

Cecil West Darley, Esq., Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, sworn, and examined:—

C. W. Darley, Esq. 31 Oct., 1889.

167. *Mr. Garrard.*] You are Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers? Yes.
168. You are familiar with the country round about Byron Bay and with Byron Bay itself? Yes.
169. You have frequently visited it? Not frequently. I know the coast well, but I have not been very much inland.
170. The breakwaters marked on the plan 1 and 2 are those proposed by yourself for the protection of Byron Bay? Yes.
171. I understand you have abandoned No. 1? Yes.
172. No. 2 is the proposal now before the Committee? No. 2 is the one I recommend.
173. At an estimated cost of £241,723? £241,740 6s. 1d.
174. What is the object in leaving an opening in the breakwater about a third of its length from the shore? There is a two-fold object in doing so. Such an opening would be convenient for steamers passing in and out when going to or coming from the south, and I also think it is a wise and judicious thing to admit the northerly current.
175. Do you anticipate that the current will enter by that opening, or that it will come the other way and pass out to it? That it will enter by it.
176. Is there a northerly current? There is a southerly set all along our coast.
177. A southerly set would come in that way? Yes.
178. But does not the current at present run out. It is depicted on the plans before us as running out? No, it will come in. The plans were made from observations taken by Captain Howard some time ago, when he made his survey of the place. As he shows it, it is correct under extreme circumstances, just at the spot where he shows it; but I always doubted that the current went that way, and I made inquiries about it from our Inspector and Contractor there. I asked him in what direction a chip would float if he dropped it from the jetty, and he always replied "to the west," and that the boats moored to the jetty always streamed away to the west, or in an opposite direction to the course of the current as shown by Captain Howard.
179. Would not any floating object, if the wind was from the east, go to the west? A floating chip would not be much affected by the wind. After getting this information about the current, I sent an officer up there—Mr. Keele—to stream it properly, and take proper current observations. Captain Howard only took a few. I have the result of Mr. Keele's investigation, and he found out exactly how the current goes.
180. How long was Mr. Keele at Byron Bay? On and off, backwards and forwards, several days.
181. Do you think his observations were more reliable than those of Captain Howard, who was at the place for two months? I do, and I think that Captain Howard acknowledges that they are. Mr. Keele has had special training in this work, and had appliances which Captain Howard had not. I do not say that Captain Howard's observations were incorrect, but they were to some extent misleading.
182. They were taken under difficult circumstances and with different weather from that under which Mr. Keele's observations were taken? Mr. Keele found that a current coming down from the north split upon the reef.
183. The rocks washed off the end of the pier? Yes, and a portion split on the Juan rock, and caused a set round the bay. Cape Byron being the most easterly point of Australia, it is only natural that that should be so. In exceptional cases, with strong north-east winds, we get a little current in the direction shown by Captain Howard. With all winds, at a point about 2,000 feet west of the end of No. 2 breakwater, the current is at all times found to be setting northerly along the beach.
184. Your object in leaving the opening in the breakwater was first to provide an entrance for vessels coming from the southward, and secondly, for the purpose of allowing the northerly current to come in? Yes; I might mention that when this matter was briefly under discussion some few years ago, an objection was taken to making a breakwater here at all. I remember talking the matter over with Mr. Moriarty, and he was afraid that the current from the north would carry the sand into the bay and cause it to silt up. The observations which I have had taken show that it is wise to leave an opening to let a current pass in and keep the harbour clear.
185. Would not an opening in the position where you have placed it minimise the value of the anchorage? No, there is ample shelter apart from that.
186. Would not an easterly gale blow almost directly through that opening on to the jetty that at present exists? No; the outer reef breaks it.
187. Which do you call the outer reef? The reef north of Cape Byron head.
188. That would protect it from the south-east; but would it shelter it from a direct easterly gale? It shelters it from a direct easterly gale

189. You had given a good deal of attention to the prevailing winds when you decided upon your design? Yes. C. W. Darley, Esq.

190. What do you think of the proposal of Captain Howard—the inner work, the small breakwater;—do you think it would be sufficient for the requirements of the port? I do not. 31 Oct., 1889.

191. You think it was designed under an erroneous impression as to the current? It does not shelter deep ground; but he has an opening at the south end through which a little of the current would pass in.

192. Do you not think that your opening might with advantage be brought closer in shore? It would not then be so useful. It would bring it into shoal water, and cross the reef. It would not be a navigable opening.

193. Would it not be better for vessels to go round the outer end;—is not the providing of an entrance for vessels from the south of very minor importance—is not your principal object to create a scour by the northerly current and keep the harbour free from sand? In an easterly gale it gives a vessel a chance to get in. She might find it rather difficult to round the point.

194. You have plenty of sea room between the outer end of No. 2 breakwater and the shore for a vessel to round? There is room; but it would be safer to have an opening, so that a ship could run straight in.

195. With an easterly gale, a small vessel coming in would shelter under the outer point, not under the inner? The moment it was in it would be sheltered.

196. It would go one way or the other;—a captain would not anchor in the fairway? Directly he got in he could go either one way or the other.

197. Do you not think that there would be a large sea rolling through the opening which might lessen the safety of the harbour? No. General observations have shown that when seas come dead against a work of this kind they are baffled, and very little sea passes in.

198. And what does pass in, having a large expanse inside, spreads out and is diminished? Yes. The portions of the wave striking the breakwater, come against the sea and break it. We have many instances of it.

199. The base of your breakwater seems to be very much smaller than the outer extremity;—is that because of the protection given by the point? It is plotted on the map according to the depth. The width increases with the depth. The top is the same width all through, but the slopes widen as the breakwater gets into deep water.

200. Do you know anything of the trade of the place? There is very little just now; there is just a growing trade.

201. I suppose you have merely looked at this work as an engineer who has received instructions to prepare designs for the protection of the harbour;—you have not taken into consideration the present or future traffic of the place? From what I know of the country, I believe that the trade is capable of very great expansion and of settling a very large population. It is magnificent country—almost the richest land I have ever seen

202. How far is Byron Bay from the Richmond River? It is 17 miles north of the Richmond.

203. You are aware that you are about to begin works at the Richmond for the improvement of the entrance;—do you think it necessary to have two harbours within so short a distance? This harbour will be in the middle of a very rich district. The Richmond opens up a large district, but this will also serve a very large district.

204. Do you think the Richmond works ought to be suspended while this is going on? No. The Richmond River is worth the expenditure; but it will not serve this district. There is a large extent of country north to the Tweed that will be served by Byron Bay.

205. Is not the country north of the Richmond served in a measure by the Brunswick and the Tweed? There are no means of getting produce anywhere north of the Richmond, though there is a road from Byron Bay to the Richmond.

206. Are you aware that vessels are trading to the Brunswick and to the Tweed? Some get in and out occasionally. These are miserable rivers, and are not capable of doing any good.

207. Supposing the works were constructed, for what part of the district would Byron Bay become the port—where would you draw the dividing line between the produce that would come to it and the produce that would come to the Richmond;—would 10 miles south of Byron Bay come to the bay, and the other 5 or 6 miles go to the Richmond? Yes.

208. And all the country north would go to Byron Bay? Yes.

209. You purpose making some improvements on the Tweed and the Brunswick Rivers, do you not? Money has been voted for doing some work at the Brunswick; but I do not think we shall do very much there.

210. The money has been voted, and you are going to expend it, although you do not think that the works will be efficient? I have not looked at the matter properly yet. When I was up on the Brunswick River I know that I saw a whale-boat stranded on the bar.

211. Do you propose to construct this breakwater in the same way as the Newcastle breakwater was constructed—of large stones? Yes.

212. Where are they to be obtained? We have found a quarry 4 miles to the south.

213. Towards the Richmond? Yes.

214. In the same place as that from which you anticipate getting the stone for the Richmond River works? No; that place is 18 miles up the Richmond River, on the river bank.

215. Do you not anticipate finding stone to the north of the Richmond for the construction of the northern breakwater? No; the boats will bring all the stone down the river from the quarry.

216. Have you sufficient for the breakwater at the quarry to which you refer? Yes; I examined the quarry, which has just been opened, and I found that there is any amount of stone there.

217. Of large size? Yes.

218. And suitable for the work? Very hard black basalt and vitrified sandstone—white sandstone, like marble.

219. Have you taken borings on the line of the proposed breakwater so as to ascertain the nature of the bottom? No.

220. Are you going on the assumption that it is rock or sand? There is rock at no great depth; rock has been struck at several points.

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221. How do you know that? The soundings touched rock. Nearly all the bay has a hard indurated sand bottom.
222. You say that you anticipate finding a rock bottom at no very great depth? Yes.
223. That is a very important point in estimating the cost? At that depth there would not be very much scour. There is no current and the stone will not go very deep into the sand.
224. And there will not be much break in the sea to disturb the sand? Not at that depth.
225. Supposing you had 30 feet of water, what depth would the stone sink before finding a bottom? Into the sand?
226. Yes? Not more than 3 or 4 feet.
227. Owing to their being no disturbing cause in the nature either of a current or of a break in the sea? Yes.
228. Is it intended in your proposal to remove any obstructions in the basin—the beacon rock and others? No, not without No. 2 breakwater. I propose to put a beacon on the rock marked "awash," and there is a small patch of rock with deep water all round it on which we took two soundings—one at 5 feet and the other at 8, which might be shot away.
229. What area would be sheltered by your breakwater? The total area would be 501 acres at low-water mark—between low-water mark and the breakwater.
230. Do you think the inner portion of your scheme would be sufficient for the present, leaving the outer portion to be constructed as trade required it? No; it offers no protection to the north-east.
231. The whole scheme would offer protection to the north-east? Yes. A north-east wind really knocks up the most sea in that bay; no other heavy seas get into it.
232. Your breakwater is designed as much to provide a harbour of refuge as to give a port for the shipment of goods; but is it not true that in the north-east weather vessels can get shelter? Yes.
233. There is not so much necessity for providing shelter from the north-east as from the south-east? For a port of shipment you must have shelter—a north-east wind knocks up a very nasty joggle.
234. Has communication been much interfered with during the last twelve months? There have been very few vessels trading there or going there at all. Vessels have been afraid to go there. One vessel has commenced to run since the jetty was finished.
235. You are aware that a few months ago several small vessels were lost there? Yes.
236. Do you think that if the inner portion of your breakwater had been constructed it would have given them sufficient protection? Yes; if they had gone there they would have been sheltered.
237. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] What induced you to adopt No. 2 breakwater instead of No. 1? I saw that the difference between the two in the cost was not so great, and that No. 2 would give more room. I thought it likely that this would become a large district, and that more trade would be carried on in future than is carried on now. If No. 1 breakwater were constructed the harbour could never be enlarged.
238. I notice that the horn of No. 1 breakwater turns to the eastward while the horn of No. 2 breakwater turns to the westward? I can explain that. When I was first asked to design these works I was under the impression, from the reports of different officers who had visited the place, that there was good stone in the headlands. There were no means of communication with the people in the locality, as I had to submit my design at once. Captain Howard, I believe, spoke of this stone as black basalt. As soon as I could, I sent an officer up to examine the stone, and it turned out to be a shaly slate, unfit for a breakwater. No. 1 breakwater is designed to lead from the quarry; but now we have to go south for stone, and the line will run from the south, parallel with the beach, and then take a curve on to the breakwater.
239. Did I understand you to tell Mr. Garrard that you intended to remove the rocks which would have stood near the entrance of No. 1 breakwater? If necessary we should blast away a rock upon which were taken two soundings of 5 feet. I suppose a few hundred pounds of dynamite would remove it. There are two pinnacles standing up.
240. If the other rocks remained, will they not be a source of danger? Not if they are properly beaconed. If we put a beacon on the rock marked "awash" it will make it quite safe.
241. Of course you are aware that it is proposed to construct a line of railway from the Tweed to the Richmond? Yes.
242. And the Government have already provided a scheme of harbour works to the entrance to the Richmond;—do you think it is wise for us to construct a second harbour to compete with the railway? I do not think that it would compete with the railway. Byron Bay would certainly be a better coast harbour than the Richmond, because it could be entered in all weathers; while, if the Richmond were in flood, you could not enter it. The Richmond River entrance can never be looked upon as a harbour of refuge.
243. You think that the chief recommendation of Byron Bay will be as a harbour of refuge? It will be a harbour of refuge.
244. You think that a justification for constructing a harbour within 17 miles of the entrance to the Richmond? Yes; I think the district is worth it.
245. *Mr. Tonkin.*] What is your reason for having an opening in the breakwater? I think it is a wise precaution to admit the current and to keep the by-wash out. Of course, if we found that it was not necessary it would be very easy to close it up; but if we built the breakwater without an opening we could not very easily make one. I think it is a very wise thing to leave an opening so that the current can wash out the bay, entering at the south and going out at the west.
246. What becomes of the current ultimately? It is a big eddy. The whole of the bay is in a state of eddy.
247. Do you not think that from the end of the first portion of the breakwater to the beach the bay will become silted up? I do not think so; it is deep water outside. There is no sand to come in.
248. Would not the erection of the breakwater cause an accumulation of sand there? I think not. It could only be so if the sand were brought in; but I do not think it is likely that the sand will come in.
249. But if there is no sand to come in, what is the object of the opening? If you shut that up there would be a risk. It is difficult to determine, when you interfere with the current, what the effect will be. If you closed the opening there would be a chance of the current coming in from the west, and bringing the sand with it.
250. Do you not think that it would be advisable to have the opening at the end? No; because you would then be very likely to have the sand coming in.
251. Have you had any experience in the construction of breakwaters? Yes; at Newcastle and at Lake Macquarie.

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252. Are those breakwaters in any way similar to this;—are they of the same style of work? They are the same style of work.
253. Would this breakwater have the same effect as they have? No; those breakwaters are more like training-walls. The Newcastle breakwater is essentially a breakwater, as well as a training-wall.
254. The channel is scoured by the guidance of the current? Yes.
255. Here it is quite different? Yes; there is no river in this case.
256. Have you any doubt in your own mind that these works will be effective? I have no doubt.
257. Taking into consideration the other works proposed to be done so close to this, do you think that it is desirable that this work should be carried out? I think the district is well worth it. It would make a good port and be a good harbour of refuge. There is no shelter now along that part of the coast for ships to run into in bad weather.
258. *Dr. Garran.*] Are there any precedents for breakwaters with openings in them, such as this? Yes.
259. Can you name them? The Portsmouth breakwater.
260. Has that an opening in the middle? No; but near one end.
261. I ask for precedents of breakwaters with openings in the middle? Portsmouth has an opening at one end, and a breakwater in the Mediterranean has an opening very similar to this.
262. Were those openings made for the purpose of letting the current in and the sand out? For the purpose of admitting the current and the navigation.
263. But this is not to admit navigation so much as to create a scour;—have you any precedents of openings made in breakwaters for the purpose of creating a scour? I do not know whether there is an exact copy of this anywhere. Every work of the kind is different, and must stand on its own basis.
264. To some extent this work is a novelty? Yes; no two harbours are ever alike.
265. You are quite clear that it is better to have the scour at the centre than at the end? I should not like to put it at the end, because I think it would admit the sand then.
266. Have you any anxiety about the head of the bay filling up? Not to any extent to hurt. It is very shallow water, and if a little of it did fill in there would not be very much harm, though I do no see where the sand is to come from to fill it.
267. *Chairman.*] The primary object of this work is, I take it, to create a harbour of refuge? Yes.
268. Less extensive works would answer all the requirements of the local trade? I think so.
269. Such a breakwater as that marked 3 and 4 would? I do not think that breakwater would do much good in any case; it is too limited.
270. Well, take No. 1? I think No. 1 would.
271. What would be the cost of constructing breakwater No. 1? My estimate for breakwater No. 1 is £185,063.
272. That would be more than a harbour for the vessels required to take goods to the district and bring produce away? Yes.
273. How far is this place from Trial Bay? 138 miles.
274. Could you say roughly what expenditure has already been incurred at Trial Bay? Between £45,000 and £55,000*.
275. With what result—any? A gaol and a number of buildings have been put up for the accommodation of the prisoners.
276. Have any harbour works been done? No, not yet, though the quarry has been opened, and there is a lot of stone ready to be tipped into the sea.
277. Supposing a railway were constructed from the Tweed to the Richmond, would it not serve all the producers in the locality of Byron Bay? There is no doubt it would give them an outlet.
278. Would it not give them sufficient outlet;—how far is the nearest navigable point on the Richmond from Byron Bay? I think Ballina is the nearest navigable point. It is at the Heads, about 17 miles from Byron Bay.
279. Would it be possible to ship produce at the Heads? When the works are carried out?
280. Yes? Yes.
281. If the railway were taken to Ballina, produce from Byron Bay could be shipped there and taken to Sydney? Yes.
282. If the works at the Richmond which have been recommended are carried out, will not sufficient accommodation be provided inside the bar near Ballina, not only for all the vessels required for the Richmond River trade, but also for all the vessels likely to be required by the producers of the Byron Bay district? It would give them an outlet for their produce, no doubt.
283. And there would be ample accommodation for the vessels to carry that produce? It could be made.
284. It is only a matter of jetties, I suppose? Yes; and of dredging.
285. Do you know how far the proposed line of railway traverses the country from Byron Bay? I think the line of railway will come right to the bay.
286. That is the railway referred to the Committee? I think so. The railway is shown on the plan to go to the bay, but there is no line shown to the Richmond Heads.
287. Where is it shown to? It goes from Byron Bay to Lismore.
288. That is up the river? It goes across country inland to the very head of the river.
289. Supposing there were no harbour works carried out at Byron Bay, would it not be better to take the line near to the head of the Richmond River than up to Lismore? If the Byron Bay works were not carried out, and you wanted to give the people on the Brunswick and in the district at the back of Byron Bay a shipping port, it would be necessary to give them communication with Ballina. It would never do to take their produce up to Lismore and then bring it down the river. There would be a great loss of time and money if that were done.
290. There is no trade there, I suppose, at the present time to justify the expenditure? No; not at present. I was talking to some farmers out there. They appeared to be quite disheartened because they have no means of getting their produce to market, although the land is capable of producing very largely.
291. Do you not think it would be better, if a railway is to be constructed from the Tweed to the Richmond, to wait and see the result of that before going on with these expensive works—to see how the line will accommodate the producers in that part of the country? But if the railway did not give them an outlet they would be no better off.

292.

* Note *(on revision)* :—Since referring to the books, I find the expenditure has been about £70,000.

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292. But I say if the line went to the Richmond? At Lismore?
293. Well, say at Ballina;—do you not think it would be better to delay the construction of the work for a time, in order that we might see whether there will be a necessity for them when the railway is carried out? If the railway is going to Ballina it might be well to wait.
294. Would you recommend this outlay for a mere harbour of refuge, supposing there were no agricultural country at the back? No; but, as a shipping port as well, I think it is warranted.
295. Do you not think it would be wise to wait and see how the railway accommodates these producers before carrying out the work? That is hardly an engineering question.
296. You do not feel justified in answering it? It is not an engineering question.
297. *Mr. Dowel.*] Could you give the Committee a description of the works that you propose to carry out at Byron Bay, and of your intended mode of carrying them out? I propose to carry out the breakwater in the same way as we have carried out the Newcastle breakwater, and which has been recommended by Sir John Coode for other places, such as the Richmond, namely by tipping in from the end as large blocks of stone as we can get.
298. That is the mode of carrying out the work, will you give me a description of the work itself? The length of the breakwater will be, for the first portion, 630 yards long, and for the second 1,265. I propose making the top 12 feet over high-water mark, or 17 feet over low-water mark—that would be high enough to keep it above the waves, so that the work could be carried on in bad weather. The breakwater would be 14 feet wide on top, and would have a slope on the harbour side of $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 1, and on the sea side of 2 to 1 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.
299. You informed Mr. Garrard just now that no soundings had been taken where you proposed to carry out the breakwater? Yes; soundings, but not borings.
300. From the soundings which you have had taken, are you of opinion that the bottom is better than that which you have at the Richmond River;—is the sand more indurated? Yes; it is an indurated sand.
301. With certain portions showing rock? Rock cropping out at points. We have had experience of it in driving the piles of the jetty. We went through hard indurated sand which seems almost set with iron.
302. What is the distance from the end of the jetty to the inside of your works? 3,400 feet from the end of the jetty to the inside of the breakwater.
303. Have you reason to believe that there is a rocky bottom 3,000 feet from where you made your observations? Yes; we have come on rock at one or two points along the line of the breakwater.
304. Do you estimate the cost of this work at less or more than the work to be done on the Richmond;—would it be more costly or of a cheaper description? Somewhat more costly—more costly per ton.
305. There would be more difficulty in procuring the stone? We should have to make a railway 4 miles long.
306. Therefore the works will cost more per cubic foot than the Richmond River works? Very little more—1d. a ton more.
307. Not more than that? No.
308. Supposing your design were carried out, what would be its advantage? I claim that it would make Byron Bay a safe harbour of refuge, and a safe shipping port.
309. Have you given any attention to Captain Howard's design—breakwater No. 5? I have made an estimate of it.
310. What do you estimate the cost to be? £737,437.
311. Do you think any great advantage would be gained by the construction of that breakwater? I do not think so. I think it is unnecessarily large.
312. *Mr. Cox.*] Do you not think it would be desirable to consider the various schemes for improving the shipping accommodation on the northern coast as one? You cannot quite take them as one.
313. I speak of the Clarence, the Richmond, the Tweed, and Trial Bay. It is in contemplation to make a railway through this district;—should not these schemes therefore be considered in connection with it? To some extent; but no railway will serve the district like the water will. It is very well to have a railway to bring the traffic from the back country to the sea. Where you have a highway like the Richmond the railway would simply feed it.
314. Instead of having one railway, running parallel to the coast, you would have a series running from the interior to the different shipping ports? I think it is necessary to have a railway running parallel to the coast to bring to the Richmond or to Byron Bay the produce grown in the Brunswick or Tweed districts.
315. Do you think it would be desirable to have this shipping accommodation provided at Byron Bay for the residents of the Tweed and the Brunswick, irrespective of the residents of the Richmond? I think so. I think it would be an outlet for the produce.
316. But is there sufficient population and enough produce grown there to warrant the expenditure? Enough produce could be grown there; but at the present the people are not doing much, for the want of communication.
317. Would it not be probable that, in the event of the railway running parallel to the coast, all the traffic will be brought down to Grafton, even from the rich lands on the Tweed and Brunswick? I do not think so. I think people would put up with any inconvenience rather than pay an extra length of railway carriage, and then have to go on the river, where there is not good navigation at any time. I believe myself that if the improvements to the Clarence, to the Richmond, and at Byron Bay, together with the railway were carried out, we should find a large amount of traffic gravitating from the Clarence and the Richmond to Byron Bay.
318. Do you think it desirable to make a harbour of Byron Bay, as well as to improve the entrance to the Richmond River;—as the two places are so close; would not a railway be sufficient for the traffic? I think Byron Bay could be made the best shipping port of all—the most certain shipping port, the port that vessels could always take.
319. And at no very much greater expenditure than that incurred by the improvements to the Richmond River? The Richmond River would be very good as far as Ballina; but then you have a long length of river, and large steamers would not be able to go up it.
320. If Byron Bay shipping port were thoroughly made there would be no further trouble or expense with it, whereas the Richmond River will always give a certain amount of trouble, because of the floods there? Yes; and the principal arm of the river will only be suitable for little vessels at all times. The north arm, at the head of which is Lismore, is very narrow and very crooked.

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321. You would expend money at Byron Bay before you would expend it at the Richmond? Yes.
322. *Mr. Humphery.*] Is breakwater No. 2 similar in character to the breakwater in course of construction at Trial Bay? Similar in character to what is proposed there. The breakwater at Trial Bay is not yet actually in course of construction. We are not actually tipping the stone in there. It is proposed to build the two breakwaters in the same way and on the same lines.
323. And to make them a similar length—8,000 feet—or is the Byron Bay breakwater to be more expensive? They are not exactly similar cases.
324. What is to be the length of the Trial Bay breakwater? About 6,000 feet. They are very much about the same length.
325. Trial Bay is about 2,000 feet less than this breakwater. What progress has been made at Trial Bay? The quarry has been laid open, and the rails for the road have been laid to the commencement of the breakwater.
326. What expenditure has there been there up to the present time? In round figures, about £70,000.
327. Then you have hardly made a start? That money has all been spent in buildings.
328. What is the estimated cost of the Trial Bay breakwater? I am not aware that it was ever estimated. I might tell you that I have never looked into the matter since I have been in the office, and we have no very good plan of the soundings on the line of the breakwater. I do not think that it has ever been very carefully investigated. Captain Howard is under orders to go up there and sound it now.
329. The breakwater has been commenced without first ascertaining the depth by sounding? It has not been obtained as closely as I should like to have it.
330. Then you have embarked upon an expenditure there that it is impossible to estimate without further information? I have not got the information at my disposal, and I am taking steps now to procure it.
331. Do you think this breakwater could be constructed for £250,000? I have no hesitation in saying so.
332. The cost is not likely to exceed that? I am certain it will not. I know by experience that the prices I have put down are ample to carry out the work.
333. *Mr. Lee.*] From your intimate knowledge of the harbours on the northern coast, you have a pretty good general idea of the class of vessels trading there? Yes.
334. It is your business to know the depth of water they draw, and so on? I know a good deal about them.
335. You have a pretty general idea of what it is contemplated to do with the Richmond River? Yes.
336. And a pretty general idea of what Sir John Coode suggests for the Clarence? Yes.
337. Supposing both those schemes were carried out in their entirety, would those places more than admit ordinary coasting boats? As far as the Richmond River is concerned, my answer would be "no." The Clarence is capable of being made wider and straighter. It could be made capable of admitting a larger boat.
338. Would either of the rivers admit the boats trading to Queensland, and the north of Brisbane, or the British India vessels? No, I think not.
339. Would these boats be able to go into Byron Bay harbour if the works were carried out? Yes.
340. Could they anchor there safely? Yes.
341. Could they take in and discharge cargo there in all weathers? Yes. I propose to lay down moorings there eventually.
342. Notwithstanding the money that may be spent on the Richmond or Clarence, those rivers will only be suitable for the ordinary coasting trade? Neither river is suitable for very large boats.
343. You have a pretty good idea of how the Richmond and Tweed have filled up during the last ten years? Yes.
344. You are aware, no doubt, that a large proportion of the land has been alienated from the Crown? Looking at the plan, I believe a large portion of it has.
345. You are aware that the country about the Tweed is very rich, and that there is some rich land on the Brunswick—equally as rich as that on the Richmond? Yes.
346. Is it not possible that the future trade of that district may become very large indeed? I think so. I think it will be a wealthy district.
347. Is it not quite possible that in the future the produce in that district will have to be conveyed in a larger class of boats than those which now carry on the trade? I think so. The district would be capable of a great deal if it had facilities for getting its produce away.
348. Is a harbour of refuge necessary on the northern coast? It would be very desirable, though generally well found vessels can keep to sea.
349. If Byron Bay were improved as you suggest, how would it compare with Moreton Bay? I do not know Moreton Bay very well, so that I cannot compare the two. I think it would be easier to enter Byron Bay in bad weather.
350. You admit that the land on the Tweed and the Brunswick is very rich, and that the population will naturally increase;—will the Brunswick and Tweed Rivers be the proper outlets for the district? I have grave doubts about the possibility of making them good outlets.
351. I suppose they could be made good outlets at a price? Yes.
352. Would the cost be very large? At the Brunswick it would be very large. The river is very small and shallow. I waded across the main arm in one or two places once.
353. The produce of that district must be conveyed to some other port? Yes. I do not think you could possibly make a port at the Brunswick, though small vessels might get in occasionally.
354. If a railway is made, the terminus must be at some central depôt? Yes.
355. How would Byron Bay serve as a central depôt? I think it would be a very central place.
356. Do you know anything of the cost of the Wollongong and Kiama basins? I could not give the figures this minute.
357. When preparing plans for Byron Bay, you suggested a larger breakwater, in view of the great future traffic? Yes.
358. If No. 1 breakwater were carried out, and it were afterwards found necessary to increase the size of the harbour, the breakwater would be very much in the way? You could not increase the harbour,—the breakwater would be in the way, and would block the harbour.
359. It would absolutely prevent the size of the harbour from being increased? You could make another breakwater outside; but it would be a very costly business. No. 1 breakwater would ruin the harbour.

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360. Do you know anything of the land in the immediate vicinity of the bay—is it reserved? There is a large reserve in the immediate vicinity of the bay.
361. What class of land is it? The land is very rich before you get a mile from the shore.
362. I presume it would be likely to realise a large price? I might mention that the quarry site is on the reserve, and from there to the sea is magnificent rich country. I was over it a fortnight ago.
363. Have you carefully examined the soundings of the whole of the bay? Yes.
364. Being satisfied that you would get a sound bottom for the breakwater, you believe that the area of the harbour will be sufficient for any ocean going boats? I think quite sufficient. There will be 46 acres of water with a depth of over 30 feet, and 150 acres with a depth of over 24 feet,
365. Have you any additional information you could offer respecting this matter—is there any alternative scheme? No, there is no alternative scheme.
366. As a professional engineer, you have no hesitation in stating to the Committee that you believe this work could be carried out with the greatest certainty? I have no doubt whatever that it could be carried out from my estimate. I am satisfied that I have taken the quantities in excess. I put in a plan of the current observation. [*Handed in*].

THURSDAY, 7 NOVEMBER, 1889.

Present:—

JOSEPH PALMER ABBOTT, Esq. (Chairman).

The Hon. John Lackey.	Henry Copeland, Esq.
The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery.	James Ebenezer Tonkin, Esq.
The Hon. William Joseph Trickett.	William Springthorpe Dowel, Esq.
The Hon. George Henry Cox.	Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.
Jacob Garrard, Esq.	John Hurley, Esq.

Charles Alfred Lee, Esq.

The Committee further considered the proposed Breakwater at Byron Bay.

Robert Hickson, Esq., Commissioner and Engineer-in-Chief for Roads and Bridges, sworn, and examined:—

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367. *Mr. Lackey.*] Have you been engaged long in the supervision of the works at Byron Bay? I have been there once, but there are no works in operation there at all yet.
368. Is it the case that the Trial Bay works were started with the view of establishing a place of refuge on the northern coast? Yes; I think that was the primary object. They were started before I came here.
369. Do you know if, in establishing works in Byron Bay, the main object of the Government was to construct a place of refuge there also? No; I think that is a very secondary consideration.
370. Do you think that if the proposed works at Byron Bay were carried out the bay would then be suitable as a place of refuge for vessels of any size traversing the waters off the northern coast? Yes, certainly.
371. Which is your project among those shown on the map? No. 3. It was made before I saw the place, and before I had any idea of its extent. I believe it would be quite useless now. I believe No. 2 is the proper project.
372. Do you think that it is in the most desirable position? I think it would be better to bring it as far this way as possible, so as to cover the sea round this point. I do.
373. You are of opinion that project No. 2 is the most desirable one? Yes.
374. Do you think the work could be carried out within the estimate proposed? I cannot say. In fact I do not know exactly what Mr. Darley's estimate is.
375. Do you think that the commerce of the place is sufficient to justify the construction of a work like this? I do.
376. You have been there—you have visited the locality? I went all through the district, right up to the Tweed—right up to the border.
377. There is a great deal of settlement going on there, I believe? There is a good deal now, but of course there would be a great deal more if there were means of access—facilities to enable people to go in and out of the place.
378. The country is said to be very fertile? It is a magnificent country.
379. Did it strike you as being a place having an exceptional climate—where they get more rainfall than in other places, for we have had it in evidence that they do on that part of the coast? I cannot say. I only know it was raining incessantly whilst I was there, for more than a week. I fancy the rainfall is pretty heavy there.
380. *Mr. Trickett.*] I would like to ask if you know of any other breakwaters with a gap in them similar to that? I do not think it is quite fair to treat it as a breakwater with a gap in it. That is the breakwater;—this is not the breakwater, but simply a means of getting on to to the breakwater, or rather a means of making it. The Plymouth breakwater, which is very much in the same style as this, was constructed by means of barges from the shore. But Mr. Darley thought—and I think he was right—that it would be quicker and cheaper to run out the stones in trollies, and to do that you must have a bridge, to be used while the breakwater is being constructed, and afterwards to be taken away, so that the opening shown on the map may be used as an entrance.
381. You look upon that gap as being of no use, except as an entrance to the sheltered portion of the bay? Yes.
382. You differ then from Mr. Darley in that respect, for he has stated in evidence that he looks upon that gap as very necessary for the purpose of creating a scour. Do you not think it would be better to close that up altogether, and enter by the one entrance, as shown in design No. 2? It is absolutely essential to keep an opening here somewhere—either the whole way across, or a portion of it—for the sake of the current. Otherwise the bay would silt up.
383. *Mr Garrard.*] No. 3 was projected essentially as a work for the protection of the jetty? That was all my intention. I thought it was a very small place, and that it would be quite sufficient if we put

a little breakwater there to protect that jetty, but I am satisfied now that that jetty will not be sufficient for the future trade of the place. R. Hickson, Esq. 7 Nov., 1889.

384. Do you think that if your proposal were carried out, and Captain Howard's were added to it, all the requirements of the trade of Byron Bay and the district would be met? I do not think they would. I do not think that would make a large enough place.

385. You think it would meet the trade of the bay, but not be sufficient for a harbour of refuge? I do not think it would meet even the trade that would be there eventually.

386. Your opinion is that the construction of your proposed breakwater, and the continuation of it is not advisable? Certainly.

387. Do you not think that the construction of No. 1, which would be less costly than No. 2 would give ample accommodation for a harbour of refuge, and shipment in a port like Byron Bay? I think it would be more advisable to make No. 2. Looking at the future—at what I think this place will turn out eventually—I think that if you go in for the larger expenditure it will be better.

388. If the inner portion of No. 2 is not a breakwater—no protection at all—but merely for the purpose of completing the outside structure, why could not the same provision be made for completing that, as it is proposed to make at the present gap, viz., by a bridge? It is a matter of expenditure, I think, chiefly.

389. Would it not be very much cheaper to run this bridge across an opening from the main land to the proposed inner end of the breakwater, than to run that inner portion out like that? That I cannot say, I do not think it would. I think the stone work would be the cheapest.

390. You think there would be a tendency for the inner portion of the bay to silt up? If it were closed in altogether.

391. If No. 2 were constructed as proposed now, would there not be a tendency for the inner portion of the bay to become silted up—in the south-east part? It would silt up a little I believe.

392. That at present is not an available anchorage—it is very shallow even now? It is 12 feet, and is all broken water.

393. What do you think of the outer proposal marked No. 5,—do you think that that would answer as a breakwater, and a harbour of refuge for Byron Bay? It would answer—certainly.

394. But you do not think that the country is justified in going to an estimated expenditure of £1,000,000 for it? You do not get any more benefit from it than from No. 2.

395. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] You said just now you did not consider that a reason for the construction of these works was that they should form a harbour of refuge? It is not one of the main reasons.

396. What is your chief reason for recommending this? My chief reason for recommending this is that I believe that eventually the railways in that district will concentrate there because you have got certain deep water which you will not have in the rivers.

397. You are aware that the Committee has just endorsed a proposal for the construction of Improvements at the Richmond River, 20 miles away at a cost of £360,000? I do not know how much the Committee proposed.

398. But you are aware that the Committee has endorsed the proposal? I did not know that they endorsed it as a whole. I knew they gave a recommendation in connection with it.

399. Do you think that the Committee will be justified in recommending that a second harbour, the chief recommendation of which would be that it would serve local trade, should be constructed within 20 miles of the Richmond River at a cost of £240,000? I do, because the Richmond River improvements do not accommodate this country at all.

400. Will not that country be accommodated when the railway is constructed from the Tweed to the Richmond? I do not think so. If you compel the farmers to carry their produce along this railway up to navigation it means 60 or 70 miles extra haulage by rail.

401. Do you not think that would be accommodation enough for some time, considering what hardships they have had to undergo so far? I look upon it in this way. If that is not done this country is simply blocked; people cannot get in and out of it, and the land will not be taken up.

402. You consider, then, that these harbour works are necessary to serve the country at the back of Byron Bay, as well as the Tweed River district? Yes; it serves the whole of the country up to the border.

403. And although we are about to expend £360,000 on the Richmond River, you think that in order to serve the settlers in the Tweed River district it is requisite that we should expend £240,000 more? I do. I entirely concur in this proposal to make this harbour at Byron Bay.

404. You have lived up there some time, have you not? No.

405. Have you travelled over the district? I have been twice all through this district. I have been to the Richmond several times, but only once up here.

406. From your knowledge of the district do you think that there is likely to be a much larger settlement there than at the present time? There is bound to be.

407. Therefor a much larger trade? The trade is nothing now worth speaking of, as there are so very few people there.

408. If these works were carried out I suppose they would serve as a good harbour of refuge between Trial Bay and Brisbane? It would be an advantage, no doubt, to have a harbour of refuge there, though that is a secondary consideration in this work.

409. Why was the change made from No. 1 to No. 2 scheme? I could not say, but I suppose that Mr. Darley in thinking over the matter a second time came to the conclusion that No. 1 would hardly give sufficient accommodation, and I think he was right.

410. In the report supplied to the Committee by you, you say "I am satisfied an expenditure of £100,000 at Byron Bay would make it a first rate shipping place." What would that £100,000 do,—which work would it carry out? £100,000 would carry out No. 1.

411. Would the breakwater, marked No. 1, be sufficient protection for the shipping trade there? It would be sufficient no doubt for some time, but looking at the future of this district—what I believe it will eventually turn out—I think it would be a mistake to curtail it in any way for the sake of an expenditure of some thousands of pounds. It would be better to take in the large area at once, instead of making works now which would block any extension of the harbour hereafter.

412. I understand you now to say that although £100,000 would make it a first rate shipping place, you would

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would not "spoil the ship for a pennyworth of tar," but would carry out the whole scheme? Yes, the last proposal.

413. *Mr. Hurley.*] When you were asked to put this thing on paper what instructions did you receive from the Department? My instructions were to design a breakwater that would cover the present jetty.

414. You were asked to do that without having seen the district, knowing there was a jetty, you were asked to propound something on paper in order to have it carried into effect? To give my advice on it.

415. You had instructions from the Department that certain works were necessary, and had to be carried out—it was immaterial whether they were required or not, but they would have to be done? No, I was asked for a design for a small structure that would protect the present jetty and I gave that one.

416. When you proposed that you had no intention or desire to create a harbour of refuge? No.

417. Your object all through has been to give facilities to those living in that agricultural district to get their produce to Sydney? Yes.

418. Seeing that it is already proposed to construct a railway a considerable distance through a great portion of the Crown lands, why is it necessary to construct this breakwater at an enormous cost, and still have the railway going through the country which you say would be served? Because I do not think the railway would accommodate the shipping that will be at Byron Bay.

419. But if the farming population have access to market by the construction of this railway, which can be constructed at much less cost than is proposed for works at Byron Bay, why do you think it is necessary to have both a railway and a shipping port? I do not see what portion of the railway you save if you do not have that.

420. Why are you desirous of creating a port in opposition to the railway line which would run parallel with the coast? I do not think it is in opposition. I think the railway is the natural feeder of the port.

421. That of course has special reference to the Grafton—Tweed line, but you know there is a proposition that there should be a north coast line, do you not? I believe so, as far as Grafton.

422. Seeing that there is a probability of our having a north coast line in the near future, is it still necessary to have these works in order to get produce right through to Sydney? That is a question very difficult to answer. I believe the trade here will not go down by rail to Sydney.

423. Is it necessary to construct these works at such an enormous cost, seeing that we are likely to have a railway in such close proximity to them? Yes, I think so. I do not believe that farmers could possibly afford to send their produce down over this long line of railway to Sydney, but that they would have to send it by sea, and you must give them facilities for doing that.

424. Why could they not send it by rail equally as well as by water? The cost would be too great.

425. Supposing there should be an alteration of freights? If you could bring it by rail as cheaply as by water I suppose they would send the produce by rail.

426. Have you had any experience with regard to the lands immediately behind Byron Bay? No, except driving through the district.

427. *Mr. Lee.*] Did you superintend the construction of that jetty when you were in the Harbours and Rivers Department? No.

428. You had nothing to do with it? No. It was done direct from Sydney.

429. Do you know how long it has been constructed? I think about eighteen months.

430. Can you tell the Committee how it has stood the force of the weather and waves? I believe it has stood the force of the waves very well.

431. Has any portion of it been washed away by the action of the waves? Not that I know of; it had not five months ago, when I was there.

432. Have any protecting works been erected outside it? No.

433. Are you acquainted with the jetties erected on the southern coast? No, except that I have seen them from the railway.

434. You know nothing of their construction? No.

435. Do you know how they have stood the force of the waves? No.

436. Do you know if they are protected or not? They are not protected. You can see that from the railway.

437. The last time you visited the Byron Bay locality was in April last? Yes.

438. At the time of the visit of the Commissioners for Railways? Yes.

439. Did you go through the district at that time? Yes.

440. Did you write a report after returning from that visit? Yes, just a short report.

441. Supposing that it is decided to carry out the proposed improvements at the Richmond River heads, and at the Clarence River heads, do you as a professional man still think it is necessary to construct these works at Byron Bay? I do not understand your question.

442. Are you acquainted with Sir John Coode's reports on the Richmond and Clarence heads? Yes.

443. After having perused those reports are you, as a professional man, of opinion that if the works are carried out as suggested by him, either of those ports could be used as a harbour of refuge? No, it could not.

444. If those improvements are carried out they would improve the entrance to those rivers? I expect so.

445. And would enable the traffic to be carried on with greater safety? Yes, I think so.

446. Will those improvements open those ports to boats of a larger draft, such as those running to Brisbane and to the north of Queensland? They will not.

447. If these works were carried out could those boats enter Byron Bay with safety? Yes.

448. There is sufficient depth of water and safe anchorage? Yes.

449. In all weathers? Yes,

450. Could they enter the bay in all weathers if these works were made? Yes.

451. No matter from what part of the compass a gale were blowing? Yes.

452. And would be perfectly secure? As secure as it is possible to make a vessel lie anywhere.

453. Could they lie alongside and load and unload during the prevalence of heavy weather with safety? I think so.

454. Did you sound the bottom? No, I did not.

455. Did you have it bored in any way? We know the result of the driving of the piles for the jetty. As far as I know there have been no borings made. R. Hickson, Esq. 7 Nov., 1889.
456. Can you tell us what is the bottom for the proposed works No. 2? Not from my own personal knowledge. I have heard it is sand.
457. Has it come within your knowledge, as head of the Department, that it is a drifting sand, or indurated sand? I am not head of the Department.
458. You have no information before you? No.
459. What is your impression? I think it is a very compact sand. I am pretty certain of that from what I have heard from captains of vessels who have anchored there.
460. You are acquainted with the breakwater in course of construction at the Clarence Heads for many year? Yes.
461. Do you think that we are likely to fall into the same trap here as at the Clarence Heads—by literally casting the stones into the sea? I do not know what trap was fallen into at the Clarence Heads.
462. Are we likely to find a safer, securer bottom in Byron Bay for a breakwater than we found at Clarence Heads? I do not think so. The bottom at the Clarence Heads is very good. The north breakwater tipped into the sea there has stood perfectly well.
463. I am speaking of the works carried out by Mr. Moriarty? In all the works carried out by Mr. Moriarty in the open sea the bottom has been perfectly good. Stones have been washed away from time to time, as will happen in all works exposed to the sea.
464. I want to elicit information as to whether there would be any danger of our losing the bottom of the works? Not the slightest.
465. Have you any doubt about it? Not the least in the world.
466. You think that if the work were undertaken it is a matter of certainty that it would be secure? Yes. A matter of certainty.
467. Supposing the bottom for the works constructed were good, would that class of work withstand the heavy seas there? Certainly.
468. Is it likely to be washed away? Not at all. I may say I carried out a breakwater on a part of the south coast of South Australia, where we had seas 300 feet from tip to tip and 20 feet rise and fall, and the stones were not moved even on the sandy bottom. It is a short choppy sea at Byron Bay, but nothing that will carry away stones.
469. A question as to that opening, which has been suggested by Mr. Darley, is the question of scour. Would you be good enought to tell me what is the width proposed by him? 990 feet.
470. I understand from you that it is only a matter of detail whether that should be wider or narrower? I think it is wide enough. It is only a matter of detail whether it should not be nearer the shore.
471. That is to say the main portion of the breakwater No. 2 should be made nearer the shore? I think so.
472. Is it not an engineering fact that in the construction of all these big works alterations of this character have to be made during construction from time to time? Yes. There is nothing special in that suggestion of mine. It is a matter of detail, that would have been attended to as the works were carried out.
473. Do you know anything of the stone with which it is proposed to build the breakwater? No. I was there only once, and examined some stone, but I have heard since that it was found on trial that that stone broke up, and they have secured a quarry a bit farther away.
474. How is that shore approached—by an open sandy beach, or by banks, or by rocky headlands, or how? It is flat country for about 3 miles in a westerly direction, and then you get a rise.
475. Have you any knowledge of that surveyed village there—the village of Kavanagh? I have been there. There are one or two houses. The land is not cleared—it is still bush.
476. Have you had experience in the construction of breakwaters in other places? Yes.
477. In places as difficult, or perhaps more difficult, than Byron Bay? Much more difficult.
478. Can you enumerate any works you have constructed? The one in South Australia that I spoke of—in the southernmost part of South Australia—at Victor Harbour, where I think there are the heaviest seas that I have ever seen, and a good many works at home. I have been connected with works on the east coast of Ireland and the west coast of England.
479. Have those works stood? Yes.
480. I take it that No. 2 has been proposed by Mr. Darley since you left the Harbours and Rivers Department? Yes.
481. Have you made yourself acquainted with his No. 2 scheme? Not all the details—not the details of his estimate.
482. Have you made an estimate of the cost? No.
483. Therefore you are not able to say whether £240,000 would cover it or not? I cannot say.
484. Have you, as a professional man, any doubt whatever that if these works were constructed they would answer the purpose required? Not the least. I am perfectly certain they would give good accomodation for vessels lying at the wharves, and act as a harbour of refuge for any vessels going up and down the coast.
485. What about sailing vessels? There is plenty of room for them to come in there.
486. Were you professionally interested in the construction of the Trial Bay works? The last two or three years I took general supervision over them.
487. How much of the breakwater has been made there? None at all.
488. How much money has been expended there? That I cannot tell you.
489. Upon what has the money been expended? In building a gaol.
490. Supposing a breakwater is made at Trial Bay, would that serve the whole northern coast? I cannot say if it would serve the while northern coast. It would be a very great convenience to shipping, between Sydney and Brisbane, and these works at Byron Bay would be also a very great convenience to shipping, but I think that is only a secondary part of the advantages of these works.
491. In your opinion these works should be constructed, because you are of opinion that the trade of the country in the future will be very large, and that consequently the shipping of that port will be large? I think the shipping of the port will be extensive.
492. Would you be likely to suggest any large work of that character if you did not see that there would be some trade in the future to justify it? Certainly not.

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493. *Mr. Cox.*] Is it not a fact that there is no safe harbour on the northern coast between Port Stephens and Moreton Bay? Nothing between Port Stephens and Moreton Bay.

494. No matter what amount may be spent on the improvement of the Richmond and Clarence rivers, they will not be safe ports? They will not be harbours of refuge.

495. Then looking at it in that light, and at the future, and the very growing traffic now taking place between the northern and southern colonies, would it not be desirable to make a really first class harbour at Byron Bay? I think it would.

496. Do you think it would not be advisable to commence the work, say at Cape Byron, and make a breakwater towards the Juan and Julia rocks, which would give very much greater accommodation? That would involve a very heavy expenditure—much more than you can imagine from looking at this plan. Supposing a breakwater were made connecting this point and those outlying rocks, it would really not shelter the jetty. The troublesome sea to vessels lying alongside the jetty is the north-east, and so, if you went to those rocks, you would have to go still much further to shelter the jetty.

497. And the cost of that would be so great that it would be impossible to undertake the work? Yes. There are 11 fathoms of water here in which to make the breakwater.

498. Then you advocate the creation of a port at Byron Bay, to give water accommodation to the large district lying between the Richmond and the Brunswick and the Tweed? That is the primary advantage of it.

499. Knowing, as we do, that water carriage is very much cheaper than land carriage, it will be exceedingly desirable to give the inhabitants of that district—and we know there is a large amount of valuable land to the north of the Richmond River—access to the coast? I think so.

500. *Mr. Dowel.*] What, in your opinion, is the primary object of the work now under consideration? To accommodate the country from a little north of the Richmond right up to the Tweed.

501. I thought I understood you to say that the works were designed for a harbour of refuge? Yes; that is a secondary consideration.

502. The primary object is what you have just stated? That is, according to my idea, the primary object.

503. On how many occasions have you visited that district? I have been very frequently to the Richmond, but to this part only once. I drove right through from Brisbane, and went zig-zag through this country to Byron Bay, and then on to Lismore.

504. In connection with this work, how long were you in that locality? My trip, I think, occupied a week.

505. You were making observations as regards the carrying out of the work, I presume? I was only a day or a day and a half at Byron Bay.

506. You stated in your evidence that you thought that the bottom upon which the proposed works would be constructed is sand? I think so.

507. Are you aware that Mr. Darley has stated that the foundation would be rock? I did not know that he had.

508. In looking over his evidence I find that he says it is a rocky bottom 3,000 feet from the jetty? Here—oh, yes, it is; I said it would most likely be rock. The inner portion is a rocky bottom.

509. Would he be wrong in saying the other portion of it would be a rocky bottom? It is only a matter of surmise, but I do not think you would meet with rock there.

510. Are you aware that works of this description constructed upon sandy bottoms have failed in many parts of the world? I cannot call to mind any breakwater that has failed on account of its being formed on a sandy bottom. I know breakwaters have been carried away.

511. Are you aware that ships have been wrecked on some of those sandy bottoms, and have sunk and disappeared in the sands, and have reappeared a very considerable distance away some time afterwards? Yes, but not along this coast. I know such a thing has happened on the coast of England.

512. In connection with any of our rivers you have not heard of this circumstance? Some vessels that have struck the bars have been carried over and the sand has grown round them, but I do not know that any of them disappeared and came up in other places.

513. If these works were constructed on a shifting sand foundation, would not the probability be that a large amount of the work would disappear? First of all, I do not believe it is a shifting sand foundation. I do not know of a single case in which sand at that depth has been moved by the action of the sea. Theoretically, sand does not move below a depth of 15 feet below low-water by the action of the sea. This has a depth of 24 feet, and if I were responsible for this work I should be satisfied that it would stand.

514. Was it not a fact that some of Mr. Moriarty's work disappeared in the construction of the breakwater at the Clarence? None, owing to the bottom being sand, that I am aware of.

515. Would the statement of Captain Howard, that for months made observations with a theodolite while the work was being constructed, and that he saw it disappear be correct? Quite correct from his point of view. But what was taking place was really giving a broader base to the breakwater, It was spreading out underneath, but not sinking.

516. Would that not be a very costly mode of construction? I presume all engineers make allowance for that in the slopes. When you are tipping stone off the end of a breakwater, at first it stands almost perfectly straight, but in taking out our quantities we allow for two, or perhaps three to one of slope, according to the circumstances of the case, and stone has to get that slope before we get the cubical contents we are estimating for.

517. Are you not aware that in various parts of the world for structures, such as these on sand foundations, log mattresses have been found effectual in forming a bottom? Yes.

518. Would you think that under the circumstances, we having had experience of the failure of works on sand bottoms, it would be advisable to introduce a system of construction of that description? I do not think so in a case of this kind at all.

519. That is on account of it being a rocky hard bottom? No; there is no strong current coming down from a river at right angles to the line of our breakwater.

520. You are quite satisfied that tipping the stone into the sea, and letting it find its own batter should be the mode of construction adopted for this particular work? Yes. It has been eminently successful at Newcastle.

521. *Mr. Tonkin.*] Can you tell us what the opening in the breakwater is for? To make another entrance to the bay.

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522. Do you know whether there would be water deep enough for an entrance, if it were 1,000 feet or more nearer to the shore? Not 1,000 feet. It could be brought nearer, about 400 feet.
523. You think that would be an advantage? Yes. I think it would. I think it is as well to get as far this way as we possibly can, so as to protect this jetty from the sea.
524. Do you think it is a great advantage to have an opening there, so far as the unloading of vessels is concerned? I think it is. But the really important reason for making that opening is to have a scour.
525. Would not the scour be equally good, if the opening was within 200 or 300 feet of the shore, and would not the shelter at the same time be infinitely better than it would be with the opening as now proposed? The shelter would be better, but the scour hardly as good, because it is so much shallower water here, and the same quantity of water would not get there. To get the same area of water-way here, you would have to make this opening very much wider on account of its being so much shallower.
526. Would not a narrow opening create a greater scour than a wide opening;—is not the force of the current rushing through an opening the cause of the scour? Yes, but you don't want the scour to be concentrated at this special place. You want an exit for the whole water, so as to prevent the sands from silting up here.
527. Wherever the north-west portion of the first part of that breakwater may be, has it not a tendency to fill up from there to here with sand? It has.
528. If the north-west portion of the breakwater nearest the shore were made shorter by 300 or 400 feet, and the principal portion of the breakwater were made 300 or 400 feet longer, and the opening were thus made nearer to the shore, would that be advantageous? I think it would be desirable.
529. And that would cost no more? Practically no more.
530. You have no doubt in your own mind that if that breakwater were constructed according to the plan laid down it would not only be a place of refuge, but also make a good port of this open bay? I think it would.
531. *Mr. Humphery.*] Did you recommend the construction of the breakwater in the first instance? Yes; I think I did.
532. In recommending the construction of that breakwater was your object to afford facilities for the conveyance of the produce of the Brunswick and Tweed Rivers districts? No.
533. What was your object? To convey the traffic of the immediate district here. I had not been to the place, and did not know what the extent of the country was. Therefore, this small breakwater was proposed by me with the view of protecting this small jetty, which can accommodate only a couple of small vessels.
534. You recommend No. 2 breakwater now for the purpose of affording facilities for the conveyance of the produce of the district north of Byron Bay? The whole of the district.
535. Could that produce be conveyed if a railway were constructed from Ballina to the Tweed? It could be conveyed, of course.
536. By way of the Richmond? Yes.
537. How many miles of railway would it be necessary to construct between the point nearest to Byron Bay and Ballina? I think about 22 miles.
538. Would the construction of 22 miles of railway afford all the facilities required by the Brunswick and Tweed district for the conveyance of produce by way of the Richmond? I do not see exactly what you gain by that. The railway will practically cost the same as the breakwater, I suppose. I do not know what the estimate of this line is, but I rather fancy it is £20,000 or £15,000 a mile. At all events I do not think there is much difference between the cost of making this railway and the cost of making the breakwater, and then you would have the extra carriage of the produce for which the farmers would have to pay, and you would not obtain a harbour of refuge. If you do this you do it at practically the same cost as the railway. You have less railway carriage for the farm produce, and you have a harbour of refuge.
539. Do you know the character of the country between Byron Bay and the Richmond? Yes.
540. Have you been over it? Yes.
541. What kind of country is it;—is it a fertile district? No; it is very poor—very poor along here.
542. For any distance? Nearly the whole way it is coastal country.
543. For any distance west of the coast? I cannot exactly tell you the distance, but I suppose that from 2 to 4 miles inland it is poor country—perhaps hardly as much as 4 miles, but from 2 to 3.
544. Is it all in the hands of private individuals? I have not the least idea.
545. *Mr. Copeland.*] Can you say whether that jetty has been used to any extent? Very little I believe. Vessels could not lie alongside it.
546. Why? On account of the sea.
547. The swell? Yes.
548. Has the sand silted up round the bottom? I do not think so. I did not see the jetty when it was put up, but I saw it some twelve months after it was put up, and they told me that the sand was the same height on the piles then as it was when the jetty was put up.
549. How long is it since you had that information? When I was there in April last.
550. You have no ground for believing that the sand silted up the pier so as to make it useless? No, I never heard that.
551. You do not think there is much traffic there? They told me then that there was hardly any wharfage, and that it was very seldom that a vessel could lie there.
552. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] Do you know a place called Tintinbar? Yes.
553. It stands on one of the branches of the Richmond does it not? Yes, I think 6 miles from Ballina.
554. How many miles is Tintinbar from the proposed line of railway? A long way. I could not say the distance. About 4 or 5 miles, I think, according to the scale of this map.
555. Is it not a fact that the river is navigable up to Tintinbar? It is for small droghers.
556. If a short branch line of 5 miles were made from the proposed line of railway to Tintinbar by that short line, you could send the produce of all the Tweed River district down the Richmond River? Yes.
557. So a short line of railway, 5 miles in length, would give all the accommodation for local produce that this harbour would give? Yes, no doubt you could take the produce down that way.
558. *Mr. Hurley.*] Had you anything to do with the construction of works at Wollongong? No, nothing at all.

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559. *Chairman.*] You were formerly a member of the Legislature? I was.
560. You are a shipowner? I am.
561. You trade a good deal with the northern districts of the Colony, do you not? I do.
562. Have you been enaged in that trade for any number of years? Yes.
563. For how long? It is hard for me to say how many years exactly. Indirectly and directly, ever since I came to the Colony—between thirty and forty years ago.
564. Have you had a personal knowledge of these districts—the Clarence, the Richmond, and Byron Bay for that length of time? My knowledge of the Clarence is comparatively limited; but I think my knowledge of the Richmond, the Byron, the Brunswick, and the Tweed, is rather above the average.
565. How long have you known these districts? I have been going to the Brunswick, the Byron, and the Tweed, for the last ten or twelve years. My business has taken me there frequently.
566. You are a timber merchant? Yes.
567. You have been in the habit of going to these districts? Yes, once or twice a year regularly.
568. You have been a captain? Well, I was only master of a coasting vessel once. I left a seafaring life when I was 24 years of age, so therefore my experience as a ship-master has been comparatively limited.
569. On the plan there are five breakwaters marked. Nos. 1 and 2 were designed by Mr. Darley, No. 3 by Mr. Hickson, and Nos. 4 and 5 by Captain Howard. No. 1 proposal was abandoned, and the proposal now before the Committee is No. 2. I suppose you know the leading features of the coast near this bay? Yes. I spent four weeks down there in the month of August, saving a vessel that belonged to me. She was driven on shore in a gale in which four other vessels were wrecked. I succeeded in getting her off.
570. Can you give the Committee any information as to the value of the proposed work, and as to its practicability? Well, I object to Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4. I do not think that any one of them would accomplish the object which is sought to be obtained.
571. Why? Because the area of water confined within their boundaries is insufficient to make a good port of refuge, or to make the place suitable for commercial purposes.
572. Do you know what area of water will be available? No, but I know that a considerable portion of that area is so shallow that it is entirely useless for shipping purposes. I was there with Messrs. Keele and M'Cabe, who were sent to investigate into this matter. The proposal before the Committee seems to be a modification of the proposal into which they were inquiring. I was privileged to see the plans of these gentlemen. We were all staying at the same hotel—the only place in the locality suitable for a person to stop at.
573. That was in the early stage of the proposal. The design has been altered since then, and the work placed further out to sea. You still think that it would not be far enough out? I do. I do not think that it would be far enough out.
574. Do you think the work if the breakwater were put further out, would be practicable, and that it would provide both a harbour of refuge, and a safe port for shipping? It may do as a harbour of refuge for shipping; but they must get inside of it in fine weather, and only leave it in fine weather. It would be impossible for a vessel to enter round the breakwater in heavy weather without the risk of being lost with all hands, as was the case formerly at Newcastle, when ships rounded the Nobbys at Newcastle, and came to trouble on the Oyster Bank. The same circumstances surround this place as surrounded that.
575. But that only applies to sailing vessels, I suppose? It applies to all kinds of vessels, for this reason; in heavy weather the sea breaks out three-quarters of a mile from shore.
576. *Mr. Lackey.*] Beyond No. 2 breakwater? Yes. I had my vessel's anchor laid in 6 fathoms of water, and during a very moderate easterly gale which blew when I was there, the sea broke beyond where the anchor was laid. Therefore a vessel in heavy weather running for shelter would have, to use a sea faring term, to run broadside on to a breaking sea, which, in the case of our coasting vessels, which are built with more beam than depth—comparatively flat, would be almost bound to result in disaster.
577. *Chairman.*] Whatever breakwaters are put there, it would have the same effect? Not if they were put further out than it is proposed to put them.
578. If No. 5 breakwater were constructed, could vessels get in and out of the harbour easily? I cannot understand why No. 5 should be made in a straight line while all the others are curved. In any case it should be curved to the west, in order that the sea from the east would roll along the line of the breakwater and expend its force in so doing.
579. But you would still have a break of it? Not if it is taken into sufficiently deep water. The sea would roll and heave up, but would not curl and break. My opinion is that the terminus of the breakwater should not be in less than 9 or 10 fathoms of water.
580. Do you know in what depth the terminus of the Newcastle breakwater is? No; I have never been out on the end of it, and I have never taken the trouble to examine it.
581. Do you know the quality of the land in this district? I have travelled through it for a good many miles, both on foot and on horse-back.
582. Is the country capable of sustaining a large population? Unquestionably it is. There is a fringe of swamp land which extends from 1 to 3 miles from the coast line. This land, if it were drained, I dare say would be fit for pastoral purposes, because of its abundant moisture. At the edge of these swamps the higher land commences, and runs away in undulating lines to the New England tableland.
583. Is the land very rich? On the banks of the creeks, almost without exception there are patches of scrub, which denote alluvial land. Elsewhere there is rich black soil, and open forest land, growing hardwood trees. This land is apparently of very great fertility, and capable of producing anything that might be required from it.
584. Do you think there is any necessity at all for creating a harbour at Byron Bay? I do, most emphatically.
585. For what reason? Because from Port Stephens to past Moreton Bay there is not a single reliable harbour to which a vessel could go in stress of weather. We have had a promise of a harbour of refuge at Trial Bay for twelve years past; but I have been informed that not a single stone has been placed in position yet. As Cape Byron is the easternmost point of Australia, and as the bay is most accessible to our north-eastern districts, I take it that it is the duty of the Government to construct what would be a

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great national port for commerce and refuge. Holding this opinion, I object to any patchwork which would have the effect of spoiling the harbour for all time by putting down 1,000,000 tons of stone in the middle of the bay.

586. You state that the works are necessary to provide a harbour of refuge. Do you think that they would be justifiable in order to make a harbour to enable the producers of the district to ship their produce to market? I think so. I should not only consider the wants of the immediate vicinity of Byron Bay, but also the districts that are accessible to it—away at the back of Mount Warning, for instance. There is a splendid area of country there capable of maintaining an immense population, on which there is scarcely a single settler at the present time; but which, if facilities were offered for taking produce from there to market, would at once be taken up, and settled by an industrious population.

587. Do you know whether settlement in that district has been retarded through the want of facilities for getting produce to market? Yes; to a large extent. I am at present running two vessels to the Brunswick, at very great risk indeed. One has provided the only means of communication between the Brunswick and Sydney for the last six years. The settlers there have depended entirely on my little vessel for their supplies.

588. When communication with the Brunswick by steamer is stopped, how do the people there communicate with the outer world—through Queensland, or through our own Colony? Some communicate through the Tweed, and over the Macpherson ranges to Queensland, or from the Tweed heads along the coast to Southport. It is easier for them to communicate with Sydney by these routes than to journey to the Richmond over roads which are often and generally impassable for traffic, with the uncertainty of getting a passage from there to Sydney. A considerable portion of the passenger traffic from the Brunswick to Sydney goes there through Brisbane.

589. With a harbour similar to that proposed, must the traffic of that district be diverted to Queensland? I do not think that the traffic of Byron Bay would go to Queensland; but the traffic of the Tweed inevitably would, because the Queensland south coast line has its terminus within 18 miles of the Tweed River heads. I have travelled over the country on several occasions. I am alluding to the passenger traffic of the district.

590. *Mr. Copeland.*] You say that you think the breakwater should terminate in not less than 9 or 10 fathoms of water? Yes.

591. Are you of opinion that No. 5 proposal would give a sufficient water area? I should rather have it further out, with a curve round, having its inner end at this point, and keeping further north and sweeping round to the westward further out.

592. *Chairman.*] With a westerly curve? Yes.

593. *Mr. Copeland.*] What would be your opinion with reference to taking out a breakwater to the Juan or Julia rocks? I think it would not be expedient to go so far out, because the breakwater would then present its broadest surface to the approaching waves, and, in my opinion, it would not be necessary to provide sufficient harbour accommodation to warrant it. If it were curved further in, the sea would strike it at an angle, and the waves would expend their force by running along its lines.

594. You do not approve of any of these proposals? No. No. 5 is the best.

595. Even No. 5 breakwater would be dangerous, because vessels rounding it would be likely to miss stays and go on shore? Yes. I would take the terminus of the breakwater further out. The plan does not give an adequate idea of the curve of the coast. There would not be so much danger if the end of the breakwater were further out, of a heavy breaking sea rolling in.

596. Do you think it would be possible, if No. 5 proposal were carried out, for a vessel to get between the south-east end of the breakwater and the headland? No. None of the proposed apertures would be of the slightest use for vessels to get in at.

597. You speak as a practical man, and as a seaman, and it is your belief that the openings shown on the plan would be of no utility as entrances for vessels running for shelter? That is my opinion, and I will state my reasons for it. The whole of the space south and east of a line drawn from the end of the jetty to the outer reef at Cape Byron, even in an ordinary gale—not a storm—is one seething mass of breakers, into which no master would dare to trust his ship, no matter what her tonnage was. Therefore for commercial purposes the openings would be worse than valueless, because they might lead a man into temptation.

598. And prove ship traps? Yes. The water is so shallow that I have never known a vessel of any capacity to ride on the south-east side of the jetty. The water is so shallow that it curls up and breaks, with great danger to anything approaching it.

599. Supposing the Government were to carry out No. 2 proposal, you, as a practical man, would strongly recommend that the opening should be closed? I should.

600. That opening being closed the only opening would be round the northern point? Yes.

601. Do you, as a seaman, think that it would be safe for a vessel to round the northern point supposing the wind were from the southward? From the southward it would be safe.

602. Does the headland give shelter to the bay from a south-east wind? The hill itself is a good height—400 or 500 feet—but it runs down to about 20 or 30 feet above high water, where the promontory joins the mainland.

603. Would not a southerly wind blow over that into the bay—a south-east wind? Yes, over it.

604. Would not that meet a vessel right in the face when she attempted to come round the breakwater? Of course it would, but that would not affect the ship's safety, because, being on a weather shore, and having the wind on her weather bow she could stay about and go to her anchorage.

605. Do any squalls pass over there? Yes; but the wind passes over the land before it reaches the ship.

606. Do you think that that would have the effect of breaking its force? Yes. I may state that during the month I was staying there I lived on the beach, and we had winds from all quarters; and having a knowledge of this proposal, I made it my business to study the conditions of the bay in its various aspects. My conclusion is that unless the wind goes north of E.S.E., it is not dangerous. The only dangerous wind or sea that affects the bay comes from between N. and N.E.

607. Is there any break in the water between Cape Byron and the Juan and Julia rocks? It breaks a quarter, or in heavy weather, half a mile away from the point. There is a reef of rocks running due north or north-west from Cape Byron towards Juan and Julia.

608. You will notice that on the map the water is shown as extending from 1 fathom to 12 fathoms right out to the rocks? Yes, I am aware of that.

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609. So that it would not appear that there was any reef extending in that direction? No. The reef gradually sinks to the same level as the bottom of the ocean, and therefore it has no effect half a-mile from the extreme point of Cape Byron.
610. Do you think there is a real necessity to have a harbour of refuge at Cape Byron? I consider that it is a necessity that we should have a harbour of refuge, and that that harbour of refuge should be utilized as a commercial port. I cannot separate the two questions.
611. Which do you consider as the more suitable for a harbour of refuge—Byron Bay or Trial Bay? I could not draw a comparison. I consider that they are both suitable. One is a little over 200 nautical miles north of Sydney Heads, and the other is just double the distance. If it is necessary to have a harbour of refuge at Trial Bay for the safety of vessels trading on the coast between it and Sydney, it is also necessary to have one at Byron Bay for the safety of vessels travelling on the coast between Trial Bay and Queensland.
612. There is not the same amount of trade passes Byron Bay as passes Trial Bay? Not coasting trade, because the vessels trading to the rivers between Sydney and the Macleay never go north beyond Trial Bay, unless driven there by stress of weather.
613. May I ask whether you have any monetary interest in the district? I have not a penny of interest. I have an interest in relation to the timber business, but these works cannot affect me in the slightest degree.
614. You have not been doing any land speculations? No, I have not had the means.
615. Do you think, considering the amount of money which the Government proposes to spend at the entrance to the Richmond—£326,000—and at the entrance of the Clarence—£580,000—that that is a sufficient expenditure for one district? I cannot answer your question as you put it, because I certainly draw a line between the Clarence and this. The Clarence improvements can have nothing to do with this. They are intended to benefit a district 60 miles away as the crow flies, or 100 miles away by road. The Clarence people cannot have any interest in the expenditure of money at Byron Bay, whether directly or indirectly. As to improving the Richmond, and carrying on this work at the same time, I think the Committee would be justified in recommending both works. Each proposal would stand on its own merits.
616. *Mr. Lee.*] You know the township alongside the bay? I know where the boundary pegs are put down. There are only a few allotments occupied.
617. Do you own any land there? No.
618. Do you own any land in the neighbourhood of Byron Bay? I do not.
619. Do you own any land on the Richmond? I own a little land near the entrance of the river. I lent a man some money, and had to take the land in default of payment.
620. Have you speculated in the district? No.
621. Are you a member of any syndicate having an interest in the district? No.
622. Are you aware of any such syndicate? No; I know some gentlemen in Sydney who hold land there, but not for purposes of speculation.
623. How long is it since they acquired that property? Eight or ten years.
624. Do you know of any recent speculation caused by the possibility of the construction of the works under the consideration of the Committee? No; and if I may venture an opinion, I may say that I do not believe that there is such a thing, because all the land has been taken up by men, most of whom reside on their selections.
625. Is the site marked on the map suitable for a village? If I had the laying out of that village I should put it on the hills. There is a good deal of swamp at the back of the sand dunes; but to the east there is high healthy land suitable for the site of a township.
626. If it happened that the breakwater were constructed would the allotments be likely to sell? That would be a moral certainty—a natural consequence. They must improve in value.
627. Do you think that if the works were constructed settlement would take place? No doubt about it. Facilities for trade create trade.
628. You have already said that the Clarence and Richmond river improvements may be considered apart from these works altogether? That is my opinion.
629. Do you think the Tweed, the Brunswick, or the Richmond trade is likely to be taken across to the Clarence for shipment? No; it would not pay to carry produce of any kind all the way from Byron Bay, the Brunswick, or the Tweed, to the Clarence. It would have to pass over 100 miles of country before reaching the nearest point on the Clarence at which it could be shipped. To carry produce over 100 miles of that country would, in my opinion, be the act of a madman.
630. You are thoroughly well acquainted with the nature of the land on these rivers? Yes; without vanity I think I may say that I have a fair knowledge of the district all the way from the Richmond to the Macpherson Range.
631. What is the nature of the settlement in that country—the Tweed, Brunswick, and Richmond districts? With very few exceptions it is all *bonâ fide* settlement. The land is taken up by men who, for the greater part, live on their selections, and are studiously improving them.
632. Are there any large estates there that have been improved? The largest I heard of was between 2,000 and 3,000 acres. That was between Byron Bay and Lismore, I believe. I only speak from hearsay. It was owned by a gentleman in Sydney, who sold it recently to a resident there.
633. You have a general knowledge of the increase of population in this district during the last seven years? I could not give figures; but I am aware of its marvellous increase during the last eight or ten years.
634. Is the population still increasing? Yes. Parts that ten years ago were simply primeval forest with no means of access to them except the timber-getters' track are now settled, and have macadamised roads to them open for transit.
635. I heard you speak just now of this as a great commercial port; I should like you to define that a little more accurately; do you intend it as a great commercial port for the Richmond or for the Tweed only, or have you in view the future trade of the New England country? If I may take it upon myself to express an opinion, I may say that I think that it ought to be the outlet for the trade of New England as well as for the trade of the coast and the tableland.
636. Have you been across country from Richmond to the tableland? I have travelled several times up and down from the Tweed to Tenterfield in private vehicles.

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637. Do you know anything of the surveyed railway route in the Tweed and Richmond districts? I have frequently, when travelling, come across the surveyors' lines. There are two lines surveyed, and I believe that at present both of them are being re-surveyed, or more accurately surveyed,—the one going close to the coast line, and the other, after it leaves the Brunswick, going across to Murwillumbah. I have been over a great many miles of both lines.
638. Do you know anything of the proposals of Sir John Coode as to the Clarence and Richmond entrances? Of the Richmond I do. I know very little of his proposal for the Clarence.
639. I think you were examined before the Committee on the question of the improvement of the Richmond entrance? Yes, I had that honor.
640. Supposing that scheme is carried out, do you think it will open the Richmond sufficiently to make it a port of shipment for the whole of the produce for the northern districts? No; because the reasons which I gave why the traffic would not go to the Clarence apply here in a lesser degree. It will not pay anybody to send produce over that heavy country. You must either cross hills or swamps, or both. I think it very unlikely that anybody will carry produce there in order to ship it to Sydney.
641. You think that Byron Bay should be the port, and, consequently, the basis of railway operations? I think so.
642. I gather from your evidence, that you object to proposals numbered 1, 2, and 3? Yes; I have very strong objections to all of them.
643. Your objection is simply to the present proposals? My objection is to the proposal not to the principle.
644–5. Because it is not sufficiently extensive? Yes.
646. You think that the character of the district and the future population would justify the country in building a harbour twice as extensive as the present proposal? Yes. My opinion is, that if the money proposed to be expended on this scheme were expended on a more comprehensive scheme for carrying a breakwater as far as it could, it would be of more service to the country, and, as the work would take several years to construct, the drain on the revenue would not be felt.
647. Do you know how many acres of water will be protected by breakwater No. 2? No.
648. Five hundred acres? There would be a very small area of that available for shipping purposes.
649. The distance from the water-line to the inner line of the breakwater—the bow—would be over 4,000 feet? I know that during the present year a vessel went into Byron Bay to load pine. She got some of the timber on board when a heavy easterly sea carried away her moorings. She then moored to the Government buoy, but, during the night, the wind veered to the north-west, and she tailed off so near to the rocks that she was in danger of becoming a wreck, and the captain had to get a special messenger to go to the Richmond and get a tug boat to tow her out. When a vessel at the Government buoy will tail round so close to the proposed breakwater it shows that there is not sufficient room for large ships.
650. But would not there be sufficient space in 4,000 feet? Yes; that ought to be sufficient, only I wish you to understand that the beach is very shallow. There is a double beach, which in some instances is 100 fathoms outside of low water-mark, and the line of water beyond that is very shallow. It is a very shallow bay all along, and therefore you must go a considerable distance from the beach before you can calculate on any water for shipping purposes.
651. Have you seen the soundings taken at Byron Bay? I have not seen them.
652. Do you not think that the space would be sufficiently large to accommodate the class of steamers running to Brisbane? You would not get one of them to attempt it.
653. The water is not sufficiently deep? No; it is not only the depth of water, but the water is always in motion, and you must calculate the dip of a steamer when she falls into the trough of the sea, which takes 5 feet or more.
654. If the works were constructed there would be comparatively quiet water inside them? A steamer would not get into it until she rounded the breakwater.
655. But would not there be sufficient water to get in? Yes; once you got in. In fine weather it would be all right; but they would not attempt it in an easterly sea. I asked several captains of ships in reference to this scheme, and they were unanimously of opinion that, rather than run the risk in heavy weather of rounding the breakwater, they would beach their vessels and take the chance.
656. For that reason you think the works ought to be more extensive than now proposed? I do.
657. You think that they are necessary? I do believe that they are necessary.
658. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] I understand that you condemn schemes numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4? Yes.
659. You said in your evidence just now, referring to the Richmond River works, that the Committee might recommend both them and these? I believe that they have recommended the Richmond River works.
660. If you condemn schemes 1, 2, 3, and 4, how can you advise the Committee to recommend these works and the Richmond River works? I condemn all four schemes, because I think that they are inadequate for the purpose which they are intended to accomplish.
661. I understand that while you condemn the scheme proposed by the department, you would like to see large harbour works constructed at Byron Bay, going outside proposal No. 5 in a semi-circular shape? Yes.
662. But so far as the proposals before the Committee are concerned, you utterly condemn them? I do. I do not like any of them.
663. That agrees with the evidence which you gave before the Committee when you were examined in reference to the Richmond River works? I really forget what I said on that occasion.
664. This is what you said:—"Mr. O'Sullivan: Do you think it would be essential to carry out the works at Byron Bay, as well as these works? I have my own opinion about Byron Bay, and I question whether anything that has been devised for the improvement of that place will be of any efficacy. I spent several days inspecting the locality, and I have my doubts about its utility"? I have had a month's experience on the beach since then.
665. You said that a vessel could only leave and enter the harbour in fine weather if No. 2 scheme were carried out, and that therefore this bay would not serve as a harbour of refuge in stormy weather? Yes.
666. I also understood you to say that within 4 miles of the shore it is all swamp country? From 1 to 3 miles from the shore. It may go 4 miles in some places.
667. Therefore all the land round Byron Bay, reserved and marked green, is swampy country? At Broken Head, a few miles south of Byron Bay, the rich country runs right down to the water's edge, and

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in heavy easterly gales the spray is driven on to the foliage. At Tallow Beach there is a short interval of swamps and lagoons, and then there is very rich land, at the present time full of pine and every kind of scrub timber.

668. I am alluding now to the reserves round Byron Bay itself? This is south of Byron Bay.

669. What is the character of the land on the reserves round Byron Bay itself? I have not traversed them all. I simply speak of the general character of the country. At the creek, a mile behind the sand terraces, there is a ti-tree swamp, over which a few cattle get their living at all times, and which in dry seasons is the best grazing land about there. As soon as you begin to rise towards the table land, and get into the big scrub, the land is of great fertility, and well watered.

670. But within 3 miles of the shore it is swampy? In some places the good land comes close to the sea beach—that is so at the Brunswick, a few miles north of Byron Bay.

671. Do you think that that land would be saleable if the proposed works were carried out? Yes. It could not be made first-class agricultural land; but it would doubtless be serviceable for agriculture if it were drained and opened to the sunshine.

672. What do you think it would bring an acre? That I would not profess to say. As soon as you give access to it, the land will double and treble in value.

673. Do you know a place called Tintinbar? Yes; it is at the head of the Emigrant Creek.

674. Is that creek navigable? Not right up to Tintinbar, but nearly so for barges and punts.

675. Could it be made navigable for vessels such as those trading from the Richmond to Sydney? It could; but it would have to be dredged for a great part of its distance.

676. Supposing a branch line were taken to Tintinbar would that serve the trade of the Byron Bay district? No. The difficulties between Tintinbar and Byron Bay are too great. The road is too hilly, you must either go across mountains or through swamps.

677. It is proposed to take a railway from Byron Bay to Lismore—that railway will go within 5 miles of Tintinbar. If a branch line were constructed from it to the head of navigation at Tintinbar, would it serve the trade of Byron Bay? It would not affect it in the slightest degree.

678. The railway would run from Byron Bay? Do I understand you to mean that it would be available for carrying the produce of Emigrant Creek to the Byron?

679. Would not the railway bring trade down from the Byron? No, I do not think it would, and nobody at Emigrant Creek would send his produce to the Byron, because it could be carried more cheaply by water to the Richmond. It is questionable whether anyone at Byron Bay would send his produce by that way, because the difficulties of transit are considerable, and the freightage would be heavy. I do not think that such a railway would affect the trade one way or the other.

680. Supposing that the harbour works were not carried out, but that a branch line were constructed from the proposed railway to Tintinbar, which would be very near to the Richmond heads, would not the produce of Byron Bay go down that way? No, because Tintinbar is in a gully at the foot of a ridge, and that ridge has to be surmounted before you can get to Byron Bay. I am afraid that in consequence of the character of the country such a scheme would be a failure.

681. You think it would not be advisable to carry out that line of railway in the event of these harbour works not being approved of? I think it would not.

682. *Mr. Trickett.*] You said in regard to breakwater No. 2 that it would be dangerous for vessels to round the point in north-easterly weather? With an easterly sea.

683. Is that your own opinion, or the opinion of the Captains as well? That is my own opinion, fortified by the opinions of very competent men acquainted with the bay.

684. By many others? I have asked three or four most experienced men.

685. Who were trading with the port? There is no trade to the port at the present time. There are men who have been frequently there loading timber, and who know how far out the sea breaks in heavy weather. There is a rock foundation all over the bay for 2 miles at least north of the jetty, and this rock formation invariably causes the sea to curl up and break. I have seen it breaking there in at least 6 and 7 fathoms of water with an easterly breeze.

686. Seeing that the object of this breakwater is to shelter vessels in heavy weather, do you thing that if it is constructed in the way proposed it will be utterly useless? I do emphatically.

687. With regard to breakwater No. 5, of which you seem to approve, are you aware that the estimated cost is about £1,000,000? I should say it would be quite that.

688. Do you think the Government would be justified in expending this money in a place like Byron Bay? I do, and had I any control in the matter the money proposed to be expended in one of these comparatively make-shift schemes should be expended in doing part of the great scheme.

689. Can you give us any idea of the trade likely to be done at this place? Anything of that sort must be of a speculative character. It is impossible to predict what it may be. There is no question but that it will be enormous, because not only is the soil of exceptional richness, but the rainfall there is also the heaviest in Australia, or at least in New South Wales, and is distributed over the greater part of the year. Such a thing as a few months without rain is a thing almost unknown. These circumstances make the district exceptionally prolific in all vegetable productions.

690. Do you think that when the improvements at the Richmond River are carried out that place will be looked upon in any way as a harbour of refuge? No; no matter what you do to the Richmond it, like the Clarence, it must always remain a river, and a bar will always intervene between the ocean and the quiet water. When an easterly gale rages, and it often happens that easterly gales are blowing away from the land of which we have no indication, save the heavy sea raised by them, no experienced man in charge of a vessel of light draft would attempt to cross the bar. Here, because of the depth of the water, the sea will not break except in very heavy weather, and a vessel could leave or enter the bay with safety at any time. In that view of the subject, I do not think that this place will interfere with the Richmond or the Clarence, or any harbour on the coast.

691. *Mr. Tonkin.*] If the Committee recommended the construction of No. 2 breakwater, do you think that they would be recommending a waste of public money? I think it is hardly right to ask me to give an expression of opinion about the action of an august body like this.

692. What is your opinion about No. 2 breakwater? It has my most unqualified condemnation.

693. Do you think that ultimately, if the country thought of making this place a harbour of refuge, No. 2 breakwater would be in the way? It would be in the way. In two generations hence the people might have to employ means to remove it, in order to make the harbour what it ought to be.

694. You have no hesitation in saying that the opening left in it would be of no use for a ship running in? It could not be. A. Kethel, Esq.

695. If it has been stated by professional gentlemen that the opening was made with that view they were incorrect in supposing that ships could enter through it? I should say that if any gentleman, professional or otherwise, stated such a thing, he spoke in ignorance of the conditions surrounding the place, because this is one mass of seething foam in anything like rough weather. It might be said that the opening was left for the purpose of creating a scour; but the equatorial current coming south strikes a reef, and while a portion of it goes south, the other portion runs along Byron Bay to the Brunswick, forming a sort of eddy. 7 Nov., 1889.

696. You entirely condemn the scheme before the Committee? I do.

697. *Mr. Humphery.*] Do you know the country between Ballina and the Byron? Yes; I have travelled over it on various occasions.

698. Is it good land? The Ballina swamps are not of much use at present. They extend to within 4 miles of Tintinbar, and there is a heath that extends from between Broken head and Lennox head back to the headwaters of North Creek. It is, I believe, capable of considerable agricultural improvement, but is at present a reserve, with the exception of a few selections on its borders. There is also a swamp close by Tintinbar called Newrybar Swamp, but with these exceptions the land is all first-class.

699. Could a railway be constructed between Byron Bay and Ballina at a moderate cost? I cannot speak from an engineering point of view; but there being extensive swamps to traverse the railway would have to be carried for miles on piles. There would also be other obstacles such as places to be bridged over, and headlands. I think it would be a very expensive line, and that its construction would hardly be justified, because there would not be much traffic over it.

700. If a line were constructed from the Tweed to Ballina would it afford all necessary facilities for conveying the produce of the Tweed and of the Brunswick to market? No, it would not, in my opinion. I am decidedly opposed to running railways parallel with the ocean, because on all our coast lines, with scarce an exception, the majority of the land within easy reach is of inferior quality. A railway in the north should be made to give access to people in the back country. At Illawarra they have lately made a line close to the ocean, and the people at the back have been left without means of communication, so that there is no one now to use the line.

701. You are quite of opinion that the district north of Byron Bay could only be served by water from Byron Bay? Yes, and that any railway should go further inland.

702. *Mr. Cox.*] If it were practicable, do you not think that a breakwater from Cape Byron to the Juan and Julia rocks would make a magnificent breakwater at Byron Bay? Such a breakwater of itself would not be sufficient. It would be necessary to run a return one to break the sea from N.N.E., which in certain seasons is very dangerous and sudden.

703. That would cost an enormous sum of money? Yes. In my opinion it would be best to start from Cape Byron and make a curve, keeping a considerable distance inside of the Juan and Julia rocks. The inner end of the breakwater would then be, to a certain extent, sheltered, because the sea would expend its force on the reef before it reached it.

704. You have come to the conclusion that the only way to make a good harbour, both for local traffic and for refuge, is to start from the spit, and round out to No. 5? Yes.

TUESDAY, 12 *NOVEMBER*, 1889.

Present:—

JACOB GARRARD, Esq. (Temporary Chairman).

The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery	William Springthorpe Dowel, Esq.
The Hon. William Joseph Trickett	Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.
The Hon. George Henry Cox	John Hurley, Esq.
James Ebenezer Tonkin, Esq.	Charles Alfred Lee, Esq.

The Committee further considered the proposed Breakwater at Byron Bay.

Captain John Jackson, Manager of Public Wharfs, Sydney, sworn, and examined:—

705. *Temporary Chairman.*] What position do you occupy in the Government service? Manager of Public Wharves. Capt. J. Jackson.

706. Is the jetty erected at Byron Bay under your control? Yes.

707. Do you know the locality of Byron Bay? I have been there. 12 Nov., 1889.

708. Frequently? No; twice.

709. In connection with the jetty referred to? Yes, once.

710. Who has charge of that jetty under your supervision? A man of the name of John Hocquard.

711. Is he permanently employed? No, temporarily.

712. But he devotes the whole of his time to looking after the jetty? Yes, and driving the steam crane.

713. How long has the jetty been erected? About eighteen months.

714. What tonnage has been loaded and unloaded at the jetty during that time? There was very little done at the jetty previously to the steam crane being put there.

715. How long is it since the steam crane was put there? About three months.

716. Was it because the steam crane was not there that so little was done? Partly that—because the ships could not get despatch, and it is essential for ships in an exposed place like that to get despatch.

717. Was it upon your recommendation after one of your visits to Byron Bay that the steam crane was placed there? Yes.

718. How many vessels have been loaded and unloaded there since the steam crane was placed there? During the last three months there has been a steamer there every week—the "Alice."

719. Where does she trade to? To Byron Bay direct.

720. That being her terminus from Sydney? Yes; she only goes to Byron Bay.

721. To and from Byron Bay and Sydney? Yes.

722. She makes one trip a week? Yes.

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723. Has this steam vessel's plying there done away with the visits of sailing vessels? Not at all.
724. Do any sailing vessels use the jetty? Sometimes—not very often.
725. You could not give us the tonnage inward and outward during the last five months? I could not.
726. Does your subordinate not give you any returns? He has been there only six months.
727. Does he not furnish you with returns? He furnished me with a telegram the other day, stating that about twenty steamers had been there during the last five months.
728. Making use of the jetty? Yes, more or less. They could not always lie alongside of it.
729. Why? Because of the sea rolling in.
730. Can they use both sides of the jetty? No, only one.
731. Which is that? The northern.
732. Why cannot they use the southern side? There is a strong current running against the southern side. The current sweeps round the bay.
733. Do I understand that there is a strong northerly current? Yes.
734. Would not that press a vessel against the jetty on the southern side? Yes.
735. Is it because of the danger of the sea weather or swell that you cannot have a vessel lying there fixed by hawsers to the wharf? You cannot lie there.
736. It is not on account of any silting up? No. There is more water there now than there was when the jetty was built.
737. Do you know that from your own knowledge? From the soundings taken every week and forwarded to me.
738. You know that there has been no silting up since the jetty was built? Not a single inch.
739. The water has rather deepened? Yes.
740. How many vessels were lying there when you were at Byron Bay on visits? None at all.
741. Then the trade is confined to this one steamer a week? Two. One other calls once a fortnight, but never uses the jetty.
742. How does it land its cargo? By serf boats.
743. Who owns them? They belong to a man named Jarman, who keeps a public-house there.
744. Where do they load it—at the jetty? No; on the beach.
745. North or south of the jetty? North of the jetty.
746. Not under the shelter of Cape Byron? No.
747. Do you know anything of the proposal to make a breakwater? I have heard of it, but have never seen it.
748. Will you turn round and look at that plan? Yes. [*The plan was explained to the witness by Mr. Lee.*]
749. You see the position of the breakwater to protect the end of the jetty as proposed by Mr. Hickson, and marked No. 3? Yes, but I would say that proposal No. 2 is the most suitable.
750. You think that that is the one best suited for Byron Bay? Yes—most suitable.
751. Do you not think that Mr. Hickson's, marked No. 3, would be sufficient for the purpose? I do not think it would be suitable at all.
752. What is your objection to it? I am sure there would not be water enough inside it.
753. You think that No. 2 would be the best to erect? Undoubtedly, by far.
754. You see the proposed opening there? Yes.
755. You think it a wise thing to leave an opening like that in the breakwater? I do not think so.
756. Unless there was something specific to gain? Unless there was something to protect it outside.
757. Have you had any experience in harbour works and breakwaters? No, but I have seen a number of breakwaters.
758. You have had to use them? I have had to use them; I have had to run in for shelter behind breakwaters.
759. Where have you had experience? At Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Portland.
760. Do you know of any place where breakwaters have been constructed which have proved failures so far as concerns giving protection to ships? I cannot say that I do.
761. Do you think that the proposed breakwater marked No. 2 would be of benefit to the place? I do most decidedly.
762. Do you think that the country would be justified in spending £262,000 in carrying out that work at the present time in view of the trade at Byron Bay? For the present trade it would not, but there is no doubt that if a breakwater were constructed the trade would very much increase—the district would be much more settled. I think the country would be justified in going to that expense, but it would not derive interest on the money for some years to come.
763. But if the people could take their produce down to the Richmond River by rail, do you think there would be any necessity for a breakwater at Byron Bay? I think a railway to the Richmond River would cost as much as the breakwater at Byron Bay.
764. Which do you think would be the best for the people? I think that the breakwater would be, for I think it would tap the whole country from the Tweed to the Byron.
765. Do you know how many miles Byron Bay is from the Richmond? It is about 25 miles from Ballina.
766. Do you not think that that is a very short distance between two ports? I do not think so. Besides if there were a breakwater it would answer two purposes—a shipping port and a harbour of refuge.
767. Do you think that a harbour of refuge is required in that part of the coast? I think that would be the secondary consideration. The great difficulty of settlers near Byron Bay at the present time is that they cannot get their produce to market, and many have had to leave there.
768. Has that been so since the jetty was built? It has certainly been a little better since the steam crane was put on the jetty. There is at the present time a very large quantity of timber being shipped from there.
769. Is it true that the "Cobra" has got into the piles of the jetty? Only three or four piles.
770. Is your man who is in charge there familiar with the working of the "Cobra"? He has reported that it has got into two or three in shore piles.
771. When once the "Cobra" gets into a pile of that sort is it not merely a matter of time as to when it would go right through it? Yes. I think so, but it is only the tallow wood piles which the "Cobra" has attacked.

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772. *Mr. Trickett.*] What is the tonnage of the steamers that go to Byron Bay? One, I think, is 180 tons, and the other 240 tons.
773. Do they get all their loading at Byron Bay, or is that only a port of call? The "Alice" which calls there weekly goes direct from Sydney to Byron Bay and back again.
774. And the other steamer? It calls at the Richmond, I think, and gets loaded there as well.
775. Do they fill up each trip at this place? The "Alice," I think, fills up, as she takes a large quantity of timber.
776. Is there much timber kept there waiting for shipment? I had a report from the wharfinger the other day that the jetty was full of timber awaiting shipment.
777. Is that the only time it has had to wait for shipment? No; the people there frequently have to wait for ships to come for timber. When I was there there was a large quantity waiting for shipment.
778. Do the ketches and other sailing vessels go alongside the jetty? They cannot well lie alongside the jetty; they take a much longer time to discharge a load than steamers do.
779. They load and unload by means of boats? They hang on to the buoys. They principally load timber, which is thrown into the water and rafted to them.
780. Do you know how many vessels go there? Fourteen, I think, have been there during the last three months.
781. Is that a fair average? I think so. It is dangerous for sailing vessels to go there. If an easterly wind come they might go ashore.
782. Do you know that locality well? I merely know it from what has come directly under my own observation.
783. Have you been there in heavy north-easterly weather? No.
784. When the sea sets in to this southern corner of the bay? No; I have not been there during a heavy easterly gale.
785. You say that you think that No. 2 scheme would be the best; have you considered the matter sufficiently to be able to say whether it would be safe for a vessel to round to there in rough weather? I think so; because there is plenty of space in which to round a ship.
786. Supposing I were to tell you that one captain has told us that there is a break there which no vessel could safely round in rough weather, would you say yea or nay? That is very likely without a breakwater.
787. It is so rough there that no vessel could round to? I doubt that very much.
788. But you have not sufficient knowledge to be able to say whether that would not be the case? I have been in gales of wind in worse water, and I do not see why that should be.
789. There is another proposal marked No. 5; I suppose you consider that better still? I do not like it at all.
790. Why? In the first place, it is open to all the north-east winds, if I am not mistaken, to the northerly and north-east winds.
791. You think that the slight curve in No. 2 would obviate the danger? Yes. Besides, the other would cost a much larger amount of money.
792. What wharfage rates do you charge;—have you got a schedule of charges? No. The jetty has not been proclaimed yet, but it is about to be proclaimed.
793. Then there has been no revenue from it up to the present? None whatever.
794. Is it intended to make charges? Yes.
795. *Mr. Cox.*] You said just now that one of those steamers did not use the wharf; for what reason. I could not give you the reason. I do not know it.
796. Do you charge for the use of the steam-crane? No. No charge has been made yet.
797. If the steamer gets on just as well without the wharf as with it, what is the use of putting it up? I do not think they could get on without it. For every ton taken ashore by the serf boats, the people pay £1 for the taking of the goods ashore. I think it is a heavy charge.
798. You cannot understand why these vessels refrain from using the wharf? No; I cannot. There is no charge either for wharfage or for the use of the crane.
799. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] Can you call to mind any breakwater resembling this No. 2? No; I cannot.
800. We have had it in evidence from Mr. Kethel that it was impossible for a vesssel to round No. 2 in a stormy weather, especially in a easterly gale? That may be Mr. Kethel's opinion, but it is not mine. I would not hesitate to go round there in an easterly gale.
801. I understand you to say that you have had experience in rounding breakwaters twice as difficult as that? I rounded Plymouth breakwater in the middle of the night without a pilot, and with 580 emigrants on board.
802. In stormy weather? In a south-westerly gale. I would far sooner round this on a dirty night than Plymouth breakwater.
803. *Mr. Lee.*] You observe the northern point of scheme No. 2? Yes.
804. I will point out to you that the depth of water there is 36 feet—an average of 35 feet for a very considerable distance. Inside that breakwater there is an average of 34 feet of water. Now, the area to be protected by that scheme is equal to 500 acres. Is it your opinion that if there was a depth of 35 feet of water in that position the sea is likely to break upon it in any weather? Not in any weather.
805. What I mean is—is the sea likely to rise and break at a depth of 35 feet? I do not think so.
806. Have you been in command of vessels on our coast? No, not commander of a boat, but chief officer.
807. On the northern coast? No, on the southern coast.
808. Have you had any experience in the harbours of our southern coast? None.
809. Have you had any practical experience at Byron Bay in the exercise of your duty? No.
810. Well, then, in a general way you are of opinion that if there is a depth of 35 feet of water, the waves are not likely to rise and break? I do not think so.
811. They would pursue a continuous roll? Yes.
812. Which would be the most dangerous point—I mean from which point would the wind be most severe, if that No. 2 scheme were carried out? I think from the eastward.
813. Not from the north-east? The heaviest gales felt there would be those between east, north-east, and east south-east.

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814. Would the roll of the waves be indirectly on to the beach or directly towards the north portion of the breakwater? About directly in the centre of it.
815. That being the case, could an ordinary vessel round to with any degree of safety in coming inside that breakwater? I think so.
816. Would she be safe in doing it with a depth of 35 feet of water? Yes, certainly.
817. What would be the largest ship that it would be safe to bring in with a depth of 35 feet of water? A ship drawing 18 to 20 feet.
818. Have you any idea what is the draft of the Brisbane steamers, and those trading to Northern Queensland? I think about 14 or 15 feet.
819. You know the draft of the China boats? They draw more.
820. About how much? I think about 20 feet.
821. Would they be able to get in there in all weathers? I think so. I see not the slightest reason why they should not.
822. Supposing they could enter, as you say in your opinion they could, in all weathers, when once they got inside would there be a safe anchorage? Certainly.
823. Would that breakwater be sufficient to protect them from a hurricane? I think so.
824. Would they be perfectly safe? The only reason why they might not be safe is because of the bad holding ground.
825. Though safe from the influence of the waves, would they be safe from the influence of the wind? The holding ground would be the great difficulty.
826. What is the nature of the bottom? Sand, I think.
827. Is it indurated or shifting sand? I cannot say.
828. At the present time are coasters not in the habit of anchoring there? Yes. They take shelter from southerly winds there.
829. Is it a good shelter in a southerly wind? No; bad at the best of times.
830. Supposing they could take shelter there it is not very likely they would wish to leave it while the gale was at its height; consequently when they wished to leave their shelter it would be when the weather had moderated? Yes.
831. Would there be any danger in leaving the shelter? No; I do not think so. They would not go out when the wind was to the eastward.
832. You take it as a matter of course that if they went in there for shelter they would remain till the danger had passed away? Yes.
833. But a heavy sea might be on? An easterly sea goes down very soon after the wind has gone down.
834. Do you think that if that breakwater were carried out that would be sufficient for the large amount of shipping that would go there for the increased trade? I think it would be, with small jetties all along the bay.
835. Is the water near the shore sufficient to carry out jetties now? No.
836. What is the length of the present jetty? 1,300 feet.
837. Supposing No. 2 scheme were carried out, as a matter of comparison, how would it stand with the entrance to and the shelter afforded by Moreton Bay? Do you know Moreton Bay? No.
838. Are you of opinion that the class of boat could trade to Byron Bay which could not trade to the Richmond River if Sir John Coode's improvements are carried out? Yes, I think so.
839. Would there be likely to be a larger class of boat trading to Byron Bay than now trades to the Richmond River? I think so.
840. Do you think that the trade is there to justify it? Not the present time, but if a breakwater were put there it would very soon meet it.
841. Do you know anything of the distance? Yes, from Lismore to the Bay.
842. Have you been to the Tweed or to the Brunswick? No.
843. Have you been up the Richmond? Yes, right up.
844. Then you have only seen a portion of the Richmond district? Only a portion of it.
845. Judging from the portion you have seen you think you are justified in recommending a scheme of that character? Yes, and from what I have heard.
846. Have you any knowledge of the entrance to the Brunswick? I have not.
847. Or the entrance to the Tweed? No.
848. If a breakwater were constructed at Trial Bay, would that in any way assist the development of the Richmond district, or afford the shipping of the Richmond any protection? None, whatever.
849. You are occupying a very responsible position, and you know the coast pretty well; what is your absolute opinion as to a breakwater at Byron Bay, being required or not? It is not required at the present time, but I do not think that that part of the country will ever be developed before a breakwater is put there.
850. You think it will be one of the chief means of developing the Richmond district? I do, from the Tweed down.
851. Being conversant with that proposed scheme, can you detect any weak points in it, and if so will you point them out to the Committee? I must be excused from doing that.
852. Can you suggest any improvement on the scheme? Yes, I think so.
853. Would you be so kind as to state it? I think there ought to be a shelter for the opening; otherwise, in a south easterly gale the sea would roll right in there.
854. I presume the object of that opening is to create a current or scour? But it would always be an exposed place where the opening is.
855. If there were no opening would that corner of the bay silt up? I cannot say.
856. You have no objection to the scheme as now propounded, except that you think there should be some protection for the opening? Just so.
857. If the breakwater were constructed, would the Government be in a position to levy port dues? Certainly they would.
858. Supposing the port dues were levied, do you think ships would be likely to give Byron Bay a wide berth in consequence? I do not think so.
859. Do you think it would be worth their while to pay dues? I am sure it would.
860. Do you think it at all probable that if that scheme were carried out the Brisbane and North Queensland boats would make Byron Bay a port of call? I do not think it is at all unlikely.

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861. So far as your own knowledge goes, and calculating from the soundings taken, you think there is quite sufficient water to enable them to trade there if they like? Yes.
862. And you are absolutely certain there would be a safe entrance in all weathers? Yes, I think so.
863. *Mr. Tonkin.*] Have you any idea as to what freight boats take from that wharf? I have not.
864. You have not any idea of the amount of tonnage that leaves the wharf, say monthly? No.
865. There is only one vessel that goes there regularly—a vessel of 180 tons? Yes, the "Alice."
866. The other vessel, which calls there fortnightly, you say does not go near the wharf? No.
867. That is a larger vessel than the "Alice"? I think she is a vessel of 240 tons.
868. Are you sure that at the wharf there is a depth of water sufficient to enable the other vessel to go alongside? Yes, I am quite sure.
869. You cannot give us any reason why the other vessel unloads outside? I cannot.
870. Do you think that the captain of that vessel is afraid that it is dangerous for his vessel to lie alongside the wharf? I should be very sorry to say he was.
871. Do you think that is the reason why he does not lie alongside the wharf? I never heard so, and therefore I cannot say that. I do not know any reason why he does not use the wharf.
872. But there must be a reason for the man to give away £1 a ton on his freight? It is not the captain of the ship that pays it but the consignee. Either the exporter here, or the importer in the Byron pays it. The ship does not lose anything
873. Does not the other vessel charge a less freight? I do not know what freight the vessels charge.
874. Do you know what is the principal produce they carry? Timber, corn, fruit, and live stock. I believe there will be some sugar come from there shortly.
875. What live stock is it—fowls? Pigs and poultry.
876. *Mr. Humphery.*] What is the depth of water at the end of the jetty? 18 feet at low water.
877. What is the name of the vessel which lands her cargo by serf boats? I cannot remember her name, but she belongs to the Clarence and Richmond River Steam Navigation Company.
878. Do you know the name of the captain? I think it is Captain Jackson, but I am not sure.

George Alfred Tillett, Esq., Assistant Engineer, Harbours and Rivers Department, sworn, and examined:—

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879. *Temporary Chairman.*] What are you? Assistant Engineer in the Harbours and Rivers Department.
880. Have you ever visited Byron Bay? No.
881. Have you had anything to do with the plans for the proposed Breakwater there? I assisted Mr. Darley in preparing the proposal to put it before the Committee.
882. From data furnished from some one else? Yes.
883. Have you any personal knowledge of the locality, or of the country near it? None whatever.
884. Do you concur in the recommendation before the Committee. You are familiar with the plan? Yes, I am familiar with the plan. I think that the proposal before the Committee is the best of any that has been suggested.
885. You are aware of all which has been put forward from time to time, and you think that that before the Committee is the best? Yes.
886. You have no knowledge as to whether the nature of the country in the vicinity would justify the expenditure? Not the least.
887. You have only looked at the matter from an engineer's point of view? Yes.
888. *Mr. Hurley.*] At any period of your life have you been identified with the construction of similar works? The greater part of my life has been spent in New South Wales; but I have had an intimate knowledge of all such works that have been carried out in this Colony.
889. Have any works of a similar description to this been carried out here? Not exactly of this description.
890. With what works have you been identified? I have been intimately acquainted with the breakwaters at Wollongong and at Newcastle, and with a work of a similar description at Kiama.
891. Have those works been carried out to the satisfaction of the Department, and to the safety of the trade of those places? I know nothing on these points.
892. Had you anything to do with the wharf running into the basin at Wollongong? No.
893. What experience you have has been gained in the country from the works to which you have referred? Yes.
894. *Mr. Dowel.*] In designing this work did you take into consideration, or was any information furnished to you in reference to, the nature of the bottom at this place? Yes.
895. What was that information? That the bottom consisted almost entirely of indurated sand, almost amounting to the hardness of rock.
896. Were any borings taken? No borings were taken. I may inform the Committee that the piles of the jetty which is marked on the plan were all driven, but it was first proposed to plant them—to bore holes in what was thought to be rock, and plant the piles on dowels. It is now known that the whole of the area that will be sheltered by the breakwater has a similar bottom.
897. If Mr. Kethel stated that there were a number of rocks in that area, his statement would be wrong? No, his statement would be quite correct. There are some rocks lying to the north-east of the jetty.
898. In designing this work I suppose you have taken into consideration the violence of the weather to which it would be exposed. Do you think it will be of a sufficiently substantial character? The blocks of stone, which it is proposed to use in the breakwater, will be sufficiently large to withstand the action of the waves.
899. When you designed the opening in the breakwater, what purpose did you expect it to serve? It was designed to allow a continuous circulation of the current which exists in the bay, in order to prevent the possibility of the sand silting up between the breakwater and the land at its eastern extremity.
900. While having that effect would it not be very inconvenient;—would it not leave the vessels inside the breakwater very exposed? Not necessarily. If the opening were found to be too wide, and exposed the harbour too much, it could be lessened.

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901. Do you not think that better protection would be afforded to the ships inside the breakwater if the opening were placed between the end of the breakwater and the shore, and that the current would still have free circulation? I am of opinion that it would be far preferable to have the opening in that position.

902. Similarly to the No. 5 proposal? Yes; but then there would be no entrance for ships through the opening.

903. But I understood you to say that the principal object of the opening was to maintain scour? That is the principal reason for it, and it could also be used as an entrance to the harbour.

904. In certain weather? In certain weather.

TUESDAY, 11 *MARCH*, 1890.

Present:—

JOSEPH PALMER ABBOTT, Esq. (Chairman).

The Hon. John Lackey.	Jacob Garrard Esq.
The Hon. Andrew Garran.	Henry Copeland, Esq.
The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery.	Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.
The Hon. William Joseph Trickett.	John Hurley, Esq.

The Committee further considered the proposed Breakwater at Byron Bay.

Captain Richard Morris Phillips, master mariner, sworn, and examined:—

Captain R. M. Phillips. 11 Mar., 1890.

905. *Chairman.*] You have commanded a steamer trading from Port Jackson to Brisbane? I have been commander of a great many steamers.

906. What vessels have you had charge of? From the "Yarra Yarra" up to the "Warrego"? The last one was the "Warrego."

906½. How long ago? Three and a half years since I left the sea.

907. How long, altogether, did you trade between Sydney and Brisbane? Twenty-five years; the first command I had was twenty-seven years ago in Europe.

908. Have you had an opportunity of examining the proposed works at Byron Bay which are shown on the plan at your back? I have seen it once.

909. The plan? Probably not the plan.

910. Have you ever had to seek shelter in Byron Bay as it is now? Yes; I have often been there at anchor.

911. With steamers? Yes.

912. Against what winds had you to go in there? Strong southerly and south-easterly winds. There is shelter there with south-easterly or southerly winds, but if the wind comes any way to the north of east south-east there is a swell coming in, and it is not safe for a sailing vessel or steamer if it is blowing hard. We simply consider it at present as an open roadstead.

913. It only affords protection from southerly and south-easterly gales? Really it does not afford protection from a south-easterly gale at present, for there is a swell coming in.

914. Have you often gone in there for shelter? I dare say I have gone in half a dozen times altogether.

915. Having had read to you the following description of the breakwater which is proposed by Mr. Darley:—"The breakwater commences at a point near Cape Byron, and extends on a curved line in a westerly direction for a distance of 6,675 feet—17 feet above low-water mark"—do you think that a breakwater of that length, if constructed there, would afford shelter to vessels in time of storm? I think it would.

916. Would it afford absolute shelter for vessels in a south-easterly or southerly gale? It would be an absolute protection to them. It might not be a safe place to load and discharge were it blowing a gale of wind, but in my opinion it would give absolute protection to them.

917. Do you think it would provide a harbour of refuge and a safe port, ordinarily, for shipping if these works were constructed? I think it would, and for the last twenty years it has been my opinion that this work should have been done instead of spending so much money on the rivers. There is no port between here and Brisbane—Port Stephens included—that can be considered a harbour of refuge. Port Stephens is a most difficult harbour to enter for sailing vessels.

918. The Committee have been told that it might do as a harbour of refuge for shipping? It would be an excellent harbour of refuge.

919. The Committee have also been told that vessels wishing to get inside the breakwater would have to come in in fine weather, and that they could only go out again in fine weather? That opinion can only be held by those who do not understand shipping.

920. We have also been told that it would be impossible for a sailing vessel to come in round the breakwater in heavy weather without the risk of losing all hands—that is with northerly and north-easterly winds? The whole coast is a perfect pond in a northerly wind, though it be blowing what would be considered a gale of wind from the south. The whole sea is as smooth as it is possible to be with northerly winds.

921. *Mr. Garrard.*] And north-easterly? And north-easterly—there is never any sea with north-easterly winds.

922. *Chairman.*] In your opinion it would not be impossible for a vessel to enter round the breakwater in heavy weather? Any vessel—even a sailing ship—could always enter there if she were far enough to windward. There would not be the slightest occasion for any vessel to go in there with a north-easterly wind. The east-south-easterly wind is the dangerous wind on this coast.

923. Supposing the breakwater were placed out as far as is represented on the plan, do you think there would be any probability of the water inside the breakwater shoaling up? No; not there, for many reasons. I do not think there is scour enough to the north of Cape Byron to do that—the ground is too hard. There is a very great protection from the scour that might be sent in there by the headland, just south of Cook's Island. The current sets south-easterly from Cook's Island nearly always. I do not think there is scour enough from these small rivers to fill Byron Bay up.

924. It is proposed by Mr. Darley to leave an opening there of 900 feet, as an experiment, and to provide a scour—do you think there would be any danger of that opening preventing vessels from getting shelter inside the breakwater? I think it would slightly, unless the opening were close enough to the southern end. I think 900 feet is a very large opening, and if it were any distance from the southern end a swell would come in. It is extraordinary what a swell a small opening will cause. The swell is not dangerous, but it is inconvenient at the wharf for loading and discharging. I think it is advisable to have a small opening, inasmuch as this opening could be filled better than the material could be taken away afterwards. But probably Mr. Darley, being more accustomed to this matter than I am myself, he would know more than I do. Captain R. M. Phillips. 11 Mar., 1890.

925. Do you think that if the opening were made nearer inland the scour would be as effective as if the opening were left as proposed by Mr. Darley? I think it would, as you have a good deal of nature here to guide you. There are banks here which have not caused any great filling up.

926. But there is nothing to obstruct the scour at present? Possibly so.

927. You think that as it has not done so in the past it will not do so in the future to any great extent? Yes.

928. *Mr. Garrard.*] Can you show on the plan the place in Byron Bay where your vessels usually took shelter? The point from which the proposed breakwater starts is my landmark, with a bearing to keep clear of shoals.

929. Were you ever in as far as the half-tide rocks? Not in bad weather, but I have gone in there for the sake of seeing the place. I usually went in in fine weather to see these places, so that I might know where to go in bad weather.

930. How many times have you been in Byron Bay? About six times in twenty-five years.

931. Were there many vessels seeking shelter there at the times you were there? There were two steamers there at one time. I should imagine they were inside the half-tide rocks.

932. What is the largest number of vessels you have seen there in bad weather? In passing I have seen five or six schooners there. I was not at anchor there myself at the time.

933. What vessels were you in? I was there in the "Egmont" twice, bound south. I was also there in the "Warrego," the "Yarra Yarra" (a paddle-boat), the "Balaclutha," and the "Florence Irving."

934. Do you think the country would be justified, for the sake of affording protection to half a dozen vessels in twenty-five years, in expending a large sum in constructing a breakwater of this description? I do not think so, but I do think a great country like this is justified in spending a large sum even were the result only to save one ship.

935. Do you know anything of the country about Byron Bay—have you ever landed there at all? No. I know that in Brisbane they attach great value to the Tweed River trade.

936. You said just now that you were surprised at the Government spending so much money in trying to improve the rivers instead of making a good harbour here? I have always been surprised at that.

937. But if the physical conformation of the country is such as to render that policy necessary—what then? I speak just as much in regard to Smoky Cape as in regard to Byron Bay. I think that a splendid harbour could be made at Smoky Cape as well as at Byron Bay.

938. You are speaking of this place more as a harbour of refuge than as a port of shipment? Before I thought such a work would ever be mooted I held that the best policy would be to make these two places good ports and let the other places be feeders to it.

939. If a breakwater is to be constructed here at all, do you think it would be possible or advisable to connect the main land with the Juan and Julia rocks, or do you think that the semi-circular breakwater would be preferable? I think the other would be preferable, but it would cost an enormous amount, and twenty years to complete it.

940. Do you think a breakwater would be preferable because it would afford protection from a larger variation of winds? Yes, it would protect you from all the winds it would be necessary to be protected from.

941. Have you ever seen vessels loading at this jetty, or has the jetty been erected since you last took refuge there? I think it has been erected since I was last there, but I have seen vessels further up the bay.

942. Do you think that if there was produce to be shipped from Byron Bay, large coastal steamers, such as the "Warrego," would call in there as it is at present, without any further protection being afforded? I don't think they would.

943. You don't think they would venture so far in? I don't think they would go in there, not that I think it would be very dangerous, but because they would lose passengers if they did.

944. Are there not boats running up the coast which are principally cargo boats, and do not depend very much on passengers? I think they all carry passengers more or less, I am positive that they would call there if a breakwater were erected. But without a breakwater there would be a certain amount of swell, and timid passengers would avoid the boats which called there.

945. If a breakwater were erected would it be advisable to remove these half-tide rocks? I think it would be advisable, but it is not an absolute necessity.

946. If an opening must be left in the proposed breakwater you think it would be better if it were closer in shore? I think it would so as to avoid the swell coming in.

947. We have been told by the advocates of this opening that it is proposed for a two-fold object, viz., to give a scour which prevents silting up in the bight, and also to afford a passage to sailing vessels which cannot make the head of the breakwater;—do you think it will serve both purposes? It would be absurd as an entrance for vessels. It would generally be thick or hazy weather when a vessel would want to go there, and a vessel would never attempt to make the entrance with these rocks inside.

948. Suppose a vessel attempted to run for shelter round the northern end of the breakwater, and then found she could not weather it but could come in there, I suppose she would take the inner passage rather than go out to sea again? She would make to sea before she would enter that passage, and the breakwater would never be a lee shore, as the danger is from south-east winds.

949. You do not think that it will be of much use as a passage? They would never use the passage.

950. It would have a disturbing effect on the protected area by letting the swell come there? If it were a wide entrance I am of opinion that the swell would come in that way.

951. Not necessarily making it dangerous for vessels inside, but making it uncomfortable and difficult to load at the jetty? It would cause a swell at the jetty, but an opening could always be filled up. If a breakwater were made at my suggestion I should certainly say leave a small opening as it can always be filled up.

952. But only for the purpose of giving a scour? Yes.

953. You do not think it would be any use as an entrance? Certainly not. 954.

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954. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] You said just now the people of Brisbane attach great importance to the trade of the Richmond River district. Is there much of it going there? It is three years since I was in Brisbane. They had one small steamer trading there, and they were making every effort to get another one.
955. Where did they trade to? To the Tweed and in through a little opening by south port generally.
956. Can their steamers get into the Tweed? Oh, yes.
957. Do you think that if a breakwater were made the bay would serve as a good shipping port for the produce of the Richmond, and that it would be sent to Sydney? I do. I think it would make a very good port.
958. Would it prevent the trade from going to Brisbane? I certainly think it would. All the steamers would call there if it were an important port.
959. Why do you think they would do that when Byron Bay is so much nearer to Brisbane than to Sydney? The steamers have to go from Brisbane to Sydney and they would call there, they would make the freights suitable to the trade.
960. Might not steamers from Sydney also call at Byron Bay and take the produce to Brisbane? They would if they were required, but steamers are generally full going north.
961. Is there not a danger of our constructing a port for the benefit of Queensland? No, I do not think it would be for the benefit of Queensland. I think that if it benefited the inhabitants of New South Wales it would not matter whether it benefited other people or not. It would be a better inducement if it did better other people.
962. Do you think the people of New South Wales would get the bigger portion of the trade? I think they would, certainly.
963. It is your belief that if a breakwater were constructed, and a port made, the trade from those districts would he brought to Sydney? Yes. All the steamers are generally pretty full going north, and they would not have much room for northern cargo, but possibly room would be left if it were a good trade. Coming down the boats are generally three parts empty.
964. Have you taken any notice of the smaller works charted on the plan? Yes.
965. Do you think that either of them would make a moderately safe harbour? The middle one would, because there is a depth of 30 feet there. If the half-tide rocks or patch were cleared away it would make a grand one.
966. If No. 1 breakwater were constructed, do you think it would be safe then considering that these half-tide rocks are so near the breakwater? Yes.
967. From your knowledge of the coastal trade, do you think that Byron Bay is ever likely to develop into a successful shipping port? I have always been of opinion that there are only three good ports from Sydney north, viz., Sydney, Smoky Cape, and Byron Bay.
968. I suppose you are aware that there is a harbour of refuge being constructed at Smoky Cape? Yes.
969. You think that it is likely to be a success as a harbour of refuge? I am positive it will be.
970. Do you think that two harbours of refuge will be required between Brisbane and Sydney? With a great country, which undoubtedly New South Wales will be, they are. I know Holyhead very well. Though it is very close to some other ports, still it is a necessity, there is always a very heavy sea there.
971. How will a great country be affected by a harbour of refuge—a great storm might affect it? We shall have more ships, I suppose, and it will be a greater necessity then, and if you have more trade from the interior they will require an outlet for it through a good port.
972. I am dealing with the question simply as a harbour of refuge for steamers like your own passing up and down the coast? A vessel would have very often taken shelter there if there had been a breakwater, instead of putting out to sea simply to wait until the gale was over. Suppose there is a break-down, as has often occurred, there is no place on the whole coast to run to at present.
973. How have you managed to get along with the coastal service for the last twenty-five years without these harbours of refuge? We have to make the best of everything, and we always try to do that.
974. You have not lost many ships considering the large number which trade up and down the coast? No, there has not been so many ships lost. This coast is not so bad as many other coasts, but there are no harbours here.
975. I understand that there are only two gales which give you any trouble. Do south-easterly and east-south-easterly gales blow frequently? A south-easterly gale blows pretty often, east-south-easterly blows very rarely.
976. I think you said there would be no difficulty in a steamer or even a sailing vessel rounding the end of the proposed breakwater? Not the slightest.
977. If a nautical gentleman who ought to know has said there is he is under an error? I think so. If the outer breakwater were constructed there would be plenty of room for even the Great Eastern to go in there.
978. *Chairman.*] Which breakwater are you referring to? No. 2—the proposed one. There would not be the slightest difficulty in bring the largest steamer in there.
979. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] Can you say the same with regard to a sailing vessel? Yes, if she were to windward. The thing is to beat her to windward, and in coming round she would have absolutely smooth water.
980. You are firmly of opinion that it will be a successful harbour of refuge? Yes.
981. And that it will lead to the development of a considerable trade from these districts to Sydney? I do. I have asked our management if a harbour were ever made at either of these two places whether they would be inclined to send a steamer there, and they say they would decidedly be agreeable to allow their steamers to call!
982. *Mr. Trickett.*] What depth of water do you think there should be at the end of that breakwater to enable large sea-going ships to come in? Of course the deeper the water the better it is always, but we generally consider that with a heavy sea in that weather there is a fall of from 4 to 6 feet. It is a heavy sea when there is a fall of 4 feet below ordinary depth.
983. The soundings given here are 34 and 35 feet? That is plenty of water.
984. Have you ever observed that a "break" comes out a very long distance from Byron Bay? Yes; but only on the half-tide rocks.
985. How far does it go? I have not observed how far it goes. Occasionally it may break on these rocks.
986. It has been stated in evidence that the break goes out three-quarters of a mile? I have never seen it, certainly it was not breaking out three-quarters of a mile when I was anchored there, and it was blowing very hard then.
987. From east-south-east? About south-east by east. Very often in bad weather a current is mistaken for a break, whereas it is a rip.

988.

988. Seeing that this proposed breakwater is to be built out 1,200 yards from the shore, do you think there would be any danger of their being a dangerous break? I think not. Captain R. M. Phillips. 11 Mar., 1890.

989. On the occasion when you were there it was blowing hard from the sea, and there was no break at that distance? No.

990. *Dr. Garran.*] During your service as a commander on the coast, how many ships have been lost between here and Brisbane for want of a harbour of refuge? That I am not able to say.

991. Can you remember one instance? No; excepting the "Cawarra."

992. That was going into a harbour? Oh, no; she was wrecked going into Newcastle; but she went in there because the captain knew there was no other place to run to.

993. You think Port Stephens was so bad that Newcastle was better? Well, in heavy weather. I was out in the same gale, bound to Brisbane, in the "Yarra Yarra." I left the day before the "Cawarra" did. We were off Cape Byron, expecting every moment to founder; but fortunately we escaped. But I certainly think that, had there been a harbour of refuge at Smoky Cape, the "Cawarra" never would have attempted to go into Newcastle.

994. Was not the "Cawarra" over-loaded at the time? She was deep; but not overloaded. The "Yarra Yarra" was much deeper, loaded with sugar and maize.

995. Was it not the first time that Captain Chatfield was in charge of that ship—or a paddle-ship at all? It was the first time that he was in charge of that ship; but he had often been in to Newcastle. I think he acted injudiciously in attempting to go in with a strong current running out of the harbour.

996. Even in a similar gale, with present improvements, the "Cawarra" could go in under similar conditions now? I think she could.

997. The mere improving of the river's mouth has made Newcastle more a harbour of refuge than it was when she was lost? Yes; but vessels, as a rule, could not reach Newcastle unless they were in the bight there. If a vessel were to the north of Port Stephens, or even there, she could not, with a gale of wind, reach Newcastle.

998. Have not the harbour improvements practically made Newcastle, to some extent, a harbour of refuge for our coastal steamers? No; we do not consider it a harbour of refuge—we consider it a port of necessity. We consider that if we cannot do better, it is best to try Newcastle.

999. You are aware that great improvements are to be made to the Richmond and the Clarence Rivers? I am aware that they are trying to make improvements.

1000. The engineers hold out hopes that they will give us 18 feet of water. Would not most of the ships trading to Brisbane be able to enter there in anything but the most exceptional gales? I am positive that during the next fifty years a ship in distress, or a ship in a gale of wind, would never try to enter the Clarence River.

1001. The masters of the vessels trading there tell us that in all but exceptional weather, they will get in and out if the improvements are made? I have passed the Clarence River many, many times, and had it been judicious to have gone in, I would have gone in there.

1002. You are speaking of the state of the port as it is now—I am speaking of the port as it is expected to be when these improvements are carried out? I am not quite prepared to speak as to what these improvements will be. I am of opinion that the Clarence River, being placed, as it is, in an unfortunate position in regard to improvements, will never hold. I think it will always silt up.

1003. You do not believe in the possibility of the improvements being made? I do believe that, with an enormous expenditure of money, it could be improved very much.

1004. And with the proposed expenditure, you do not believe that they will prove efficacious? I hardly know what the proposed improvements are.

1005. You see Byron Bay is to be looked at in a two-fold aspect—first as a harbour of refuge for coast-going vessels; and secondly, as a harbour of shipment. I understand you to say that you have studied it principally as a harbour of refuge? No; I studied it principally as a harbour for the shipment of goods, as a proper port.

1006. Do you think there is a single point of available frontage where, with an opening of 900 feet in the breakwater, a vessel could load and unload in a south-easterly gale? It is very possible that in a heavy south-easterly gale they would have to wait for a few days. There is hardly any port but is affected if it is blowing a gale of wind from a certain point. For instance, half-way up Sydney harbour, or up as far as the Sow-and-Pigs, there is a heavy swell with a south-easterly gale.

1007. Would ships be able to lay alongside that jetty with a south-easterly gale blowing in? I am not prepared to say. I think they would if they had their anchors out.

1008. They could not work? They could work occasionally the same as the colliers do in the southern ports. There they have moorings a long way ahead to allow the vessel to swing, and they trust more to their moorings than to their lines. I think the water would be far smoother in Byron Bay.

1009. If you simply want this as a port of refuge you could enter on the northern side and anchor under the breakwater; it would answer ordinary purposes? Yes.

1010. As far as a port of refuge is concerned, the outer breakwater would suit you? No, I think not.

1011. You think the opening in the breakwater would damage it as a harbour of refuge? I think so.

1012. You condemn the opening altogether? It might be left as a trial. It could be filled up afterwards.

1113. Do you know that there is a harbour of refuge proposed to be made at Trial Bay which may perhaps cost a million of money? Yes.

1114. Do you think it is necessary to go on with that one before we have ascertained whether it will be sufficient for all purposes? I do, provided there is money available.

1115. If you can only point to one shipwreck to warrant the harbour of refuge—do you think the case is of such magnitude as to require us to spend two millions of money? I do for the sake of the trade of the district, and to secure good ports for shipping and discharging produce and goods.

1016. Suppose the trade of these districts is being provided for by outlets at the Clarence and the Richmond? I am not quite prepared to go into that, but I certainly think you can make a splendid harbour for all purposes here.

1017. The settlers on the Clarence and Richmond all appeal to have the rivers made their outlets. That being the case, and a large sum being spent to make the rivers available for local traffic—do you think it is wise for the Government, with so many claims on it, to spend a million of money to make a harbour of

Captain R. M. Phillips. 11 Mar., 1890.

refuge to neutralise the value of the improvements to those rivers? My opinion is that you can only help nature. When the Queensland Government proposed to build a retaining-wall at the upper flats at Rockhampton I was strongly opposed to the expenditure, as they were going against nature in opposing the currents. Only another person besides myself in the whole of Queensland took this view, and the result shows that Pilot Hayes and myself were correct, and that the expenditure is a total failure. I think that in regard to the Richmond and the Tweed it is almost impossible to improve them very much.

1018. But Sir John Coode proposes to assist nature? The construction of this breakwater is very easy, and in my opinion comparatively cheap. You may think that I am giving these opinions in the interest of the A.U.S.N. Co., but I may tell you that I have been a long time in service—thirty-five years—and that to-day ends my service with that company of my own free will, because I wish to have a change and a rest. I have no selfish interest whatever in advocating the construction of this work. I am confident in my own mind that it is the only way of solving the difficulty you have been under for so many years of not having any port of refuge on the coast, or good harbours as a centre for trade.

1019. So far as it is a port of discharge, do you think it is wise to begin the third scheme before we have tested the value of the two schemes on which we are going to spend money? I am not prepared to give an answer to that question, but, from my experience, I think this breakwater will be an entire success.

1020. Your experience has been that of a mariner going up and down the coast, and you have studied the question from the point of a harbour of refuge? It has been a very small thing, in my opinion. It is simply for the shipment of the produce of the district, where there are such good lands.

1021. Do you recommend the scheme equally on both grounds? I do.

1022. *Mr. Copeland.*] Which do you think would be the more desirable breakwater of the two, No. 2 or the outside one, tinted yellow? Well, I should be very much in favour of Mr. Darley's proposal, viz, No. 2; the other runs out into very deep water, and would take too long to construct.

1023. Do you think the harbour would be sufficiently capacious for all practical purposes for the future if No. 2 breakwater were constructed? No. 2 would make a very large harbour. It could always be deepened.

1024. Do you remember what the bottom is like there? As far as I can recollect it is hard sand and rather shingly. It is a bottom which does not silt.

1025. Is it good holding ground? It is very fair holding ground.

1026. It is only a sea which will make a bad holding ground? It may blow very hard. If there is no sea vessels very rarely drag their anchors, especially when it is a little up-hill, as it were.

1027. I think you said there is very little current along this part of the coast? There is a very strong current outside, but there is very little current in here. I have had a northerly current inland; that is the reason why steamers very often keep close in going north. They sometimes have an eddy going north.

1028. I suppose the current varies according to the winds and seasons? According to the winds. If a south-east gale is blowing, and the wind turns round to north there is a very strong current of from 4 to 5 or 6 knots.

1029. What is the rise and fall of the tide there? Speaking roughly, I think it is from 5 to 6 feet.

1030. Suppose No. 2 breakwater were constructed do you think there would be much of a scour to get away through that opening? I don't think there would be much of a scour there, because there are no large rivers there to help it.

1031. If the sand is hard and shingly the scour would not be likely to affect the bottom in any way? Very little in my opinion.

1032. If the water did go through the opening quickly it would be clear water and would not take the sand with it? It would be clear water; I think that it would be better to leave the opening there as a trial, but I should like to see it removed further inland.

1033. *Mr. Trickett.*] Have you seen many breakwaters constructed or in use? I have seen a good many.

1034. Which do you think would be the best breakwater—the straight one or one of the curved ones? It depends a good deal upon the position. I think that curved one would be better in this instance. In my opinion it is very well arranged.

1035. *Mr. Lackey.*] Suppose it were admitted that a harbour of refuge is necessary between Port Jackson and Queensland, and that the Government of this colony contemplated constructing a harbour of refuge, which do you think would be the more desirable—one at Trial Bay or one at Cape Byron? As a harbour of refuge I should prefer one at Trial Bay, as it is more central.

1036. As a maritime man, and perhaps in the interest of coastal commerce you would like to see two or three? Not as harbours of refuge; two would be sufficient.

1037. Suppose it suited the Government to make only one you, consider that Trial Bay would be a more desirable place than Byron Bay? Yes, as a harbour of refuge.

1038. You think Trial Bay is better sheltered? Yes.

1039. And easier of entrance in stormy weather? No, but there are more vessels trading about that way than there are further north.

1040. With regard to the loss of the "Cawarra," I suppose you know that Captain Chatfield traded between Sydney and Queensland for many years? He did.

1041. He had had considerable experience in steam navigation? Yes.

1042. The "Cawarra" was the first paddle-vessel he navigated? I am not quite certain, but I know that he had been an officer in a paddle-boat before he took charge of the "Cawarra."

1043. The "Cawarra" was a new vessel to him? Yes. He was a good seaman.

1044. What point was the wind blowing from then? East-south-east.

1045. You experienced considerable difficulties in that gale did you not? I did.

1046. You were off Cape Byron when the gale came on;—did you get refuge anywhere? No, we put out to sea. The plan we adopted was to put a large hawser astern to keep her steady; she was a bad steerer as any passenger who travelled in her knows full well. We did not know that we should survive the storm, but we got safely through.

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

Breakwater at Byron Bay.

APPENDIX.

A.

RETURN of Areas in the Counties of Clarence, Richmond, and Rous.

County of Clarence.

AREA alienated, 266,200 acres; area reserved, 141,400 acres; area of Crown Lands (unreserved), 431,840 acres; total area of County, 839,440 acres.

County of Richmond.

AREA alienated, 216,700 acres; area reserved, 127,200 acres; area of Crown Lands (unreserved), 352,420 acres; total area of County, 696,320 acres.

County of Rous.

AREA alienated, 630,900 acres; area reserved, 306,800 acres; area of Crown Lands (unreserved), 444,700 acres; total area of County, 1,382,400 acres.

Note.—Areas alienated include conditionally purchased and conditionally leased lands as well as areas for which deed has issued.

This return is only approximate.

J. S. KEATING,
30th October, 1889.

B.

BYRON BAY JETTY.—AMOUNTS VOTED AND EXPENDITURE TO DATE.

	£	s.	d.
Amount voted as under—			
1884 Loan, 48 Vic., No. 26	5,000	0	0
1886 Revenue, No. 307	3,000	0	0
1888 Loan, 52 Vic., No. 17	3,000	0	0
1889 Loan, 53 Vic., No. 23	5,000	0	0
	£16,000	0	0
Expenditure to date	£13,420	8	0

(Shed, rig, rent, trucks, &c., to be paid for—nearly finished.)

J.C., 28/10/89.

Byron Bay Breakwater Works—(No vote). About £300 has been spent on account of survey, prospecting for stone, &c.—C. W. DARLEY, 28/10/89.

C.

[*To Evidence of C. W. Darley, Esq.*]

Explanation regarding the Opening in the Breakwater.

Sir, Department of Public Works, Harbours and Rivers Branch, Sydney, 17 December, 1889.

Respecting my proposal for the Byron Bay breakwater, I think it desirable to offer a few further remarks in explanation of some points of the design which it was difficult to make clear when answering direct questions.

I understand there is still some misconception as to the object of the opening in the breakwater, and why the site shown was selected for the opening instead of nearer the shore.

First, and chiefly, the opening is designed to admit the littoral current which almost at all times sets from the north, southward against Cape Byron. Carefully taken observations indicate that the current divides on the reef near where it is proposed to have the opening, and that a portion of the stream passes westward round the bay. This is a most important fact to bear in mind, for admitting this stream will be almost certain to prevent any tendency there might be for the harbour to silt up. Were the opening closer in shore there would be a considerable risk of sand being brought in with the stream from along the beach, but placing the entrance where shown obviates this risk, as it is well known that waves do not stir up the bottom or carry sand in deep water.

Second, the entrance in the position shown will afford a convenient and safe means of ingress and egress for steamers and vessels passing to and from the south, whereas, were it closer in, it would be of no use for navigation owing to the reef of rocks which exists within the bay nearer to the shore.

As to the width of the opening this is a point open to much difference of opinion. I have shown it as 900 feet wide, but since visiting the site and further considering the subject, I think the width may safely be reduced to 600 feet.

I, however, purposely kept it wide in the first instance, for even if carried out with a width of 900 feet, and future observations demonstrated the width to be too great, reducing the opening would be a simple matter, whereas on the contrary, if made too narrow in the first instance, the injury is practically almost irreparable.

I, however, think that a width of 600 feet could be safely adopted, and that this might possibly be reduced to 500 feet hereafter, when the breakwater is finished.

The opening in Portland breakwater, which perhaps bears a closer resemblance to the harbour in question than any other in existence, is 400 feet wide, but there is a belief amongst many who have studied the question that this width is insufficient.

The opening, exposed as it is to the north-east wind, will undoubtedly admit some sea, but the waves will be felt only a very short distance within the entrance, as they will spread out over the whole surface of the harbour, thus rendering it comparatively calm close inside.

Absolute tranquility cannot, however, be obtained in a bay such as this without running the risk, as already explained, of causing the harbour to silt up by shutting out the through and scouring action of the littoral current.

I am satisfied, therefore, that it is desirable to sacrifice a little tranquility to ensure the permanent maintenance of the harbour.

I have, &c.,
C. W. DARLEY,
Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

The Chairman of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works.

D.

D.

REPORT BY MR. R. HICKSON ON THE TWEED, BRUNSWICK, RICHMOND, AND CLARENCE RIVERS, AND BYRON BAY DISTRICTS.

Memorandum to the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

Department of Public Works, Harbours and Rivers Branch, Newcastle, 4 May, 1889.

Subject :—Visit of Inspection of Tweed, Brunswick, Richmond, and Clarence Rivers, and Byron Bay Districts.

I SUBMIT herewith for your information a report on my recent tour of inspection over the districts in the immediate neighbourhood of the rivers Tweed, Brunswick, Richmond, and Clarence, and Byron Bay.

I arrived at the Tweed Heads on the 18th April, and met Messrs. Eddy and Oliver, Railway Commissioners, and Mr. Ewing, M.P., on the following morning. I gathered from Messsrs. Eddy and Oliver that they were impressed with the fertility of the country between the Richmond and the Tweed, and that it only wanted to be opened up and connected with a market to make it one of the most thriving districts in the Colony.

The question as to how that is to be done, whether by railway or opening up the rivers, is one that requires careful consideration. My own idea is that the Tweed and Brunswick entrances are not worth spending much money upon.

The Tweed entrance is fairly good for small ketches, &c., but, considering the shallow water there is in the river for a considerable distance from the entrance, and the great expenditure required to make the river navigable for the class of vessels that would have to be used to deal with the enormous traffic there must eventually be in the neighbourhood of this river, I do not think the river can be looked upon as the channel through which this traffic should go.

The Brunswick is a much smaller river, commanding a less valuable country, and with a very poor entrance. I think, however, an expenditure of £3,000 or £4,000 would make it about equal to the Tweed, and would be an advantage to the place in allowing small ketches to get in for timber, &c. ; but, like the Tweed, it can never be expected that the river itself will be the highway for the traffic.

Byron Bay is an open roadstead, quite unprotected, but capable of being made a very superior shipping place, and with a vast extent of fine country in its virgin state, not only in its immediate neighbourhood, but for a considerable distance back.

The Richmond River, with its extensive and valuable back country, is already well known, and I am satisfied that the river itself is the natural and proper outlet for the produce of its own district ; whether it is also the natural channel for the produce of the whole district up to the Tweed is the question ;—I am of opinion it is not.

The Clarence is a fine river, with a very fair entrance, as far as depth of water is concerned, but difficult to navigate, owing to a reef of rocks close to the entrance, necessitating a very sharp turn for vessels going in or out.

Nearly all the agricultural country in the neighbourhood of the Clarence being already taken up, I do not really see where a very much increased traffic is to come from ; consequently, it is difficult to comprehend what would warrant the expenditure of nearly £600,000 at the entrance.

The Richmond River is quite a different case. There there is a vast extent of virgin country, and if proper facilities were given for the getting away of the produce, the traffic would be enormously increased. It is proposed to spend a sum (according to Sir John Coode's estimate, which, I fear, is very much under-estimated) of about £900,000 on the Clarence and Richmond Rivers, neither of which, to my mind, are the natural outlets of the country, three-quarters of which at least lies to the north of the Richmond. The Clarence River must stand by itself. I think the Richmond River will also command only its own traffic, and that all the traffic over the country north of the Richmond to the Tweed will centre in Byron Bay.

I am satisfied an expenditure of £100,000 at Byron Bay would make it a first-rate shipping place ; and being deep water, it is not dependent upon freshes in rivers or direction of winds to provide a navigable channel for vessels ; for it must not be lost sight of that, though elaborate plans may be got up for breakwaters, training-walls, &c., for the improvement of our rivers, still we are largely depending on freshes and direction of winds to maintain a deep bar.

At the Richmond, I believe, an expenditure of (say) £100,000 on a breakwater from Pilot Point, in the direction laid down by Sir J. Coode, would give ample water for the class of vessels which can navigate the river. At the Clarence, I believe, an expenditure of (say) £200,000 on the "south and north training-banks," and a portion of the north and south breakwaters, would do all that is required ; in fact, it is very questionable, to my mind, if after the "south and north training-banks" were made, and the current consequently directed straight on to the bar, whether any further extension of the breakwater would be required.

At the Brunswick, as already stated, I would recommend the expenditure of £3,000 or £4,000 on a small training-wall, as indicated in a previous report.

At the Tweed I cannot recommend any expenditure at the bar ; but the river itself might be very much improved by introducing a system of "facine banks" in connection with the dredging.

ROB. HICKSON.

Forwarded for the information of the Minister. I quite concur with Mr. Hickson in thinking that Byron Bay will in future be the best outlet for produce from the Brunswick and part of the Tweed River Districts. I will, in a few days, submit a proposed scheme and estimate for a protecting breakwater at Byron Bay.—C. W. DARLEY, 4/6/89. B.C., Under Secretary for Public Works.

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

SECTIONAL COMMITTEE.

BREAKWATER AT BYRON BAY.

REPORT.

1. The Sectional Committee appointed on the 14th November last to inspect and take evidence with reference to the proposed breakwater at Byron Bay, commenced its inquiries at Byron Bay on 23rd November, when the evidence of Mr. John Hocquard, the local wharfinger and Collector of Customs, and Mr. Owen Bishop Wareham, a timber merchant and resident in the locality, was taken. Mr. Andrew Thomas French also gave evidence in regard to the matter on the same day. On 27th November, at Ballina, Mr. T. W. Keele, the assistant engineer for the Northern Districts, was also examined in reference to the proposal.

2. The Sectional Committee sought to obtain evidence as to the present and probable future amount of traffic at Byron Bay; the existing amount of accommodation for shipping, and the necessity for its extension; the natural resources of the district likely to be served by the harbour that would be formed by the construction of the breakwater, and the probable development of those resources, and the results that would be likely to be obtained in the event of the breakwater being constructed. In addition to the direct evidence thus given upon the subject, the same members of the Committee, acting in their capacity as a Sectional Committee in reference to the proposed railway from Grafton to the Tweed, obtained much incidental evidence in favour of the construction of the breakwater, as likely to prove of great benefit to the whole of the district immediately adjoining Byron Bay, as well as to the Brunswick and Tweed River Districts, and even to the northern part of the Richmond River.

3. The evidence of Mr. John Hocquard, master mariner, wharfinger, and sub-Collector of Customs at Byron Bay, was to the effect that from the 1st July last to the 20th November, there were fifty-five arrivals in the port of steamers and sailing vessels, most of which discharged and took in cargo, but four of the number were wrecked there. He denied that in a heavy gale the water would break at a depth of 30 feet, there was always a crest on the waves but they did not break. The vessels that arrived brought general cargoes, but he could not say what the outward cargo had been. The jetty had not yet been transferred, and, therefore, no wharfage dues had been collected; in fact the people had had the free use of the jetty, the crane, and of his own labour. He was a seafaring man and had had experience in harbours. He was of opinion that the Government would be justified in expending the sum of £242,000 on the proposed breakwater as it would lead to the cultivation of a large area of country that is now lying idle. He believed that the opening proposed to be made at the southern end of the breakwater was desirable so as to permit of a scour, if that were necessary, and also to afford a means of entrance for a vessel that got to leeward of the northern entrance. He did not think the opening would affect the safety of vessels at the jetty. Mr. Owen B. Wareham, who has shipped some 800,000 feet of timber from the jetty, and four or five hundred bags of maize, is of opinion that, with a breakwater, he would be able to ship all his produce from the jetty for some time to come. He thinks that if a breakwater is to be made at all a proper one should be constructed, so that when the

 district

district develops it will not be necessary to remove it and construct a new one. If proper facilities were given for shipping at Byron Bay, there would soon be an enormous area of land under crop within a reasonable distance of the port; and he is of opinion that if there were a railway from the table-land of New England, all the wool, tallow, hides, and produce of that district would be shipped from Byron Bay direct to Europe. The tropical fruits grown in the district could be exchanged for the flour and wheat of New England; and the raw mineral from the gold, silver, and tin mines between there and Tenterfield could be shipped from Byron Bay to Europe for treatment. The evidence of Mr. T. W. Keele, the assistant engineer for the Northern Districts, was chiefly of a technical nature. He stated that there was a quarry capable of supplying all the stone required for the breakwater within 4½ miles—a less distance than the stone had to be brought at Newcastle for the construction of the breakwater there. The stone he describes as a very hard white sandstone, which can be got in blocks of any size that may be required. He stated that the proposed breakwater would afford complete protection to vessels in north-easterly gales—in fact from any wind right up to north, and a little beyond it. He does not think that the construction of the breakwater would cause silting to increase, as he found that the currents had not sufficient velocity to disturb the sand. He considers the opening in the breakwater necessary to keep the harbour from silting up, and at times it would be valuable as an entrance. He does not think the estimate of £242,000 for the work will be exceeded. Mr. A. T. French, master mariner, stated that the natural outlet of the people to the north of Clunes would be Byron Bay, which he considers adapted for a port of refuge, with a breakwater along the half-tide reef, parallel with the beach. He believes that with the breakwater as proposed a vessel could come in for protection with a north-east wind blowing, and he speaks as a man having a practical knowledge of the whole of the coast.

4. Among the witnesses examined on the subject of the railway from Grafton to the Tweed, and who made reference to Byron Bay, Mr. W. G. Walker, Government Surveyor, thought the Government would be justified in making the improvements proposed, both at the Richmond River and Byron Bay, considering the great extent of the country, and the immense population it would carry. Mr. G. W. West, inspector of conditional purchases, says the settlers for a long way back would use Byron Bay if it were available. Mr. T. C. Lodge, manager of the Australian Joint Stock Bank at Lismore, thought the only way to develop the district between Lismore and the Tweed—Mullumbimbi, Clunes, and Eureka—was for the Government to expend this money in making a breakwater at Byron Bay. Mr. T. Osborne, a farmer residing near Lismore, said he would prefer sending his produce to Byron Bay, if it were made a good port, rather than send it down the Richmond to Ballina. Mr. James Barrie, a storekeeper at Lismore, considered Byron Bay the natural outlet for the district and the land beyond it as far as the Queensland border. He was of opinion that the country would be recouped for the outlay of £242,000 by the sale of land. Mr. James Stocks, farmer, Mr. H. B. Chisholm, and other residents of the Lismore District, expressed themselves also in favour of the improvements at Byron Bay, by which they would be able to ship their produce with a degree of certainty that they could not expect in regard to the Richmond River. The residents of Byron Bay and its immediate neighbourhood who were examined, gave strong evidence in favour of the construction of the breakwater, showing the vast resources of the district and its suitability for the growth of almost any kind of semi-tropical produce, while, at the same time, those resources remained undeveloped in consequence of the difficulty of getting produce to market. Mr. F. V. Wareham, farmer, residing 3 miles from the bay, said the land around was the richest and most productive he had ever seen, capable of producing sugar-cane, pine apples, coffee, mangoes, and oranges; but their difficulty was the want of a market. They looked to Sydney for their market, with an outlet at Byron Bay. The bay should be made a port of refuge as well as a port of shipment. Mr. E. S. Atkins, sugar planter and manufacturer, produced and showed to the Sectional Committee samples of sugar-cane grown by him—some of it with over 7 feet length of crushing cane. His land had produced 70 tons to the acre, and 40 tons would be a fair average crop. Mr. O. B. Wareham, farmer, near Byron Bay, stated, in addition to his previous evidence, that he produced grass, bananas, pine apples, and maize, and was also a shipper of timber off the land. He pointed out that Byron Bay never

can never become a safe port without the breakwater, because it is open to the north and north-east, from which quarter, during the spring and summer months, the prevailing winds blow, making it impossible at times for vessels to come alongside the jetty to load or discharge cargo; but the construction of the breakwater would make Byron Bay a splendid harbour, capable of floating any of the modern-built vessels.

5. The testimony of several other witnesses residing on the Tweed and Brunswick Rivers was taken to the same effect.

6. In the opinion of the Sectional Committee there is no equal area of lands in the Colony capable of supporting the same population as that between the Tweed and Richmond Rivers. Up to the present these lands, though extensively alienated, have not been largely developed, owing to the great cost that has to be incurred in bringing them under cultivation; but once brought under cultivation the yield is of such an enormous extent that the Committee feel convinced that, if facilities are afforded by which produce can be readily and expeditiously sent to market, it will not be long before the whole of the lands are occupied by producers. The evidence as to the capability of production of some of the lands is almost incredible, and had the Sectional Committee not been afforded opportunities of seeing for themselves some of the results of the cultivation now carried on, they could scarcely have refrained from doubting some of the statements made. At the present time there is no incentive to owners of lands in these districts either to cultivate largely, or to lease to other persons so that they may cultivate, because of the uncertainty of carriage, and the difficulty generally of getting produce to market; but the Sectional Committee feel sure that by the construction of the proposed breakwater at Byron Bay, and of other proposed public works in and around the district, a vast population will ultimately, and at no distant date, be settled there.

7. In dealing with this question it is also necessary to consider the difficulties that exist in regard to the improvement of the Tweed River. The entrance to the river is, at the present time, so difficult from the shallow condition of the bar, and the river above the entrance is so shallow, that navigation, except by vessels of the very smallest size, is impossible, and there is by means of the river, at the present time, no outlet whatever for the produce of the district. To improve the river and its entrance would be a work of great magnitude and enormous cost, and it is for this reason, as well as others set forth in the evidence, that it is necessary some other port in the vicinity of the district should be provided.

8. In view of all this evidence, and bearing in mind the probable increase of settlement in this district, and the consequent development of its productions, and also having regard to the advantage of having a harbour of refuge in this portion of the northern coast of the Colony, the Sectional Committee have come to the conclusion that they are justified in recommending that the breakwater as referred to them, should be constructed.

J. P. ABBOTT,
Chairman.

Office of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works,
Sydney, 28th January, 1890.

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

BREAKWATER AT BYRON BAY.

[TAKEN BEFORE SECTIONAL COMMITTEE.]

SATURDAY, 23 *NOVEMBER*, 1889.

[*The Sectional Committee met at Byron Bay, at* 8·30 *p.m.*]

Present:—

JOSEPH PALMER ABBOTT, Esq. (Chairman).

Jacob Garrard, Esq. | Charles Alfred Lee, Esq.

The Sectional Committee proceeded to consider the proposed Breakwater at Byron Bay.

Mr. John Hocquard, wharfinger, sworn, and examined:—

1. *Mr. Lee.*] What are you? I am the wharfinger at Byron Bay.
2. How long have you been acting in that capacity? About eight months.
3. Can you give me a return of the number of vessels that have loaded and unloaded at the jetty during that time? I have a copy of a rough return which I sent down to Sydney, showing the shipping between 1st July and 20th November, 1889.
4. *Mr. Garrard.*] It only refers to the vessels which berthed at the jetty? No. I have included all ships that entered the bay.
5. What have you to do with them? I include all the ships that enter the bay. I am also an officer of the Customs Department.
6. *Mr. Lee.*] You act in a double capacity? Yes. There were fifty-five arrivals. They did not all discharge or take in cargo.
7. Fifty-five steamers and sailing vessels have entered the port since the 1st July last? Yes.
8. Some of them discharged or took in cargo? Yes.
9. Did any of them leave their bones here? Yes.
10. How many? There were four wrecks.
11. Will you give me some idea as to the manner in which the sea breaks in the bay. It has been alleged that in a heavy gale the water will break at a depth of 30 feet;—have you seen it break at that depth? No, I have not.
12. At about what depth does it usually break on the beach;—at what distance out, and in what depth of water does the surf generally commence? In heavy easterly seas it breaks out as far as the Julian Rocks.
13. Does it break on the Julian or in mid-ocean? At the Julian; but that occurred during a most severe gale from the eastward.
14. When the sea is rolling in during a heavy gale, does it break in 30 feet of water? No. There is always a crest on the waves; but they do not break. You can come in with a boat. The seas do not actually break until they come within a line about two-thirds of the way along the jetty. They do not break in a line with the outer end of the jetty.
15. What depth is there there? Twenty-two feet at high water. Of course there are tops now and again that will break; but the seas do not break there. They break well in from there.
16. Have you seen many heavy gales since you have been here? Yes.
17. Blowing from different points of the compass? Yes.
18. During any of those gales have you seen the surf rise in 30 feet of water? No.
19. In what depth does it rise? In 18 or 20 feet—as far out as 20 feet.
20. *Mr. Garrard.*] What is your designation—wharfinger and sub-collector of Customs? Yes.
21. Have you the tonnage of the vessels which you have enumerated as calling here and going out again? I do not know their tonnage.
22. Several of the vessels on your list are vessels that have come in for shelter, and have left their bones here? I have mentioned every boat that has dropped her anchor here.
23. Fishing or anything? I do not think that I would enumerate fishing vessels. Vessels have come as far as the Julian fishing. I have only enumerated vessels that have come here to load or to discharge cargo, or that have been driven here by stress of weather.
24. What tonnage has been landed at your wharf inwards during the last eight months;—can you tell us that? Yes. The "Karuah," 59 tons; the "Fawn," 40 tons; the "White Cloud," 10 tons. The "Alice," which has been running here since September, has made ten trips, bringing 100 tons inwards, with full cargoes of pine and farm produce outwards.
25. What did she bring in? General cargoes. Sometimes she brought 10 and 15, and sometimes 30 tons. Another vessel, the "Albion," has brought 11,000 feet of timber.

Mr. J. Hocquard. 23 Nov., 1889.

Mr. J. Hocquard. 23 Nov., 1889.

26. Is not that bringing coals to Newcastle? It might appear so. It was sawn timber for building purposes.
27. *Chairman.*] For the hotel where we are staying? Part of it for this hotel.
28. *Mr. Garrard.*] What has been the outward cargo;—you have no idea? No.
29. What wharfage rates have you collected? The wharf has not yet been transferred, so that I have not collected any.
30. So that the people of Byron Bay have had a free gift of the wharf during these last eight months? Yes.
31. Have you received no instructions about charging rates? No.
32. You have not asked for them? Yes.
33. What is the reason that you have not received instructions to charge rates? I cannot say.
34. You allow people the free use of the wharf and of the crane—or do you use it yourself? I use it.
35. Not only do you allow them the wharf free, but you also assist them with your muscles? Yes.
36. And you have represented to Captain Jackson that you still cannot charge dues? Yes; the last letter that I got from him said that the wharf had not been transferred, and that therefore dues could not be charged.
37. You are acting under instructions from Captain Jackson? Yes.
38. Is not the fact that you are in charge of the wharf a notification that it has been handed over from the Harbours and Rivers Department? I have no instructions to make charges.
39. You do not allow the Harbours and Rivers Department to come and interfere with the wharf? No, not much.
40. And yet it has not yet been passed over from that Department? No.
41. You are a sea-faring man? Yes.
42. Have you had much experience at sea? Yes.
43. At bar harbours? Pretty much; but mostly at deep water harbours.
44. In colonial shipping only? No; in foreign shipping.
45. Have you been to Plymouth? Yes.
46. Do you know anything about the breakwater there? No; I was only a lad when I went there.
47. Were you glad to run inside of it for shelter? No; we went in with cargo.
48. Have you seen the plan of the proposed breakwater at Byron Bay? I had not seen it before to-day.
49. Do you, as a man who has travelled, think that it is possible to make a harbour here? Yes.
50. It would be very expensive? I do not know much about the expense; but I know that a harbour is most necessary.
51. Do you think that the trade of the place during the last eight months would justify the expenditure of £242,000 upon a breakwater here? I think that if they did expend that amount of money here they would get a return from it.
52. You think that the Government would be justified in spending £242,000 even with the present trade of the port? Yes; I think that if they did so a great amount of country would be cultivated that is now lying idle.
53. Have you had any opportunity of seeing this country? Yes.
54. Do not your duties keep you at the wharf continuously? I saw it prior to my engagement at the wharf.
55. Do you see the proposed opening in the southern portion of the breakwater? Yes.
56. Do you think it desirable to have that opening there? I do.
57. For what purpose? It will allow a scour if that is necessary; and a vessel will be able to enter there when she is to leeward of the northern entrance.
58. Do you not think that in a north-east gale a vessel had better keep out than attempt to take that passage? It would depend upon circumstances. It would be better for her to come in if the weather was coming up dark. If she missed stays at the northernmost end she could come down to the southern entrance.
59. Do you not think that the opening would make it very uncomfortable for vessels lying alongside the jetty in an easterly gale. Would not the seas drive right on to the jetty? About east north-east would come on to the jetty through the opening; but I do not think that it would affect it much.
60. There are some rocks near the proposed breakwater? Yes, inside of it.
61. They would help to break any sea coming through the entrance? Yes. We are comparatively sheltered from easterly winds as well.
62. What was the point from which the wind was coming when the wrecks occurred? From the south-east, and it veered round to the east heavy.
63. They come in for shelter from the south-east? It was southerly, and it veered to the eastward.
64. But what was the direction of the wind when they went on shore? As near as possible east north-east. It was well in.
65. *Mr Lee.*] Have you had any experience of the harbours on our northern coast? Yes.
66. Have you had occasion to run into any of them for refuge during heavy gales? I have gone into Trial Bay, and into Port Stephens, and on one occasion into Newcastle.
67. Have you ever been in this bay for shelter? Never for shelter.
68. From what winds can they get shelter in the bay as it now is? From south to south south-east, and anything from that up to west north-west.
69. At the north-east end of the breakwater there is to be a depth of 30 feet of water. In the event of a heavy north-east gale blowing would the surf break there to such an extent that it would be dangerous for a vessel to attempt to enter? No.
70. Could she enter with any degree of safety? Yes. There is plenty of sea room there for any vessel to come in with a north-easter—any quantity.
71. That is the most dangerous wind you have now? We are open to the north-east principally. East and north-east.
72. Can the little boat now trading here, the "Alice," load at a jetty when there is a north-east wind blowing? In an ordinary north-easter?
73. And in all weathers excepting a gale? Yes, excepting when there is a heavy blow.
74. On which side of the jetty does she load? On the northern side.
75. Does she ever load on the other? No.

76.

Mr. J. Hocquard. 23 Nov., 1889.

76. I see that the crane is fitted on that side? Yes.
77. Is that fixed purposely for loading ships on that side? Yes.
78. You see the opening in the breakwater near the land. During a heavy gale have you ever seen one unbroken line of foam from about that point right through towards the jetty? On the 17th July, the day of the wrecks, it was blowing a terrific gale of wind, and it was breaking then certainly, so that it was impossible for a boat to load.
79. Which way did the break set in? From the eastward, and to the southward of east.
80. That would be as near as possible to the gap in the proposed work? Yes.
81. And thence in towards the jetty? Yes. That was a most extraordinary gale of wind.
82. *Mr. Garrard.*] Is it true that the water on the southern side of the jetty silted up more than that on the other side? No. I take soundings every week, and since I have been here the water has not got any shallower, no matter how the beach alters. Sometimes there are 300 or 400 yards of sandy beach, and sometimes less. No matter how the beach alters I have always the same soundings at the jetty.
83. There was no alteration after the gale? The water got deeper. It got about 6 inches deeper.
84. Is it true that there are some logs at present bumping against the jetty? Yes.
85. Whose duty is it to see that they are removed? Mine to see that they are removed, and the shippers to remove them.
86. How long have they been there? A few days. They got there when the "Alice" was loading.
87. Why did not the shippers remove them? I instructed them to remove them.
88. Have you reported about the piles that are gone? I did so some time ago. They were not gone twenty-four hours before they were reported.

Mr. Owen Bishop Wareham, timber merchant and farmer, sworn, and examined :—

Mr. O. B. Wareham. 23 Nov., 1889.

89. *Mr. Garrard.*] You ship produce largely from the jetty? In fairly large quantities.
90. Principally timber? Timber and maize.
91. How much have you shipped altogether from the jetty? Timber?
92. Take timber first, if you like? About 800,000 feet.
93. And produce? 400 or 500 bags of maize.
94. How many times have vessels been prevented from loading there through stress of weather since the jetty has been in use? Since the "Alice" commenced loading, two months ago, three times. I was in Sydney on two occasions; but on the third I saw her come in. At that time she had to lay off for an afternoon, evening and a whole day.
95. She has not missed any trips? She is supposed to be a regular weekly trader, but she is run out of her time.
96. You have seen the plan of the breakwater? Yes.
97. I suppose you have no knowledge of breakwaters in other parts of the world? Yes.
98. You have an intimate knowledge of the bay in various weathers? Yes.
99. Is it true that representations were made sometime since about the need of protection by a breakwater for the end of the jetty? Yes.
100. Do you know whether the inner semicircle shown on the plan immediately opposite the jetty was designed to protect the jetty in heavy weather? I cannot say. In the plan I saw, the breakwater was more of the shape of breakwater No. 2.
101. Where did you see that? In the *Daily Telegraph.*
102. You expect that you will be able to ship all your produce from this jetty for some time to come? With the breakwater?
103. From the jetty itself? We will be able to do it; but with no certainty.
104. Will only one berth be used? I think that that is all.
105. You could not use both sides of the jetty? Not at present. If the breakwater were made we could.
106. Is it only because you have no mooring buoys? Yes; I think additional buoys would be of service.
107. There is plenty of width of wharf and plenty of length? Yes; I imagine so.
108. If a breakwater were made so that vessels could lie more snugly at the jetty would that be sufficient protection for you? I do not know. I imagine that if the district were developed large vessels would call here, and that breakwater would not be sufficient for them.*
109. You have seen the various designs for breakwaters on the map? Yes.
110. The inner circle was a design by Mr. Hickson, for the protection of vessels lying at the jetty; the brown line adding to it was a suggestion made by Captain Howard to extend it. Would not the whole of that work be sufficiently large for the trade of the port? No. No. 2 is a good breakwater, in my opinion.
111. You know, of course, that in the inner straight line, Captain Howard's addition, there are some rocks projecting above the surface? Yes.
112. You think that that breakwater would be insufficient? Yes. There would not be sufficient depth of water for vessels trading to the port in the future, if the smaller breakwater alone is constructed.
113. Do you think that if breakwater No. 2 were carried out the half-tide rocks should be removed—that they would be an obstruction? I think they would be better removed.
114. Because of your faith in the capabilities of the district you think that a harbour of that capacity should be given to this district? Yes; I think that if a breakwater is to be constructed at all a proper one may just as well be made, so that it will not be necessary when the district develops to tear it down and construct a bigger one.
115. Do you know whether there is much current in the bay? I have heard that there is a current.
116. Has the sand shifted much at the southern end of the bay? It very often shifts.
117. To a very great extent? Only on the beach. The depth of water does not vary an inch.
118. You know that it is not variable? I know that it never varies, as stated by our friends on the Clarence. They say that the jetty is silted up with sand occasionally.
119. *Chairman.*] We have had it in evidence in reference to this inquiry, that in the electorate of Grafton there are 13,392 acres of land under crop. Do you think that if the proposed shipping facilities were given at Byron Bay there would be that area under crop within a reasonable distance of the port? I think there would be four times that area at the least.
120. On the Clarence there is a total area of 24,987 acres. You would beat that, you think? I should imagine so.

121.

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* Note (*on revision*) :—Meaning the small inner one.

Mr. O. B. Wareham. 23 Nov., 1889.

121. In the electorate of Richmond there are 47,011 acres under crop. You think that if facilities for getting produce away from this district were given at Byron Bay, you would far exceed the area under cultivation on the Clarence within a reasonable distance of the port—by a reasonable distance I mean the distance the people would carry produce? I am perfectly certain of it.
122. Do you know the Clarence? I have never been there. I only go by hearsay.
123. And the records? And by what I have read.
124. Of course the arrival and departure of vessels here is so irregular that people do not look to them as a means of getting their produce away with any degree of certainty? Now they look to the "Alice." During the last month or two she has been a regular trader.
125. But that service has not lasted long enough for people to have very certain faith in her? I should think it would scarcely be long enough, though the people round here have faith in her.
126. Is it not very inconvenient to shippers when she has to keep away? Very inconvenient.
127. And likely to damage their produce? It does damage it.
128. What you want here is a sure and certain port of shipment at all times? At all times.
129. Having that, you believe that this district is capable of being, and will be, largely developed by fresh settlement? It is quite a reasonable thing to suppose so, seeing that the land is of the richest nature; and I do not say that because I own some of it and live here; but that is the opinion of competent persons who have been sent here to write upon the district.
130. Were you a bank manager at one time? An accountant.
131. You gave up your position to come to the district? Yes.
132. How long have you been here? Six years.
133. You hope to see the railway and the breakwater constructed? If it had not been for that hope I do not think that any of us would have stopped here.
134. *Mr. Lee.*] In addition to the port at Byron Bay offering advantages to the Richmond and surrounding districts, do you look forward to its accommodating any other district? I think the produce from the southern portions of Queensland would come here, and I am also under the impression that if the Government of the day constructed a railway from the tableland of New England all the wool, tallow, hides, and produce of that district could be shipped from here to Europe.
135. To any market? I do not see why they should not come here. It would be much cheaper than taking them to Newcastle.
136. Do you know the distance from here to the Great Northern line, at Tenterfield? I am not certain. I think it is about 150 miles.
137. One hundred and thirty-three miles. Do you know the distance from Tenterfield to Sydney by the Great Northern Line? No; I know that it is greater than the distance from there to here.
138. It is nearly 500 miles, and central New England is 440 miles. As Byron Bay is only 133 miles from the tableland, or about 173 miles from Central New England; is there not an extreme probability that it would become the port of the district? I should think it very likely that the people there who had any produce would ship at this bay.
139. There would be that probability, because of the shorter distance—170 miles against 440? Yes.
140. In addition to that, you anticipate that there would be the ordinary exchange of commodities between this country and New England? Yes; we could exchange our tropical fruits and sugar for flour and wheat. There are rich tin and gold and silver mines between here and Tenterfield. The raw mineral from those mines could be shipped from here to Europe for treatment.
141. If your expectations were realised and a large quantity of this country put under cane, there would be a number of sugar-mills? Yes.
142. They would require coal? Yes.
143. The coal would be an inward cargo? Yes.
144. Could they be brought into any other port more cheaply? No.
145. Are there any persons in the locality opposed to the scheme? Not one. The reason why the people on the various rivers are opposed to it is, that they think that their own harbour works will be neglected.
146. At all events, the residents within 15 miles of Byron Bay are not opposed to it? Not within 20 miles.
147. They are in favour of it? Yes.

Mr. Andrew Thomas French, master mariner, sworn, and examined:—

Mr. A. T. French. 23 Nov., 1889.

148. *Chairman.*] Where do you reside? About 8 miles from the bay.
149. Do you know this district? Not to the north of the Brunswick.
150. But you know it down to Lismore? From the bay to Lismore I am perfectly acquainted with the country.
151. If the proposed line is constructed from Lismore and Casino, will it serve the bulk of the residents in this district? If the line is constructed to Casino it will serve the bulk of the residents for a certain distance north of the main river. It would serve people south of Clunes, 10 miles from Lismore, better than people to the north of that place. The natural outlet for the people to the north of Clunes would be Byron Bay.
152. Suppose Byron Bay were not made a harbour? Then the people would have to send their produce by the Richmond. I propose to give evidence with regard to the breakwater, being a seaman.
153. You have seen the plan of the proposed breakwater? Yes.
154. Within that breakwater, according to Mr. Darley, will be 500 acres of water—41 acres, 30 feet deep; 150 acres, 24 feet deep; 252 acres, 18 feet deep; and 376 acres, 12 feet deep? Yes.
155. You have been a sailor? I have been at sea since 1859.
156. On this coast? On the Australian coast pretty well. I may say that I have been in all the harbours on the eastern coast between Cape Howe and Point Danger, from Twofold Bay northwards; Port Stephens and other places included; and the only place that I have seen adapted for a harbour of refuge is Byron Bay, with the assistance of a breakwater along the half-tide reef, parallel with the beach. I was of that opinion before Mr. Darley made his scheme, and I am still of the same opinion. Mr. Kethel made a statement that it would be dangerous for a vessel to run for this harbour in a north-east wind. A man would have the wind two points on his quarter. If the wind was from the south-east he could come

in from the southward, so that he would have a fair wind either way, supposing an outlet were left according to Mr. Darley's scheme. Mr. A. T. French, 23 Nov., 1889.

157. The breakwater runs out three-quarters of a mile beyond the jetty? It would want to go a trifle past the end of the jetty. I have been in the life-boat service in Newcastle, and have seen a good many wrecks, and I can speak from experience as to what this place is likely to be if it gets the proposed breakwater.

158. You disagree entirely with Mr. Kethel as to the danger or impossibility of getting in here with a north-east wind? Most decidedly. [*Witness had the plan described to him*].

159. Having had the plan described to you, do you still think that if the breakwater were constructed a vessel could come in for protection with a north-east wind blowing? Most decidedly I do. A vessel running for the port would have the wind on her port beam with a north-easter, so she would not be on a lee shore. With a south-east wind she could come in by the other entrance.

160. You are speaking as a man who has a practical knowledge of the whole of the coast? Pretty well the whole of it. I was for a number of years in the Government steamer "Ajax," and I have been in sailing vessels trading to Melbourne, Tasmania, and New Zealand, since 1859.

WEDNESDAY, 27 NOVEMBER, 1889.

[*The Sectional Committee met at the Court-house, Ballina, at* 1·30 *p.m.*]

Present:—

JOSEPH PALMER ABBOTT, Esq. (Chairman).

The Hon. George Henry Cox. | Jacob Garrard, Esq.

Charles Alfred Lee, Esq.

The Sectional Committee further considered the proposed Breakwater at Byron Bay.

Thomas William Keele, Esq., M.I.C.E., Assistant Engineer, Department of Harbors and Rivers, sworn, and examined:—

161. *Mr. Lee.*] What is your position in the Government Service? I hold the position of assistant engineer in the northern districts. T. W. Keele, Esq. 27 Nov., 1889.

162. Are you located in any particular portion of the northern district? In Ballina.

163. Do you know anything of the proposed works at Byron Bay? Yes.

164. Will you shortly tell the Committee what you have to say about them? My work at Byron Bay has been principally looking for stone. I prospected all over the place within a radius of 5 miles, and found that in the headland stone of a good quality for the proposed works could not be obtained. I then went back to the ranges, and found a good quarry about 4½ miles from the Bay, in a south-westerly direction, over pretty level country. The quarry is on the top of the range, 280 feet above the plain, and we shall require an incline to get the stone down. The stone is a white sandstone, altered by the heat of the basalt passing over it, and exceedingly hard. There are about 300,000 tons of it, and alongside of it there is a large quantity of basalt—I think quite sufficient to do the work, but the stripping would be considerable. No survey has yet been made of the line. I have received no instructions to make a survey, but simply to make certain that there is a sufficient quantity of stone for the work.

165. How would the stone be conveyed from the quarry to the site of the proposed breakwater? By means of a railway line, and an incline from the quarry, worked by a winding engine.

166. Do you know anything of the gale itself? Yes. I have not been there in a very heavy gale, but I have been there in a black north-easter.

167. Do you know whether the bay or any portion of it is silting up? Yes. I have taken soundings alongside the pier, and I have found that the water is shallower there now than it was originally.

168. How much shallower? At the end of the pier, where there was 20 feet at the time of Captain Howard's survey, there is 19 feet now; in the centre of the pier, where there was 18 feet on each side, there is 14 and 15 feet; and a little further along, where there was 13 feet on one side and 15 feet on the other, there is now only 8 feet at low water.

169. Has the silting taken place for any considerable distance on either side of the pier? I did not take soundings to prove that. I think it is caused by the pier itself. I do not think that it extends very much on each side.

170. To what do you attribute that? The sand that is brought by the waves against the piles is deposited there. I do not think that the silting extends very far on either side.

171. Do you think that any timber from ships loading there has slipped overboard? Yes, on several occasions.

172. Is any of it there now? Yes.

173. Would it offer any obstruction to the sand? No, I do not think so. These soundings were taken before they commenced to ship timber there.

174. Supposing the proposed works are carried out, do you think the silting will go on? I do not think so.

175. Have you examined Mr. Darley's proposal? Yes; at least I know what Mr. Darley's scheme is. He has not supplied me with information about it, and he has altered it since I saw him.

176. That is it marked on the map before you as No. 2? Yes. I have no information about it.

177. Are you in a position to give the Committee any evidence as to the nature of the bottom in that part of the bay? Not as regards the soundings. They were not taken by me.

178. Is it a sandy bottom, or a reef, or a reef and sand? I believe that there is a sandy bottom all along, from about 1,000 feet out. There are rocks inside, in the centre of the harbour.

179. From your acquaintance with the bay, and your professional knowledge, do you think that if the scheme were carried out in its entirety it would afford a protection to the ships trading to the port? There is not a doubt that it would do so.

180. Do you think that in the event of a strong north-easter blowing ships of ordinary capacity could enter there? Yes.

181. With safety? I think so. It would afford protection in a north-easterly gale—in fact from any wind right up to the north, and a little beyond it.

T. W. Keele, Esq. 27 Nov., 1889.

182. A northerly wind would be the worst wind for entering the port? No, not necessarily. An easterly gale would be the most difficult in which to make the bay. A vessel in an easterly gale would be more likely to use the opening than to come round to the end of the breakwater. If she made use of the opening she could come in easily, because it is 1,000 feet wide—as wide as the breakwaters at the Richmond.
183. Is the bottom sandy or a reef towards the end of the first section of the work? I think it is rock. Captain Howard shows rock out as far as the commencement of the outer portion. There is no rock out at the end.
184. In a south-easterly gale, would there not be a very heavy roll through the opening? It is likely that there would be a heavy range—a greater range than usual.
185. Would not the sea roll heavily through that opening? I do not think that it would. It is checked by the reef that extends from the end of the headland. In a south-easterly gale it would be checked to a very great extent by that reef.
186. Could vessels lie with safety inside there in any weather? I think so. Certainly in a wind west of north it would be more exposed; but the winds from that quarter are not very strong.
187. Do you know anything of the anchorage inside the proposed works? Yes; it is not considered to be good.
188. *Mr. Cox.*] Are you aware that at the southern end of the jetty a considerable amount of sand has been moved to give an approach to it? Some sand on the approach to the wharf has been removed.
189. Where was that sand placed? They are depositing it on both sides, some little distance away from the southern end of the jetty, on the beach.
190. Was any run along the jetty, and tipped from it? Not that I am aware of.
191. If such had been done would it not have been a very dangerous thing to do. Would it not lessen the depth of water considerably? Well, if it were tipped out at low water-mark it might be so; but I am not aware that that has been done.
192. But presuming that it was tilted from the jetty at low water, would not the waves bring it down and lessen the depth? The sand has been removed only 100 feet from where it was at first. There was only a small quantity of sand removed—not more than 100 tons at the outside. The people were complaining of its being on the tram line, and as our quarrymen had finished their work I instructed them to clear the line.
193. You told Mr. Lee just now that silting had taken place since the jetty was erected? Yes.
194. Do you think that if the breakwater were constructed that silting would increase, or would there be a sufficient scour? I do not think it is at all likely that it will increase. From the position of the jetty there is naturally an accumulation of sand, caused by the piles. At some times the current runs northerly, and at other times southerly, and the moving sand is caught by the piles. I do not think that the silting extends to any distance on either side of the pier.
195. Is it not a fact that the usual coast current is deflected from the extreme eastern point of New South Wales, and an eddy caused, so that there is a current from south to north round the bay Yes; that happens under certain conditions.
196. Does it not happen universally? No. Mr. Darley was under the impression that there was a constant northerly set there, and he asked me to investigate the matter. I made a number of observations, placing floats 1,000 feet apart, and watching their progress for two or three hours at a time, until I was certain of their direction; then I would shift them and watch them again. I had floats all over the bay.
197. Would not the fact of the current shifting from north to south and from south to north tend to make an accumulation of sand if the breakwater were erected? No. I found that the currents had not sufficient velocity to disturb the sand.
198. Is not the current close in shore pretty considerable from south to north? Under certain conditions, with a heavy southerly wind.
199. *Mr. Garrard.*] How long were you investigating the currents? About ten days or a fortnight altogether.
200. Under different circumstances and winds? Yes.
201. Is it true that Captain Howard was under the impression that there was always a north to south current? Captain Howard has shown a constant set of the current at the rate of about half a knot flowing south. He shows no northerly current whatever.
202. As a matter of fact there is a northerly current caused by the southerly current impinging upon the cape and flowing back? Yes. I believe that the current sets north to a greater extent than it does south, inside the bay. It is only occasionally that it sets to the south.
203. Do you not think that if the breakwater were constructed there would be a tendency for the southern portion of the bay to silt up? Yes, close in shore, at the south end of the bay.
204. That would not affect the navigation, because the water is shallow there now? Yes.
205. Are you likely to have a line of sand from the point of the inner breakwater to the jetty? It will be likely to get shallower inside; but it is shallow there now. Vessels could not lie there.
206. Under these circumstances do you not think it would be better to leave the opening in the breakwater, if an opening is to be left at all, nearer inshore, so that there may not be so large an area taken up by the accumulation of sand? I think not, because that opening would be useful for vessels making for shelter in a heavy gale. If you made the opening nearer inshore, it would be very inconvenient for vessels to have to round the outer reef.
207. Do you think that the opening is left there more for an entrance than to allow a scour? It is thought that it would be desirable to have an opening in order to keep the harbour open.
208. What is the depth of water shown on the plan at end of the inner breakwater? Twenty-two feet.
209. Do you not think that it would be desirable to have that opening further in, if it is to be left at all. Will there not be a tendency for the bay to silt from the end of that breakwater to the jetty? Then a vessel could not make the port so easily.
210. You are speaking of it as an entrance. Supposing it was not necessary as an entrance, but merely to secure a scour, do you not think that it should be brought further back? Yes.
211. Would it not be quite as easy and safe to enter round the outer end of the breakwater as well as the inner? No. I think that with heavy gales from the south-east or east a vessel could more easily enter the opening. She would make too much lee-way at the end. The opening is quite wide enough for a vessel to enter; she would have to make a very sharp turn at the end of the breakwater.

T. W. Keele, Esq. 27 Nov., 1889.

212. Do you know whether the estimate of £242,000 for this work is based upon the knowledge that you will go 4½ miles for your stone? Yes.
213. Have you yourself made an estimate of the contents and cost of the work? No.
214. Looking at the work roughly, you do not think that the estimate is likely to be exceeded? As far as the quantity is concerned I think it is very unlikely. Mr. Darley has allowed in all other cases a very wide margin.
215. If the opening is left in the position shown on the plan, will it not affect the safety of the vessels lying alongside the jetty in easterly weather? There is no doubt that there will be a heavy range caused by it.
216. Do you know if the jetty, the breakwater, and the Juan and Julia rocks are placed according to scale on the map? Yes, they are in their correct positions. The Juan and Julia rocks are slightly to the northward of the line of the jetty.
217. What do you think of the proposed outside breakwater of Captain Howard? I think it would be very expensive.
218. It would give a much larger protected area? Yes, it would.
219. And be very much more expensive? It would be exceedingly expensive.
220. You see that in both of Captain Howard's designs, the inner and the outer, he has left an opening close to the shore. I suppose that was done under the supposition that there is a north to south set of the current there? Yes; but I have proved that the currents are so slow that they will not move sand, except during a very heavy easterly gale, or a gale from the north-east or the north, when the currents are much swifter.
221. *Chairman.*] You were at Byron Bay last Sunday and Saturday, and you say that you have seen stiff north-east winds. Was the wind that was blowing then a stiff one? I have seen a heavier wind than that at Byron Bay. The wind was scarcely a north-easter.
222. Does the sea ever break over the head of the pier? I have not heard that it has done so. I was there in a very strong north-easter, and I did not see it do so.
223. Have you ever seen the sea breaking in 20 feet of water there? No.
224. In about what depth have you seen the sea break there? It breaks in about 16 feet of water, a little short of the end of the pier—not beyond that.
225. Was that a very heavy north-easter? Yes, I think it was very strong.
226. Have you seen any easterly gales there? No.
227. Can you get stone out of the quarry which you have discovered at any size you like? Yes, the white stone, in 60 ton blocks, if we wanted them. There are some rocks there now that have broken off from the main bed, quite 60 tons in weight, and by means of the plug and feather or wedges we can split the rock up into any size we like. The basalt would require to be blasted.
228. Had you anything to do with the Newcastle works? Only to a slight extent. I was assisting Mr. Darley there.
229. Is the stone which you have found as good as that? It is better.
230. And can be got in large blocks if required? Yes, but there will be a larger amount of stripping.
231. Can you tell the Committee how far the stone at Newcastle had to be hauled? From Waratah—about 5 miles, I think.
232. Further than you will have to haul it at Byron Bay? Yes.

[One plan.]

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1890

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BYRON BAY BREAKWATER BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 13.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 *July*, 1890.

By Deputation from the Governor,
ALFRED STEPHEN,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Message No. 13.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends, for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly, the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill to sanction the construction of a Breakwater at Byron Bay.

Government House,
Sydney, 2*nd July*, 1890.

1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

REPORT

TOGETHER WITH

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE, APPENDICES, AND PLANS,

RELATING TO THE

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS TO THE ENTRANCE

OF THE

CLARENCE RIVER.

Presented to Parliament in accordance with the provisions of the Public Works Act, 51 Vic. No. 37, section 8.

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1890.

[6s. 6d.] [4] 9—A

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PLANS.

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

IMPROVEMENTS TO THE ENTRANCE OF THE CLARENCE RIVER.

REPORT.

THE PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS, appointed during the first Session of the present Parliament, under the Public Works Act of 1888, 51 Vic. No. 37, and the Public Works Act Amendment Act of 1889, 52 Vic. No. 26, to whom was referred the duty of considering and reporting upon "the expediency of carrying out certain works to complete the improvements to the entrance of the Clarence River, as per plans of Sir John Coode," have, after due inquiry, resolved that it is expedient a certain portion of the works should be constructed; and, in accordance with the provision of sub-section IV, of clause 13, of the Public Works Act, report their resolution to the Legislative Assembly:—

Description of the proposed works.

1. The proposed works are recommended by Sir John Coode, who, in 1885, under authority from the Government, inspected the Clarence River with a view to its permanent improvement, and they consist:—

(1.) Of the continuation of the southern breakwater commenced by Mr. Moriarty until it terminates in a depth of about 24 feet at low water; the total length will then be 2,350 feet. Estimated cost, £171,400.

(2.) The construction of a north breakwater which will terminate abreast of the southern breakwater, and have a total length of 3,650 feet. Estimated cost, £197,600.

(3.) The removal of the northern portion of a reef of rocks which extend to the northward right across the river entrance. Estimated cost, £28,500.

(4.) The construction of a south training bank, starting from the centre of the eastern side of Freeburn Island, and terminating about 450 feet to the westward of the Black Buoy, and having a length of about 12,200 feet. Estimated cost, £77,700.

(5.) The construction on the northern side of a training bank for a length of about 3,200 feet. Estimated cost, £16,900.

(6.) The construction of a training bank at Goodwood Island, for a length of 6,800 feet. Estimated cost, £49,300.

(7.) The construction of a bank to protect the face of the shore in front of Iluka, for a length of about 7,000 feet. Estimated cost, £39,500.

Works which Sir John Coode recommends should be carried out in the first instance.

2. All these works Sir John Coode does not consider it necessary to construct at once. The first end to be gained is, he points out, to fix and train the currents at the river entrance, and when this has been secured the proposed works inside the entrance can be carried out as required. He therefore recommends that, in the first instance, the south breakwater should be extended to a length of 1,750 feet, a north

breakwater

breakwater should be constructed of a length of 3,050 feet, and the reef of rocks—the northern reef, as he describes it—should be removed to a depth of 18 feet below low water.

Condition of the Clarence River.

3. Sir John Coode made an elaborate report to the Government on the Clarence River and the means which he considered best for its improvement, and in this report he explains very clearly the condition of the river and the difficulties that exist at its entrance in the way of safe navigation. In the first place the navigation is rendered both difficult and dangerous by a sand-bar outside the river mouth—a bar which is continually varying in position and extent, and in respect of the depth of water upon it, this variation occurring in accordance with the direction and strength of the sea and the velocity of the river currents. In addition to this there is the reef of rocks across the entrance, which reef is, as it were, divided into two parts by a narrow depression or gutway, and which creates a special difficulty at the entrance, as, besides being in itself dangerous to navigation, it impedes the free flow of the tidal and river currents. The problem to be solved, therefore, in carrying out any remedial works is how best to establish a permanent and safe entrance to the river, and utilize the river scour for producing and maintaining the greatest navigable depth of water.

Sir John Coode's estimate of the cost of the works.

4. Sir John Coode's estimate of the total cost of the works which he recommends is £580,900, the cost of the breakwater, and of removing the rocks at the entrance, amounting to £397,500, and that of the works below Freeburn and Goodwood Islands to £183,400. The estimated cost of the works which Sir John Coode recommends should be carried out in the first instance is £299,000, the amount set down for the south breakwater being £124,500, for the north breakwater £146,000, and for the removal of a part of the reef of rocks £28,500.

Mr. Darley's estimate of the cost of the works.

5. Mr. C. W. Darley, Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, has checked Sir John Coode's estimates, and has made an estimate of his own of the cost of the works proposed by Sir John Coode; and Mr. Darley's estimate differs from that just stated. Sir John Coode's estimated cost for the southern breakwater is £171,400, and Mr. Darley's is £146,459. Sir John Coode estimates the cost of the southern training-bank at £77,700, while Mr. Darley estimates the cost at £113,100, and he states that he has gone into the matter very carefully. His estimate of the whole cost of Sir John Coode's scheme is £615,111, Sir John Coode's estimate being £580,900. Mr. Darley differs also from Sir John Coode as to the works which should be first carried out, and his estimate for these is £246,122, as compared with Sir John Coode's estimate of the cost of the works he proposes, £299,000.

The expenditure under Mr. Moriarty's scheme.

6. To the total estimated cost, £580,900, should be added the expenditure which has already been incurred at the Clarence upon works for the improvement of the river entrance designed and partly carried out by the late Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, Mr. E. O. Moriarty. That expenditure amounts to £182,830 10s. 5d., but the total sum voted to the present time on account of Mr. Moriarty's scheme is £221,965 18s. 10d. By the adoption of Sir John Coode's recommendations a portion of the works which have been carried out in accordance with Mr. Moriarty's scheme will be rendered useless, but it is proposed to utilize the material, as far as possible, and, if this be done, the expenditure upon these works will not have been altogether wasted.

The inquiry by the Committee.

7. The Committee have inquired very carefully and very fully into the question before them. Evidence has been taken from a large number of witnesses, some of them being professional men of standing thoroughly competent to express opinions upon questions relating to harbour improvement, and others shipmasters well acquainted with the Clarence River by reason of having traded there for many years. They have also, through a Sectional Committee, made a personal inspection of the river, and examined witnesses at Grafton, Maclean, and Yamba. They have had before them Sir John Coode's report and plans, and, in addition to this, detailed plans provided by the Department of Public Works, and in various other ways they have been assisted to a clear understanding of the proposals.

8. The Committee, as the result of their inquiry, have decided to recommend the expediency of carrying out the proposed works as follows :— Decision of the Committee.

(1.) The immediate construction of the proposed north and south training banks, and the training bank in the channel leading to the north arm of the river.

(2.) The removal of the whole of the rocks in the centre of the channel at the river entrance.

(3.) The construction of the proposed north and south breakwaters to be deferred until the result is seen of carrying out the other works recommended by the Committee.

9. This recommendation differs in some respects from what Sir John Coode proposes, and also from what is proposed by the present Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, Mr. C. W. Darley. Difference between the Committee's recommendations and the proposals of Sir John Coode and of Mr. Darley.

Sir John Coode proposes :— Sir John Coode's proposal.

(1.) The extension of the south breakwater to a length of 1,750 feet.

(2.) The construction of a north breakwater of a length of 3,050 feet.

(3.) The removal of the reef of rocks to a depth of 18 feet below low water.

(4.) The construction of the training banks and breakwater extensions, in sections, as may appear from the result of the other works advisable.

Mr. Darley's proposal is :— Mr. Darley's proposal.

(1.) The construction of the southern breakwater as suggested by Sir John Coode.

(2.) The construction of the south training bank.

(3.) The construction of the north training bank as far as utilizing the material already laid down in the locality under Mr. Moriarty's scheme, and the extension of the existing Iluka protecting bank northward.

The works comprised in the first and second suggestions, Mr. Darley thinks, may be sufficient to meet all requirements, and at any rate that it would be well that the result of their construction should be ascertained before proceeding further. The reef of rocks he does not consider it absolutely necessary to remove, but at the same time he proposes that sufficient of the reef should be removed as would make the channel from 450 to 500 feet wide, which, he says, could be done at a cost of £9,000 as compared with £28,500, Sir John Coode's estimate of the cost of removing the whole.

10. The Committee have arrived at their decision with regard to the works that should be first carried out for important reasons. In common with Sir John Coode and Mr. Darley, they consider that the first object to be gained in the improvement of the river is the promotion of such a scour at the river mouth as to ensure a permanently deep and safe entrance, and from the evidence given before them and the examination made by a Sectional Committee who visited the river, they are of opinion that this can be done by constructing the works proposed inside the entrance, and removing the reef of rocks that would otherwise be in the way of the channel which the inner works, they believe, will form. Reasons for the decision of the Committee.

11. After the Sectional Committee had submitted their report to the full Committee, and before it was considered by them, Mr. Darley was re-examined as to the Sectional Committee's proposals, and he adhered to his previously expressed opinion that the proposed works would be best carried out as he recommended. Mr. Darley considers the construction of the south breakwater, in the first instance, essential to a proper protection of the entrance, in order to ensure the presence of smooth water inside, and the safe navigation of the channel at the entrance without the removal of the reef. It is absolutely essential, he says, to the success of the works generally. At the same time, however, he puts forward another reason upon which he lays great stress, and that is, that in recommending the south breakwater and the south training bank as the two works to be first constructed, his desire is to use, in the most convenient manner, the stone from the quarry in the vicinity, which is the only source at hand for the supply of the material required for these two works. Small stone is necessary for the training bank, and large stone for the breakwater; and by carrying on the two works simultaneously, both the small and the Mr. Darley's proposal explained.

the large stone taken from the quarry can be utilized. According to Mr. Darley, both the small and the large stone should be removed from the quarry at the same time, and if this be not done—that is, if the quarry should be worked at the present time for only small stone for the training bank, as recommended by the Committee, and at some subsequent period it should be found necessary to work it for large stone in order to construct the breakwater—great disadvantage and loss will be caused.

The Committee's reply to Mr. Darley.

12. In reply to this, the Committee are of opinion that neither the south nor the north breakwater will be required, and in this opinion they are supported by important evidence.

Evidence in support of the Committee's recommendations.

13. Captain Chudleigh, master mariner, at present a pilot at Sydney Heads, but formerly an experienced trader to the Clarence River, doubts whether a breakwater could be constructed, as what with the generally heavy sea, the strong current, and the sandy nature of the bottom, no breakwater, in his opinion, would stand. But, apart from that, his experience leads him to consider that breakwaters are not the necessary works for the Clarence. Training-walls inside are, he considers, the proper things to direct the water to the channel; and in addition to this he thinks the northern reef, or northern portion of the reef, should be removed. The adoption of these means would, in his opinion, create so great a scour that the bar at the river entrance would disappear. "I would never think," he says, "about starting the breakwater before the training-wall and everything else were done inside." Captain Frederick Howard, R.N., Nautical Surveyor in the Harbours and Rivers Department, also well acquainted with the Clarence, is firmly of opinion that it is not a wise thing to attempt to put breakwaters out in the open ocean at the mouths of rivers, as the moment the rough water of the heavy sea is reached the work must stop. All the works for the improvement of a harbour like the Clarence must, he considers, be inside. "If the training-walls were put where it is proposed," he states, "I think that these immense breakwaters would not be required at all." He also favours the removal of the northern reef to a depth, he suggests, of about 15 feet. He expresses surprise at Sir John Coode recommending that the breakwaters should be the first works constructed, and after having had extracts from Sir John Coode's report read to him by the Committee, so that he might distinctly understand Sir John Coode's proposals, he adheres to his opinion that the inner training-walls should be first carried out, and that a very good entrance can be obtained without the breakwaters. He differs from Captain Chudleigh with regard to the nature of the sea bottom where the breakwaters would be extended, as he believes that, though there is certainly sand, there is rock underneath it. Captain W. A. Curphey, master of the steamer "Fiona," and a regular trader to the Clarence for the last twenty-one years, considers that the breakwaters are not wanted outside at all; that the internal works, without the outer breakwaters, would provide a channel 18 feet deep; but he thinks the southern breakwater might be continued a few feet from the point at which it at presents stops, "just enough to make the curve." Mr. E. W. Knox, manager of the Colonial Sugar Company, possessing an intimate knowledge of the river, is of opinion that none of the proposed works are absolutely required, but that if any are carried out they should be the training-walls; the breakwaters, he states, are quite unnecessary. Mr. Robert Hickson, at present at the head of the Department of Roads and Bridges, and recently Acting Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, considers that all that is wanted is the construction of the south training bank, and a slight extension of the south breakwater. He expresses an opinion favourable to the latter work because it would not be expensive, and it would, to a certain extent, have the effect of breaking the sea in the navigable channel, but he does not attach much importance to it. The Committee, however, are supported very strongly in their recommendation with regard to the removal of the reef of rocks by the recommendation with regard to the rocks by Sir John Coode. He recommends that they be removed to the depth of 18 feet, which is practically the same as the recommendation of the Committee to remove them altogether.

Evidence of local witnesses.

14. The local witnesses examined by the Sectional Committee are generally favourable to the carrying out of the whole of the works at once, but one of them, Mr. Alexander Ross, a resident at Palmer's Island, a few miles distant from the Clarence Heads, and a large and continuous shipper to and from Sydney, considers "the

"the southern breakwater, as laid down by Sir John Coode, would be a waste of public money, and should be erased from the programme altogether." He is also of opinion that the north breakwater should be left for future consideration, and that by the construction of the southern training-wall, and the removal of the reef of rocks, steamers could enter or leave the port in safety night or day.

Weight of evidence strongly favourable to construction of inner works first.

15. The weight of the evidence given by those who have had a long and intimate knowledge of the river, is strongly in favour of the construction of the inner works first, and this view is supported by the personal examination of the entrance made by the Sectional Committee. By adopting this course the Committee believe the water of the river will be guided in a direct line upon the bar at the entrance, with the result that the bar will disappear, and a permanently deep and safe entrance will be established.

Committee's recommendations wisest in the matter of expenditure.

16. This plan will, moreover, be the wisest in the matter of expenditure. It will enable the works to be carried out gradually and with precaution and economy; and Mr. Darley, in his evidence, points out that the expenditure should be entered upon with a great deal of care and inquiry—that the sum representing the estimated total cost is so large that the matter requires a great deal of consideration. If the construction of the breakwaters can be avoided altogether £369,000 will be saved, and if, ultimately, experience show that they must be made, at least due precaution will have been observed in not expending this very large amount of money upon them before they are shown to be absolutely necessary.

Whether the importance of the Clarence River and district justifies the proposed expenditure.

17. The question has arisen, of course, as to whether the Clarence River and the district with which it is connected are of sufficient importance to justify such an expenditure as that proposed in the construction of these harbour works, and the evidence will be found somewhat conflicting on this point. Most of the local witnesses do not hesitate to speak of the present importance and future progress of the river and district in the highest terms, while others, whose knowledge of the river and district must be equally as good, declare that the present condition of the river is quite sufficient for the existing trade, and that the trade cannot, except under special and remote circumstances, increase. The people of the district—particularly at Grafton—cling to the idea of a future railway connection with New England, and with the districts of the small coast rivers to the south of the Clarence, which shall bring to Grafton large and ever increasing consignments of produce for shipment, and make the Clarence the centre for an extensive and profitable shipping trade. The Committee do not entertain this view of the future of the Clarence, but they think it may, in the course of time, by the construction (say) of a north coast railway, become the shipping port for the produce of the districts in the vicinity of some of the rivers to the south, which are too small to ever be satisfactory outlets for the produce of the settlers around them; and though the condition of the Clarence entrance under present circumstances is not such as to greatly interfere with trade, it is undoubtedy not satisfactory, and should be so improved as to make the navigation of the river safe and easy. The evidence, which goes to show that the present condition of the river does not seriously hamper trade, is another reason why caution should be exercised in the expenditure upon the proposed works, and it supports the Committee in their recommendations.

Matters incidental to the inquiry.

18. Several matters incidental to the carrying out of the proposed works, and of more or less importance, were kept in view by the Committee during their inquiry. One of these is the best method to adopt in the actual construction of each of the works; another, the possibility that, in forming a new and permanent entrance channel, other channels, inside the entrance, which it is desirable to keep open, will be closed. A third is whether, in narrowing the entrance, so as to promote a scour, the space for the escape of flood-water will be so reduced as to cause injury to settlers on the river banks between the river mouth and Grafton; and a fourth, whether, if the proposed works are constructed, the district will be willing to bear a tax sufficient to meet the interest on the expenditure. Each of these matters was satisfactorily disposed of, and with regard to the last the opinion expressed was that the district is well able to bear such a tax, and would be willing to pay it, but that a tax of the kind would be justifiable only if other districts similarly benefited were taxed in a like manner.

Resolution arrived at by the Committee.

19. On the 20th February, 1890, at a meeting of the Full Committee,—

Mr. Garrard moved—

"That in the opinion of the Committee it is expedient that a portion of the proposed improvements to the entrance of the Clarence River, as referred to the Committee by the Legislative Assembly, be carried out, this portion being the immediate construction of the proposed north training and protecting banks, the south training bank, and the training bank at Goodwood Island in the channel leading to the north arm of the river, and the complete or partial removal of the rocks in the centre of the channel at the river entrance as may be found expedient."

Mr. Lee seconded the motion.

Discussion ensued, and on the motion of Mr. O'Sullivan, seconded by Dr. Garran, it was resolved that the further consideration of the resolution be deferred until after Mr. C. W. Darley, Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, had been re-examined. This re-examination took place, and on the 19th March, 1890, the Committee further considered the motion previously moved by Mr. Garrard and seconded by Mr. Lee.

Dr. Garran moved,—

"That the motion be amended by omitting the words 'north training and protecting banks.'"

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Humphery, and negatived on the following division, upon the question "that the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the clause":—

Ayes, 9.	Noes, 3.
Mr. Abbott.	Dr. Garran.
Mr. Lackey.	Mr. Humphery.
Mr. Trickett.	Mr. Hurley.
Mr. Cox.	
Mr. Garrard.	
Mr. Copeland.	
Mr. Tonkin.	
Mr. Dowel.	
Mr. O'Sullivan.	

Mr. O'Sullivan moved,—

"That the motion be amended by inserting the words 'the south breakwater' after the words "protecting banks.'"

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Humphery, and negatived on the following division :—

Ayes, 5.	Noes, 7.
Mr. Lackey.	Mr. Abbott.
Mr. Humphery.	Dr. Garran.
Mr. Copeland.	Mr. Trickett.
Mr. Dowel.	Mr. Cox.
Mr. O'Sullivan.	Mr. Garrard.
	Mr. Tonkin.
	Mr. Hurley.

Mr. Copeland moved,—

"That the resolution be amended by the omission of the words 'or partial' between the words 'complete' and 'removal of the rocks.'"

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Trickett, and passed on the following division upon the question, "that the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the clause."

Ayes, 3.	Noes, 9.
Mr. Lackey.	Mr. Abbott.
Dr. Garran.	Mr. Trickett.
Mr. Humphery.	Mr. Cox.
	Mr. Garrard.
	Mr. Copeland.
	Mr. Tonkin.
	Mr. Dowel.
	Mr. O'Sullivan.
	Mr. Hurley.

On the motion of Mr. Garrard, seconded by Mr. Copeland, the motion was further amended by omitting from the end the words "as may be found expedient," and the motion, as amended, was then agreed to.

Appendices and plans accompanying this Report.

20. With this Report are published the minutes of evidence taken before the Full Committee and before the Sectional Committee, together with various appendices to the evidence, and a plan of the proposed works; and attached to it also will be found a copy of Sir John Coode's report, with its accompanying plans.

J. P. ABBOTT,
Chairman.

Office of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works,
Sydney, 2nd April, 1890.

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

IMPROVEMENTS TO THE ENTRANCE OF THE CLARENCE RIVER.

WEDNESDAY, 23 OCTOBER, 1889.

Present:—

JOSEPH PALMER ABBOTT, Esq., (Chairman).

The Hon. John Lackey.	Jacob Garrard, Esq.
The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery.	William Springthorpe Dowel, Esq.
The Hon. George Henry Cox.	Charles Alfred Lee, Esq.

The Committee proceeded to consider the proposed Improvements to the Entrance of the Clarence River.

Joseph Barling, Esq., Under-Secretary for Public Works, sworn, and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] Will you make a statement to the Committee with regard to the proposed works at the Clarence River entrance? The proposal before the Committee is for the improvement of the entrance of the Clarence River as designed by Sir John Coode. The earliest record I can find of any action having been taken in connection with this river is, that a survey was made in the year 1845 by Mr. Burnett of the Surveyor-General's Department. This is referred to in the report of the late Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, dated 12th April, 1883, in which also some very interesting information is given in regard to the changes which have taken place from time to time in the entrance. Apparently, however, nothing further was done towards its improvement, until the year 1860, when the then Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, Mr. E. O. Moriarty, presented a report on the subject to the Government, dated 26th September of that year, in which he recommended that certain works should be carried out at a total estimated cost of £117,237. In the year 1861 a sum of £20,000 was taken on the Loan Estimates towards the carrying out of the works, and in 1862 the first contract was let in connection therewith. From that time to the present, with a few intervals, expenditure has taken place upon these works, the total amount to date being £182,830 10s. 5d. I hand in a return giving details of this expenditure as an appendix to my evidence. The total amount voted to the present time on account of these works is £221,965 18s. 10d., of which £33,965 18s. 10d. has been charged to revenue, and £188,000 to loans. There is now a balance in hand on existing votes and trust funds amounting to £38,590 13s. 9d. There is a contract still in force which was entered into on the 7th December, 1882, for the continuation of portion of the works on the southern side, but notice of its termination must soon be given, and in about two months all works will cease owing to the exhaustion of the present quarry, and nothing further will be done until the Committee have completed its labours, and Parliament shall have sanctioned the carrying out of further works. When operations are re-commenced it will be necessary to open up a new quarry which has been found some 4 miles to the south. In October, 1885, Sir John Coode inspected the Clarence River, and on the 12th October, 1887, completed his report. He points out that as in the case of almost all tidal rivers on sandy coasts, in the absence of remedial works, the navigation of the Clarence entrance is rendered difficult and dangerous by a sand bar, deposited under the usual conditions, outside the river mouth. This bar continually varies in position and extent, as also does the depth over its crest, according to the direction and strength of the sea, and the velocity of the river currents respectively. The problem therefore is, how best to counteract and guide these existing forces, so as to fix the entrance, and to utilize the scour for the creation and maintenance of the greatest navigable depth. The special difficulty in this case however, is the existence of a reef of rocks extending to the northward right across the entrance. Sir John Coode describes it as being practically divided into two parts by a narrow depression or "gutway" situated between the black and red buoys. The channel is through this depression or "gutway," and he further points out that this reef besides being dangerous to navigation has the further disadvantage of impeding the free flow of the tidal and river currents. It is to overcome these difficulties that the present proposed works have been designed. I may here point out that the Clarence River has a total length of about 250 miles, and a watershed of about 8,700 square miles The total rise at Yamba at ordinary spring tides is 5 feet. Sir John Coode's proposals may be summarized as follows:— J. Barling, Esq. 23 Oct., 1889.

1st. The continuation of the southern breakwater commenced by Mr. Moriarty; until it terminates in a depth of about 24 feet at low water; the total length will then be 2,350 feet.

2nd. The construction of a north breakwater which will terminate abreast of the southern breakwater, and have a total length of 3,650 feet.

3rd. The removal of the northern portion of the reef referred to.

J. Barling, Esq.
23 Oct., 1889.

4th. The construction of a south training bank, starting from the centre of the eastern side of Freeburn Island, and terminating about 450 feet to the westward of the Black Buoy, and having a length of about 12,200 feet.
5th. The construction on the northern side of a training bank for a length of about 3,200 feet.
6th. The construction of a training bank at Goodwood Island, for a length of 6,800 feet.
7th. The construction of a bank to protect the face of the shore in front of Iluka, for a length of about 7,000 feet.

The total estimated cost of these proposed works is £580,900. The cost of the breakwaters, and blasting rocks at the entrance, amounting to £397,500, the works in the estuary below Freeburn and Goodwood Island £183,400. Sir John Coode says:—"These works, if completely carried out, would, I am confident, result in the formation and maintenance of a minimum depth in the entrance of at least 18 feet at low water; with this depth vessels could always enter and leave with safety, regardless of the state of the sea. The only times on which they might be delayed would be on the occurrence of exceptionally severe freshes." He has also indicated what parts of these works should, in his opinion, be carried out in the first instance, which are as follows:—south breakwater, length 1,750 feet, £124,500, north breakwater, length 3,050 feet, £146,000; removal of northern reef to 18 feet below low water, as before, £28,500,—total £299,000; he adds that on completion of these instalments of the works, and after experience of the effects thereby produced, the training banks and breakwater extensions could be carried out in sections, as would then appear to be most advisable; under any circumstances the first point to be arrived at is to fix and train the currents at the entrance in the manner proposed, allowing the internal works within the estuary to follow thereafter. Sir John Coode in his report, also deals with the improvement of the navigation of the upper parts of the river, to be effected by dredging and blasting, and he also refers to the question of flood relief, but these matters are not now before the Committee. A considerable amount of dredging has already been carried out in different parts of the river, which will be more definitely described by the engineers who are to follow me. I may perhaps be permitted to point out, in conclusion, that the principal difference between the proposals of the late Engineer-in-Chief, Mr. Moriarty, and Sir John Coode, is that the former gentleman proposed that the channel should follow the southern side and he designed his works to that end, whereas Sir John Coode proposes that the channel should follow the northern side and lead through the centre of the reef I have referred to, part of which he proposes to remove. The material which has already been used on the works and which is not further required in its present position, will be utilized in the new works. Mr. Darley, the present Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, who will follow me, thinks that for the present it will be only necessary to construct the southern breakwater and the southern training bank, but proposes to utilize some of the present material for carrying out portions of the northern training bank and rubble protecting bank on the north side. The Collector of Customs has kindly furnished me with some statistics in regard to the shipping of the port, and he has promised to obtain further information which I will hand to the Committee as soon as I receive it. Adding the cost of the works carried out to the present time to that estimated for Sir John Coode's proposals, will give a grand total of about £763,730.

2. *Mr. Lackey.*] When was the work originated? The first expenditure, which relates to the practical carrying out of the work took place in 1862.

3. And there is an unexpended balance of £38,590 out of the original vote? £38,590 13s. 9d. It does not exactly balance, but there is an explanation of the difference of which I thought I need not give the details.

4. Are you aware whether the balance would be appropriated towards carrying out the work under Sir John Coode's recommendation? Undoubtedly.

5. It is so far in unison with the work which has been already carried out that it would be utilised? The vote was "for the improvement of the Clarence River," so that it is quite applicable to the works now proposed.

6. I want to know whether Sir John Coode's proposal so far harmonises with the work already carried out that the money voted for one project may be applied to the other project? Quite so. I may mention that the contract which is about to terminate is for part of the southern breakwater.

7. Do you recollect Mr. Moriarty's original estimate of the cost of the whole work? £117,237.

8. In what year was it made? It was given on the 26th September, 1860.

9. What is the estimated cost of Sir John Coode's scheme? The total cost of the scheme will be £580,980.

10. *Mr. Dowel.*] Does the £182,000 include the amount which has been paid to Sir John Coode for his report? I think it does. I notice in the account of expenditure an item of £525 to Sir John Coode, for his report.

11. *Mr. Humphery.*] Do you know when Sir John Coode visited the Clarence River? In October, 1885.

12. What has been the expenditure since that date? The details of the expenditure are all given in this return. I cannot give the total expenditure just at this moment, as the figures require to be added up.

13. Were the works suspended from October, 1885,? There was not a very large amount of expenditure after that time. In 1887, the total amount of expenditure was £3,276 4s. 4d., in 1888, it was £3,381 12s. 3d.; in 1889, it was £6,434 17s. 2d.; in 1884, it was £14,185 7s. 6d.; in 1885, it was £19,352 11s. 10d.; in 1886, it was £11,907.

Cecil W. Darley, Esq., Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, sworn, and examined:—

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14. *Mr. Lackey.*] I think you have had something to do with the survey of the Clarence River? Yes.

15. How long is it since you first went there? In 1872 I made a survey there.

16. Was it partly on the basis of your survey that this project was originally undertaken, or had it already been undertaken? There were some works in progress.

17. On a design subsequently attempted to be carried out by Mr. Moriarty? It was somewhat modified by him.

18. In what respect? The original scheme did not embrace running stone training banks round the North Spit; it included the north and south breakwaters, and the training dyke round the south or Yamba shore, but shortly after I was at the Clarence the North Spit commenced to recede rapidly, and Mr. Moriarty

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Moriarty thought it desirable to run a stone bank round it to stop the river from working too far to the northward. A commencement was made with the training-bank at each end, one end starting near Iluka, on the western side of the North Spit, and heading southward, the other end starting near the end of the north breakwater, on the east side of the Spit, and also heading southward. These banks had advanced a certain distance, when the Spit was found to be disappearing so rapidly that Mr. Moriarty deemed it necessary to run a cross-bank in a north-west direction from the east side to arrest the Spit from being washed away altogether. The old survey, by Mr. James Burnett, in 1845, showed the entrance to be straight out eastward, close past Iluka. It did not show exactly where the bar was; it showed the foreshore round here. We could not say where the channel was then, but the land terminated in a line east from Iluka. Mr. Moriarty designed this work to go right round. After he had commenced to go out a little way it was receding so rapidly, and he was so afraid he would lose all the land, that he ran it out to save as much as possible of it.

19. How far has the embankment receded at the present time? There is deep water in the north channel. I went in last week in a steamer. The course of the steamer was close past present end of south breakwater, and then straight in westward between past end of old training-wall.

20. It was all sand about the time you spoke of? Yes.

21. What depth of water is there now? From 18 to 20 feet of water.

22. Has the soil been washed away altogether? The sand has been swept out to sea. It was first swept out by the big flood in 1887. It cut a channel right through.

23. Then the river presented a different aspect to Sir John Coode from what it did to the original surveyor? It is completely altered. The moment the flood occurred the matter was brought under Sir John Coode's notice; fresh surveys were made and forwarded to him, showing the channel opened by the flood.

24. Did Sir John Coode express any opinion when he was here as to the probability of a change in the course of the river? No; I do not think that at that time he contemplated such a rapid change.

25. The work in which you were engaged was initiated many years ago? Yes.

26. The project was not altered until an additional scour was experienced after your survey? No.

27. Are there any works being carried on at the present time? We are doing a little work at the southern breakwater. The contract was let seven years ago for extending this breakwater from the old quarry.

28. Where is the work that is being carried out under the superintendence of Mr. Maclean? At the extension of the southern breakwater.

29. In what direction? Easterly, towards the sea, on the lines laid down by Sir John Coode.

30. The work is being done by contract, I suppose, in the usual way? Yes.

31. We heard just now from the Under Secretary for Public Works that greater facilities were found there of obtaining stone? The stone heretofore was obtained from the margin of the South Head; but the head is nearly worked out. It would be too costly to obtain much more stone there, as the stripping is very heavy, being 30 feet generally. We are obliged to look elsewhere for stone, and we propose to go to Green Point, about 4 miles from the commencement of the breakwater.

32. Do you propose to bring the stone by water? No; we propose to construct a tramway. I may mention that in getting the stone out of the quarry there is a good deal of stripping, and some small stuff which could not be put in the breakwater we have been running out where we propose to make the tramway. It is now about 2 miles out.

33. You would not have to construct the line much further? Only another 2 miles.

34. If Sir John Coode's scheme is carried out, do you think the scour will be confined to one channel? Yes.

35. What about the southern channel—will there not be water going out there? It would be intercepted by what Sir John Coode calls the south training-bank, starting from Freeburn Island, coming round eastward by Rabbit Island—which is now nearly gone—and dividing the harbour into nearly two.

36. It is the main dyke shown on the plan? Yes.

37. How are the waters intercepted in the higher parts of the river? The river comes down along the dyke. A good deal of ebb current now comes down, and passes south of Rabbit Island, and goes down towards Yamba dyke.

38. Most of the sources of the river would be conveyed into the channel on the northern side of Rabbit Island? If this main southern dyke is protected the river will have to pass altogether on the northern side of the dyke.

39. Have you formed any opinion of the probable result of these works from an engineer's point of view? I have given a good deal of consideration to the subject. I think that the work proposed by Sir John Coode would be very successful; but I am under the impression that it is not necessary to carry out the whole scheme. At the present time I would propose that we should carry out only the southern works—to carry out the southern breakwater within 600 feet of the end, as suggested by Sir John Coode, and then to carry out the southern training-dyke. It would show what the probable result of the work would be.

40. You think that it would be likely to meet all requirements? Yes. Then I propose that we should lift the southern portion of the northern training-bank which is already constructed, and utilise the material so far as it would go in laying down the northern training-bank as proposed by Sir John Coode; and also, that we should take up the south-west end of the projecting portion of the training-bank already constructed, and utilise it in a northward extension of the Iluka training-bank proposed by Sir John Coode.

41. Is it your impression that the alteration in the channel was influenced in any way by the works which have been carried out? No; I think it was owing to the exceptionally heavy flood which took place in 1887.

42. It is characteristic of the Clarence and other northern rivers that the channel changes from time to time? In flood-time they all have a tendency to straighten out—to take the shortest cut out to sea.

43. These changes are not only governed by floods, but by sand-drifts from outside as well? Storms from outside make up the banks.

44. It takes the two agencies to influence the course of the river? Undoubtedly.

45. You feel quite confident that Sir John Coode's project is one which it will be safe for the country to take? I do.

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46. You think that a certain portion of the scheme might be tried first before the whole is undertaken? I think that the southern works might be carried out at first with great advantage.
47. Have you given any special attention to the estimated cost of the work? I have gone into it very carefully.
48. From your knowledge of the cost of carrying out such works, do you think that the works would be carried out for the estimated cost? I do not quite agree with Sir John Coode as to cost. I may mention that he does not give any prices or quantities, so that I have no means of checking his conclusions. He gives the length and the total cost; he does not give any dimensions, except in one or two cases, as to the height or the width of the works. In regard to some of the dykes he mentions 6 feet over water-mark. I have gone into the matter compiling sections very carefully.
49. Are there any standing rules in the profession as to the width and height of dykes and breakwaters? No; it is according to circumstances. A breakwater would have to be made sufficiently high to keep above the surf, whereas a training-dyke might be low.
50. Probably you would have a much better opportunity to form an accurate idea of the estimated cost than Sir John Coode? I think so, because I have had more experience of this coast.
51. And of Australian wages as compared with English? Yes. We supplied him with all the contract rates along the coast, and the prices of labour.
52. You suppose that his estimates are based on that information? I have no doubt that he would make use of the information to some extent. In his estimate, page 4, he says:—"South breakwater, formed of rubble stone, deposited *à pierres perdues* from temporary staging, including substantial head and lights, complete, length 2,350 ft., £171,400." I quite differ from Sir John Coode as to carrying out what is known in the profession as *à pierres perdues*, that is, depositing small stone. Our experience of projecting breakwaters into the sea is that anything but large stones are not of the least use. It must be limited to large rocks with as small a proportion of small stones as possible. That cannot be done by constructing a staging for the trucks to run on, and dropping the stone down through the staging. It has been done in some cases at home—at Portland, at Holyhead, and a few other places. At Holyhead they had a 7-feet gauge tramway. Of course Holyhead is not exposed to anything like the same extent as is the Clarence. I am quite certain that if a breakwater were constructed at the Clarence on the same principle as the one at Holyhead it would soon be scattered over the whole harbour. I think that the majority of the stone should be 18 or 20 ton blocks to protect that breakwater with safety. Therefore I suggest that it should be done in the same way as was the Newcastle breakwater, which is exposed to a similar sea, and is standing most successfully. In tipping off the head the work is a little slower; but it takes less material and it is more permanent.
53. You have done it in other places besides Newcastle? Newcastle is the most successful example; we are doing it in other places. At Newcastle the tip head is out to 35 feet of water, and the stones are rarely ever moved, although we have heavy seas rolling against them. The stone is so large that the waves go into the breakwater; they do not run over the top of the breakwater.
54. The Newcastle breakwater has resisted all the influences of the most stormy seas? Yes.
55. Is this one of the elements which would account for the increase in Sir John Coode's estimate? I am rather under him in my estimate for the southern breakwater.
56. On the whole, is your estimate above or below his estimate? I am below his estimate for the southern breakwater, only I expect he put down a good deal for the staging which I propose to avoid, and he also puts down a sum for "lighthouse." My estimate for the southern breakwater is £146,459; he puts down £171,400.
57. On the whole you think that the work will be carried out at his estimate? The southern breakwater can be carried out at his estimate.
58. What about the southern dyke? The top of the southern training-dyke bank will be slightly over low-water level. I propose to construct it on the hollow-stage system, as Sir John Coode suggests. In that case the hollow stage is very suitable, and it would be economical, but nevertheless his estimate for that work is £77,700, as against my estimate of £113,100. I do not think I am anything too low. It is a good price.
59. Under what heads does the difference arise? That I cannot say. He simply puts down £77,700 without giving any details. I have gone into the matter very carefully. I have taken it out in longitudinal sections. It is a matter of estimate. No two engineers could possibly agree. Knowing how sand does scour away as you advance a work of that kind, I have had to allow for sand scouring away and stone going down in its place. Where there is dry sand, I estimated that stone will go down 20 feet.
60. You do not propose to use heavy stone in this dyke? No—small stone. In that way I have really put down a very low price for the work. The training-dyke and the breakwater, if carried out simultaneously, will be comparatively cheap, because the stone can be sorted, the small stone going to the dyke and the large stone to the breakwater. But if the breakwater alone were carried out it could not be done for the money. What will not go into the breakwater will go into the dyke, so that there will be no waste of material.
61. All the stone will be brought from a quarry? Yes; from the new quarry at Green Cape. The old quarry is practically worked out; we are now down 6 feet below low-water mark.
62. You were sometimes stationed at the Clarence, were you not? No; I have never been resident there. I had charge of the work when I was at Newcastle.
63. You have been there occasionally? Frequently.
64. You have had opportunities to form an opinion of the trade of the district and the commerce of the port? Yes.
65. It is a river with a large country behind it? I cannot say much about the country behind the river. The good land is all fronting the river.
66. I mean behind the entrance up the river on both sides? As regards the frontage, there is a marked difference between the Clarence and the Richmond. The Richmond pierces all good country, especially on the northern side; but as regards the Clarence there is no good country back from the river frontages, and as you go south or north you see the poorest country in Australia.
67. That is toward the head of the river? Yes; and right up to Grafton. It is all poor country when you go back from the river.
68. There is good grazing country? The stations on the Clarence are not looked upon as fattening stations. They are better breeding stations.

69.

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69. A good many of them are fattening since they took to ringbarking—at Yugilbar for instance? It is not to be compared for one moment with any of the stations on the Upper Richmond for fattening.
70. Do you think from your knowledge of the country that the construction of these works should be undertaken, and that the expenditure would be justified? It is a matter of opening the navigation. The point is this: How far is the navigation at present interfered with by the state of the entrance. The steamers trading there, on an average, do not miss a trip once a year. Only in flood-time are they ever blocked from getting in. I am afraid that they would be equally blocked if the works were carried out by the flood-current coming down. It is not a bad entrance now for the steamers that are trading there. They have adapted the steamers to the river, and they always get in and out. It is not like the Richmond. The Richmond gets blocked up, and steamers are either shut in or shut out. I have not heard for a long time of a steamer being shut out of the Clarence, except in flood-time, and that might still happen to a very great extent if the works were carried out.
71. You think that no very great good will be gained by the expenditure of this large sum? It will want to be entered on with a great deal of care and inquiry. It is hardly an engineering question. I think that it requires a great deal of consideration.
72. *Mr. Garrard.*] I understood you to say that you think that the whole of the works should not be carried out simultaneously, but only the southern breakwater and the mid-channel training-wall? Yes.
73. Is there any protection at the present time to the banks on the Iluka side beyond the two projections we see here, and which you speak of as the northern and southern portions of the northern system? A dyke has been extended for about half-a-mile along, but not sufficiently far.
74. Up the river? Yes.
75. There would be no danger, in the event of your completing this southern training-wall, of forcing the channel from this spit to the southward of Iluka? I may mention that a portion of that work which is shown by Sir John Coode is already done. The frontage to Iluka is already protected.
76. Would it not be absolutely necessary, if you carry out your proposed southern breakwater and training-wall, to at once remove this rocky patch in the very centre of the proposed new channel? I would not propose to undertake it until we had the southern breakwater well out to protect it. We would then see if a good channel would not scour on one side or the other. It might for a long time carry on the navigation of the place.
77. Is it not a very broad patch of rock? Yes. But there is a good passage on the southern side.
78. Would not your new training-wall limit the speed of a vessel coming down near the centre of the red and black buoys? Only to a very small extent. There would be a good passage between the centre of the breakwater and the southern training-wall.
79. What is the object of taking the northern breakwater further north than the training-wall? To form a wave-trap.
80. Do I understand that you propose to remove that piece also between your breakwater and your northern training-wall? No. The sand would form on the sea-side of the place, in behind the projection of the training-bank.
81. What is the height of this now? The top of it is about 12 feet above high water-mark.
82. With reference to the quarry is there an unlimited supply of large stone? I think there is sufficient to do the breakwater.
83. To do the southern breakwater and training-wall? Yes.
84. How do you purpose getting your stone to the site of the training-wall—punting it? No. We propose to make a railway up the western side, cross Pelican Island, and then put some timber-work between Pelican Island and Rabbit Island; the southern training-wall would be met at a point 4,200 feet south of its northern end.
85. The water is very shallow between Pelican Island and Rabbit Island? Quite shallow—I think there is only a foot or two of water there at the present time.
86. With reference to the work on the northern side—where do you purpose obtaining your material? From the north head. It is 1¾ mile from the breakwater.
87. Do you think Sir John Coode's estimate for removing the northern patch of rock in the fairway is a fair one? I do, subject to the breakwater being carried out. I should be very sorry to attempt it if the breakwater were not carried out.
88. It is quite possible that the extension of the training-wall will give you a channel which will do away with the necessity of removing it at all? I think it would be very advisable indeed to remove it; but there is good navigation already to the southward of it. I have no doubt that if the southern training-bank is carried out, a very good channel will open to the northward also.
89. Do I understand that the proposed southern wall will not go above low water? Just up to low water.
90. I understand that you were at the Clarence recently? Yes.
91. Where is the channel now? We passed in on the southern side of the northern patch. The steamer was drawing about 10 feet of water.
92. What is the depth of water in the old Yamba channel now—is it silting up very much? ——
93. You cannot use it now? Yes; the steamer I was in came out that way.
94. Is there a sand-bank still existing between the two points of the existing northern projections—or is it washed out in between them? It is washed out in between them.
95. *Mr. Lee.*] I presume that you have carefully examined the complete scheme as submitted by Sir John Coode? Yes.
96. And that you are in a good position to analyse his figures and his proposals, inasmuch as you had a prior knowledge of the locality for many years? Yes.
97. And were intimately acquainted with the great difficulties which had to be contended with there for many years? I know the history of the river for the last seventeen years.
98. Have you at any time advised the Government as to any scheme? No. I was only assistant engineer under Mr. Moriarty.
99. You were intimately acquainted with Mr. Moriarty's proposals, and assisted in carrying out a portion of them? Yes.
100. As an engineer who has carefully surveyed the river, are you of opinion that if the scheme were carried out, it would be a good entrance in all weathers with 18 feet of water under the ship's bottom? I think so. But during flood it would not be an easy entrance to take.

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101. You think the success of the scheme depends entirely on the depth of water it will give? Yes.
102. Sir John Coode believes that if it is carried out the minimum depth will be 18 feet at low water? Yes.
103. Have you taken any precautions by sounding or otherwise, to ascertain whether that depth of water can be obtained? Yes. We have taken borings.
104. Have you any doubt in your own mind as an engineer, whether, if the country went to this enormous expense, there would be any difficulty in obtaining that depth of water? It would involve the removal of that rock.
105. I am speaking now of the entrance as proposed by Sir John Coode? I have no doubt that 18 feet could be obtained.
106. Do you propose to carry out Sir John Coode's southern breakwater to its fullest extent, or only to that point marked XX, namely, for a distance of 1,750 feet? I propose that it should be carried out within 600 feet of the end at first.
107. Sir John Coode estimates the cost at £124,500; have you checked the figures? I estimate the cost at £98,327, that is without the light.
108. That would be £26,500 less than his estimate? Yes, I expect he has put that sum down for the staging.
109. But you differ from him in this particular work as to the size of the stone? Only by inference—as he speaks of doing it on the hollow-stage system which limits the size of the stone.
110. You propose to do it from the tip head with much heavier stone? Yes.
111. Consequently the tip will commence from the shore end? It will be some considerable time before it can be extended 1,750 feet. It could not be carried out so rapidly as by the hollow road.
112. How long would it take? About four years. We are out a considerable length no w.
113. How does the present work stand? Fairly well.

THURSDAY, 24 *OCTOBER*, 1889.

Present:—

JOSEPH PALMER ABBOTT, Esq. (Chairman).

The Hon. John Lackey. | The Hon. George Henry Cox.
The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery. | Jacob Garrard, Esq.
William Springthorpe Dowel, Esq.

The Committee further considered the proposed Improvements to the Entrance of the Clarence River.

Cecil W. Darley, Esq., Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, sworn, and further examined :—

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114. *Mr. Dowel.*] What is the nature of the bottom upon which you propose to construct the breakwaters and training banks? In most cases sand.
115. Is that not a very dangerous foundation? It is.
116. Most difficult to deal with? You must make allowance for scour.
117. But is it not recognized that that is a most difficult and dangerous foundation to have for the construction of works of this description? Not at all so. We are not proposing to construct any permanent works, such as building masonry, and any little subsidence of the stone won't injure the work.
118. You are aware that some breakwaters have failed simply through being constructed on sand foundation, are you not? No, not simply from having a sand foundation; not breakwaters of this class—a breakwater constructed of large blocks. In a breakwater of masonry there may be cases of failure through settlements, but in a breakwater constructed of loose blocks a little local settlements cannot hurt at all. If a stone slip down, the next stone falling down takes its place.
119. Is it not a fact that several breakwaters constructed on sand foundations have been destroyed? I don't know an instance of it—a breakwater similar to what we propose constructing.
120. What description of material do you propose to use in the construction of the foundations for this particular work? We don't construct foundations, but let the stone find its own foundation—tip it in loose, and let it find its own bottom. There is a difference in constructing a breakwater *à pierres perdues*, *i.e.*, of loose stone, and a pier such as at Dover, where it is constructed of masonry. We do not propose to construct anything of masonry.
121. *Chairman.*] Did you not say yesterday it is quite possible these enormous blocks of stone would go 20 feet down into the sand owing to the scour? Yes; as the scour takes place the stone will settle into its place.
122. *Mr. Dowel.*] How do you propose to secure the foundations? Simply tip the stone into the water.
123. Do you not think it would be very advisable to have a mattrass of logs, or something of that description for the foundation? I would not think it at all a judicious course in this case.
124. Has not that course been adopted in the construction of works of this description—in several works? Not of this description, where the bottom is clear sand.
125. What width do you propose to make the bottom of the breakwaters? It will depend on the depth. We fix the width on the top and let the stone find its own bottom according to the scour. I might mention that the whole thing is worked out; for instance, take the south breakwater: we have constructed sections, and have made allowance that it should go certain depths. The outer 600 feet I have estimated to go 40 feet below low-water mark.
126. What width do you propose that foundation should be? We don't fix the width, but let it find its own slope.
127. How did you arrive at your estimate—the cubical contents on which you base your estimate? We estimated it would assume certain slopes. We do not commence at the bottom and build up a foundation as if we were building a lighthouse. We estimate the top width at 15 feet with slopes of 1¼ to 1 down to high-water mark on both sides.
128. You make no difference in the batter of the inside wall and the outside wall? No; not for the south breakwater, because it will be end-on to the sea. There will be pretty well as much action on one side as on the other.

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129. What is the width of the bottom of your work, supposing the top is 15 feet? For the first length down to high-water it slopes 1¼ to 1; then it is estimated to increase to 1½ to 1, and then 2 to 1 from 5 feet below low-water to the bottom; thus the base would be 225 feet where 40 feet deep. This is assumed so for purposes of estimating in full only.
130. Have you given any attention to the construction of breakwaters;—where the walls are constructed vertically, do you approve of that plan? Not for here. It would be a very costly one, being built in masonry and going down for a foundation. Take the Dover pier, which is built pretty well vertically. A few hundred yards of that cost more than this will cost altogether.
131. Is it not a fact that breakwaters in various parts of the world have been constructed with vertical walls? Only from low-water mark up—except in the case of piers.
132. What is the advantage of it? Where you want to make use of a pier wall for vessels alongside.
133. Is that more costly than slopes or batter? Decidedly.
134. Have you given any attention to the construction of these breakwaters of cement concrete? I have not estimated for it.
135. Have you made any estimate of the cost? No.
136. Are you aware that many breakwaters in various parts of the world are constructed now of cement concrete blocks? Yes.
137. Do you think it will be worth while before these works are decided upon, to consider the matter with regard to cost and efficiency? I do not think so at all. I know it would be very much more costly in this case.
138. What are the weight and size of the stones you propose to use in these works? As large as the quarry will afford.
139. What is the smallest block you would allow to be used on the face of the works? Nothing under 6 tons. We shall try to get all the stone from 6 to 20 tons. The blocks will range from 6 to 20 tons.
140. Would that not be considered a small block in work of that description, having to stand such severe contact with the violence of the waves? No; we find the Newcastle breakwater stands well and the blocks on the sea face run from 8 to 15 tons.
141. In some works in various parts of the world, blocks of 25 tons of stone have been moved by the violence of the waves? There are special causes. I could give an instance of a block some 400 or 500 tons that was moved and floated some distance in Wick Harbour, on the coast of Scotland, but there were special reasons for that. It is very much on the principle of the railway that is creating so much sensation now in Paris—the hydraulic railway. A film of water is compressed in the horizontal joint, and when a wave comes in it acts as a hydraulic ram, and the whole stone is floated on the film of water, but with a rugged surface that could not occur. When you get large flat blocks of masonry together the danger commences.
142. The resistance of a block consists in its cube, does it not? If you put two large flat blocks 100 tons weight apiece, perfectly flat, the upper block is more liable to move than a block half the weight if put in anglewise.
143. You are aware that the banks of the Clarence River are flat to a considerable extent? Yes.
144. Do you think the construction of these particular works will cause that country to be flooded to a larger extent than at present? I don't think so.
145. In impeding the water getting away? The water will not be confined much more than at present and when the reef is removed the channel will be larger than at present.
146. Talking about that reef to which you have just referred, I understood you to say yesterday that you did not propose to remove that at present—I mean the northern reef? We could really do without removing it. There would be a fair channel without removing it, if sailing marks were provided; but I propose to remove a portion of it.
147. What depth of water at low-water mark is there on the reef now? I think the shallowest points are 8 or 9 feet, and the average is 12 or 15 feet.
148. What do you estimate the cost of removing this reef to a depth of 18 feet at low-water mark? From £28,000 to £30,000—the same estimate as Sir John Coode's. It is a very difficult thing to estimate.
149. You do not think it is necessary at present to remove that rock? I do not think it is necessary to remove it all. We could remove a portion of it and open a good channel.
150. Have you made an inspection of this river any considerable distance up? Not a very close inspection. I have been up it several times to look at several portions.
151. Is the character of the country very good? There is very good land all along the river banks—very rich country.
152. You are quite satisfied in your own mind that the work proposed to be carried out on that plan by Sir John Coode is the best that could be devised for this particular matter? I am. I think it will answer the purpose very well.
153. Has Sir John Coode furnished any plans and specifications as regards the nature of the construction of these breakwaters and training-banks? No instructions whatever.
154. No drawings showing the widths and heights, or specifications in connection therewith? No. All the information we have received from him is attached to the report.
155. He has furnished no other information to the department? None whatever.
156. Do you think there will be much difficulty in securing large stone for this work? I think we can get sufficient from the quarry at Green Point.
157. And use all the smaller stone for the formation of the training-banks? Yes.
158. Before the Committee finish the examination of witnesses with respect to this matter will you be good enough to consider the question of cement concrete blocks, as regards the cost and efficiency generally? I might mention that it will work out not under perhaps four or five times the price at least. But the reason why cement concrete has been introduced in such places as Port Said is owing to the total absence of stone. At least at Port Said and several places where concrete has been used it has been owing to the absence of suitable stone.
159. Is it not a fact that in some parts of the world cement concrete blocks have been used in preference to stone;—that they can be put down in larger blocks, and make the work more secure and safe; and has not inquiry into the matter proved that their use has produced a better result? It is only where you want to build a wall such as that at Colombo where it is built in blocks laid down diagonally. It is economical where there is a hard bottom; but where we have sand, and the whole thing must settle down, the stone must be tipped in *à pierres perdues*.

160.

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160. As I understand, the concrete blocks in the construction of these breakwaters are not put in at random? In a great many cases they are put in at random. Where there is a sand bottom it really must be put in at random.
161. Is it not very desirable where there is a sand bottom—and I think that engineers recognise that a sand foundation for breakwaters is the most dangerous you can have—is it not a fact that in those particular places they use mattrasses of logs covered with facines to secure a good foundation? The only place where that has been done to a large extent is at the mouth of the Mississippi, and it is not sand but mud and silt.
162. You would be surprised to learn that in several cases of large works, eight or ten I could mention, these mattrasses of logs and facines have been used after works to which you referred have been proved to be a failure? There may be special causes, but I look for the stone to go a great depth through the sand. Where we estimate the bottom will be reached we stop at about 40 feet. The present depth is only about 16 or 17 feet at low water. I estimate a scour will take place and probably let the stone down the remainder of the distance. After that no scour will take place. We only look for a channel 18 feet deep.
163. Would not a great expenditure be saved by providing a foundation in the manner I have indicated, and would not the work be far better—not liable to fracture? I don't think it would.
164. Supposing this work is built on a sand foundation, how do you propose to protect that foundation from the action of the sea? We don't propose to protect it at all, but to let the stone go down and make a foundation for itself.
165. Go down to any extent? To the depth the scour will take place. We have a very fair idea what that will be.
166. *Mr. Humphery.*] Do you propose to construct the breakwater for the Clarence on precisely the same lines as those upon which the breakwater at Newcastle has been constructed? Exactly similar lines.
167. Those breakwaters have been effective? They have stood very well indeed.
168. Would the cost of the concrete blocks referred to by Mr. Dowel be greater or less than the cost of the material used in the Newcastle breakwater? Very much greater.
169. Therefore it will be economical to use large blocks of stone, as proposed, in the construction of this breakwater? We put in these at about 5s. a cubic yard. We cannot make concrete blocks under about 35s.;—30s. or 35s. is about the cheapest we could make concrete in this colony with cement.
170. What would be the width of the channel if the reef remained instead of being taken away as proposed? Only 250 or 300 feet, but I propose that we should remove sufficient of it to make a channel from 450 to 500 feet wide.
171. What proportion would the cost of removing the 250 feet be of the cost of the whole? I estimate about one-third.
172. In your opinion it would be sufficient to have a channel of 500 feet at that part of the entrance? Yes.
173. What would be the cost of removing the whole? It is put down by Sir John Coode at £28,500. I think that is a fair estimate.
174. In your opinion then the work to be done there would cost £9,000? £9,000 I have put down as sufficient to do there.
175. That in your opinion will be sufficient expenditure to incur on that particular part of the channel? I think so. I think £9,000 would open a very good channel.
176. Will you specify what portion of Sir John Coode's improvements you would recommend should be carried out at once and the estimated cost; I want to know what portion of the improvements would in your opinion be sufficient at the present time to carry out and your estimate of the cost? What I recommend is, that the southern breakwater should be extended 1,750 feet. I estimate the cost of that at £98,327 9s. 6d. I might mention here that I took up the wrong paper yesterday and I think I informed the Committee £88,000. Then I recommend that the south training dyke should be constructed the length proposed—12,200 feet as proposed by Sir John Coode, commencing at Freeburn Island. My estimate for that is £113,101. I propose to lift and set back the projecting ends of the retaining training walls, and extending the southern end of the Iluka training-bank 1,840 feet northward. I estimate the cost of that at £25,703 10s. 6d. I am adhering strictly to Sir John Coode's plan.
177. *Mr. Lackey.*] Do you generally propose to carry out the southern breakwater to the same extent he does in his design at present? It is carried out to the extent shown in his alternative scheme, omitting the outer 600 feet of the southern breakwater. I propose to construct the whole of the south training dyke to meet the southern breakwater, for the present to omit the northern training dyke, except so much of it as would be constructed by the projecting portions of the work that has been taken up, and I propose to extend the southern end of the Iluka training-bank northward for a distance of 1,840 feet, and my estimate for that is £25,700. The next item in my estimate is the removal of sufficient of the southern side of the north reef to open a clear passage on its southern side 500 feet, 18 feet deep, at a cost of £9,000. My total estimate for that portion of the work is £246,122.
178. *Mr. Humphery.*] That is your estimate of the total cost of the work you at present deem to be essential? Yes.
179. These works would be carried out without increasing the cost of the northern breakwater should it be determined at any time to construct that breakwater? Yes, it will not prejudice the remainder of the work in the least.
180. What is the depth of water in the shallowest part of the main channel between Grafton and Clarence Heads? 10 to 12 feet at low water. It varies sometimes when shoals occur.
181. What will be the depth of the entrance to the Clarence? It is proposed to try to make it 18 feet.
182. Can you say the object of having the depth of the entrance 18 feet and having the depth of the channel 12 feet? To enable dredging to take place afterwards to deepen the river to that extent if it were thought necessary hereafter.
183. Securing the depth of 18 feet is with a view of ultimately deepening the whole channel between Clarence Heads and Grafton a further depth of 6 feet? If thought necessary it could be deepened to that.
184. Was that done at the Hunter River at Newcastle? The Hunter River is not more than 12 feet deep, but we have 24 feet on the bar. Ships do not go up the river.
185. You propose to deepen the main channel between Grafton and the Clarence Heads by dredging? Any deepening there would have to be done by dredging, but there is nothing proposed to be done at present.

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186. If you have a depth of 12 feet in the main channel, would it be necessary to secure a depth of 18 feet at the entrance? It would hardly be safe to let a vessel drawing 12 feet go over the bar with only 15 feet of water. She might strike. Nothing less than 18 feet is safe.
187. Notwithstanding that the depth in the channel is in some parts not greater than 12 feet? I do not think it would be safe to attempt much less than that.
188. What water is there at present on the bar? The bar just now is pretty good. There is, I think, about 15 feet on the bar now. It varies from day to day.
189. Has the river been navigable for vessels with a draft of 15 feet, several times? There are flats near Iluka with only from 10 to 12 feet on.
190. *Mr. Cox.*] In round figures, what is the comparative cost of Sir John Coode's and Mr. Moriarty's schemes? I have not got any estimate of Mr. Moriarty's schemes.
191. Have you not studied Mr. Moriarty's scheme? There really would not be much difference.
192. Except, as far as I can gather from the charts, Mr. Moriarty takes the southern channel instead of the northern? Yes; and he proposes a northern and southern breakwater very much the same as Sir John Coode, and so approximately the cost of those two works would be about the same. Mr. Moriarty's dyke round the north spit would be very nearly as costly as the south training bank.
193. At present which is the best channel, southern or northern? The northern, I think, is best at present.
194. Do you know why Mr. Moriarty chose the southern? He gives as his reason that he always found the river flowing in that direction when in its normal state—that only floods tended to straighten it out—that after the scour the northern channel closed up and the river fell back to the Yamba or southern channel.
195. Knowing what you know you believe that Sir John Coode's scheme would be preferable, supposing the cost were the same as Mr. Moriarty's? I do. I like it best, I must say.
196. *Mr. Lackey.*] Carrying out Sir John Coode's design short of the works you propose leaving uncompleted until you have tested that part of the design you propose constructing, what approximately would be the difference in the cost;—I mean what would be the saving in the present case? I estimate the whole cost of Sir John Coode's scheme at £615,111.
197. Supposing you leave that portion of the design incomplete at the present time what difference would it make in the general cost? £369,000 would be saved.
198. And then supposing the works were not found to answer the purpose for which they were constructed, the ultimate additions would not amount to a sum greater than the original proposal of Sir John Coode—that is, if you had to complete the work eventually? No; doing the first portion of the work would not make the remainder more expensive.
199. This work being in your department, you have of course given careful attention and consideration to the whole project? I have given it a good deal of consideration.
200. And those are two points that you think might remain incomplete for a time until you saw the effects of the portion you propose carrying out? I would recommend the carrying out of that portion at first, and watching the result before incurring heavy expenditure.
201. There are no other portions of the work you think might remain undone at present? No, I think the works I named would be necessary.
202. *Mr. Garrard.*] Do you not think that with your southern breakwater constructed, and your southern training wall constructed, but not the northern breakwater, there would be a danger of a channel forming parallel to the coast along there northerly; unless the northern breakwater is constructed, would not the southern breakwater throw the water to the northward along the coast? No, because the current will cling to the concave bank both ways.
203. Would not your southern training wall have a tendency to throw the body of water northward on the ebb-tide? No, I do not know that it would.
204. Is it not the ebb-tide on the flood waters that causes the difficulty? It will go straight out.
205. What are the heaviest winds they have;—south-east are they not? East and south-east.
206. A south-east wind would meet the outgoing water at an angle and be liable to throw it against the north spit and make a channel there? I do not think so. There is a portion of a breakwater there now which would be sufficient to prevent it cutting over too far.
207. You think there is sufficient to prevent it forming a channel parallel with the spit? There will be sufficient to give a guide. We should have to watch the action and commence the northern breakwater if necessary.
208. I understand you would carry out the southern breakwater and the southern training wall simultaneously? Yes.
209. *Chairman.*] In the Richmond River you recommend the northern works be constructed first; in this you recommend the southern? It is really because the Richmond inside the river takes a northerly direction. Its tendency is to run into the north head, just as the tendency of this river is to run into the south head. The course of the rivers inland is exactly opposite. The tendency of this river is to go into the bight at Yamba. The tendency of the Richmond is to go into Shaw's Bay.
210. That arises from the conformation within the bar? Yes. The two rivers are exactly opposite. In the Richmond, after you enter you go south; in the Clarence you go north, and in the case of the Clarence, I think, the works are necessary on the south side first, and in the Richmond the works are necessary on the north side.

Captain Francis Hixson, R.N., President of the Marine Board, sworn, and examined:—

Captain F. Hixson, R.N. 24 Oct., 1889.

211. *Chairman.*] What is your position in the public service? President of the Marine Board.
212. Are you well acquainted with the Clarence River? Fairly well.
213. How did you get that acquaintance? I have been in and out of the river frequently during my term of office, which has now lasted about twenty-five years.
214. Were you ever engaged in any of the surveys up there? Not in the river, but on the coast about there. Before I took the position I at present hold I was engaged in surveying the coast of New South Wales, but I did not quite reach the Clarence River. I was, however, occasionally in and out of the river during the survey.

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215. During the last twenty-five years you have been in and out of the river several times? Yes.
216. Have you had an opportunity of considering the proposed improvements of the river as designed by Sir John Coode? Yes.
217. Do you know the works Mr. Moriarty was carrying out there? I am fairly familiar with them. I might mention that my office does not at all affect works of that sort. As President of the Marine Board I have only to do with the safety of vessels on the sea, and not with the construction of works.
218. Have you seen any works similar to those proposed by Sir John Coode? Yes; I have seen similar. I have never superintended, but I have casually seen similar.
219. Where? At Moruya there is a work somewhat similar to the Clarence River works, and I have seen several proposals of the sort on plans, but have never had anything to do with the actual work.
220. At Newcastle? At Newcastle—certainly.
221. Do you think those proposals would have the desired effect of making a good bar? I think Sir John Coode's proposals would certainly have the effect of improving the bar at the Clarence River.
222. You see what Sir John Coode proposes—forcing the river to the north—whilst Mr. Moriarty proposed to let it take its natural course to the south? I see that.
223. Which do you think is the better proposal? I think Sir John Coode's is the better proposal.
224. Why? Because I think that Sir John Coode's proposal will have the effect of narrowing the channel and thereby increasing the scour very much and thus improve the bar and entrance.
225. And I suppose that a straight run for the water would give it a greater effect upon the bar? I think so. You will observe that according to the plan the waters would be directed fairly on to the bar. In Mr. Moriarty's scheme the water was directed into that bight, and did not get a fair chance to scour the bar.
226. Going into that bight, under Mr. Moriarty's scheme, I suppose the force of the water would be greatly lost before it came to the bar at all? I think so.
227. Whilst under Sir John Coode's scheme the bar gets the full force of the water? I believe so.
228. You know where those rocks are at the entrance? I do.
229. We are told it is proposed to take away sufficient of them to make the entrance on the north 500 feet wide? That would have a very beneficial effect, I think, on the navigation.
230. You think that the removal of that quantity would be sufficient for the present? I think it would be a very great improvement on the present state of affairs.
231. You were in there recently were you not—inside the bar? Yes; not a fortnight since.
232. What kind of bar was there then—we have been told, fairly good? The bar was fairly good, but inside the bar was bad. Instead of one good entrance there were two inferior entrances. We passed over the bar straight into Iluka, whereas the usual channel is by Yamba.
233. *Mr. Lackey.*] How long do you recollect the river? About a quarter of a century.
234. Were you there twenty-five years ago? Yes.
235. On your recent visit you saw a great difference in the channel compared with what it was twenty-five years ago? Certainly.
236. It is the case that the deeper channel is on the north side? At the present time—Yes.
237. Originally it was on the south side? Yes.
238. We have had it in evidence that where the principal channel is now, on the north side, the place was overgrown with trees and filled with sand when Mr. Moriarty's works were originally undertaken? I believe that to be so. Mr. Moriarty's works have certainly affected what has in my experience been the most permanent channel. I have known the channel towards Iluka to open out once or twice and to remain so for a short time, but invariably it closed up, and the channel has then been on the southern side again.
239. Do you think that the course of the waters has been altered by natural circumstances or by any works? By the actual forces of nature principally. I do not think that the works have very much affected the channels except that they have given a good scour and made deep water along the southern embankment close in.
240. You have not among your many qualifications studied engineering? No, it is not in my line.
241. But from your ordinary knowledge of maritime works generally, you think that the design proposed by Sir John Coode is a desirable one? It appears to me to be a very desirable scheme.
242. Of course it necessitates the expenditure of a far larger sum of money than we would have been inclined to undergo twenty-five years ago, especially on the recommendation of local engineers? That I am prepared to understand.
243. From your knowledge generally of the country and of the resources of the district and the commerce carried on there, do you think that the country would be warranted in incurring this expense to carry out these improvements? I am not very decided on that point. I understand that the scheme is to cost something like half a million, and whether the expenditure of that amount of money is justifiable, I am not prepared to say.
244. Sir John Coode's estimate is £580,000 odd, but we have the evidence of Mr. Darley to the effect that it is very likely to reach £600,000, and he puts it down at £615,000;—which do you think is more likely to be correct? With all due deference to Sir John Coode's great engineering qualifications, I would be more inclined to believe in Mr. Darley's estimate.
245. We have had from Mr. Darley a statement that, although he recommends works to be carried out according to Sir John Coode's design, there are certain parts of it which he would leave undone for the present. One portion is the northern breakwater and a portion of the southern breakwater; he would not complete these for the present, until he ascertained what the effects of the work as carried out would be? That is to extend the southern breakwater gradually. I think that would be a very desirable proposal.
246. He states that by carrying out Sir John Coode's design short of those works which he would not recommend the construction of at present, a saving of £369,000 might be made; do you think it would be wise to make the experiment and see if that portion of the design he proposes now to carry out would answer the purpose that Sir John Coode's design professes to carry out? I think so. I am sure that the gradual extension of the southern breakwater could do no harm, and I am inclined to think it would do a great deal of good, and I think the other works might fairly well wait until it was seen what effect that extension would have on the river.
247. You know the southern reef? Yes; that is the trouble in connection with the navigation of the river.

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248–9. You think that to make a complete work of it, it would be desirable to remove that? I would like to see that removed very much. Nearly all the losses we have had on the river have been in consequence of that sunken reef.
250. But, if Sir John Coode's design were carried out, the southern bed of rocks would not be such an impediment to navigation as previously, but it would be essential to remove the northern? Certainly, according to the complete scheme.
251. And that you would recommend to be done? My only misgiving at all is as to whether the expenditure would be justifiable.
252. Do you think there would be a complete work without the removal of that rocky impediment? No. On the whole I very much favour Sir John Coode's scheme, and if it could be carried out I think it would be the very best thing that could be done for the river.
253. *Mr. Garrard,*] Do you remember when you first visited the Clarence whether there was land and trees within that dotted line you see extending across in a south-westerly direction? I could not say positively about that, but I certainly remember trees and apparently permanent shores where now there is shallow water.
254. When you entered the river the other day did you take the northern or southern channel when going in—did you go round by Yamba or up the river *via* Iluka? We crossed the bar and steamed into Iluka.
255. You did not go to the Yamba side at all? No, we went in by Iluka, and crossed and came down the other side. We went in by one channel, and crossing the river we came out by the other.
256. Both channels are therefore available? Yes.
257. But the Iluka channel is the best? Yes, at the present time.
258. Do you think that the works constructed by Mr. Moriarty had any beneficial effect at all upon the bar? I do not think that Mr. Moriarty's works have had any effect on the bar, but I think the south-western training-wall has had the effect of deepening the river in that particular part, and also of protecting the south shore. Before that wall was erected it was a common thing to see the land on that side disappear much the same as it does at Iluka now.
259. It was necessary for the protection of Yamba to run that training-wall round, if for no other reason? Quite so.
260. Had the erection of that training-wall and the southern portion of the breakwater a tendency to throw the channel on the Spit there? I do not think it has had much effect on the channels opposite. I think they have been as shifting since these works were constructed as they were before.
261. Do you think that if the southern breakwater, as proposed by Sir John Coode, and the southern training-wall from Freeburn Island were constructed, without the northern breakwater being constructed, there would be any danger of diverting the outgoing waters along parallel with the coast? I think not; it is very likely that if the southern portions of the work were carried out and the northern portions neglected altogether the foreshores on the northern side might be somewhat affected.
262. You know the depth of the water up the river—are there any bars or shallows—what is the greatest depth of water for vessels? I speak subject to correction, but I think about 10 or 12 feet is the best depth.
263. A vessel drawing 10 or 12 feet could get to Grafton? Yes.
264. For a vessel drawing 10 or 12 feet, what water would be required for her safety on the bar? 15 feet at least in ordinary weather.
265. And in very heavy weather some few feet more? Yes.
266. You are familiar with the Newcastle works? Yes.
267. Do you think those works have been successful? On the whole, highly successful.
268. There is no sign of the breakwater giving way, is there? I am not prepared to say much about that, but since the southern breakwater has been extended the port has very much improved.
269. And that is somewhat similar to the entrance to the Clarence, I suppose—there is a southern headland and a waste of low land on the northern side? It is somewhat similar at Newcastle. The Nobby's was an island; that had to be filled up, and so on.
270. I am referring to outside the Nobby's? There is a similarity.
271. Judging from what was done at Newcastle, do you think that if the southern breakwater here were carried out, without the northern, the same good effect might be produced? I think so. I think that at Newcastle the southern breakwater has done more good than the northern.
272. *Mr. Dowel.*] You have had exceptional opportunities of making yourself acquainted with the entrance to the Clarence—many opportunities? Yes.
273. In your capacity as surveyor, have you made any observations in reference to the entrance? No critical observations, nothing more than cursory. My business as surveyor did not take me inside the Clarence. I was engaged on the south of it, and never actually surveyed the Clarence River.
274. You could not say what is the nature of the bottom on which it is proposed to construct these works? I only know there are two clusters of rocks, but as to the sand, or the nature of the bottom under the sand, I could not tell you much about it.
275. Have you heard it is a sandy foundation that the works will have to be built upon? I have heard so.
276. Have you given any attention to the construction of harbour works? Nothing more than a general, intelligent I hope, view of matters of the sort. I have never gone much into details.
277. Is a sandy foundation considered a safe or good one, or a bad one? There are different sorts of sand. The quicksand is a different foundation altogether from the permanent hard sand. I think there is very little guarantee as to what the bottom is. If you are constructing breakwaters at exposed places I think you will have simply to throw the stone in until it forms a foundation for itself.
278. Have you never heard of foundations for breakwaters being made of mattresses of logs and fascines? I have heard of such things, but I do not think those would answer very well except in smooth water.
279. For what reason? Because I think the disturbance of the bottom by the sea would interfere with a foundation of that sort. I think you would have to pitch the stone in and let it form its own foundation.
280. You are of opinion then that a foundation of stone tipped in to find its own bottom, even if it had to go 18 or 20 feet, would be better than a foundation of logs and fascines on the sand to receive the stone? In places where there is a great commotion at the bottom I think it would be, but I have no engineering qualifications to enable me to give a decided opinion on matters of that sort.
281. Would some saving of cost be effected? If the foundation could be assisted in the manner you describe, no doubt it would largely tend to save cost.

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282. You have gone some distance up the river? I have.
283. Looking at that design, do you think that the narrowing of the entrance and confining the waters would have the effect of flooding the banks more than at the present time? No; I think not. I think there is water expanse enough in the vicinity of the Heads to prevent anything of that sort. The river is so wide that I do not think there need be any fear of floods being caused by the construction of these works.
284. *Chairman.*] Have you any idea of what the depth of the ocean is there at the termination of these bars—we are told that it is 20 feet at the termination? It is a gradual slope out for some distance. I know you do not get into deep water suddenly, but that is all I could tell you.
285. *Mr. Dowel.*] About this particular rock you see in the centre—the northern reef—are you clearly of opinion that that rock should be removed? If Sir John Coode's scheme is carried out in its entirety, I think it must be removed.
286. Upon that particular rock vessels have come to grief, you say? No; the southern reef is the one.

Captain Herbert Chudleigh, Master Mariner and Pilot, sworn, and examined:—

Capt. H. Chudleigh. 24 Oct., 1889.

287. *Chairman.*] Have you been commander of any vessels on the coast? Yes.
288. Trading where to? All round Australia, and the last ten or fifteen years to the Clarence.
289. Are you still trading to the Clarence? No; at present I am pilot at Sydney Heads.
290. For ten or fifteen years were you in the habit of going to the Clarence River? I went to the Clarence River first in 1873, as master of the schooner "Adieu."
291. And continuously I suppose since then? I had a break of about three years, and then went continuously for nine years.
292. Sailing vessels or steamers? Steamboats.
293. What steamers? The "Argyle," the "Helen Nicoll," the "Australian," and the "Lubra."
294. What Company's? Nipper and See.
295. Of course you are well acquainted with the works which were being carried out there by the Government, and known as Mr. Moriarty's works;—do you know them? Oh, yes, sir.
296. Have you given any consideration to the proposals of Sir John Coode? No; I have not seen Sir John Coode's proposals.
297. When you entered the Clarence River Heads you kept along the southern bank;—was not that so? Along the dyke or training-wall.
298. Then by Mr. Moriarty's scheme the waters were sent round against that training-wall? Yes. [*By means of the plan, Mr. Garrard explained to the witness Sir John Coode's scheme.*]
299. Looking at the plan, you understand what is proposed to be done there—to get deep water on the bar at the Clarence River Heads? I understand.
300. Do you think the proposals of Sir John Coode will have that effect? Yes.
301. Do you think that by the construction of these proposed works there will be a greater scour on the bar than there would have been by the construction of Mr. Moriarty's works or than there is without the works? Yes.
302. Is the bar dangerous—is it an unsafe entrance often in the year? It is dangerous.
303. Why is it dangerous now—on account of the shifting bars? Not on account of the shifting bars, but on account of the heavy seas that run in and the shallow water. Sometimes it is very dangerous.
304. We are told there are 14 or 15 feet on it now;—what is the lowest you have seen on it? 9 to 10 feet at high-water.
305. *Mr. Lackey.*] How long ago is it since you were first there? In 1873 I went in charge of the schooner "Adieu."
306. Which was the channel you used then? We went right straight over after we came in.
307. Do you recollect the state of the northern channel then? There was none then.
308. The northern channel has been made since? Yes, by the breakwaters—by the works carried out by Mr. Moriarty both on the south and on the north side. They have thrown the waters on the north side, but all the north side is very dangerous.
309. Have you been there recently? Three and a half years ago.
310. Are you aware they are using that now as a matter of choice? They are, since the last flood.
311. The water is deeper there than on the south? Yes.
312. Have you ever had any experience in maritime engineering in any way? No.
313. Have you formed any opinion as to the merits of these works proposed by Sir John Coode? This is the first time I have seen his plan.
314. There are no recommendations or suggestions you would offer in connection with them? I think that these works of Sir John Coode would be very good—this southern training-wall especially. It would be superior to the Yamba wall.
315. It is very deep outside the bar? There is plenty of water outside the bar.
316. The depth of water is very great there? Yes.
317. Where is the bar? At the end of the proposed works. There are two bars—shifting bars—and sometimes it is shallow outside and sometimes round the reef. I have seen the sea break heavily on the outside bar. I do not think you could get a breakwater to stand on the sand, as the current is so strong that it would sink down.
318. Did you ever enter the Heads between the northern reef and the Iluka side of the Spit? No.
319. The usual entrance is between what is known as the northern and southern reefs? Yes.
320. Was any portion of Mr Moriarty's breakwater constructed from the North Head while you were there? Yes.
321. Did you ever know a time when there was no breakwater run out from the South Head? The breakwater on the south side was then simply started—it was about 100 feet out when I first went there.
322. Did you ever see a navigable channel between the southern reef and the South Head? Yes, and I have sounded every foot of it.
323. Was that a good channel? It was. It is just at the centre of the southern breakwater at the present time.
324. Do I understand that you think Mr. Moriarty's breakwater from the South Head has been useless—in other words, that it has stopped a navigable channel? That is really what I alwaysc onsidered—that the breakwater was right in the centre of a good channel.

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325. You think that the best channel that has existed there as far as you know was between the southern reef and the south head? That was the best channel, with a little clearing out—some boulders wanted clearing out.
326. What was the depth of water in that channel? From 17 to 18 feet.
327. What was the width? Very narrow.
328. That would be very dangerous, would it not? It could have been cleared out. Captain Mann, Pilot Smith, and myself sounded the place with a sounding pole at a time when I was bar bound, and Pilot Smith offered to take my ship in, but I would not let him as there were boulders.
329. Is the southern patch of reef larger in area than the northern patch? By far.
330. Is there less or more water upon it than upon the northern reef? More upon the northern than upon the southern.
331. So there would be far more rock to remove if you removed the southern than if you removed the northern reef? Oh, yes.
332. That is, supposing it were desirable to remove one of these reefs, there would be far more material to remove if you removed the southern than if you removed the northern? Yes, a lot more rock.
333. So that the existing breakwater being there, and having got what you consider a channel, it would be far better now to remove the northern reef if any reef is to be removed at all? At the present time it would.
334. If that southern training-wall and the southern breakwater were constructed according to Sir John Coode's plan, without the northern breakwater, do you think there is a danger of the channel being diverted and running parallel with the coast? I do not think so. It must rush out.
335. If the flood water and high tides are prevented from getting into the Yamba Bight, they would follow the southern breakwater? They must. I have a doubt about the breakwater standing, if you put it down on sand.
336. You know the Newcastle breakwater? Yes, on a rocky foundation.
337. Are you sure? That is from Nobby's to Big Ben it is on a rocky foundation.
338. You know that the extreme end of it is on a sandy bottom? It is well protected by the reef off Big Ben, and from my own knowledge I can say it is rocky from the Nobby's to Big Ben.
339. Do you think that if this breakwater were constructed on a sandy bottom it would fall to pieces or sink out of sight? When I ran to Clarence River I was often on the Iluka side, and I have known the breakwater to fall in 50 yards. The strong current would undermine the sand.
340. Supposing there are 20 feet now on the site of the proposed southern breakwater, and provision was made by the engineers to allow the breakwater to go down 40 feet, viz., 20 feet from the present bottom, do you not think it is likely to stand then? If you get a rocky foundation; but I do not think it will stand if you get a sandy foundation.
341. What depth of water do vessels draw going up the river? We used to draw about the deepest—11 feet or 11 feet 6 inches.
342. There are certain sand flats up the river? Yes, Ulmarra and Lawrence.
343. What is the extent? Not much; they could be dredged out very easily.
344. What is the average depth of water on those flats? It would be a hard matter to give you the average depth.
345. Getting a channel through the flats, do you think there would be a depth of 20 feet all the way up? Oh yes, there would be plenty.
346. Your vessel drawing 11 feet of water, what would it require on the bar to give you a safe entrance in ordinary weather? We always liked about a foot more water than we were drawing.
347. A foot more would be ample? Yes, with fair weather, but not with a big sea.
348. It would clear the barnacles off? Yes; we would touch a little.
349. But I mean without touching at all. What depth of water would you require on the bar to keep you clear of damage? In ordinary weather you would want simply a rise of 4 feet of the sea—that is, 15 or 16 feet—so as to go over the bar with comparative safety.
350. Five feet more water than your vessel was drawing would be sufficient? Yes, in ordinary weather, but in rough weather you would not attempt it.
351. Why? Because of the big sea going in.
352. If there were 30 feet of water from the entrance to smooth water you would go in at any time? Yes, because the sea would not break so heavily.
353. If it is proposed to make a channel a depth of 18 feet at low water, spring-tides, in the entrance, where the bar is at present, do you think that would be enough for the purposes of the Clarence River trade? Yes, for years to come.
354. Do you anticipate there ever being anything more than Colonial trade going to the Clarence? Not unless they run the railway.
355. From the table lands? Yes, that is it.
356. Then there will be no necessity for a greater depth than 18 feet if the Clarence is only going to be the outport for Colonial trade? It is quite sufficient if you get 18 feet on the bar, except for foreign trade.
357. During the ten years you were running there how often were you bar-bound, inside or out? I could not tell you, but I have been bar-bound several times. The last time I was bar-bound was when I took several Members of Parliament up there in 1881 or 1882. We were off there several days—not because of rough weather, but simply because the bar was blocked.
358. That was the last time you were bar-bound? Yes. Not for water only, but waiting for the sea to go down.
359. Because of the rough water outside? You might call it not bar-bound, but only weather-bound.
359½. And you have only been weather-bound once since that? Yes.
360. Do you know of vessels having been bar-bound for any length of time since you left the trade three and a half years ago? I do not know they have been bar-bound, but they have been weather-bound.
361. I suppose vessels are weather-bound in Port Jackson sometimes? Yes.
362. So the same thing would apply whether you had 1,000 feet of water or not? Weather-bound means a big sea running over the bar, and you cannot get out; whereas if the bar were passable you could go through the channel.
363. *Mr. Dowel.*] Do you consider the entrance to the Clarence River better than the majority of the entrances

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entrances to the other rivers? It is better than the majority of the entrances to the other rivers—that is the northern bar rivers.

364. Can you name any wrecks that have occurred at the entrance to this particular river? Yes, the "C. W." or "F. W. Tucker," and the "New England," and two or three schooners I forget the names of, but which were wrecked during my running there. The "New England" came over two hours later than I did, and was wrecked. The "Tucker" was lost some years before.

365. Though you consider the entrance to this particular river better than some of the others you do not consider it a safe entrance at the present time? It might be safe enough in fine weather if there were plenty of water on the bar, but not at all times safe.

366. Would the construction of these works make the entrance better than it is at the present time? I think this training-wall from Freeburn Island would make the entrance better—it would make the waters rush out, and I think the northern rocks should be removed.

367. You would recommend that the whole of those works should be constructed forthwith, I suppose? Yes.

368. At the present time Mr. Moriarty's breakwater is run to that distance, and the only thing you could do is to run the training-wall in an easterly direction and remove the northern reef? It would necessitate the removal of the northern reef, as it is right in the way now.

369. You are aware that the engineer proposes to remove a portion of that rock and to make the channel 500 feet wide;—do you think that would be sufficient or do you recommend that the whole of the northern reef should be removed? The removal of the 500 feet would be quite sufficient, because by the time you get to those rocks you have fairly smooth water.

370. You have referred to the foundations of the southern breakwater;—what opportunities have you had to form an opinion as to the nature of the bottom? I have sounded all over it. Pilot Smith, Captain Mann, and I sounded the whole of it.

371. A portion of it is rock and a portion of it sand? Yes, it is not all rock.

372. How far does the rock extend from the foundation of that breakwater? Where the breakwater is being constructed is rock, but near the rock outside in an easterly direction it is sand.

373. Have you seen any works of this description a failure where they have been built on sand? No.

374. Did not I understand that you had seen portions of that wall which has been constructed fall away? Yes, I have on the northern side.

375. And that is on a sandy foundation? Yes.

376. And the foundation or the bottom upon which the breakwater is constructed at Newcastle is of a rocky character? I think so, and am nearly certain it is rocky between Nobby's and Big Ben. I know it is well protected there.

377. Have you found any considerable difficulty in entering that river when it has been in flood? I have never entered while there has been a fresh. We anchored outside.

378. Under any circumstances if these works were constructed you would have to wait outside if there were a fresh in the river? I do not think so.

379. Would you be able to face it? I think so.

380. With a sailing vessel? No, but with a steam-boat.

381. You would strongly recommend that that northern reef should be removed? According to this plan, and this is the only thing I can see would rectify the thing at all.

382. Can you give the Committee any information with regard to the traffic on this river? There is a large traffic there. When I was running there with the "Australian," the "Helen Nicoll," and other boats, we were at most times full of passengers and cargo. We had as much work as we could possibly do. We made one trip a week.

383. Supposing these works were carried out and the entrance to the river were made much better than at the present time, would it have a tendency, do you think, to reduce the freights for carrying goods? I think so, because the better the harbour the more the opposition.

384. The more opposition—the more boats that you could induce to run on that river—would cause a lowering of the freights? Yes, exactly. If this place were made so that good boats could get there, there would be larger boats and lower freights.

385. Can you tell the Committee what sort of country it is along the banks of the river; have you had any experience of the country; have you travelled over it? When you have travelled about 10 miles up the river you get into the cultivation.

386. It is good country? The country is not good until you get 8 or 10 miles inside the entrance, and then the river banks, as far as Grafton, and 10 or 20 miles farther, are all you could desire.

387. First-class country? Yes.

388. Is it very fairly settled upon? Yes. There is no spare land near the banks of the river at the present time.

389. In virtue of this exceedingly good country, and the large amount of population that is settled there, do you think the country would be justified in going to this large expenditure? It would certainly facilitate trade if you made the bar good. Many people on the Clarence River don't care about travelling because of the state of the bar.

390. Do you think it would cause increased settlement and increased traffic? Yes, because of the safety of the public—if they could get in and out without being troubled with bad bars.

391. Generally speaking, of your knowledge of the works constructed there, have they been of any use or a failure? I say they have been a failure so far as I have seen them.

392. You think that in the construction of the breakwaters particular care would have to be used in the construction of the foundation, on account of the sandy bottom? I do. I do not think that breakwaters are really the necessary things for the Clarence River. I think that training-walls inside are the proper things to direct the water to the channel.

393. *Mr. Cox.*] You think that if the northern reef is removed, and the training bank from Freeburn Island is constructed, there will be a sufficient scour to make a proper channel at the entrance? Yes.

394. You think that the scour would be so great that the bar would disappear? I do.

395. Any calculation with regard to the probable cost of these breakwaters would be very unreliable? You could never rely on it.

396. *Mr. Humphery.*] Are the Committee to understand that in your opinion the only work necessary to give a good entrance would be the construction of the south training bank, and the removal of the northern reef? That is all I really should say at the present time would have any beneficial effect.

397. At any rate you would recommend that should be done before the expense of the breakwater is incurred? I would never think about starting the breakwater before the training wall and everything else were done inside. About two months before I left the river I was going up with the "Australian," and a schooner was sailing in with a southerly wind. She came round the breakwater sharp, dropped her anchor, and was nearly on the sand bank, and I said to the pilot, I had never noticed the tide so much, as it ran straight up. Instead of taking the course round the reef, she came straight in. Capt. H. Chudleigh. 24 Oct., 1889.

Captain Frederick Howard, R.N., Nautical Surveyor, Department of Harbours and Rivers, sworn, and examined:—

398. *Chairman.*] Are you a Captain in the Royal Navy? I am a Commander of the Royal Navy.
399. What is your position in the Government service? Nautical surveyor in the Harbours and Rivers Department. Capt. F. Howard, R.N. 24 Oct., 1889.
400. *Mr. Lackey.*] Have you had much experience in the northern rivers? Some of them—on the Tweed river principally, the mouth of the Clarence river, and the Richmond river.
401. You know the proposed works at the entrance to the Clarence? Yes.
402. How long have you known the Clarence? 1882 was the first year I went up the river, when I surveyed the mouth of the river.
403. Had Mr. Moriarty's works been carried out then? Yes; a portion of them.
404. How far did the southern training wall come down towards the mouth of the river? It came down to about 200 feet beyond the inner point of South Head.
405. Did you notice particularly the influence that the construction of the work exercised over the currents of the river? I did not take the currents until 1887 or 1888, when I made a survey for Sir John Coode and then I noticed that the ebb-tide went out towards the north head.
406. Was the northern channel navigable when you first went there? No, there was a sandy bank stretching out from the proposed training bank and it was thickly wooded. I went with the Marine Board a few weeks ago. We went in between the reef buoys and through the north channel.
407. Because the deepest water was there? That was the deepest water.
408. To what cause do you attribute the alteration of the channel? There must have been a heavy fresh or flood.
409. Would that have been influenced by the works constructed by Mr. Moriarty? No; I think the works would be inclined to throw it over towards Yamba.
410. Do you know the history of the channels of the river; do you know whether that northern channel has ever been navigable before? I have spoken a great deal to shipping masters trading to these rivers and have been told that at one time a vessel could go through the north spit. That was before any works were commenced there at all.
411. Have you had any experience in marine engineering? Not engineering.
412. Are you an engineering surveyor? Yes; I have had experience in devising entrances to harbours.
413. Have you ever had anything to do with training walls or work of this sort? Merely on paper—merely to plan them.
414. Never anything to do with the execution of the work? No, never.
415. Have you in you experience anywhere known rivers to silt up like this, where works of a similar character have been proposed for the purpose of making the entrance safe and deep? Of my own experience, none whatever. I have known lots of rivers that have silted up.
416. These sand bars are peculiar to the northern coast of Australia? Yes, there are none like them anywhere else that I have seen.
417. They are attributed to two causes, I think, floods inside, and the effects of the storms outside? Yes, the sea beating sand up and forming a bar.
418. Have you formed any opinion as to the propriety or wisdom of carrying out the works as proposed by Sir John Coode? I have often thought of it, and I think it would be a very good plan.
419. You think the project a very good one? Yes.
420. Do you think the traffic and trade of the locality sufficient to warrant the expenditure? To that I cannot give an answer.
421. You know what the proposed expenditure is? Yes, £580,000.
422. From your knowledge of these works, do you think they could be carried out for that? No, I do not. I think that if a portion of them were carried out it would improve the entrance a great deal.
423. You think that the result might be brought about without carrying out the works fully? Yes, partially. I have been always brought up to believe that it was not good to put breakwaters out in the open ocean at the mouth of rivers, that the moment you get into the rough water of the heavy sea you must stop, that all the works must be inside.
424. Are there not cases on these coasts where these breakwaters have been carried outside successfully? I do not know that there is one. I do not call Newcastle carried outside. It is not on a sand bar. It is merely carried along the coast on rocks.
425. On both sides? On one side.
426. What on the other? I have merely heard there was an attempt to put a breakwater on the inside at Newcastle and it was washed away at once. I have heard that project laughed at a great deal.
427. Does your profession bring you into communication with these works;—have you to do with these works in any way? No, only to measure and survey, not to construct. To measure and survey rivers and harbours.
428. Do you measure works carried out? Nothing of that sort.
429. Have you seen the works at Moruya? Yes.
430. What is the nature of the work there? There is a northern breakwater running out about level with the point, I think.
431. How far does it go out from the beach? About 600 or 700 feet—perhaps 800 feet.
432. Does it go out into sand or rock? Sand.
433. Has it been successful? I do not think so.
434. Is it completed? I think so, but I am not sure about that. I was there three weeks ago, and they were

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were working inside the river, at the fascine wall on the south side. As far as I know there has been nothing done to the northern wall for some years.

435. Then the work is incomplete, I presume? Yes.

436. Success can hardly be expected till the work is complete, I take it? No.

437. We saw paragraphs in the paper saying that the work was very successful, that the scour had been increased very much by the works done;—can you say whether that is true? I saw in the paper this morning that there were 6 feet 6 inches on the bar at high water. Before they had any works at all there, they had about 10 feet.

438. Then do you think the scour has been increased or diminished by the works that have been carried out? I do not know whether it has been increased or decreased. There used to be a very narrow channel about 300 feet wide, but now it is spread over about 1,500 feet and there cannot be so much scour.

439. Would that be the case if the design were completed? I believe so.

440. Do you know the nature of the stone with which they are making the breakwater? Grey granite. It is a remarkably good granite.

441. Do they throw it in in large boulders? Just as it is blasted from the quarry.

442. What would be about the size of the granite blocks? Some I saw must have weighed 7, 8, or 10 tons.

443. Have they been shifted by the operation of the waves? I do not think they have.

444. Do you know the depth of the water outside the bar at the Clarence? Yes.

445. Do you think it would be practicable to adopt the same plan there as at Moruya, by depositing heavy blocks of stone or granite there? It might be. There is a heavier sea outside the Clarence than there is at Moruya. When I was surveying Moruya some few years ago, the natural depth of water outside the breakwater was about 12 or 13 feet only, and outside the Clarence with these breakwaters it would run into 21 feet. The seas that broke there would be much heavier.

446. Have you had any experience in works of a similar character in England or other parts of the world? I have merely seen the effects of the currents on shingle bars on the south coast, which they have to keep clear in a fixed site.

447. By what process? Groin's—and training-walls, made of all kinds of things.

448. Which they continuously throw into the sea? Yes; but not far into the sea—just clear of the beach. I am speaking of New Haven, where I think there is a rise and fall of 20 feet, and the scour is so great that it scours away all the shingle bar.

449. Did they put stone work there? I believe it is wooden piles backed by stone. They would not do for the Clarence River. If the training walls were put where it is proposed, I think that these immense breakwaters would not be required at all.

450. Then in the first instance you think it will be well to try the design of Sir John Coode, short of the breakwater? Yes. I was present about seven months at the Clarence whilst Mr. Moriarty's northern breakwater was being constructed, and although quantities of stone were thrown in there month after month they made no progress whatever.

451. But they succeeded eventually in getting a base? They got a base, but never put it out at all.

452. Was that wall never completed? I never saw any appreciable progress there.

453. Is the stone breakwater there not visible at all then; do you mean it is sunk and is not visible—is it not a breakwater? It is a breakwater.

454. Then it has not gone out of sight? No; but I think it would be a very long and expensive job.

455. Still it has succeeded? Yes.

456. And having succeeded with that, it is possible they will succeed with the other? Yes.

457. In the carrying out of this work would you recommend the removal of the northern reef? Yes.

458. Altogether or partially? To a depth of about 15 feet. I would propose the removal of all the nobs down to about 15 feet at low water.

459. Is that included in Sir John Coode's project? I think it is. I think he proposes the removal of the rock to 18 feet below low water.

460. You think that if that were carried out the entrance would be available and safe? I think it would.

461. As far as you know you think the Government would be warranted in undertaking the work? Yes; I think they would.

462. *Mr. Garrard.*] I think you said just now it was only from information received that you knew about the channel at one time having been through the north spit? Yes; I did say that. I heard it from some of the old captains. It must have been many years ago.

463. It was not one of the usual old sailors' yarns, I suppose, with little foundation;—you are not aware? No, I am not.

464. Do you know of your own knowledge whether there has been any channel between the northern reef and the northern sand-spit at any time? No; I do not. About the year 1855, I was off the Clarence River, not knowing it was a river at all, and I could not make out where the channel was. It seemed to me that the whole of the estuary was a wide bay full of shoals and breakers.

465. The present channel is between the northern and the southern reef? Yes.

466. When you first visited the Clarence River was there any portion of Mr. Moriarty's breakwater from the south head constructed? About 300 feet beyond the south head beach.

467. Within your knowledge has there ever been a navigable channel between the south head and the southern portion of the southern reef? Yes, I have been through there.

468. With a boat or vessel? With a vessel.

469. Was there good water? 9 feet.

470. Was that the best channel at that particular time? Yes; I have been told there was a deeper channel farther in, but this was close past the head of the breakwater—as close as we could get.

471. Would that go to prove that the construction of Mr. Moriarty's breakwater from the south head was a mistake, and blocked up what was otherwise a navigable channel? That, I do not know; it was merely a small craft channel; I went over it with the pilot, in the steamer "Boomerang" I think it was; there were then 9 feet of water, and I think that was about the most water you got in that channel; I have also seen two or three schooners in a strong south wind go close round the end of the breakwater, come in south of the reef, and anchor in smooth water.

471½. You have given it as your opinion that training walls inside a river should be depended upon for creating

creating a scour, and you think the training-walls inside should be constructed at all events before the breakwater is constructed;—are you aware that Sir John Coode recommends just the reverse of that? I was not aware of it. Capt. F. Howard, R.N. 24 Oct., 1889.

472. Would you be surprised to learn that the first works he recommends to be constructed are the outer breakwaters or training-walls, for that is what they are, and afterwards the inner training-walls? Well, I am surprised at it.

472½. If that is a fact, would you still be of opinion that it would be a mistake to construct the outside ones first? I am still of opinion it is a mistake to construct the outside ones first. All my life I have had the same opinion.

473. Have you read Sir John Coode's report? I have read it, but I do not know it by heart now. I read it in the newspaper when first it came out in the daily press.

474. Sir John Coode, in the fourth page of his report, recommends these various works, and that the first works to be constructed should be the two outer breakwaters, less 600 feet of their entire length, and the removal of the northern reef. He says, "On completion of these instalments of the works, and after experience of the effects thereby produced, the training-banks and breakwater extensions could be carried out in sections, as would then appear to be most advisable; under any circumstances the first point to be arrived at is to fix and train the currents at the entrance in the manner proposed, allowing the internal works within the estuary to follow thereafter." Having that read to you as a portion of Sir John Coode's report, you are still of opinion that that order should be reversed and the inner training-walls should be constructed first? I think in all cases they should.

475. In the course of your investigation you have been a resident there for several months continuously, have you not? Yes.

476. Have you been there during flood-time? Never during flood. I have seen a heavy fresh there.

477. During heavy easterly weather? Not very heavy, but I have seen the sea there heavy for three or four days together—no vessel could get in or out.

478. What depth of water should a vessel draw to go up the river safely;—would a vessel drawing 12 feet of water reach Grafton? She might.

479. Eleven feet? About 12 feet is about as much as could go up.

480. What depth of water would she require on the bar in fairly heavy weather? About 15 feet at low water.

481. That would be ample? Yes.

482. Might she touch the bottom? She might.

483. Not to do any damage? Without damage.

484. Has the difficulty of negotiating this entrance been owing to the tortuous character of the channel, or general shallowness? It has been owing to the tortuous character of the channel, and also occasionally because of the shallow patch that has grown up in the channel—sometimes two or three shallow patches.

485. Is the present entrance straight in? Yes; I have never seen it like that before. The channel I have always seen until the last time was a straight entrance until we got between the two reefs, and then we turned almost due south.

486. But on the last occasion the entrance was straight into the river until nearly opposite Iluka? Yes; it was closer to the South Head when rounding in than I had ever seen it before, and when we reached the two reefs we still continued to the westward, and when opposite to Iluka, turned northward round the breakwater, and then followed close round by Iluka.

487. When about half way between the reefs and Iluka you turned northward and then ran parallel with the Iluka banks? Yes. I have also seen the channel, after going out through the buoys, turn close past Mr. Moriarty's north breakwater, and then in a northerly direction towards the North Head.

488. I suppose that would have been caused by the direction of Mr. Moriarty's breakwater? That was the effect of the scour round the southern breakwater.

489. Do you think that if the southern training-wall proposed by Sir John Coode is constructed the waterway between that and Yamba is likely to silt up? I do not think it will.

490. Do you think there will be sufficient water coming down on the western side of Freeburn Island to keep that clear? I think so.

491. Do you think that the quantity of water coming down between the mainland and the western side of Freeburn Island, and following the Yamba bank, and coming in contact with the main river, will cause any disturbance there? Yes.

492. Likely to result in bars being formed? No; it would scour it out all the more.

493. You think it would only be a surface commotion? I do not think that, but I think the ebb tide will form whirlpools and scour it right out down to the bed rock.

494. You gave it as your opinion that the breakwaters, if constructed, would be costly and ineffectual? I merely said you could get a very good entrance without them.

495. You said they had been tipping stone into Mr. Moriarty's breakwater month after month and year after year, and it did not disappear? They never seemed to get any further out.

496. Up to where Mr. Moriarty's southern breakwater is constructed, there is a rocky bottom? Yes.

497. And where Sir John Coode proposes to extend that breakwater there is also a rocky bottom? Yes.

498. Is there much sand overlying that rock? That I do not know. I do not think there is very much sand over it.

499. We have heard from one witness who has or had an intimate acquaintance with the Clarence, and who has sounded there for the purposes of navigation, that the site of that proposed southern breakwater is sand? It certainly is sand, but there is rock underneath it. The last time I sounded it it was for Sir John Coode while he was making his inspection, and I came across rock in several places.

500. Right up to the full extent of the breakwater? That is where I found it, about 21 or 22 feet of water, and that is where his breakwater extends to.

501. So that if the danger of breakwaters being destroyed is owing to their having a shifty sandy bottom, that danger will not occur in the case of the proposed southern breakwater? No, it will not.

502. Did you furnish Mr. Darley, the Engineer-in-Chief, with the information, or does he know there is a rocky bottom there? The soundings were put on the plan, and I suppose are in the office.

503. Are you aware that it has been estimated that where there is now 20 feet of water on the proposed site there will have to be 40 feet of stone sunk,—in other words, there are 20 feet of sand on the site of the southern breakwater? I was not aware of that.

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504. And if they had been basing their calculations of the cost of the breakwater on that assumption they would be wrong, because it is rocky bottom? It is a rocky bottom. My remarks about the stone falling into the water and disappearing only apply to the northern breakwater, where it is pure sand.
505. How did you arrive at the conclusion that this end of the rock was only covered with a small portion of sand—by boring rods? No. We tested it at three or four different points and found rock.
506. How did you test it—merely by ordinary hand-lead? Yes. I could see the rock. We brought up pieces of rock and weeds.
507. You have been many years engaged in sounding and plotting? Yes; I have had forty-three years of it.
508. And I suppose it is a great point with you to denote what kind of bottom it is on your soundings? Yes.
509. And you have no doubt about your statement that on the site of the proposed southern breakwater it is a rocky bottom? I am not sure it is all the way out, but to about 20 or 21 feet. I came upon several places where it was rocky, and I concluded, therefore, the rock extended all the way out.
510. There are certain contour sound-lines which I presume have been taken from your report;—is that the farthest you went out with your soundings? Yes.
511. Looking at the plan before you, you see that nearly opposite the place marked X on the breakwater there is a sounding of 22 feet;—can you tell whether that is rock or not? That is about the place where it was rocky.
512. Did that rock extend further north, or, in other words, embrace the actual site of that breakwater? That I cannot tell.
513. As far as your contour line is concerned, it is a rocky bottom? Yes, it is a rocky bottom. At least I judged it to be so. I had rocky soundings at 22 feet, and also off the end of the present breakwater, and I concluded the rock ran the whole way out as far as my soundings went.
514. If your contention is right, that it is a very expensive and doubtful project to throw stone into sand, I suppose you think it desirable to have reliable data as to the nature of the bottom? Yes, I think so.
515. Would there be much difficulty, or how long would it take, to tell accurately whether there is a rocky bottom both for the southern and northern breakwaters—the southern principally? I believe it has already been done up to 21 feet at low water.
516. I suppose by looking up your notes you could tell us how far? I did not do it.
517. Who did it? Mr. Carlton, an engineer of the Department.
518. Are you aware of the nature of this inner training-bank;—do you know it is proposed by Sir John Coode to take that only within 2 or 3 feet of low water, so as to allow the flood tide to go over it? I did not know that.
519. Were you under the impression that the southern training-bank proposedby Sir John Coode came above low-water mark? I thought it came about 1 foot above high-water mark.
520. Will it, as designed, tend to diminish the scour coming down the channel? I think it would.

TUESDAY, 29 *OCTOBER*, 1889.

Present:—

JOSEPH PALMER ABBOTT, Esq. (Chairman).

The Hon. John Lackey.	Henry Copeland, Esq.
The Hon. Andrew Garran.	James Ebenezer Tonkin, Esq.
The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery.	William Springthorpe Dowel, Esq.
The Hon. Joseph William Trickett.	Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.
The Hon. George Henry Cox.	John Hurley, Esq.
Jacob Garrard, Esq.	Charles Alfred Lee, Esq.

The Committee further considered the proposed improvements to the entrance of the Clarence River.

John See, Esq., M.P., sworn, and examined:—

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521. *Chairman.*] You are a merchant in Sydney and a shipowner, are you not? Yes.
522. Also a Member of the Legislative Assembly, representing the electoral district of Grafton. Yes.
523. You are very well acquainted with Grafton and the district round about it, I suppose? Very well indeed.
524. How long have you known it? Twenty-seven years.
525. How long have you been connected with Grafton in business matters? Twenty-four years.
526. During that time, have you been the owner of vessels trading to and from Grafton or any part of the district? I have owned steamers trading to the Clarence for the last twelve years, but previously to that I was the charterer of a number of sailing vessels, and I was also owner of sailing vessels that traded there as well.
527. I suppose that during the time you have known the place you have frequently visited it? Very frequently.
528. You are well acquainted with the entrances as they are now and as they have been during the last twenty years? Yes, more particularly the last ten years, as I have been more interested in the entrances during the last ten years.
529. I suppose you have considered the proposals of Sir John Coode? I have read them very carefully.
530. You know the proposals of Mr. Moriarty? I have seen them.
531. You have seen the result of some of the work done in carrying out those proposals? Yes.
532. I suppose the object of any proposals with regard to the river is to deepeen the channel on the bar which is at the entrance? Both inside and outside.
533. When you speak of inside, you mean inside those rocks? The bar is outside the Heads proper, and what we call the crossing is inside. It very often happens that when the bar is good the crossing is bad; it sometimes happens that when the crossing—that is the inside bar—is good the bar outside is bad.
534. Please point out to me about where the bar is? I should think it is about here (*pointing to the map*). I think it is clear of the bold headlands. The bar is popularly known as the place where the New England was wrecked. 535.

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535. I suppose the more direct the scour of the water from the river on that bar the better the bar would be likely to be for the purposes of navigation? Yes. I take Newcastle as an example, and I think that the same good result will follow at the Clarence.
536. Those works carried out by Mr. Moriarty did not or would not produce a direct scour on the bar inside or outside? Whether they would or would not I could not say, but that was the intention of them.
537. The waters are forced away on the southern breakwater? The effect of Mr. Moriarty's scheme was to concentrate the sand. Mr. Moriarty's object was to concentrate the sand in a particular place, and after having done that to secure it by what is known as a training-wall.
538. Then, supposing he had done that, the force of the water would be diminished on the bar inside and outside, would it not—the force would be lost against that southern training-wall? I should think that to some extent it would. The greater the scour in the bar the more likely it would be clear.
539. By the proposal of Sir John Coode the force of the water is brought directly on the bar;—do you not think that that would be a great improvement on the proposals of Mr. Moriarty? I am thoroughly in favour of Sir John Coode's proposal. I have read it very carefully and examined the plans, and as far as my knowledge goes it tells me it is a good proposal. The channel usually goes round what is known as Yamba, which is on the southern side. Of course the channel varies a very great deal indeed, and has done so for the last twenty-five or thirty years, but almost ever since I have known the Clarence the entrance has been round the Black Buoy reef and by the Yamba shore, and following the channel right round to the end of the proposed breakwater in order to get into the Clarence proper, but the flood in January, 1887, cleared a new channel past Iluka, so vessels went straight in past the Black Buoy reef and straight into Iluka.
540. There is a training-wall on that sandbank now; those marked lines are part of Mr. Moriarty's scheme? The whole or the bulk of that sandbank was cleared right away. That channel remained open for some considerable time, but some time afterwards it closed, and then the flood of 1889 opened it afresh, and that is the way the steamers are going in now.
541. Has the growth of that district been very rapid during the last sixteen or twenty years? Yes, I think as rapid as, or possibly more rapid than, that of any other agricultural district in the country.
542. Have you any idea what the freight to and from Grafton is at the present time? There are four regular ocean-going steamers crossing in and out every week? I have two regular steamers going in and out every week, and the other company trading to the river have two also. Occasionally the Sugar Company have a steamer named the "Fiona," and occasionally other steamers trade there to bring away the produce.
543. Are there sailing vessels besides these? A great number of sailing vessels trade there, chiefly for the purpose of carrying timber to different parts of the Colonies, mostly to Victoria, for the harbour works, and to New Zealand. The draft of the "Fiona" is 14 feet, and she carries 800 tons. The draft of my own steamers, loaded, is 11 feet.
544. Can vessels drawing 14 feet of water go right up the river to Grafton? They could, but the "Fiona" does not go beyond Harwood. My steamers go to Grafton, and the "Fiona" could do so at high tide. There is a little shoal at Ulmarra which she could without difficulty get over. Vessels drawing 14 feet and over have gone to Grafton.
545. Is the uncertain state of the bar the difficulty to shipowners? The "Helen Nicoll" has been in my possession seven years. She has been in charge of Captain Fraser, and during the whole of these seven years he has been bar-bound nine times—six times through south-east and easterly gales, and three times by floods. He has lost two trips only during those seven years, through detention at the bar. Occasionally he has been detained a day or two during an easterly gale, but after he has crossed the bar we have made that up in Sydney by working overtime. I think he lost a trip in 1887 and one in 1889. The same remarks would apply to the "Australian," which leaves Sydney on a different night from that on which the "Helen Nicoll" goes.
546. That goes rather to show that the present state of things is sufficient for the class of vessels that go up the river? For that class of vessels—yes.
547. If you got deeper water on the bar, could you send vessels drawing deeper water up the river? Yes. The flat or shoal at Ulmarra could be dredged, which I think Sir John Coode proposes to do. There are one or two other shallow parts, and if they were removed vessels drawing as deep a draught as it is proposed to make the bar could go to Grafton—that is 18 feet. The average depth of water on the bar during the past three years has been 14 feet, and there is 14 feet 11 inches on the bar proper—on the outside bar—now.
548. Is that at low or high tide? I suppose that would be at high tide. I think they take the bar mostly at high tide—what they call slack water. The pilot takes the bar, and telegraphs to Sydney almost daily when the water is suitable for him to take the bar. It is marked up at the Post Office. I have seen it marked 18 feet.
549. On the whole you have not suffered much inconvenience by reason of the state of the bar? We cannot go in and out, and have to wait when the weather is particularly rough. Sometimes we are detained for a day or two.
550. How long does the slack tide last? I suppose about two hours.
551. What is the rate of insurance there on vessels—is it exceptional? We pay 9 per cent net.
552. Is it a high or low rate? It is high. Three per cent. higher than to the Hunter.
553. And the Richmond? No, not so high, I think that would be two or three per cent. higher. Of course I don't know what the arrangements would be with a company sufficiently large to influence the drawing of the business in one direction.
554. That is charged to the producers I suppose? The ship-owner has to pay it in the first place.
555. As a matter of fact it is a tax on the producer by his having to pay additional rates to the ship-owner? Precisely so. The Clarence River bar is not looked upon as a dangerous bar, but as the best on the northern coast beyond Newcastle—I mean as the best natural bar. Of course there has not been much done to it. The southern breakwater has been begun, and a portion of the northern breakwater.
556. A good deal of money has been spent there? £180,000 has been spent.
557. Do you think that expenditure has improved the bar at all? A great deal. Before that southern breakwater was made the whole of the entrance there, except what is protected by the black buoy, was subject to the full force of a southerly gale. It is intended by making these breakwaters to protect the

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the bar against the south-east and easterly gales, and against the north-easters which break heavily on the bar. In the summer season the north-easters induce the sand to go to the south, and in the winter time the sand is washed from the south to the north.

558. What is the principal produce? Maize, sugar, timber, and a variety of other produce. Occasionally a little wool finds its way to Grafton from the tableland.

559. Cheese? Yes. I look upon the Clarence as the natural outlet of the north-western part of New South Wales, and I think that any one who travelled up there would take the same view of it. It has a watershed that runs right up to Tenterfield and Glen Innes.

560. But that watershed is not available for transit of produce? No; but it indicates in which direction the traffic of that part of the Colony should go.

561. Has Grafton made rapid strides in the way of settlement the last few years? The district has enormously. Grafton is a very fine town.

562. To what extent has population increased in that district since 1880? I cannot say. I have not gone into statistics. But I know the increase of produce has been considerable. If you wish for statistics I could get them for you; I know they are available. Every information with regard to the production of maize and sugar-cane, and all the varied products of the river, and also with regard to the increase of population during the last twenty years, is obtainable and would be reliable. There were 119,000 bags of maize shipped in five months—12,792 bags in January; 9,508 in February; 32,712 in March; 31,595 in April; and 33,332 in May. The years 1888 and 1889 would give a good index of what the capabilities of the Clarence River districts are, because they had very good seasons and no floods in those years; but in 1887 they had the worst flood ever known on the river, it swept nearly all their crops away, and there was not as much maize shipped all that year as in one month under ordinary circumstances.

563. *Mr. Lackey.*] You have had a considerable amount of experience of the trade on the Clarence? I have been connected with it, as I said before, for about twenty-four years.

564. You know pretty well the nature of the proposed works at the entrance to the Clarence? Yes, I do.

565. You have, of course, seen Sir John Coode's design and project? Yes, I have.

566. And you know pretty well the nature of the project proposed to be carried out by Mr. Moriarty? Yes.

567. You are aware that Sir John Coode's proposal is intended to alter the channel of the river altogether? Yes.

568. To remove the channel from the southern side to the northern side? Yes, and give it a straight entrance.

569. Has your experience of the shifting of the sand and the nature of the river there enabled you to form an opinion as to the propriety of the course Sir John Coode proposes? I think it is very much preferable to the entrance from the left, because if a vessel can take the bar straight away there is not nearly the danger there is when they have to come round quickly, as sometimes has to be done, on the bar. The principal accidents on the Clarence River bar have been in consequence of that reef and having to turn sharply round. A vessel coming quickly round on her helm, if a sea strikes her, she is washed on to the sand-spit. The entrance is sometimes not more than 70 or 80 yards wide. The way the bar is now, a vessel has to turn round the corner of the Red Buoy. If the entrance were perfectly straight there would be no danger.

570. Are the industries of the Clarence district becoming more numerous? Yes.

571. Several of the pastoral properties are, I believe, being utilised for the purpose of raising dairy produce? Yes.

572. Cheese factories and industries of that sort? Yes.

573. Are they likely to increase? Unquestionably.

574. Is it a fact that the climate of the Clarence, and particularly that part of it nearer the coast, is more reliable for rains and moisture than are places more southerly;—we have had it in evidence that at the Richmond and Clarence they get more frequent rains than in most parts of the country? They never suffer from such drought as in the west or interior parts of the Colony. Their average rainfall is over 30 inches. I think Port Macquarie and the Clarence River Heads register the highest rainfall in the Colony, the average being between 50 and 60 inches.

575. It is very probable it will become a successful place for agricultural and such like occupations to be carried on? It is a most important agricultural district now.

576. You know the country pretty well farther west, towards the head of the river? I know the country thoroughly.

577. You have travelled over most parts of the Clarence? Yes.

578. I suppose there are parts of the Upper Clarence likely to be brought into more profitable occupation than they have hitherto been;—I mean to give occupation to a greater number of people? Yes. We reckon there are between 18,000 and 20,000 people on the Clarence now, and settlements take place every day. Since the reserve was thrown open it has been taken up and put under cultivation. Some of the squatters are now converting their holdings into dairy farms. There is one very large farm. The Wooroowoolgen station is now being used as a dairy farm. I think they milk 300 or 400 cows.

579. You think that is likely to extend? I am sure it will. There are dairy companies being formed now—one large one at Ulmarra.

580. Besides these industries, you say there is a large timber industry? Yes.

581. Do you say that timber is exported to New Zealand? The greater part of the timber used by the Melbourne Harbour Trust for the construction of wharves and for the making of other improvements in the harbour, is taken from the Clarence. There are two contracts let now for about 2,000,000 feet of timber.

582. Did I understand you to say that some timber is sent to New Zealand? A great deal is sent to New Zealand for the construction of wharves. Iron-bark and other classes of wood which abound in the Clarence district as much as in any other part of the Colony are used largely by all the Colonies.

583. The supply is very large and likely to last for some considerable time? I think there is an unlimited supply.

584. Both of iron-bark and spotted-gum? Yes, all kinds of hard woods, black-butt, and tallow-wood. I believe the supply is pretty well inexhaustible.

585. Considering the whole of the surroundings of this work, the population of the Clarence, the importance

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importance of the district, and the room for probable expansion that the district presents;—do you think that the country would be warranted in undertaking this large expenditure for improving the entrance to the river? I am perfectly certain of it. If we could go in and out of the Clarence and up the river at night as they do on the Hunter, we could make two trips where we now only make one. We must wait for daylight sometimes from 5 o'clock in the evening till 4 o'clock in the morning, and we have to wait outside the heads all that time.

586. You think that utilising the northern channel instead of the southern one will be a great improvement? Yes; I think that that reef ought to be blown up or removed in some way. There ought to be room to turn on the bar in case the vessel met with an accident.

587. *Mr. Lee.*] Your object in attending to day is more to give evidence as to the produce of the district than to give a professional opinion as to the construction of these works? Yes, I came, I understand, in my position as a merchant, and as having had some experience of shipping.

588. Have you anything in the shape of a return you would like to read to the Committee? No; I have not.

589. Taking the last ten years, has the produce of the district increased or decreased? It has increased considerably.

590. And is increasing? Yes. In the year 1887 the crop prospects were as good as ever, but the flood came and swept everything away. A year or two before that they were smitten with the worst drought they have had for many years. But in the years 1888 and 1889 the products were largely in excess of those of any other year, and the produce of the district has been gradually increasing since 1862.

591. To take a wide view of this question, notwithstanding anything that may be adopted by the Government in the shape of railway policy, the importance of the Clarence River demands that the entrance to it should be improved? Yes; I should think so.

592. The importance of the Clarence demands that a perfect and safe entrance to the river should be kept open? It is navigable now for something like 45 miles, from the heads to Grafton, and also for smaller steamers from Grafton to Copmanhurst – 30 miles farther, perhaps.

593. What about the shoals between Lawrence and Grafton? The principal impediment was what is known as the elbow, but that has been removed. We never stick between the heads and Grafton. No steamer to my knowledge, except one that ran on the point of Elizabeth Island in a heavy fog, has ever stuck on the way from Grafton to the heads.

594. Your contention is that the entrance to the Clarence should be placed as nearly as possible on the same footing as the entrance to Newcastle? Yes.

595. That is to say, the shipping should be able to get in and out with safety at all times and in all weathers? In all states of the tide and in all weathers, and I think it could be done.

596. Can your memory take you back as far as 1870? Yes.

597. You remember the occasion when the "Ballina" was blown up to Moreton Bay? I do not remember. I remember the old "Grafton," the "Fenella," and another, I forget the name of, being bar-bound for three weeks.

598. You knew the late Captain Mann? Very well.

599. He was in command of the "New England" when she was wrecked? Yes.

600. Was he experienced? Yes, very experienced.

601. And his vessel was wrecked on the outer bar of the Clarence? Yes.

602. And notwithstanding that he was so experienced he lost his ship and his own life? Yes; and nearly all on board were drowned. There is no doubt that it was the state of the bar that was entirely the cause of the wreck of the "New England."

603. As an old trader there, you are perfectly certain that the real difficulty in crossing the bar is in having to 'bout your ships from point to point to get from the outer bar to the deep water inside? There are two real difficulties—one is the bar, and the other is the Black Buoy. If a vessel was stuck on the outer bar she would almost instantly become a total wreck. The next critical place is between the Black Buoy and the Red Buoy.

604. You think that the best way to overcome the difficulty is to give an entrance as straight as possible? The straighter the better. I am sure of that.

605. Firstly, it would enable the flood waters to escape, and thereby create a scour? Yes.

606. And secondly, enable your inward steamers to take a direct course in going in? Yes.

607. Have you any other suggestion to make by which a better course could be adopted? No; I think Sir John Coode's plan, if carried out, is a perfect one.

608. You are aware that Sir John Coode says that if the whole of his works were carried out there would be 18 feet of water? Yes.

609. Would that be sufficient for all purposes? It would not be sufficient if larger vessels were required to go in, but it would serve the purposes of the people in the meantime.

610. It would be sufficient to carry on the commerce of the river? Yes, in the meantime.

611. Are there any sailing vessels visiting the port? A great number.

612. How do they find their entrance? Sometimes they sail in, and sometimes they are tugged. Very often they sail in. There is no regular tug boat stationed at the Clarence.

613. They could sail in only under favourable circumstances? Yes, fairly favourable. Sometimes the steamers go in when it is rough.

614. You are in the habit of carrying a large number of live stock? Yes, a good many.

615. To be behind the bar two days with a ship loaded with cattle is a serious matter, is it not? Very serious.

616. Very often it results in great loss? I have known thirty to die through detention at the bar, from want of water and through standing so long.

617. And it renders them less capable of standing a sea voyage afterwards? Yes, and depreciates them in quality and value.

618. In the carriage of butter and perishable articles of that kind, is it not a matter of importance that they should be got to market as soon as possible? Quite so; the sooner the stuff is landed from the steamer the better.

619. The chief articles of export are maize and sugar? The most valuable. The chief articles of export from the Clarence are maize, sugar, and timber; but there is a great variety of all kinds of things—minerals,

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minerals, eggs, fowls, ducks, calves, and in fact all kinds of dairy and farming products, for which the climate and soil are adapted, but not nearly to the extent, perhaps, if sufficient inducements were given to get the stuff to market.

620. If ships could enter and leave the port at all times, the same as at Newcastle, would not the freights be reduced? Yes, certainly. I have already expressed the opinion that if the entrance to the Clarence were as good and safe as that at Newcastle, I could make two trips where I now make one.

621. That might mean a reduction to the producers? It would mean a considerable reduction.

622. Have you lost a steamer on the bar? Not one of my own. I had a little vessel named the "Wanganui" under charter when she was wrecked. I have had accidents on the bar. The "Australian" met with an accident, as I have described. We had to carry her nearly a mile on beams and slings, and lift her right across the spit to deep water. It cost a great deal of money.

623. As the entrance is at the present time, there is always risk, more or less, in entering or leaving? Yes; my captains describe it as dangerous at certain times. Of course, when the weather is rough and they are anxious to make their trips, there is a difficulty and danger always in crossing the Clarence bar; for the least mistake, the rudder chains getting adrift or anything happening to the machinery, and there is no scope for the vessel to put up sails; consequently she has to go ashore.

624. If the machinery gets wrong, destruction is almost certain? Yes; almost certain, I should think.

625. *Dr. Garran.*] I understand you to say that before the southern breakwater was made there was a channel between the south headland and the southern reef? I could not say that. I do not know.

626. If there was it is now closed by that breakwater? Yes; I have heard it said that vessels have gone between the reef and the south head, but I have never been that way.

627. You don't think that any harm has been done by closing that? None whatever, but a great deal of good. It is the general opinion of shipping masters that both reefs, and the southern one especially, should be removed.

628. The channel at present lies between the two reefs? Yes.

629. I understand you that the principal danger in making that passage is the narrowness of the passage? Yes; especially when they use the Yamba channel.

630. More than the want of depth? Much more.

631. If that is the case, the more immediate work should be the broadening of that channel? Yes; I should think so. A vessel coming in now does not have the difficulty to contend against that vessels had when they had to go round the black buoy, because the moment they got between the two buoys they had to put the helm hard over to get her round.

632. If that channel were materially broadened the difficulties of navigation would be considerably diminished? Very much.

633. I understand that the sand shifts in that channel now? Yes.

634. It is sand and not rock? The bulk of it is sand.

635. Then what you want is to scour out that sand to a certain width? Yes.

636. And the way to do that would be to narrow the channel and keep it to a certain course? Yes; the same as they have done at Newcastle. I look upon Newcastle as having been made a really good harbour by means of dredging.

637. If the sand can be kept from accumulating there the nearness of the rocks is not a difficulty? The sand is the great difficulty at present.

638. Then the problem to be solved is to prevent the sand from accumulating between those two reefs? Yes, and further up the river, of course.

639. I understand you to say there are two difficulties—first, the inner passage in coming out; and secondly, the bar of sand? That is it.

640. Is it the outer bar sand do you think that washes up into that inner passage? I could not say; I think it is. It is always shifting. Ships disappear. The "New England," after she was wrecked, disappeared entirely.

641. On the bar or in the passage? On the bar; and a vessel wrecked over thirty years ago, and covered up for almost all that period as far as the people there knew, a few months ago was exposed entirely on account of the water washing the sand away.

642. When you are going in, and have safely got over the bar, you are pretty safe till you get to the passage, or is that channel always shifting? The bar proper is the first difficulty you have to contend against. The greatest difficulty, as far as my knowledge has gone, is getting between the reefs. It is very seldom you touch the buoy. The captains consider most of all the entrance between the black and the red buoy.

643. Do your captains consider that Sir John Coode's plan will clear the sand both from between the reefs and on the outer bar? My captains are very favourable to Sir John Coode's plan. They think it will be most successful if carried out.

644. They think it will make a deep channel at low water? Yes; and they approve of going straight into Iluka the same as the channel is now, instead of to Yamba. From January, 1887, for about six months, the channel was the same as now; then it gradually closed up. From the heads to about 2 or 3 miles above Iluka there is a shifting sand. The channel above Iluka having closed up they could not use it, and there being no scour it got back into its old condition; but a flood this year cleared the sand away as in 1870, and they are using that channel now.

645. The carrying out of this plan would practically make two channels—one to go round by Iluka and one by the other side? Yes; but the main channel, I think, is intended to be a straight one.

646. If you had a better entrance you could use larger steamers? Yes; they have to be specially constructed for the trade.

647. Though the district suffers from having smaller vessels than the trade would justify, the commerce of the district is carried with pretty good regularity? There are four steamers a week.

648. Do you think anything less than the full project Sir John Coode has put before us will suffice for improving this entrance? No, I do not. Whilst I think that the south breakwater may be very necessary to be gone on with at once, I think that to make the entrance complete you must also have the northern breakwater; otherwise the sand will wash over from the north and fill up the channel towards the south.

649. Is the entrance at all protected by the headlands? The south head protects it a little. What is known as the north head is nearly all sand, and a good deal of it has been washed away.

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650. In a southerly gale, the moment a vessel is inside the south head and under the lee of it, it is a little protected, is it not? Yes; there is no sea at all there to hurt, no matter how rough it is.
651. You know the commerce of the district and what it fairly demands—do you think that this is an urgent case for spending £400,000 for improving the entrance? Yes; I think it is one of the finest districts in the Colony. The Clarence is one of the finest rivers in the Colony, and it drains one of the finest districts.
652. Suppose the Government were to spend this money and to charge harbour dues, do you think the ship-owners would gain enough out of this expenditure to enable them to pay interest on £400,000? I do not.
653. Are the disabilities they are subject to equal to 4 per cent. on that amount? No; the disabilities of the ship-owners are not.
654. You do not think that the disability at present amounts to £16,000 a year? No.
655. So that if a revenue of £16,000 a year had to be levied on the ships it would be an additional tax? Yes.
656. Do you think the district will be willing to bear it? Yes; I think the district certainly could bear it.
657. Would it be willing to bear it? I am sure of it.
658. You think the public opinion would favour this expenditure, even if they had to pay 4 per cent. on it? Yes, rather than not have it. It would induce an enormous population to settle there.
659. Looking at the great stimulus it would give to the district, and the increase of commerce, you think that if the Government adopted a general scheme of taxation to make the works pay, the Clarence people would be willing to pay their share? Consistently with a similar tax being paid in other parts of the country. The Clarence River people would not be willing to pay a tax for harbour improvements if other people got their bridges for nothing. They would be willing to bear their share of taxes with other people.
660. I am speaking of harbour works only;—suppose every harbour were treated on the same footing? I should think so. I only speak now as an individual. I know that I would rather pay a reasonable harbour rate and have a safe entrance than have all the dangers attendant upon a bad one, and increasing the rate of insurance.
661. Of course, if £16,000 were levied on the shipowners they would pass it on to the consumers? Yes; £16,000 would be a very large sum of money to charge upon the present shipowners, with the trade no greater than it is at present. I do not see how they could pay it. It would mean £4,000 a ship per annum.
662. The shipowners would raise the freights to pay that? Yes.
663. That would pass it on to the inhabitants? Yes.
664. Looking at the number of inhabitants that there are there at present, and likely to be in the future, do you think that £16,000 a year would be an unbearable tax? No; because I believe that the Clarence is capable of sustaining a population of a quarter of a million.
665. Looking at the increase of population likely to result from the opening of the river more freely to commerce, would it be too heavy a tax? No, I think not, in view of the increased population that would be induced to settle there, and the capabilities of the district to sustain it.
666. The Clarence is not like the Richmond in this respect, that the present disabilities are a tax equal to a tax that would pay the interest on expenditure necessary to improve the entrance? No. Nearly all the trade of the north-western interior used to come through the Clarence River. There are three main roads from Grafton,—to Armidale, Tenterfield, and Inverell, and nearly all the trade between the railway line and the coast used to come to Grafton and go down the river.
667. Since the railway has been made, does wheat come from Glen Innes to Grafton? No, there are differential rates They are carrying the trade between Wallangarra and Guyra for nothing, in order to divert it from the Clarence. 100 miles of railway are practically worked for nothing.
668. Supposing there were no differential rates? The trade would then come down the river, instead of the way in which it is going now. If the same tonnage rates were charged on the railway in that part of the Colony as are charged elsewhere, the trade would go from Grafton to Glen Innes and Inverell, and back again.
669. Altogether, irrespective of trade from the table-land, is not the commerce of the Clarence Valley sufficient to justify an improvement of the entrance to the river? Yes, it is. It is only a matter of opinion perhaps; but I think that ultimately the river will be the depôt of all the western trade.
670. If the entrance were improved according to Sir John Coode's scheme, would it become a harbour of refuge for all vessels trading there, which did not draw more than 18 feet of water? Yes.
671. They can come in now in all but very heavy weather? Yes. Taking the nine times that my captains has been bar-bound, twice the detention was caused by very high floods. I think that the other seven times a vessel could have gone in without any difficulty.
672. It was only a matter of caution that the captain did not go in? It was more than that. He would probably have lost his ship had he attempted to enter.
673. Then you meant that he could have gone in had the proposed improvements been then carried out? Yes.
674. There have only been two occasions when he could not get in because of the weather? Yes, when the river was in heavy flood. When the river is in flood there is an enormous volume of water coming down, so that they cannot steer a ship going out; but coming in they are able to do so, because they stem it.
675. Could this work be carried out in sections? I do not think so. If the southern breakwater alone were constructed, the shifting sand would probably be blown down from the north and neutralise any good effect which it would otherwise have.
676. Supposing the training-wall on the northern side of the river were connected with the northern reef, that, with the southern breakwater, would narrow the entrance considerably? Yes.
677. You would have a much greater scour than you have now? Yes. To get a scour you must concentrate the force of the current between the training-walls and the breakwaters.
678. Mr. Moriarty has projected his breakwater from the south headland? Yes. Mr. Moriarty's idea was to concentrate the sand, and then build a training-wall to prevent it from falling into the channel. Sir John Coode proposes to make the training-wall at once and drive the sand out to sea.
679. Your opinion is that to do anything at all we should go in for the full expenditure of £400,000?

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I think so. I think that to carry out Sir John Coode's scheme in its entirety that expenditure will be required.

680. *Mr. Copeland.*] I believe that you are largely interested in the Clarence district? Yes, I am a ship-owner, having vessels trading there.

681. Have you told the Committee the extent to which you are financially interested in the district? No, I have not. I have not been asked the question.

682. Will you tell the Committee the extent to which you are financially interested in the Clarence River trade? I own two ocean-going steamers that trade there regularly, and a third is sent occasionally if the trade requires it. I have also droghers on the river. They are small steamers that collect cargo from the growers and carry it to the depots. Besides this, I am a large buyer of grain, and dispose of stores and so on along the river.

683. What capital have you invested in the Clarence River trade alone? In steamers?

684. Steamers and droghers? £50,000.

685. You are also one of the representatives of the district in Parliament? I am member for Grafton.

686. So that you have a financial and a political interest in an expenditure to improve the entrance to the river? Certainly, but at the same time I think it would be a good one.

687. That is your individual opinion, apart from your financial and political interest? It is, as the result of the experience I have had there. I might sell my interest as a ship-owner at any time, or might not live to carry it on long; but still it is my opinion that the proposed expenditure will be in the interest of the people of the district.

688. Do you think the proposed expenditure of £580,000 is justifiable in the interest of the state? I do. I simply look upon myself as a carrier. I am merely supplying the requirements of the district for the time being. If I were not there somebody else would be. I provide means for the conveyance of produce to Sydney; but I am not a factor in creating that produce.

689. Supposing you happened to be the Member for Eden or for Wentworth, and you had not a shilling invested in the Clarence District, would you still as a public man urge the expenditure of this £580,000? I should.

690. Is there any opposition on the river to your business? Yes; there is another steam company trading there.

691. Supposing the money were expended and the entrance considerably improved, would your interests be affected because of increased competition? I think it is very likely that they would. I think it rather against my interest than in favour of it to advocate the deepening of the channel.

692. You think that if the channel were rendered easier for navigation there would be more competition in the river trade, and that your interests would suffer? I think so, and my own little vessels might not be adapted for the larger trade.

693. Do you think that the expenditure of this money would result in the reduction of the freights charged to the producers of the district? Yes.

694. Do you think that your own firm would be able to reduce the freights if the entrance were improved? Yes.

695. You think that if the insurance rates were reduced you could afford to charge less for freight? I think we should get one-third reduction in insurance, and we should not have to pay for overtime work, which now costs us a great deal.

696. If the improvements were effected, about what percentage could you reduce the freights? Oh, I should think that with 18 feet of water on the bar, and free ingress and egress, the freights could be reduced 25 per cent.

697. As the Member for the district you are well acquainted with all its resources? Yes.

698. Do you know of any industry which is languishing now, either because the freights are too high, or because they cannot get their produce away rapidly enough? No. Our rate is 15s. a ton from Grafton to Sydney or from Sydney to Grafton, a distance of 300 miles; that cannot be called excessive.

699. The freights at present charged not being excessive, you could not expect that if they were lowered new industries would be brought into existence? I should not think any others would, though I cannot say. I should not think that the reduction in freight which would follow the deepening of the channel would bring any new industries into existence.

700. Is all the available land in the district under cultivation? By no means. There are several very large reserves about what is known as Urara.

701. Is all the land in private occupation under cultivation? All the best land on the river banks—the scrub land—is cultivated.

702. Then the expenditure of this money would not lead to additional cultivation in the district? That would follow when other facilities for getting produce away, such as the improvement of roads, were given. The Urara District, which is one of the finest in the Colony, has been practically isolated because there were no roads there. Now that money has been spent in making roads there, the produce comes to Grafton, which is the natural outlet for it. There are 30,000 or 40,000 acres in that district alone.

703. The interest on £580,000, at 4 per cent., would come to £23,200 a year. Do you think the country would benefit by the expenditure to that extent? I am sure of it.

704. In what direction do you think it would benefit by them? I have already said that I think the Clarence is the natural outlet for all the trade of the north-west interior.

705. What trade do you have from the north-west? The Inverell trade—the New England trade. I do not think that this expenditure should be charged only to the local residents. I look upon the improvements as a natural work that will benefit not only the people in the neighbourhood of the Clarence, but that it will also provide an outlet for the whole of the trade from the New England district, Inverell, and right up to Moree. There is a proof of that in the fact that on the northern railway now they are carrying goods for 100 miles for nothing to divert the trade from the Clarence, where it would naturally be taken by bullock and horse teams.

706. *Mr. Trickett.*] Is is a fact that during heavy rainfalls the Clarence district suffers very much from floods? There is occasionally a flood.

707. The low lying land is submerged after heavy rainfall? Sometimes, not always. There was a heavy flood in January, 1870—the highest they ever had. I should think that on the average there is a flood every five or six years. The direct effect of a flood is the destruction of the crops, but it also enriches the land.

708.

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708. It does not seriously affect the district? By no means. I think it does it a great deal of good. It is very hard for the farmers for the time being to lose their crops; but a great deal of good follows the inundation.

709. Have you gone into the question whether narrowing the entrance is likely to increase that danger? I have thought of that; but I am not in a position to give an opinion about it. If the water were 25 feet high at Grafton, which is 40 odd miles from the mouth of the river, it would not be more than 2 or 3 feet high at the head. It is very strange to me, and to most people, that the further you go down the river the lower the banks become. My first knowledge of a flood was at Grafton, and I inferred from what I saw there that a big flood would smother the lower Clarence; but a bank 4 feet high near the mouth of the river is as serviceable as the high banks at Grafton.

710. Do the banks wash away? There is a little falling away in places; but the farmers take care to secure them. There is a place below Elizabeth Island, and another below Ulmarra, where the floods have been destructive; but as a rule floods do not do much harm to the banks.

711. Do you think the Government will have to protect the banks if the improvements are carried out? There are two or more places where the floods have destroyed the banks. If the banks were uniformly 25 feet high, a flood would have to rise that height before the water could cover the back country; but if they are less than that in one or two places the back country becomes flooded long before it would otherwise have done. If the Government took the matter in hand now the total expenditure required would not amount to £10,000.

712. You have not heard any expert express an opinion as to whether the narrowing of the entrance would increase the danger of floods? No. I myself do not think it would. There is an enormous spread of water about the heads—it goes for hundreds of miles into estuaries and lakes, over Palmer Island and to the south. These estuaries provide an outlet for the flood water.

713. Looking at it from a common sense point of view, you do not think that the narrowing of the entrance would do any damage? If, as was proposed, some of these channels to the south were blocked up I think it would, but otherwise I do not think so.

714. These channels being left open act as a reservoir for the flood-water? Yes.

715. *Mr. Humphery.*] Can you state what is the tonnage of the Richmond at the present time in exports and imports? Mr. Cooke, the representative of the other Company trading to the Clarence, can give you the information which you want, covering the years since 1852. The information was compiled by Mr. Lardner, an old identity on the Clarence, who has complied statistics from almost the first settlement.

716. When you said that if the entrance were improved you would run four boats instead of two, did you mean that the trade would justify you in doing it? What I said was that if the entrance were improved I could make two trips where I now make one. If I could cross the bar at night I could leave port at any time.

717. You do not mean that the trade would justify you in making a great number of trips a week? No, but I could do the work with one steamer which I now do with two.

718. In what way would the population and settlement on the river be increased by the improvements? There would be a large timber trade, and in a variety of ways a great deal of good would result. All the trade of the north-western interior will come that way. I do not think the Colony should be called upon to carry the produce of that district for nothing, simply to prevent it from coming to the Clarence. I am taking into consideration not only the development of the Clarence itself; but also the trade which properly belongs to the water-shed of the Clarence from Inverell, Glen Innes and that district. Hitherto the supplies from those places have come from the Clarence.

719. You are looking rather beyond the Clarence River district than at it when you speak of the advantages which will be derived from these improvements? I do not think so, because I find that Mr. Barling gave you the water-shed of the Clarence as 250 miles long and containing 80,700 square miles. That more than embraces the Clarence River district proper, and covers the water-shed of the Clarence, which runs right up to the table land. I have driven from Grafton for 30 miles up to what is known as the big hill. There are a lot of tributaries running into the Clarence there from various directions, and they are embraced in the 80,000 square miles.

720. You cannot say whether there is more land under maize cultivation now than there was four or five years ago? The quantity is increasing every year, but I cannot tell you the exact area under cultivation.

721. Is the area under sugar increasing? No, I do not think that it is. There are many reasons for that, and one is the low price of the article.

722. How many sugar mills are there on the river at the present time? I think there are about thirty altogether. A great many have been removed because of the low price of sugar. There were originally something like seventy or eighty. Then again the smaller mills have not been able to work because the sugar Company is doing a larger business than they do. They have a very fine mill and buy from the farmers direct, and take the cane to the mill and crush it.

723. On the whole you do not think the production of sugar is increasing? Not to the same extent that maize is. There is a considerable area under sugarcane.

724. Do you think the dairying industry will increase? Yes. All the statistics required by the Committee have been compiled in Grafton.

725. In expressing the opinion that the whole of the works shown on the plan of Sir John Coode should be carried out, I suppose you are not aware that the evidence we have had up to the present time would lead us to think that only the training-bank and the southern breakwater should be constructed? I read Mr. Darley's evidence; but I go further than he does, and I say that for a district of such importance as the Clarence, and with such a great future before it, the expenditure named would be justifiable in order to make the scheme complete. Unless the whole expenditure is gone to, it may not be complete, and that would not be fair to it.

726. If, as is the opinion of the witnesses who have been examined, the construction of the training-bank and the southern breakwater, and the removal of a portion of the northern reef would be sufficient to give a depth of 18 ft. at the entrance, do you think it would be desirable to construct the northern breakwater? I think that ultimately it will be done. If the construction of one breakwater will give 18 ft. the construction of the whole work recommended by Sir John Coode will probably give 24 ft. The scour will go on until the bed rock is reached, as at Newcastle.

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727. Do you not think that it would be desirable to construct the training-bank first, and to remove the reef in order to ascertain whether that will have the desired effect of improving the channel before doing the whole work? I should not like to give an opinion on anything like a professional matter. The captains trading to the port, and the professional gentlemen would be able to give a better opinion than I can give.

728. I thought that probably you had special reasons for saying that the whole of the work should be carried out without regard to the effect that would be produced by the completion of a portion of them? No; I take it that the whole of this expenditure is necessary to make the scheme a perfect success. Therefore I think that any modification of the proposal would be injurious to it.

729. It is only for that reason that you think that the whole work should be carried out? Yes. I know that it cannot all be done at once. It will take years.

730. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] You seem to think it more desirable that the Black Buoy rock should be removed than that the Red Buoy rock should be got rid of? The Red Buoy rock is an impediment, but it is not very large.

731. According to Sir John Coode's plan, the Red Buoy rock would be in the way of the channel, while the Black Buoy rock would not? I should say that they both ought to be removed. I do not look upon the Red Buoy rock as a difficult thing at all.

732. Do you think that a depth of 18 ft. on the Red Buoy rock would be sufficient? It depends entirely upon the class of ships which you wish to trade there, and the volume of the trade to be done. It would not be sufficient for the requirements of Newcastle. They have recently discovered a valuable coal-field above Grafton, and if large ships go in there, a depth of 18 ft. will not be sufficient.

733. You said just now that you considered it would be desirable to carry out the whole scheme? I think it would be.

734. Are you aware that some of the witnesses that have been examined had said that if the north and south training-walls were carried out, and the Red Buoy rock removed, it would be sufficient? I have not read what they said.

735. Do you think those works would be sufficient? I think that any part of Sir John Coode's scheme would be an improvement if it were carried out; but I think that the whole of his scheme will give a better result than a part of it, even to the extent of what the captains or professional gentlemen may have recommended.

736. I presume that having an eye to the future importance of Grafton, you think that the whole of the scheme should be carried out? I do.

737. Can you tell the Committee how many ships have been lost on the bar during the last ten years? I cannot give the particular dates; but during the last twenty-six years I have known four or five steamers to be wrecked there,—the "Urara," the "New England," the "Helen M'Gregor," the "Wanganui," and some sailing vessels were wrecked there.

738. I suppose you could name a number of vessels that have been damaged? Yes; I had a steamer myself that took the ground a little inside the entrance, and we had to carry her a mile.

739. Could you give the Committee an estimate of what it has cost you as a ship-owner for repairs? That vessel cost me £5,000.

740. How much did the other ships cost? The "Urara" cost something like £30,000, the "New England" was worth £12,000 or £14,000; and the "Helen M'Gregor" was worth £10,000 or 12,000. There have been £50,000 of steamers absolutely lost at the Clarence within the last twenty years.

741. If the proposed works were carried out, and the rock were removed, the river would be a comparatively safe harbour? It would not only be a harbour for the ordinary purposes for which a harbour is used; but it would also be a harbour of refuge.

742. *Mr. Hurley.*] You stated just now that owing to the differential rates charged on the railway the traffic was diverted from its natural outlet—the Clarence to the northern line? Yes.

743. Would not the farmers gain the benefits of the low rates? In the north-western district they would, but the Clarence River farmers would not. The reason of these differential rates is, I understand, to divert the trade on the northern line that would otherwise go to the Clarence.

744. At any time before the construction of the railway, was wheat brought down from Inverell to the Clarence? I could not answer that.

745. Therefore you cannot say whether the trade is diverted at all? The supplies for these districts that were formerly taken from the Clarence by bullock and horse teams, and the wool that went to the Clarence are now taken by the railway in consequence of the differential rates. There were upwards of 200 teams going to Glen Innes, Inverell, and Emmaville; but the differential rates have put them out of work as far as that trade is concerned. More than that, the country spends something like £12,000 or £13,000 a year in maintaining roads to the deep waters of the Clarence, so that the produce and supplies may be sent along them; but of course it is cheaper to take them the other way now.

746. *Mr. Tonkin.*] Do you know whether the railway is being worked at a loss because of the differential rates of which you were speaking? I do not know; I do not know the aggregate result of the working, but I certainly think that the working of that particular part must be a big loss. It is clear to my mind that the railway there does not serve the purpose for which it was intended.

747. But you did not expect that the traffic from Tenterfield would go through Grafton when the railway was constructed? It has been going through Grafton until the last few months. Heavy goods, such as salt, sugar, cement, and things of that sort, have been sent that way. So long as the same rate was charged between Wallangarra and Guyra as was charged on the other lines of the Colony a great deal of the trade of the table-land went by road to the Clarence. To prevent this from continuing, differential rates were imposed, so that the traffic between Wallangarra and Guyra is conducted for nothing.

748. Do these differential rates affect any other places besides the Clarence? They affect Newcastle; they are taking goods from Newcastle to Sydney, a distance of 100 miles, or half the rate for which they take goods over the same distance in any other part of the Colony. The consequence is that the finest paddle steamer that ever came to the country—I mean the "Newcastle"—has been taken off the trade, and is now running from Launceston. That steamer cost about £70,000.

749. If the railway pays working expenses the Commissioners have a perfect right to draw all the traffic they can to it? I do not think the Commissioners have any right to come into competition with private enterprise.

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750. Have they not a right to get returns for the railways if they can? Legitimately, but this is not legitimately, because they are destroying private enterprise. They have depreciated private property to the extent of £250,000.
751. Can you tell us whether the land on the banks of the Clarence which produces most of the trade is freehold, or whether there is much Government land there? I do not think there is very much Government land to be sold on the banks of the Clarence or on the creeks—what we call the coast country; the alluvial flats—but there is a great deal of land reserved within a few miles of Grafton,—the Urara country.
752. Is the land held in large or small holdings? The land on the Clarence?
753. Yes? It is mostly held in small holdings.
754. Then there would not be room, under the circumstances, for a larger population? Yes, I think there would. Only the land bordering the river is occupied at the present time. Nearly all the back country within a radius of 30 or 40 miles from Grafton by road is first-class agricultural land and would soon be occupied if there were facilities for bringing produce to market.
755. Do you think that if the proposed scheme were carried out a large population would resort to the Clarence? That and other schemes contemplated will take population there.
756. What are the other schemes? Railway construction.
757. Have you known any lives to be lost at any of the wrecks in the river? Yes; there were twenty odd lost in the "New England"; the captain himself lost his life. Some were lost in the wreck of the "Helen M'Gregor," and one or two when the "Wanganui" was wrecked.
758. *Mr. Dowel.*] Have you had any opportunity of observing the work carried on by Mr. Moriarty? Yes.
759. Are you aware that a portion of it failed? I do not think that any part of it is complete. I do not think that that portion of the work on the north side which is said to be a partial failure was by any means complete. The southern breakwater has done a great deal of good in improving the entrance. In former times ships used to be bar-bound for weeks.
760. Have you any knowledge of the nature of the bottom on which the works were constructed? I think it was a sandy bottom.
761. Are you aware that for months and months the material thrown in disappeared, and no headway was made in the work? I think it is possible.
762. Are you aware that portions of the work were destroyed or failed? I am not aware of it.
763. Do you know the nature of the bottom upon which it is proposed to erect the breakwaters? Eventually I think you get to the rock. It has all been sounded.
764. But soundings would not give the depth of the rock? The borings would.
765. Soundings and borings are different things—would you be surprised to learn that no borings were taken? I know that a portion of the southern breakwater is on the rock, because it has not moved, and some portion of the northern breakwater must be on the rock.
766. In reply to a question by Mr. Trickett, you said that you did not think that the carrying out of the work would cause an increase in the height of the floods? I said that I did not know whether it would or would not. I do not think it would.
767. You are clearly of opinion that if the northern reef were removed, and portions of the river dredged, the increased depth would increase the velocity of the river, and decrease the height of the flood at Grafton? Possibly it would. There would be greater facilities for the water to get away.
768. Those are your reasons for believing that the town of Grafton would not be flooded? That the damage by flood would not be increased.
769. And might be materially lessened? Possibly it would.
770. *Mr. Cox.*] You are aware that Sir John Coode's scheme will necessitate the expenditure of about £580,000? Yes.
771. But if only part of it were carried out—if the north and south training-walls were constructed and the northern reef removed—an expenditure of only £123,000 would be required. Do you not think that it would be advisable for the Committee to recommend the lesser expenditure first, and see whether it would cause a scour in the channel which would get rid of the bar? I have already expressed the opinion, that I think that to make a perfect entrance to the Clarence, Sir John Coode's recommendations should be carried out.
772. What I mean is, that if it were found that the expenditure of £123,000 got rid of the sand bar, there would be no need of expending the other £300,000? It would certainly be of no use to spend it in that case.
773. Would you advise the Committee to recommend the expenditure of £123,000 on the north and south training-walls and the removal of the north reef first so that they could see if the work would not have the effect of scouring the river and preventing the accumulation of sand? I think that the whole of the work must be done. I think that any part which Sir John Coode recommends should be taken first, but I think that ultimately the whole of the work must be done.
774. If the completion of part of the scheme had the desired effect, why should we go on with the remainder of it? There would certainly be no need—unless a depth of 24 feet were wanted, and that will probably be wanted. I think you will find that as great a depth as possible will be required for the conveyance of the produce.
775. Sir John Coode only supposes that the northern reef could be deepened to 18 feet? I think he is well within the mark when he suggests that.
776. If the deepening of that reef to 18 feet, and the narrowing of the channel, would give sufficient scour, do you not think it would be desirable to carry out that work first and see the effect of it? I think the flats up the river—the Ulmarra flat, and one or two other impediments must be removed to make the depth of the river the same as it is at the entrance. I do not remember what Sir John Coode sets apart to get rid of these difficulties.
777. I wish to find out whether you consider it would be desirable to confine the expenditure first of all within the river, and then see whether it would be necessary to carry out the breakwaters afterwards. If the inner works were sufficient, why should we go to the expense of the breakwaters? I think the training-walls and the breakwaters are necessary to make a permanent entrance. All the way from the north head to the Richmond there is a great deal of shifting sand that is blown about by the wind. A north-east wind banks up the sand on to the south, and a southerly wind banks it up on the north. The

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same thing happens at the entrance of the Manning, the Macleay, and the Richmond; but here there is such an enormous volume of water that the channel is always kept open.

778. Would the making of the channel narrower cause a sufficient scour to keep the river open? That I could not answer.

Captain William Alexander Curphey, master mariner, sworn, and examined:—

Captain W. A. Curphey. 29 Oct., 1889.

779. *Mr. Garrard.*] You are a master mariner? Yes.
780. Employed by the Colonial Sugar Company? Yes.
781. Are you in command of any vessel now? Yes, of the "Fiona."
782. Where do you usually trade to? To the Clarence.
783. How long have you been trading there? Regularly for twenty-one years. I was there thirty-four years ago.
784. What does the "Fiona" draw? Up to 15 feet.
785. You only go to Harwood Island? That is all.
786. You are very familiar with the entrance to the Clarence? Yes.
787. You know the nature of the works carried on under Mr. Moriarty's directions? Yes.
788. Are you familiar with the work proposed by Sir John Coode? No; I have seen the plan once only.
789. Did you ever know the land to be where there is now water—where the dotted line is shown? Yes.
790. High land? Land 7 or 8 feet high.
791. With trees upon it? Yes.
792. It was when that land existed that Mr. Moriarty's scheme was planned? Yes.
793. Where was the channel at that time—round by Yamba? Yes; it was nearly always round by there. In flood time it came down north.
794. Did you ever know an entrance between the south head and the back buoy reef? Yes, what is called the South Channel.
795. Was it a good one? Yes, for small coasters.
796. Was it deep? Ten feet at high-water.
797. Down to the rock? Yes.
798. Was it narrow? Very narrow.
799. That is now practically filled up by the breakwater? Yes.
800. The present channel lies between the red and black buoys, or between the northern and southern reefs? At the present time the channel is round Yamba Point.
801. When were you there last? On Saturday.
802. The channel goes straight through? Yes; close round the Iluka breakwater, along the outer Iluka breakwater, and then close along the Iluka Beach.
803. Do you think that Sir John Coode's proposal is not only a practicable one, but that it will also serve the end for which it was designed? It would. In my opinion, this work ought to have been done at first.
804. Do you think that the internal works, without the outer breakwaters, would give a channel 18 feet deep? I do. They do not want the breakwaters outside at all. The rock must be blown up.
805. Mr. Darley proposed to continue the southern breakwater to a point 600 feet from the extremity of Sir John Coode's breakwater, and also the northern training-wall simultaneously, and watch the result before proceeding with the northern breakwater? I think that is quite right; but I would only continue the southern breakwater a few feet—just enough to make the curve.
806. You believe that that would give a good channel? I believe that you would get 16 or 18 feet at all times.
807. If there were 18 feet of water on the bar, what draught of vessel could cross in ordinary weather? If you allowed 2 feet that would be plenty. In very bad weather you could not get in or out. I have worked the Clarence bar drawing 14 feet, when there has only been 15 feet of water on it, without touching.
808. Without even carrying away your propeller? Yes; we are working now with a depth of 13 feet on the bar, and we go in with 12 feet 6 inches.
809. How many times have you been bar-bound during your connection with the Clarence River trade? I could hardly tell you. For the last six years I have only been bar-bound for one day.
810. Was that caused by heavy weather outside, or was it caused by floods? It was caused by heavy weather outside. There was no wind; but there was a heavy sea from the eastward.
811. You were bar-bound, and not weather-bound? Yes.
812. Vessels are sometimes weather-bound even in Port Jackson? Yes.
813. Your vessel is the largest that goes into the river? Yes.
814. What is the present depth of water in the channel? 13 feet 6 inches or 14 feet.
815. Do you think 15 feet would be ample for all the trade of the Clarence River? Yes; for the next fifty years.
816. You are intimately acquainted with the river right up to Grafton? Yes.
817. Is there any obstacle further up the river to prevent you from getting a depth of 15 feet? Yes; the flats.
818. Could they be dredged? Yes.
819. There are no rocky bars? No.
820. The Committee are to understand that you are clearly of opinion that a slight extension of the southern breakwater, the construction of the northern training-wall, and the removal of the northern reef, would be sufficient to give you a channel? Yes; 15 or 16 feet deep.
821. That would be sufficient for the trade of the Clarence for fifty years to come? In my opinion it would; perhaps for longer.
822. Have you ever been on the Clarence during flood-time? Yes, frequently.
823. Does the water rise very much in the estuaries then? Not more than 4 or 5 feet.
824. What would that be equivalent to at Grafton? 25 or 28 feet. The water overflows the banks as it comes down.
825. Do the banks suffer much in consequence? Yes.
826. They are continually crumbling away, making the river wider and creating sandbanks? Yes. Where the roads are near the banks, they have been washed away, and they have had to be made further back.

827. Do you think that if we construct the channel it will have a tendency to bank up the water? It will slightly, but the deepening will make up for that. Capt. W. A. Curphey. 29 Oct., 1889.
828. What is now gained by width will be made up by depth? Yes.
829. If the northern reef were removed a freer outlet would be given? Yes. The water does not get away now until the flood is nearly done, because of the quantity of sand that has to be scoured out.
830. The water would run away with greater velocity if the channel were deeper? Yes.

Captain Frederick Howard, R.N., nautical surveyor, Department of Harbours and Rivers, sworn, and further examined:—

831. *Mr. Dowel.*] You have had considerable opportunities of observing the works at the Clarence constructed by Mr. Moriarty? Yes. Capt. F. Howard, R.N. 29 Oct., 1889.
832. Are you aware of the nature of the bottom on which they were constructed? I am pretty well aware now.
833. What is it? Sand.
834. You gave evidence the other day that for some considerable time no appreciable progress was made with the work—that the stones tipped in disappeared? Yes.
835. Did you have an opportunity of observing any portions of this work when it was completed or supposed to be completed? Yes.
836. Did you notice that it was a failure in some places and that it had to be renewed? The north breakwater was giving way all along. The water used to percolate through, and the sea was continually washing the stones away in parts. There was originally a breakwater running out here (*referring to map*), but that has disappeared.
837. You are aware that £180,000 or £200,000 have been expended on these works? I believe so.
838. What portion of the work remains;—is there any portion remaining which you consider would be of service? I do not think any of it is worth much, but to save money it could be used. The channel now goes past the ends of the existing breakwaters, and if these were joined they would help to make one side of the channel.
839. You told the Committee the other day that, as far as your knowledge went, the foundations of the breakwaters were on sand? They are on sand.
840. And that the rocks to which you referred were somewhere down south? I think I told the Committee that, and that the south breakwater could stand because there was a rocky foundation. I had taken soundings out there previously, and I thought that I had a rocky bottom about where the end of the breakwater would come; but I see now that my soundings were about 300 feet to the south of that. I still think, from the soundings I took, that the rock would soon be met underneath the sand.
841. No borings have been taken on this portion of the work? No; the borings are all inside a dotted line shown on the tracing before the Committee.
842. Is the portion of the southern breakwater constructed by Mr. Moriarty on a rocky bottom? Yes.
843. You were asked a question at the last meeting in reference to the Newcastle breakwater, and I think you stated that it was constructed on rock? Yes.
844. You still believe that it is constructed on rock? I believe so. There may have been sand over the rock; but there is a rocky foundation.
845. Having paid some attention to the construction of this kind of works, do you consider that it would be proper to build this breakwater upon sand without making some provision for the foundations? It would be risky.
846. Have you heard of any works of a similar description in other parts of the world which have failed through being constructed on a sand foundation, and that mattresses and piling have had to be substituted? I have. At one time I had all the American coast surveys—the books and plans—before me, and I made a study of them. In one or two cases where works of this kind had been carried out—at the mouth of the Missisippi was one place, I think—all the stones were washed away.
847. In these cases the foundations were of sand, and when the works were renewed special precautions were taken to secure a good foundation? I do not think that mattresses or hurdles would ever be of the slightest good in the breakers.
848. *Chairman.*] You produce a tracing, which shows the soundings and the borings which you have made? Yes. The borings are all inside the dotted red line.

John M'Farlane, Esq., M.P., sworn, and examined:—

849. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] What are you? I am business manager of the Clarence and North Coast Co-operative Company and Member for the Clarence. J. M'Farlane, Esq., M.P. 29 Oct., 1889.
850. Have you any knowledge of the locality in which it is proposed to carry out the works under the consideration of the Committee? Yes, a good knowledge.
851. Have you examined Sir John Coode's plans? Yes.
852. From your experience of the district and your knowledge of the locality, do you, without giving a professional opinion, think that if the plan is carried out a good entrance will be made to the river? From my general knowledge of the district, I think the proposed work would have a very good effect in keeping the channel clear, more particularly as the course would be a straight one.
853. Do you think that the north and south training-walls would be sufficient to keep the channel open? I do not think so.
854. What is the result of your observations of the channel? I have observed that it fluctuates in depth very much. Sometimes it is as deep as 18 feet—I think that that is its greatest depth—and at other times it is only 11 or 12 feet deep.
855. On which side does it usually run—the north or the south? I suppose that for the greater part of the time it runs on the south side; but after a flood a new channel is opened up to the north.
856. The training-walls being constructed with a view to guiding the north channel, do you think they will have a good result? I think so.

J. M'Farlane. Esq., M.P. 29 Oct., 1889.

857. Notwithstanding that the ordinary channel of the river is on the south bank? Yes. I think that the course taken by the flood-waters show the natural course of the river.

858. I presume that you have passed in and out of the entrance to the Clarence very frequently? Yes. The first time I went there was about twenty-six years ago.

859. Have you noticed the works carried out by Mr. Moriarty? Yes.

860. So far as you are able to judge, have they been a failure? So far they have been a failure; but, of course, as they are not complete they have not been fairly tested. It is difficult to say what would be the result if they were continued as Mr. Moriarty intended. But they have been a failure up to the present time, they have not done any practical good.

861. Have you noticed whether the stones used have held? On the south side they have pretty well, except out at sea, at the end of the breakwater. There is a small portion of that which has been washed away.

862. And on the north side? The north side in places has sunk into the sand.

863. Do you think it likely that the training walls proposed by Sir John Coode will hold any better? I see no reason why they should hold better. On the north side in particular there is a sandy bottom; but there is no doubt that the stone will sink until it reaches a rocky bottom.

864. You are a merchant and agent? Yes, manager of a co-operative company.

865. You have an opportunity of knowing the amount of trade done in the district? Yes; we have a very large trade there.

866. In your opinion is that trade increasing? It is increasing. In 1887, when there was a very destructive flood, it decreased, and in the year before there was a very severe drought, which lessened it a little. This year it has shown a very great increase.

867. Do you regard the settlement of the district as permanent;—is it in small holdings? Undoubtedly.

868. Have you heard of any desire on the part of owners of large properties to cut up their estates and let them to small farmers? I think that is done already on the banks of the river. The estates are cut up into 40-acre farms.

869. Can you tell the Committee the area of Crown land available there? There is Government land available on the banks of the river. At the head of the river there is plenty of land available for cultivation, but of course it is not as rich as the land lower down—the scrub land. The scrub land has all been selected or purchased.

870. In point of fact, the settlement has pretty well reached its limit, so far as farming is concerned? As far as the navigable water. Of course, back from the river there is plenty of land which will no doubt be ultimately brought under cultivation. There are thousands of acres of rich land in shallow swamps, which could be drained and rendered fit for cultivation. At present the cultivation is limited to a strip on the banks of the river.

871. What are the principal industries carried on in the district? Sugar, maize, and timber-getting.

872. Sheep and cattle breeding? Yes.

873. Is there any room for the extension of those industries? Yes; for the extension of the whole of them. Of course the sugar industry is not as flourishing now as it was a few years ago, principally because of the low price of sugar. The price has fallen about £10 a ton, and of course that has had a very injurious effect upon the industry.

874. If these works are constructed as far as the north and south training walls are concerned, do you think that it will conduce to the settlement of the district and the increase of trade? There is no doubt that if better facilities are given to the farmers and others in the district for getting their produce to the metropolis, the settlement there will be increased.

Alexander Brown Portus, Esq., Superintendent of Dredges, sworn, and examined:—

A. B. Portus, Esq. 29 Oct., 1889.

875. *Mr. Tonkin.*] What are you? I am a Superintending Engineer of Dredges.

876. Do you know the Clarence River entrance? Yes, I know it pretty well.

877. Have you ever had any dredging done there? Yes, a considerable amount.

878. Has the dredging been at the entrance to the river or further up the river? It has been partly at the entrance and partly up the river, as far as Grafton. A little has also been done above Grafton.

879. What has been the result of the dredging you did there—has it permanently deepened the channel? I have a record of the dredging done there:—

The first dredging performed on the Clarence River was at Lawrence (The Elbow) in 1870-71, the dredge, Fitz Roy, purchased from the Queensland Government, having been taken into the river on the trip from Brisbane to the Macleay.

It was not until the year 1877, that deepening work was started continuously on the Clarence; dredging plant valued at £23,000, having been sent from Sydney to cut a channel through the "Crossing," just above Yamba. Before this time steamers were sometimes detained for days at the entrance to the river, and cargo had to be transferred occasionally to vessels alongside. During the year 1878, notwithstanding the rough water contended with, about 300,000 tons of sand were dredged and deposited at a cost of a trifle over 6½d. per ton, the system, so successful at Newcastle, of working with two crews, night and day, being adopted. In the following year 247,000 tons from the same channel were removed, and the steamers of the Clarence and Richmond Co., of the Colonial Sugar Co., and of the Clarence and New England Co., were afforded great relief in passing up and down.

Night work ceased in 1879, but the new channel near Rabbit Island was not finally completed until 1882, the dredge having been for a time removed to Lawrence to improve the navigation.

Altogether 892,300 tons of sand were dredged up to 1882 at the Heads, and during 1881 63,895 tons were lifted at Lawrence.

So dangerous was the Clarence Reef and bar, considered that it was not deemed safe to send the punts to sea, and the silt was deposited in selected places out of the channel up the river. An average depth of fully 13 feet was left in the Rabbit Island channel, and this was well maintained until 1885, when it became somewhat tortuous, and was straightened by dredging, a little over 100,000 tons of silt being at this time lifted. The steamers continued using this channel until the year 1887, when a high flood having swept open a direct channel past Iluka, the masters of the steamers were glad to use it, and to shun the reef which had caused the loss of the steamers "Urara," "Helen M'Gregor," "Waimia," and "Truganini." Two other steamers, "The New England" and the "Phœnix," the first with sad loss of life, have been wrecked on the bar without the reef being the cause of their wreck.

The lessened flow seaward of upland waters, consequent upon the dry season of the summer of 1888, caused the channel to alter its course back again to the Yamba shore, and the steamers found their way to sea thereby, until the floods of this winter, when the channel, again opening out on the Iluka side, a request was made for the use of the dredge to improve the passage, and quite recently the "Clarence" has been brought from the Elbow for that purpose.

Altogether

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Altogether the dredge "Clarence" to date has lifted between Grafton and the Heads 2,112,423 tons of sand and silt, as follows:—

	Tons.
Clarence Heads	994,795
Lawrence (Elbow)	641,425
Grafton	265,040
Lower Grafton	11,000
Ulmarra Crossing	53,745
Brushgrove	114,030
South Arm	23,440
Iluka (1889)	8,960
	2,112,435
Deduct 1889 work	117,080
	1,995,355

The total expenditure, irrespective of first cost of plant, has, up to the end of 1888, been £67,250 19s. 6d., for the twelve years from 1877. Therefore the cost of dredging, towing, and repairing, has been about 8d. per ton. In addition to that, work has been done by the grab dredge "Alpha," to the extent of about 150,000 tons.

880. Has this dredging been of permanent service, or has the channel filled up again as soon as it was discontinued? As I pointed out, the channel was maintained at the Heads for two or three years, and then there came a flood, which opened a channel on the north side, and had the effect of closing up the southern channel to some extent. At Lawrence there has been some filling up, and we have had to dredge the place again.

881. Have you had more than one dredge at work at the same time? A small grab dredge has been at work besides the other dredge.

882. In the main channel? Only one.

883. Has that been sufficient to maintain a channel to meet all the requirements of vessels coming in and going out? We have not had any complaints. There has been no sticking since the dredge got fairly to work at Iluka.

884. What is the average depth which you have had since the dredging commenced? The dredges' work is about 11 or 12 feet (finished low water).

885. During floods I suppose the channel does not require dredging? No; we do not find that. It is generally after the floods that we require to dredge. There is generally a filling up then.

886. Are you referring to the entrance, or higher up the river? To higher up the river.

887. Have you, after heavy floods, to dredge anywhere about where the training-walls or the breakwaters are;—what is the lowest part of the river which you commence to dredge after a flood? The channel we dredged in the first instance, in 1878, was to the south of Rabbit Island, and then the channel opened along the north spit, past Iluka.

888. If that channel could be kept open there would be no necessity for dredging? If the walls were successful there would be no necessity for dredging.

889. Do you think that if you were to double the dredging power you would have ample water for all the purposes of communication;—do you know anything about the river trade? I know that two steamers trade there weekly.

890. Would you have ample water for those steamers to trade at all times with two dredges at work? Ample.

891. With the construction of the breakwater? We could do nothing as far as the bar is concerned. We cannot dredge there.

892. What is the shallowest depth which you have known on the bar? The bar has been so shallow that Mr. See's vessels and the "New England" have had to remain outside. Generally in February, after continuous north-east weather, the bar is bad.

893. All the dredging you could do would not affect that? No, unless breakwaters were made.

894. If we want to make this a permanent and a proper port it is of no use to attempt to do it by dredging alone? Certainly not, as far as the bar is concerned, unless it could be done by means of sand-pumps.

895. *Mr. Dowel.*] Are you acquainted with the works which Mr. Moriarty has carried out? I have had nothing to do with them.

896. Have you had any knowledge of them—have they come under your observation? I have not paid much attention to them. My business has been chiefly with the dredging inside.

897. Do you know anything about them? Yes.

898. What do you know about them? Can you give the Committee any information about them? Well, I believe the northern breakwater was partly swept away from time to time by the sea.

899. Can you say what was the foundation on which it was constructed? No, I cannot. The dredge has not been worked outside. We could not tell from dredging inside what was the nature of the bottom outside.

900. You could not tell us the nature of the bottom? No, I could not.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 30 *OCTOBER*, 1889.

Present:—

JOSEPH PALMER ABBOTT, Esq. (CHAIRMAN).

The Hon. JOHN LACKEY	HENRY COPELAND, Esq.
The Hon. ANDREW GARRAN	JAMES EBENEZER TONKIN, Esq.
The Hon. FREDERICK THOMAS HUMPHERY	WILLIAM SPRINGTHORPE DOWEL, Esq.
The Hon. WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT	EDWARD WILLIAM O'SULLIVAN, Esq.
The Hon. GEORGE HENRY COX	JOHN HURLEY, Esq.
JACOB GARRARD, Esq.	CHARLES ALFRED LEE, Esq.

The Committee further considered the proposed Improvements to the Entrance of the Clarence River.

John Mitchell Purves, Esq., sworn, and examined:—

J. M. Purves, Esq. 30 Oct., 1889.

901. *Mr. Humphery.*] What is your business? Auctioneer.
902. Where do you reside? In Sydney.
903. You formerly resided at the Clarence River? I did.
904. How many years were you living there? I was there about four years—from 1872 to 1876.
905. You represented that district in Parliament? Yes, in three Parliaments.
906. Are you the owner of any property in the district? Yes, I have a number of farms there.
907. Have you had an opportunity of examining Sir John Coode's proposed Improvements to the Clarence? Not to any extent. I have just seen the plan, and that is all—some time ago. I have seen a good many different plans of suggested improvements, and the matter has been before me a great number of times while I was a member of Parliament, and I am, or was, fairly conversant with several schemes for the Improvement of the entrance to the harbour.
908. Have you examined the plan now before the Committee? No, I have not—that is to say, I have not examined it closely; I have given it merely a cursory glance.
909. Have you read Sir John Coode's report? No, I have not.
910. You are hardly in a position to pronounce an opinion on the proposed Improvements—as to their necessity or desirability? I am in a position to express an opinion as to the desirability of the improvements, but not as to whether Sir John Coode's plan is or is not a good one, and I never would be. I am not an engineer, nor would I for one moment think of giving an opinion upon his plan.
911. Are you familiar with the entrance to the Clarence? Yes, I have been through it when the entrance has been unsafe and in different places. When I first went there, in 1870 I think it was, or in 1869, the entrance, if I recollect rightly, was almost straight. It was on the north side of the harbour, and after that it broke over to the south side, but of course all this is better known to you, from records, than my recollection will enable me to give it to you.
912. Is it within your knowledge that the present entrance to the Clarence River requires improvement? Yes.
913. Will you state to the Committee in what direction you think it should be effected? What I think should be effected, is to guide the outflow of the river in such a manner that it will sweep away the bar that forms outside the entrance to the river, and the shoals in the inside. I do not know whether the Committee's attention has been directed to what the Hunter River was before it was improved. If they would get the plans of what the Hunter River was before anything was done there, they would see that there is not a very great difference between what has had to be done to make that a good harbour and what will have to be done to make this a good harbour. There is, on the southern side, a headland with an isolated pile of rocks—the Nobbys at Newcastle,—and the rock at the entrance to the Clarence Heads—I do not know its name. At Newcastle these were connected by a dyke, and on the northern side of both rivers there is a low sand bank, and the conditions of the two places are very similar. It was by the improvements there, and by constant dredging, that they have increased the depth of water in the Hunter River, to about the lowest depth they can get it—I think about 21 feet. I believe it is now almost down to the bed rock. I believe the bed rock on the Clarence is a good deal deeper than at the Hunter, and if they protect the northern shore, so as to remove the main cause of the silting up of the Clarence River on the inside, by a training-wall, it appears to me they would be able to get a very much better harbour at the Clarence than they have at Newcastle.
914. Is it your opinion that the Clarence River at the present time is better than the Hunter River was before the improvements were effected there? It is a great deal better—it is naturally a great deal better than the Hunter. From what I have read, I believe the Hunter River was a great deal worse when taken in hand than the Clarence has ever been, except in very bad seasons.
915. Within your knowledge, has the Clarence River ever been as dangerous as the Hunter River was before the breakwaters were constructed? I can only speak from reading, and I should say not.
916. Do you think the country would be justified in engaging in an expenditure estimated to reach over half a million in carrying out the improvements recommended by Sir John Coode? Yes; I think that it would be justified in going to a very large expenditure. It would be impossible for me to lay down the exact sum. It appears to me that the Clarence is the natural port of all the country lying behind it, which, in my opinion, is by far the richest portion of New South Wales—I mean the northern belt of country. Newcastle is the natural port of all the country lying behind it, and is so recognized. So the Clarence appears to me to be the natural port of all the very rich lands lying behind it. It is the common idea that all the land between the Lower Clarence and the Glen Innes district, where the basalt occurs, is a very poor country, but any person who has travelled over the land between those points would know there is a very great deal of very rich land indeed. I allude to the country extending back to the Upper Urara, of which the Clarence is a natural port, and a good deal of the land south from the Clarence, on the heads of the rivers, and also among the mountains there, is very rich land, too—all basaltic country. The common idea is, that it is merely all either a poor sandstone or granite country, but there is a great deal of basaltic country intruding in different places.
917. Do you think there would be further developments in the localities you have mentioned if the entrance to the river were improved? Unquestionably. We would get more population.

J. M. Purves, Esq. 30 Oct., 1889.

918. In what way would the improvements develop settlement in the places mentioned? By cheapening the means of communication with the outer world. At the present time, on account of the dangers of navigation, freights are high. The number of steamers lost on all these northern rivers requires that the freight should be very high to make any trade with those parts remunerative.
919. Do you think there would be a material reduction in freights? I do, as soon as the ports become safer.
920. Do you know of any wrecks having occurred in the last ten years at the entrance to the Clarence? I do not know whether the wreck of the "Helen Nicoll" was within ten years or not. There have been a number of wrecks, but all these are better recorded than my recollection will enable me to state. The "Helen Nicoll" was wrecked on rather a fine day.
921. Where was the "Helen Nicoll" wrecked—on the bar? No, she struck upon that sunken reef—the large reef. Her wreck was caused, I understand, by the current being so strong that it swept the buoy underneath, the captain could not see the buoy, and had to guess where he had to turn the buoy. He turned too soon, then struck the reef, swung round, and they went towards the north and sank.
922. Do you know of any other vessels having sunk there? I do not know the names of them, I have seen the remains of several on the North Shore—the same as on the Oyster Bank at the Hunter.
923. Are you familiar with the works carried out under Mr. Moriarty? Yes.
924. Do you know if they were effective or otherwise? I do not know that they were sufficiently far advanced to be effective—in fact, very little of the permanent work was done, except the southern training wall, and a portion of the southern breakwater. A great deal of his work was thrown away, inasmuch as he had to protect the northern bank from working back, as it had done in previous years. It had worked back to its farthest recorded point in 1845. He had to run an inside wall that was not in his general scheme at all. A great deal of money was wasted in that—probably it was not wasted, but he was endeavouring to keep the channel over as well as he could, and protect the north spit, to prevent the water getting in behind, and cutting him off from his work.
925. Do you know if the steam service at the present time is sufficient for the trade of the port? I believe it is.
926. Amply? I think so.
927. Has the production of sugar increased? Very much. There was a partial failure for a time—at one time on account of rust setting in, and at another time on account of the farmers going in for a number of small mills, which it was found would not pay. But the centralization of the manufacture of sugar has proved a great success, I am told that, instead of taking about 13 tons of cane to make 1 ton of sugar, they can now make 1 ton of sugar out of about 7 tons of cane.
928. Has the area of land under maize cultivation increased in the last eight or ten years? It would be difficult to answer that question, as for a time a rush on the sugar caused less maize to be grown, but afterwards they ploughed up land under sugar cultivation, and put in maize again.
929. Do you know if any dairy industries have recently been established? I believe a good deal of dairying has been established on the Richmond, but I have not been there for three or four years, and I merely speak from heresay. I do not think they do much dairying on the Clarence. The natural soil near the Clarence is of a poor class. It belongs to the coal measures—the sandstone—and the whole of the best land on the Clarence is merely the debris brought down from the basaltic country on the upper part of the Clarence, and deposted as alluvial. The natural soil on the Clarence, immediately near the river, is not of a rich character. The Richmond and the Tweed have far better country—for instance, at the Richmond, it is a natural basaltic country, more like the Kiama district.
930. Is it your opinion generally that the improvements are necessary, not because the trade of the port requires a better steam service than there is at present, but, because, by carrying out these improvements, a better steam service could be established, and, in that way, the district could be developed? Yes, by cheaper means of communication. Unless they can get regular and rapid steam communication with Sydney, which is the main port of consumption, it is hazardous to go into dairying, as the product so soon deteriorates in value.
931. Has there been much detention to steamers owing to the bar? A good deal of detention. Very often steamers have to go away very lightly loaded in order to get over the bar.

Walter Shellshear, Esq., C.E., District Engineer, Railway Department, sworn, and examined:—

W. Shellshear, Esq., C.E. 30 Oct., 1889.

932. *Mr. Dowel.*] You reside in Sydney? At Burwood.
933. What is your profession? I am a civil engineer.
934. Have you given any attention to the nature of the works now before the Committee—in reference to the construction of breakwaters, according to Sir John Coode's scheme, at the Clarence? I have given considerable attention to the question of improving the Clarence.
935. Have you made a personal inspection of the site? Yes. I stopped there for some days two years ago—at Yamba.
936. Do you know anything at all of the works that were designed by Mr. Moriarty, which have since been carried out there? I had a good opportunity of examining them when I was at Yamba.
937. Will you inform the Committee, please, as to the condition in which you found those works, and whether you considered them of any advantage or not? Well, as far as the works that were carried out are concerned, I thought they were carried out on erroneous lines, and my impression was they did more harm than good.
938. As regards the state of those works, you had an opportunity of inspecting them when you were there? Yes.
939. Did you know they were constructed on a sand bottom? I believe they were.
940. Did they present the appearance of solid work, or did they show signs of breaking up? At the time I saw them there were considerable signs of settlement on parts of the northern work. It was in 1885 when I was up there last.
941. Are you aware that a very large proportion of that work has disappeared altogether—at one time? I have heard so. I am not at all surprised that it should be so.
942. Can you inform the Committee what is the nature of the bottom on which it is proposed to erect these works designed by Sir John Coode? I believe there is sand for a very considerable depth. I have not

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not seen the borings, but from inquiries I have made I believe the sand on the north side goes down a very considerable depth.

943. Rock, clay, gravel, or sand bottom—which would you, as an engineer, consider to be the best? You can deal with any one of them by having suitable foundations. Of course if you can get rock bottom so much the better, but in many places you cannot possibly get rock bottom.

944. You have told the Committee it is a sand bottom on which it is proposed to construct these works; what is the nature of the foundation you would propose these works should be constructed upon? It would either be necessary to pave the bottom with small stone—to pave it well in advance of the works—say 3 or 4 feet of small stone, or put down fascine mattrasses in the same way that works on the sand in Holland have been carried out.

945. With regard to these log mattrasses and fascines to which you have referred, I presume that engineers of any eminence have some knowledge of them? They are universally known now. The Dutch have built a great many works with them, and the Americans have followed suit. The great works of the Mississippi were carried out entirely with mattrass foundations, not on sand but on soft mud—a great part of them.

946. They are universally recognised as being valuable for foundation works? For foundations on sand or mud.

947. Would you be surprised if an engineer in the position of Mr. Darley informed the Committee he had never heard of log mattrasses or fascines being used in the construction of these works? I should be surprised if an engineer had said so.

948. As an engineer you would not consider that a sand foundation was a very difficult one to deal with? I do not consider there is any great difficulty in dealing with a sand foundation.

949. Much more difficulty than with rock? If you can get rock no doubt the difficulty is less, but it is not impracticable to deal with sand or anything else. It is only a question of getting a proper bearing for your works.

950. What bearing would you suggest should be employed for foundations for this work? Either to pave the bottom with small stone, well in advance of the breakwater, or to use log mattrasses similar to what they have used in the Mississippi, Charlestown, and elsewhere.

951. Is it not a fact that previous to a knowledge being obtained of the value of these log mattrasses for the construction of foundations of works of this description on sand, many works of this description failed in various parts of the world? Many harbour works have failed. It is notorious I suppose that there have been more failures in harbour works than in almost any other description of engineering.

952. Showing the necessity for great caution as regards the nature of the foundation to be employed on sandy bottoms for such works? Certainly.

953. You have given some considerable attention to the proposals of Sir John Coode; have you estimated what the cost is likely to be? I have not gone into an estimate of Sir John Coode's scheme.

954. I presume that in making an estimate of work of this description you would draw out plans, fix the width of the top of your work and of your base, and make a calculation in that mode? The only way you can get at it is to cube the contents of the breakwater and make proper allowance for settlement.

955. And if stones would find their way down a depth of 20 or 30 feet into the sand it would be almost impossible to make a correct estimate, would it not? An estimate for that class of work can only be considered approximate. You can not estimate it exactly like you can any railway work or other matters where you know exactly what you have got to deal with, for a flood or storm while the work was in progress might do a lot of mischief you could not possibly estimate for.

956. If you provided for a specific foundation—say of mattrass logs—would not that be some guide to you in forming an estimate? Yes; but there would always be the risk of your logs coming to grief in the process of landing them.

957. Would you not be able to arrive at a safer calculation as regards the total cost of the work than by putting an almost unknown quantity of rock into the sand? By using a log mattrass you could calculate on the settlement being minimised. A log mattrass will not go down more than a very limited depth—it will not sink. The trouble with all sand foundations is that the water eddies round the large stones, the sand is washed up, and the stone goes down.

958. Do you not think that if Mr. Moriarty, knowing that he had to deal with sand, had made provision for securing something like a foundation for these works, instead of tumbling the stone into the sand, it would have been better and safer in the construction of the works,—that better results would have been obtained? It is a question of opinion. My own opinion is it would have been better to have provided a foundation on which to work, either mattrasses or fine stones such as I have spoken of already.

959. Taking Sir John Coode's scheme as a whole; what is your opinion respecting its sufficiency? I believe that if the whole scheme were carried out you would undoubtedly have a very good entrance to the river.

960. There is a particular rock there called the northern reef? Yes.

961. What is your opinion about the removal of that;—should the whole or a part of it be removed? If Sir John Coode's scheme is carried out it would be desirable to get as much out of the way as possible—at all events the part on the north side, so as to give a good wide channel.

962. Would it not be a considerable advantage to remove the whole of that northern reef? It would be advantageous if it were all taken away, but with that width of channel there would be no difficulty in navigating if part of the reef were removed.

963. Sir John has recommended its removal to a depth of 18 feet at a cost of £28,500; would you recommend that the reef should be removed according to his recommendation or only part of it taken away so as to leave an entrance of 500 feet? It would be better to remove the whole of it because a reef in that position would cause a very ugly eddy in the channel which would increase the difficulty in navigating.

964. Would it not always be a source of great danger? There would be a danger of running into it.

965. If it were taken away to such an extent as to provide a waterway of 500 feet, would that be sufficient, or would it be better to remove the whole of it? To remove the whole of it.

966. Supposing that rock was taken to a lower depth, would it not have a tendency to give increased depth of water on the bar? The question of depth of water on the bar depends more on directing the ebb and flow of the tide in as direct a line as possible. At present the reef is an impediment, and stops the direct flow of the tide.

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967–8. Sir John Coode's proposal is to reduce that rock so that there will be 18 feet of water at low-water mark, which would, he says, give 18 feet of water on the bar; do you think a greater depth of water could be obtained if no more rock were removed, or if a greater depth of rock were removed would there be a greater depth of water on the bar? I think if the works were carried out there would probably be more than 18 feet of water on the bar, even if the rock were only reduced to 18 feet.
969. You made an inspection of the surrounding country, I presume? I took a tour round that district and the Richmond.
970. From your knowledge of the country, do you think that the Government would be justified in expending something over half a million of money in the construction of these works? It is essentially a very large and important district, and there is no doubt that if there were a really good entrance to the river the trade of the district must continue to improve.
971. Do you think that the construction of the south training bank and this portion of the south breakwater would be sufficient for the purposes required? I do not consider so. This bar on the spit is entirely caused by the north-easterly weather tending to make the spit continually grow. It has grown outwards and then receded, according to the force of the waves, or according to the force of the current coming down the river. I consider the northern works of far more importance than the southern works.
972. But still you recommend the northern works to be carried out in connection with the southern works? If the northern works are not carried out, the southern will be of very little good.
973. Did you give any attention to the sand-spits, and to the dredging that would be required to give a greater depth of water up the river? Except near Iluka, there is a good depth of water pretty well up to Grafton, with the exception of a few shoals.
974. You are strongly of opinion that these works when carried out would give a much greater depth than 18 feet at low water on that bar? I believe there would be a depth of 22 or 23 feet.
975. If the northern reef were cut down a greater depth there would be a still greater depth on the bar? The probabilities are it would assist it considerably.
976. You are clearly of opinion that where you have a dangerous foundation to deal with in the shape of sand, special precautions should be taken as regards foundation? Certainly.
977. And if an engineer stated that sand is a good foundation you would not be of that opinion if you could get a better foundation in the shape of rock? If you can keep sand in, it is as good a foundation as you can get; but the whole trouble of dealing with a sand foundation is to keep it from getting away from you.
978. The scouring of the water would have a tendency to remove the sand foundation would it not? Yes, unless it was protected. The use of a mattrass or a paving of fine stone is that when the sand washes away it forms an apron and protects the sand that remains.
979. You would recommend that as the best foundation for these works? In a place like that, where you have nothing else but sand to deal with. I think if you refer to Sir John Coode's report, you will find he speaks of erecting a stage and protecting the bottom as he goes along—of erecting a stage to bring the work up gradually and avoid the use of what is known as the "end-tip" for stone work.
980. You are aware that the river is often in flood? Yes.
981. Do you think that the construction of these works would have a tendency to flood Grafton? I think it would have a reverse tendency. If there were a good wide channel at the entrance there would be a better get-away for the water, and it would have a tendency to lower the flood-level up the river.
982. *Mr. Copeland.*] Are you of opinion that those two breakwaters should be extended to the full length shown on that plan, or do you think that a shorter distance—say breaking off at the neck—would be sufficient? I think the key of the whole work is the northern breakwater, and probably if that were run out to 2 fathoms alone you would get a fixed channel. As to the ultimate extension of the breakwater, you would have to be guided by the results you got. It might be necessary to go farther or you might get all the depth you wanted by going not more than half the distance.
983. The works would prove themselves as they progressed, and show if there was any necessity to extend them or not? Yes you would get results from them. The farther you got it out the more secure the entrance would be.
984. I would like to ask you as an engineer whether you have considered the mode of removing the northern reef? I have not considered the question of removing that reef, but there are many known ways of removing reefs. One plan is to run a mine under the reef from the shore the same as at New York, and the other is to erect a stage over the top of it and to drill it and blast it. I have not gone into details, as to the removal of the reef.
985. *Dr. Garran.*] Looking at the fact that the sand is mostly on the north side and the rock on the south, what would you think of connecting the north training bank with the northern reef and then blasting away the black buoy reef? I do not think there would be any advantage in that. Some years ago I prepared a sketch for dealing with this river, and I proposed to continue the training wall past Iluka and then down in a southerly direction. If that plan had been carried out you would have had a channel 1,000 feet clear of the reef, and then of course it would have been necessary to deflect the water by running a dyke to near Rabbit Island.
986. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] Some time ago you proposed a plan of works for the Clarence River, did you not? I did.
987. And you suggested that the south head could be utilised as a natural breakwater? The south head is a natural breakwater. It is all rock with deep water round it.
988. In your proposal you intended to utilise it as such? Yes. In fact to do nothing on the south side in the way of artificial works.
989. In what way did you propose to construct the northern breakwater? To run it in a perfectly straight line until it came to about the centre of where the breakwaters are.
990. Do you think that would achieve the same object that Sir John Coode has in view? I think you would have got just the same result from it as from Sir John Coode's plan. There is a certain resemblance in the two schemes. Sir John gets a direct line by connecting it with his training works, and I take a direct line as the river is by making one straight line of it.
991. What was the estimated cost of your works? Approximately £160,000.
992. Can you name any harbour works similar to this one which have failed? I cannot think at the present moment of one exactly similar to this. The breakwater at Wick was washed away, and the Alderney breakwater has been seriously damaged.

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993. What was the cause of failure? Stress of weather on them, and gradual disintegration of the stone. The Holyhead breakwater has been damaged on many occasions by loose rubble being gradually washed away.
994. Do you know the works at the mouth of the Rhone? I have got a plan of them.
995. Were they anything similar to these? No; it is a different case from this. The Rhone falls into a tideless sea, and they are altogether dependent on the current coming down the river, and the works got silted up, the current not being sufficient to keep them open.
996. *Mr. Dowel.*] Have you any other information you would like to give the Committee, independently of the evidence you have already given? I have no other information on the subject.
997. *Mr. Copeland.*] If the Iluka training bank were continued in a straight line to the northern reef, do you think that would be a desirable scheme;—having in view that the southern headland is a rocky headland and needs no breakwater, if the northern training wall were continued to the northern reef and then extended seawards, would not that be a better scheme, or would it not be as good a scheme as this plan, supposing the Black-buoy Reef were cleared away? I think that under existing circumstances—so much stone being in the southern breakwater at present, and because of the difficulty of removing that reef—you would not gain any advantage in carrying it out in that way. The great difficulty is the enormous mass of stone that would have to be removed in three or four places.
998. You are of opinion that the present scheme is a better one than any other that could be suggested? I am of opinion that the proposed scheme would meet the case, though I am certainly still of opinion that if the line I proposed were carried out you would get the same results.
999. Do you think that would entail an increased expenditure? The main trouble with it would be that it would interfere so much with stone which is already down, and it would be impossible to dredge it out.
1000. Do you think there is anything but sand in the northern spit? I do not think so. Borings have been taken there.
1001. If the Iluka training wall were connected with the proposed northern breakwater, and Mr. Moriarty's northern training wall were removed, it would leave a space of about 1,000 feet between the northern breakwater and the northern reef, which I suppose would be sufficient for all practical purposes? It would be sufficient for navigation.
1002. And save the expense of blasting away the northern reef? Yes.
1003. Do you think that 1,000 feet is a sufficiently wide channel for the purposes of navigation? Plenty.
1004. Do you remember the width of the channel at Newcastle? I think 1,500 or 2,000 feet.
1005. What depth of water would be secured if that plan were carried out? I do not think there would be any difficulty in securing 18 to 20 feet.
1006. Do you know if borings have been taken from the northern reef to the northern breakwater? I cannot say. I believe a large number of borings have been taken all over this part of the work.
1007. *Mr. Tonkin.*] In your proposed scheme, did you have in a southern breakwater, as proposed by Sir John Coode? No; I proposed to get the same effect by running a dam across. I proposed not to do any internal work, except near Rabbit Island.
1008. Do not you think that the resistance of the curve would cause a greater scour—that the velocity of the water striking that curve would be greater, and consequently the scour would be greater? The tendency is to form a deep channel on the side of the curve.
1009. In that proposed by Sir John Coode, the deepest part of the channel will be on the southern side? It will simply follow the line, and be comparatively close to the curve.
1010. Your estimate was £150,000? Yes; for this northern work and the dam across.
1011. Do you think that a dam would have the same effect as a wall all along there? It would have the same effect, as the flow of the water would be concentrated on the northern side.

Richard Cooke, Esq., Secretary to the C.R., and M.R.S.N. Co. (Limited), sworn, and examined:—

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1012. *Mr. Lee.*] You are Secretary to the Clarence and Richmond River Steam Navigation Company? I am Secretary to the Clarence, Richmond, and Macleay Rivers Steam Navigation Company (Limited). It was the Clarence and Richmond River Steam Navigation Company, but it was re-constructed.
1013. How long have you been Secretary? About five years.
1014. You have the sole control of the receipt and despatch of steamers from the Clarence River? No; the Chairman of the company has. I always consult him.
1015. But you are practically the manager? Yes.
1016. Have you brought any prepared statement with you to submit to the Committee? Only of the trade from June, 1888, to June, 1889.
1017. Have you brought that in a tabulated form? Yes. The following is a summary:—259 steamers, 240,253 bushels maize, 1,985 bags bones and horns, 8,057 mats of sugar, 1,446 tons of sugar, 17,705 cases of meat, 5,608 cases of eggs, 2,239 bales of wool, 363 bales of skins, 204 horses, 1,098 cattle, 162 calves, 5,332 pigs, 1,623 coops of poultry, 13,322 hides, 1,039 casks tallow, 841 hogsheads molasses, 1,211 barrels spirits, 5,435 sundry packages, 86,862 spokes, 954 logs, 121,420 feet of timber, 33,422 pieces of timber, 16,481 sacks of potatoes, 2,449 cases of fish, 21,060 pumpkins and melons, 1,236 sacks of bark, 129 bales of hay, 2,204 bags of ore, 630 casks of beer, 291 kegs of butter, 4,138 pairs of game, 30 cwt. of honey, 8,013 passengers. Sailing vessels—2,287,690 feet sawn timber, 3,000 piles and girders, 43,000 railway sleepers.
1018. That is a return showing the trade to and from the Clarence from June, 1888, to June, 1889? Yes. That is not our own trade, but the total trade.
1019. Will you explain how the return of the trade is made up? The local Director in Grafton takes the return of all cargo that leaves the river by steamer or sailing vessel in the twelve months, as information for our own company.
1020. By other steamers and vessels as well as by your own? Yes; and then he shows what proportion of that cargo we carried. It is a sort of comparative statement.
1021. It is a statement, then, of the whole of the trade leaving the Clarence? Yes; with the exception of the Colonial Sugar Company's trade, which we had not to hand. They are their own carriers.
1022. Your company has been running steamers on that river for some considerable time? Since 1860, I think.
1023. Has your company lost any steamers at the Heads? Yes.

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1024. Can you give the names of them? The "Urara" was the first, and then the "New England."
1025. Two only? Yes.
1026. It is over twenty years ago since the "Urara" was lost? I believe it is; in 1867, I believe.
1027. And the "New England" was lost about two years ago? More than that.
1028. How many years ago? Between four and five I think; it is not ten.
1029. Your company has lost two steamers since 1857? Yes.
1030. What is the draft of the steamers now running to that river? Neither of our vessels would exceed 11 feet draft, fully loaded.
1031. Are you in the habit of sending them down with full cargoes? No.
1032. Have you any reason for not sending them down with full cargoes? We do not get it to carry.
1033. Is it on account of the bar? No.
1034. Could they cross the bar if they were fully loaded and drawing 11 feet of water? Not at any state of the tide.
1035. But the steamers are not allowed to enter at any state of the tide, I presume? The masters, as a rule, use their own discretion.
1036. They are regulated by the pilot's signals? Yes.
1037. At all events their traffic is not interfered with in consequence of the shallowness of the water on the bar? No.
1038. Now, about the outward cargo, have you any difficulty in removing the cargo brought to you for shipment from the river? No.
1039. Have you now, or have you had at any time in the past, to leave a portion of your cargo behind because you could not fully load and cross the bar? Not in my time. I have heard it has been done.
1040. Then I understand from your remarks generally that the cargo that offers—both to the river and from the river—can be carried in the ordinary way by your boats? Yes.
1041. You have not to regulate your cargo according to the depth of water on the bar? No.
1042. That is to say, if you could put in full cargoes every time you would? Certainly.
1043. And you have no doubt you would then be able to cross the bar? Yes, we would.
1044. Do you know anything of the Clarence River upwards? Very little.
1045. Do you know the depth of the water from the heads up to Lawrence? No.
1046. Can you give the value of those two steamers that were lost? £27,500, the two.
1047. Have you had any steamers damaged on the bar in crossing over it? Yes.
1048. Would you tell the Committee what amount your Company has paid during the last ten years for repairs in consequence of damage received in crossing the bar? I suppose £1,000 would cover what we have lost through damage during the last ten years.
1049. Are your captains in the habit of lodging complaints with you as to the state of the bar? Very seldom.
1050. Are your steamers detained outside the bar for any length of time in consequence of the shallowness of the water? No.
1051. What is the longest period they have been detained outside the bar? Four days, within my recollection. That was on account of the flood I think; that was this year.
1052. On account of the heavy flood in the river? Yes; they could not cross in on account of a heavy fresh running out.
1053. Is the river frequently in flood? I think not.
1054. At all events it is flooded occasionally? Yes.
1055. It has been flooded occasionally within your knowledge? Yes.
1056. Is it the invariable rule that when the river is flooded the steamers cannot cross in? Yes.
1057. Is that on account of the velocity of the water running out, or because of the trees and the debris it is bringing out? I think from both causes.
1058. Do your steamers cross out when there is a fresh in the river, or when there is a heavy gale blowing outside? It is very seldom that the sea has kept them in.
1059. So far as you know, do the flood waters have a greater effect upon the crossing than the sea has? Yes.
1060. How is it if the steamers wish to cross out and there is a heavy gale blowing in? That is worse than if they wished to come in.
1061. They have to remain inside until the gale moderates? Yes.
1062. Is there any time lost after the subsidence of the flood-waters or the gale before the pilot can discover that there is a channel available. I am asking you as to the practice prevailing. You are speaking on behalf of a Company that has been trading to the river for a number of years? A day or two, I should say.
1063. There is some delay? Yes.
1064. Do you look upon the entrance to the Clarence as a reliable one for your steamers at all times and under all circumstances? Compared with the other rivers, yes.
1065. I am speaking only of the Clarence? We look upon it as a very good entrance.
1066. How do the underwriters regard it;—what do you pay in premiums for vessels trading there, as compared with what is paid for vessels trading to the Richmond? The same; but they take the good with the bad. We cover for all the rivers at the same rate.
1067. Although the entrances to some are much worse than the entrances to others? Yes.
1068. You look upon the Clarence as the best of them? Yes.
1069. Is your Company particularly anxious that the water at the entrance should be deepened;—have you any strong feeling in the matter? Only to help the Clarence River people.
1070. I am speaking as to their trade? We consider that the depth of water is good enough for the vessels employed in the trade.
1071. Supposing that the improvements shown on the plan were made, and a depth of water on the bar of from 17 to 18 feet prevailed at all times, would your steamers make more frequent trips to the river than they do now? I think so.
1072. Would there be sufficient cargo for them if they made more frequent trips? That would depend entirely upon the new development.
1073. Leave that phase of the matter out of consideration. Supposing the entrance were made better and safer, could you, as a matter of trade, run three trips where you are now running two? Not to pay.

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1074. Then the port, as it is at the present time, is sufficient for your Company? Yes.
1075. And sufficient for the trade? At the present time.
1076. Do you happen to remember the circumstances connected with the loss of the "Urara"? I do not.
1077. You are not prepared to say whether she was lost in fine or bad weather, or whether she was lost through negligence? I could not say.
1078. Do you remember to have heard that the buoy got displaced? No.
1079. I suppose that, as a matter of fact, you do not know which reef she was wrecked on? I could not say which reef she was wrecked on.
1080. Is the carrying trade on the Clarence increasing or decreasing? I should say that it was about stationary.
1081. Has the opening of the northern line made any great difference to the trade on the Clarence? A considerable difference.
1082. Is that difference likely to continue? I could not say.
1083. Do you send sailing vessels to the river? No.
1084. Do you employ droghers on the river? Yes.
1085. From which part of the river do you receive the greatest amount of cargo? It is very difficult to say.
1086. I will give you two points—from Grafton to Lawrence, and from Lawrence to Rockymouth? From Grafton to Lawrence.
1087. Could you tell me whether the "Fiona" trades to Grafton? Not to Grafton.
1088. She draws 3 feet more than your boats draw? Yes; she trades to Harwood. She does not fully load to Harwood.
1089. *Mr. Copeland.*] Who else runs steamers on the river besides your Company? John See & Co. and the Colonial Sugar Co. The Colonial Sugar Co. only run a steamer to do their own work.
1090. So far as the public traffic is concerned, you and Mr. See hold a monopoly of this river trade? Yes.
1091. I suppose you are not desirous of seeing the river improved so that it would be thrown open to the traffic of the whole world, and so that people could come and compete with you? Although, if it were improved, we might have to employ a better class of boats, we should not mind seeing it improved.
1092. You would have to carry at less freights if it were improved? That is very possible.
1093. So that you would not make any more profit out of it than you do at the present time? I do not think we should.
1095. You would not be able to have a monopoly of it, as you have at the present time;—people would be induced to enter into competition with you? Not unless the trade increased.
1095. Would not the trade increase if the river were improved? The improvement of the entrance would not make the trade increase, unless there was some new development.
1096. It would not improve the land or the crops? No.
1097. *Mr. Tonkin.*] You say 259 steamers traded to the Clarence River between June, 1888, and June, 1889? Yes.
1098. What would be the average tonnage carried by those vessels? In the four steamers there would be about 700 tons per week from the Clarence River and 300 tons per week to the river—that is estimating it at dead weight.
1099. Mr. See is the only competitor you have in this trade;—does he carry more or less than you do? He carries more produce. He purchases produce.
1100. Can you give us an idea of See and Co.'s tonnage weekly? I have given you the whole of the tonnage for the four steamers.
1101. The whole of the trade? Yes, by steamer, not counting the Sugar Company's trade.
1102. What do you charge a ton for freight—15s.? 15s. for dead weight and 17s. 6d. by measurement.
1103. *Mr. Cox.*] In your experience, the bar at the entrance to the river has not been an effectual hindrance to the trade? No. I do not think that we have lost on an average more than one trip a year.
1104–5. In the event of large improvements being made, and the facilities for traffic being increased, do you think that the shipping interest would be prepared to pay fair harbour dues to help to pay off the cost of the improvements? I hardly think they would.

Edward William Knox, Esq., sworn, and examined:—

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1106. *Dr. Garran.*] What is your principal connection with the Clarence River district? I have been in charge of the mills owned by the Sugar Company there for the last twenty years.
1107. When did your acquaintance with the district first commence? Towards the end of 1869.
1108. Have you been continuously acquainted with it since then? Until 1880, I resided for the best part of each year on the river; but I have a good knowledge of the state of affairs there from the correspondence and information which I receive respecting the district.
1109. While you resided there were you well acquainted with the channel up and down from Grafton to the heads? Yes.
1110. And also with the entrance? Yes.
1111. We have been told that the entrance to the heads has two difficulties—the sand bar outside and the passage between the reefs inside; is that so? Yes.
1113. Is the passage between the reefs made dangerous by rocks or by the shifting of the sand in it? By rocks on either side of it.
1113. But in the channel itself is it rock or shifting sand that makes the danger? Sand, I think.
1114. Then danger arises not from the risk of running on a rock, but because you do not know where this sand is on either side—because of a constantly shifting shallow? No; I think the danger arises from the sand making the vessel's steering uncertain and rendering her liable to run on the rocks at either side.
1115. The passage between the reefs, as shown on the plan, would be wide enough for the purposes of navigation if there were no shifting sands? Yes.

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1116. It is the sand that creates the difficulty? I do not know that there is any difficulty.
1117. Evidence has been given to the effect that you have to turn rather suddenly, and that the channel varies from time to time? Yes, there is no doubt about that.
1118. And the variation of the channel is due to the movement of the sand beneath the water? Yes.
1119. The remedy is said to be the narrowing of the entrance so as to increase the scour? That is the intention of the improvements, I believe. With regard to the result of the engineering work I am hardly competent to give an opinion.
1120. You know that the channel does shift? Yes.
1121. And that to make it certain would be to improve the entrance, if it could be done? Yes; and if it were necessary.
1122. Does your company possess a steamer running on its own account? Yes; we have had a steamer running there since 1871 or 1872.
1123. What is the name of the vessel? The name of the present one is "Fiona."
1124. What does she draw? She carries about 300 tons on 10 ft. 3 in., I think.
1125. Is that her maximum cargo? No; she has taken nearly 860 tons out of the Clarence at one cargo.
1126. With what draft? I think 13 ft. 3 in.
1127. We are told that the average draft of the other steamers is about 11 feet, your steamer therefore draws a little more than they do? Less for the quantity of cargo which the other steamers carry.
1128. Less when she carries 300 tons? Yes.
1129. That is the usual cargo you put in her? No. She came out last Friday with 600 tons in her.
1130. Has that vessel ever been delayed in going or coming out by reason of the difficulty of the passage? Only about one day in five or six years during the time that she has been running, and that was because she was deeply laden and there was a heavy sea on the bar. If she had been lightly loaded she could have got out easily.
1131. Does your boat run to and from the Clarence with as much regularity as the boats run to and from Newcastle? Yes.
1132. And is only interfered with by heavy seas outside or heavy freshes inside? That is all.
1133. Those causes of delay would exist even if the proposed works were carried out? Decidedly so. I think no steamer could take the bar with a very heavy flood running out.
1134. Could any steamer take the bar with a heavy easterly gale rolling the sea in? I should not like to be in her.
1135. The number of days during which a vessel could not safely go in or out would not be diminished even if these works were carried out? I would not say that.
1136. Not very materially? Not materially.
1137. Do you think that the present class of vessels trading to the Clarence is equal to the commerce of the district? Quite.
1138. And the number of them is sufficient? There are too many.
1139. Do they run with reasonable regularity? Weekly trips, only broken in the case of an easterly gale, or of a flood.
1140. As you say, those trips would be broken in any case by an easterly gale? I think so.
1141. Were you acquainted with the river before Mr. Moriarty's works were commenced? I do not know when they commenced.
1142. You are acquainted with the nature of those works? Yes.
1143. You were acquainted with the river during the progress of their construction? Yes.
1144. Did they seem to you to be effecting any improvement in the entrance? None whatever.
1145. In your judgment the money has been literally thrown into the sea? Absolutely.
1146. Used there to be a channel between the north head and the south reef originally? There was, I believe, but it was before my time.
1147. Was it ever used by the ordinary steamers? I think it was used by the sailing vessels before the steamers ran there.
1148. It is now closed by Mr. Moriarty's breakwater, is it not? I believe so.
1149. Do you think that the closing of that entrance was an advantage or otherwise? I could not say.
1150. It has had some effect in narrowing the outlet of the water? Yes; but on the other hand it has closed what might be the best channel if it were blasted out.
1151. Has not the effect been rather to throw the current on the south side? I should not think that it had that effect; but I could not speak for certain.
1152. Your cargo downwards is principally sugar? Sugar and spirits.
1153. That is not perishable cargo? No.
1154. It has been intimated that a better entrance to the river would greatly stimulate the dairying in that district, as dairy produce is perishable; do you think that that is so? I do not think that the Clarence valley is very suitable for dairying; the alluvial land is too valuable, and the back land is too poor.
1155. We have been told that the geological formation of the country is sandstone, and that it is only the margin of the river that is rich? Yes.
1156. All the rich land has been taken up, and is in occupation? Yes.
1157. Under tillage? Yes.
1158. So that we cannot expect any increase in the cultivation of land by improvements to the entrance? I think not.
1159. Do you think that those who have land would cultivate it more or to better purpose if the entrance were improved? No. I do not think there has been any improvement in the cultivation of the Clarence during the last twenty years—or, at least, very little. I think that the farms to a large extent have got into the hands of tenants, and there has consequently been no improvement in the working of them.
1160. You mean tenants as against freeholders? Freeholders have leased the land to tenants.
1161. And the tenants are not improving it as freeholders would do? Tenants never do, I think.
1162. Still the alluvial land is put to its most productive purpose in growing sugar? Yes.
1163. There is no crop paying better? No.
1164. You cannot lead the Committee to think that there would be any great stimulus given to agriculture in the district by improving the entrance of the river? None whatever.
1165. Next to sugar, what is the best crop? Maize.

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1166. All the good land, I suppose, is either under sugar or under maize? Yes. There may be a little lucerne grown, but that is of no consequence.
1167. I gather from you that you think the channel is good enough for the present trade? Quite.
1168. Do you think it is good enough for the prospective trade of the next thirty years? I do not see where the increase in the trade can come from.
1169. Is there not a good deal of rich country lying in the valley of the Clarence behind Grafton? I cannot speak of the land above Grafton; I only know the river below Grafton.
1170. The pastoral country at the back is all occupied, I presume? Oh, yes.
1171. And all the produce in that district comes down to Grafton? The pastoral country is all occupied by cattle. There is not much produce to come down.
1172. The cattle are sent to market overland? Yes, or in the form of preserved meat from Ramornie.
1173. So far as you know, has the construction of the northern railway past Glen Innes affected the produce shipped for Grafton? I could not say.
1174. You are acquainted you say with the channel as well as with the entrance. Is the channel at the present time as good as the entrance, relatively speaking? The bar is very fair. There is some trouble at the present time with what we used to call the crossing inside.
1175. Can a vessel drawing 11 feet that can get over the bar go right up to Grafton? I do not know the depth on the crossing exactly. After passing the crossing she could.
1175½. The crossing is the only difficulty? I believe so.
1176. The river channel at the present time is as good as the bar? I believe so; but I must confess that I have not taken much notice of the channel above our works, which are on the lower part of the river.
1177. So far as your works are concerned, anything that can cross the bar can go up the river? Yes.
1178. Beyond that you have no personal knowledge? No.
1179. What do you reckon that it costs you to take stores up to the Clarence, and bring produce down? With a full cargo each way, about 7s. a ton.
1180. That is without any allowance for profit? Including the interest.
1181. You do not charge yourselves with any profit in the carrying trade? No profit beyond the interest.
1182. Suppose improvements were made in the river and harbour dues charged, it would be profitable to you to pay them? No. Certainly not 6d. a ton. I would pay 6d. a ton I think to have the crossing cleared away, but I would not pay anything to have the bar improved.
1183. Do you think that the other companies would find it to their interest to pay harbour dues equal to the interest on the money proposed to be expended? No, because they employ smaller steamers than we do, and carry smaller cargoes.
1184. Then in that case, they have nothing to gain by having the harbour improved? Nothing whatever.
1185. And if they have nothing to gain they have nothing to pay for? No.
1186. Would it not be possible, if the harbour were deepened so as to let in vessels of 18 feet, for vessels of a larger tonnage to be used? There is no cargo for them to bring down.
1187. If they had larger vessels they would have less frequent trips? Yes.
1188. But on the whole, it is more convenient to the district to have frequent trips and smaller vessels? Much, because of the perishable nature of the produce.
1189. Looking at the works as they now stand, do you recommend doing anything or doing nothing? Nothing.
1190. You think the best policy is to leave it alone? Yes, unless by making the training-walls inside, the crossing can be done away with.
1191. Where is the crossing? It used to be somewhere to the south-east of Rabbit Island.
1192. The channel has left there now and goes along by Iluka? Yes, but it is never long in the same place. The channel is still shallow inside.
1193. According to you, the greatest difficulty is the channel inside the passage, where the first obstruction to the navigation in quiet water begins? Yes.
1194. Do you not think that if the Iluka training-wall were extended to the northern reef, and so pinched the channel in, there would be a much greater scour of the sand? I think there would. That is why I say that I think the training-walls must be of some good. I think the breakwaters are quite unnecessary.
1195. You would not be averse to continuing the Iluka training-wall to the northern reefs? No.
1196. You see that on the plan there is a channel marked between the northern reef and the end of the training-wall. Is there any good object to be served by having a channel there? I could not say.
1197. Do you not think that it would be better to confine the whole inrush and outrush of the water between the northern reef and the southern headland? I could not express an opinion about that.
1198. *Mr. Copeland.*] Can you say who has urged the carrying out of these works? Did the steam-boat proprietors take any action in urging the Government to carry them out? I could not say. I never took any part in the agitation.
1199. You do not know whether any other of the steam-boat proprietors did? I think it is very likely they did.
1200. Personally you are in favour of leaving things as they are? Yes.
1201. You do not think it would be desirable to make any improvement? I do not think that the trade of the port justifies it.
1202. You do not think that it would be more profitable to your particular Company if the expenditure were incurred? So far as the Company is concerned I do not care a rush whether the works are carried out or not. As a taxpayer I object to their being carried out, because I think there is no need for them.
1203. It would not benefit your Company if the expenditure was incurred? Not in the least.
1204. Would there be any chance of other people coming into competition with you on the river in any way? It would not make the least difference one way or the other.
1205. *Mr. Garrard.*] I think you said that the "Fiona" was of 800 tons burden? She carries over 1,000 tons.
1206. What was the "Fiona" which was lost, and which preceded the one you have now? Almost the same burden. She has gone to sea from Newcastle with 1,000 tons in her.

1207. Did she ever enter the Clarence with that? No; I think the largest cargo she took out of the Clarence was between 600 and 700 tons. E. W. Knox, Esq.
1208. The present vessel has gone out with 800 tons? Yes.
1209. And a greater draft of water? No; with a less draft. 30 Oct., 1889.
1210. *Mr. Dowel.*] You stated that you do not think it necessary to make any great improvements to the Clarence. Have you any knowledge of the broad reef known as the northern reef? I have only known it to exist there. It is always called the North Rocks.
1211. Has it not come to your knowledge that that is a source of danger to navigation? You have to be careful of it.
1212. It has been recognised as a source of great danger in the navigation of the river, has it not? I have never felt any anxiety about it.
1213. Supposing that rock were removed at a cost of £20,000 or £30,000, do you think that would make the navigation of the entrance safe, so that these works, costing £500,000, need not be made? I should doubt that it could be removed without the breakwaters being constructed.
1214. It does not affect the breakwaters at all? There is always a heavy sea on it.
1215. There are plenty of engineering ways of removing it. If it were removed, would one great source of danger to the navigation be gone? That channel would be improved.
1216. Would it, in your opinion, make the navigation safe? Quite, because I think it is good enough as it is.
1217. It would be improved? It would be improved, because there would be a less sharp turn.

Captain Frederick Bracegirdle, master mariner and pilot, sworn, and examined:—

1218. *Mr. Lackey.*] Have you ever resided on the Clarence? No. Capt. F. Bracegirdle.
1219. You have been on it? Yes.
1220. You have had a knowledge of the trade of the Clarence for a great many years? I went there first in April, 1869. I made 544 voyages to Grafton. 30 Oct., 1889.
1221. In the same vessel, or in different vessels. In different vessels? I have commanded the old "Grafton," the "Ballina," the "City of Grafton," the "Agnes Irving," and the "New England."
1222. You are not engaged in that occupation at the present time? During the last five years I have been in the Government service.
1223. During the time you were engaged in the Clarence River trade did you find any difficulty in entering? No. The sharp curve there is the principal danger. I have made fifty-two weekly trips in the year, and not missed a trip.
1224. During your voyaging there did you at any time meet with a mishap? No. We got aground sometimes in the river; but I never met with any mishap worth speaking of.
1225. That would be in stormy weather or during heavy floods? No; in the shallow places, after I crossed in. I have never met with any accident at the heads, at sea, or anywhere else.
1226. Have you paid any attention to the works which were being carried on by Mr. Moriarty? I did; very particular attention.
1227. Do you think that the works carried on by the Government under Mr. Moriarty have been of any good in improving the channel? Not the slightest, except the dredging, which always did good.
1228. Do you think they would have done good had the design been carried out? I do not think so.
1229. What is your opinion of Sir John Coode's proposal—do you think that the entrance to the river would be improved by carrying out the works shown on the plan? I think so.
1230. Do you know the estimated cost of the work proposed to be carried out? £600,000.
1231. Do you think the commercial character of the river and the quality of the country on its banks would warrant the Government in undertaking an expenditure such as that? No.
1232. Do you think that if the improvements were carried out, and extra facilities given for navigation, the trade would increase to anything like a large extent? I do not think so.
1233. You think that the river is pretty well settled at the present time? I think so, unless a railway is taken to New England. Since the northern railway has been made the Clarence River trade has been very much interfered with.
1234. The construction of that railway has lessened the river trade considerably? I think so. I do not see how it could be otherwise.
1235. You think, after giving full consideration to the matter, that the country would not be warranted in incurring the proposed expenditure? I should not think so.
1236. *Mr. Dowel.*] You stated that the works which were carried out under Mr. Moriarty have been valueless? They have been more an obstruction than anything else.
1237. You are aware that great quantities of stone disappeared from time to time? Yes.
1238. What is the nature of the bottom? Sand at first, and stone afterwards.
1239. You know the northern reef? Yes.
1240. Is that any great source of danger to the navigation of the entrance of the river?
1241. Your opinion is that it was a mistake to have constructed the southern breakwater? Yes.
1242. The whole of the works that have been done are detrimental to the interests of the river? In my opinion they are.
1243. *Mr. Lee.*] If Sir John Coode's plan were carried out in its entirety it would give a depth of water of at least 17 feet. Supposing there were that depth, would the river become a harbour of refuge for vessels trading on the coast? No, you could never call it a harbour of refuge.
1244. Would the Brisbane boats be able to get in? No. When the weather was bad enough for them to require a harbour of refuge they would not be able to get in.
1245. Could sailing vessels get in? No; unless they were on a lee shore, and had nothing else to do but to run in.
1246. In your opinion, if the works were carried out, the river would not be a harbour of refuge? No.

Robert Hickson, Esq., Commissioner and Engineer-in-Chief for Roads and Bridges, sworn, and examined:—

1247. *Mr. Cox.*] You are at present in charge of the Harbours and Rivers Department? No; of the Roads and Bridges Department. R. Hickson, Esq.
1248. Have you any personal acquaintance with the Clarence River? Yes; I was in charge of it for some two years. 30 Oct., 1889.

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1249. Under Mr. Moriarty? Yes.
1250. Do you think the works carried out by Mr. Moriarty have had the effect which he desired? I think they have improved the place to a small extent.
1251. It has been given in evidence that the southern breakwater—that between the south head and the south reef—actually blocked up one of the best entrances to the river? I cannot answer that, because the breakwater was built before I took charge of the works; but I can hardly imagine that there was a good entrance there, because there was a reef of rocks right across, with not very much water on it.
1252. Within the entrance are there any mud flats or sand banks that interfere with the navigation? Yes; there is a bad crossing south-east of Rabbit Island.
1253. Are you aware that the present channel goes over by the north spit? I do not know. I have not been there for some time. The channel used to be over here [*Explaining its position on the map*]. After the heavy rain we had 34 feet of water on the north spit.
1254. The old crossing is now done away with, but we hear that there is another crossing to the west of the proposed deep-water channel? I think that would be very likely. If there were no training-wall to guide the channel it is more than probable that a crossing would be formed.
1255. Do you think the whole of the works suggested by Sir John Coode are absolutely necessary for the making of the harbour—costing, as you know, some £600,000? I think not. I should not construct the northern breakwater. What I should do would be to devote all my energy to making the middle training-wall, so as to cause a scour, and do away with the bad crossing, which we have never been able to keep dredged, and which is almost worse than the sharp turn round the black buoy reef.
1256. In your opinion, the south training-bank is all that would be necessary at the present time, with, perhaps, the removal of a portion of the north reef? I do not believe you could touch the north reef unless you made the breakwater—you would never get smooth water to do it. My own opinion is that it is not necessary to remove that reef at all. The training-wall should be taken back about 300 feet, so as to get it on a line with the black buoy. If that were done, I think there would be ample water to get out with.
1257. Then, do you attach any importance to the bar outside? There is always a very fair bar, I think.
1258. You think the only expenditure which it is desirable to incur now is the making of the training-bank? Besides doing that, I should carry out the south breakwater a little way. It would not be very expensive, because a large quantity of big stones could be obtained. If it were carried out it would have the effect of breaking the sea to a certain extent in the navigable channel. I do not place very much reliance upon it, but I do not know that I should go so far as to say that it ought not to be done.
1259. The southern breakwater could be extended because it has a rocky foundation? Yes.
1260. But the northern breakwater would be on shifting sand, and would be very expensive to make? I do not know that the sand would make very much difference. It is a very good bottom for stone. The work would be very expensive under any circumstances, because there would be a lot of stone to put in.
1261. Are you aware who the parties were who got up the agitation for these improvements? No.
1262. Of your own knowledge, have you found many difficulties when making trips to the Clarence in getting in and out? I was only kept in once. That was not owing to the shallow water, but to the heavy sea outside. These improvements will not make the sea go down.
1263. Supposing the whole of the works projected by Sir John Coode were carried out, would it be possible to make this place a harbour of refuge? No, it would never be a harbour of refuge.
1264. In that respect it would be utterly useless? Yes.
1265. *Mr. Lee.*] In your opinion, and you speak from a professional point of view, if Sir John Coode's scheme were carried out in its entirety, it would afford relief only to the steamers now trading to the river? Yes. I do not think a very much larger class of vessels could enter.
1266. Sir John Coode says that the improvements will give 18 feet of water in the entrance—he does not say what depth there would be inside;—would that depth allow those vessels trading to Brisbane or to China to enter the river? Certainly not.
1267. These improvements will only be for the benefit of such boats as are now trading there? That is my opinion.
1268. They will afford no relief to sailing vessels or to large steam boats? They will afford a little more relief to sailing vessels, because they will give a straight channel.
1269. I am speaking of bad weather? I do not think that any vessel would go near the place in bad weather.
1270. In fine weather it would give relief to sailing vessels? Yes. The great difficulty sailing vessels have to contend with now is the reefs.
1271. *Mr. Dowel.*] Did you have anything to do with the construction of the works at Newcastle? Yes.
1272. What is the nature of the bottom upon which the breakwaters are constructed there? Partly rock and partly sand.
1273. Which are the rock bottoms? The first part of the south breakwater is on rock, and the outer end is on sand. The north breakwater is entirely on sand.
1274. How do you find the north breakwater stands? It stands very well.
1275. Is the sand of a similar description to that at the entrance of the Clarence? Yes, very much the same.
1276. A great deal of Mr. Moriarty's design was carried out under your directions? Yes.
1277. You found the bottom a sand bottom? Yes, there is rock, and then sand, and rock again.
1278. During the construction of the work did not a great deal of material sink in and become lost? A great deal more was put in in one place than we estimated for. At this place there was a strong current, continually scouring out the sand, at right angles to the work, and, instead of tipping into 6 or 8 feet of water, we were sometimes tipping into 15 feet.
1279. As a professional man, if you had a work of this description to construct, would you tip the stone into the water without making a foundation and preventing the sand from getting away? I think that in the case of the training-wall I should put a layer of small stone on the bottom, in the first instance, to prevent the sand from being washed away; it is a very common thing to do. If there were no current the sand would be as good a bottom as you could get.
1280. What foundation did you propose for the breakwaters? None, except what is there—the sand only. We know, from our own experience of Lake Macquarie, that there is very little sand disturbed in front of the breakwater. I do not think it would be necessary to do anything there except to tip the stone over the end.

1281.

1281. Are you aware that works of this description have failed in various parts of the world, because of their being constructed on sand bottoms? I do not know of any work that has been destroyed purely and simply because it has been constructed on a sand bottom. I know that two or three breakwaters have been washed away; but I do not think that it has been owing to there being a sand foundation. R. Hickson, Esq. 30 Oct., 1889.
1282. Do you know anything of the practice of using mattresses constructed of logs and fascines for sand? Yes; that is commonly done in India.
1283. Would you approve of it in this case? I do not think the necessity arises here. It is mostly done, I think, not where it is simply sand, but where there is mud, and a very heavy cross current.
1284. Is there not a very heavy current here? There is no cross current. A current in line with the work does not affect it in the same way as a cross current does.
1285. You have referred to the northern reef;—are you aware that Sir John Coode intends to remove it? Yes; but I do not think there is a necessity for removing it.
1286. Do you know his estimate for removing that rock? I did; but it is sometime since I saw his paper.
1287. His estimate is £28,000;—do you think that would be sufficient? I do not think so.
1288. To a depth of 18 feet? I do not think it would be, though it is very hard to say without going carefully into the matter. I fancy it would take more than the amount mentioned to do the work.
1289. Have you made any estimate as a check upon Sir John Coode's estimate of cost? No; I have nothing to say about it at all.
1290. You have made no estimate or calculation? No.
1291. As a professional man, do you consider it the best plan that could be devised? The whole plan?
1292. The whole plan? Yes; I think it is the best way of improving the entrance, though I do not think that some of it is necessary.

TUESDAY, 25 *FEBRUARY*, 1890.

Present:—

JOSEPH PALMER ABBOTT, Esq. (CHAIRMAN).

The Hon. JOHN LACKEY.	JACOB GARRARD, Esq.
The Hon. ANDREW GARRAN.	HENRY COPELAND, Esq.
The Hon. FREDERICK THOMAS HUMPHERY.	EDWARD WILLIAM O'SULLIVAN, Esq.
The Hon. WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT.	JOHN HURLEY, Esq.

The Committee further considered the proposed Improvements to the Entrance of the Clarence River.

Cecil West Darley, Esq., Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, sworn and further examined:—

1293. *Dr. Garran.*] On reference to the last paragraph of the report of the Sectional Committee sent up to examine the work at the Clarence River, you will observe that there is some difference between your recommendation when last before the Committee and the recommendation of the Sectional Committee? Yes. C. W. Darley, Esq. 25 Feb., 1890.
1294. Have you thought the matter over again since you were here before? Yes.
1295. Have you in any way whatever varied your opinion? No; I am still of the same opinion.
1296. Then you do not concur with the recommendation of the Sectional Committee? I do not.
1297. Would you state to the Committee which of your works you recommend to be carried out first, and which contemporaneously? The quarry being 4 miles down the south coast, it is necessary in constructing the work to go round the west side of the harbour, crossing Rabbit Island, to get on to the south training-bank. I propose first to commence with the south training-bank, and also with the southern breakwater, carrying on the two works at the same time.
1298. What would be the immediate effect of that work? I think the scour will direct the river along the concave side of the south training-bank, and the water will be delivered straight out over the bar. I may mention that in working the quarry we try to get as much large stone as possible, but in procuring large stone we make a large percentage of small. The small stone we then separate from the lare, and send the latter to the breakwater. The small stone is all required for the training-bank, in which, owing to the way it is proposed to be made, we cannot put large stone. I propose to make the south training-bank on the Hollow-road system, and that being so we cannot get rid of the large stone. If the suggestion of the Sectional Committee is adopted, we can carry out the train-wall, and should Parliament think fit to make a breakwater hereafter it will have to be done under a great disadvantage and at great loss, for we shall then have no place to put the small stone. This is a very important point. We will have worked out the quarry and broken up the large stone, and we will have no large stone for the breakwater, or, if we work the quarry for large stone, we shall have no place to put the small stone.
1299. If you do as you propose, will you not force a great deal of the channel against the northern spit, and wear it away;—will not a great deal of the water rush out on the northern side of the North Reef, if you do not make the northern training-bank at the same time? My recommendation is to carry on this work also. I recommended in my evidence before that that wall should be completed.
1300. *Mr. Copeland.*] Have you taken any borings on the sandspit marked green on the map? No.
1301. Do you know whether it is merely sand? I think it is sand to a great depth.
1302. Will you say why you do not propose to continue the rubble training-bank in a line, so as to join with the north breakwater, seeing that it would give you a greater channel between the north bank and the south training-wall? Sir John Coode recommended the north training-bank, and I must say that I agree with him. I think it is a great mistake to have too great a width. It is better to confine the channel somewhat, so as to get more scour, and in carrying this out the north training-bank had to overlap the north breakwater. In this way we provide a wave-trap to prevent the heavy waves from running up the harbour.
1303. The channel between the north training-bank and the end of the south training-bank being narrower than the neck of the watercourse between the breakwaters, would not the effect be to send a volume of water against the sides of the breakwater, so as to underscour it? No. It is not intended to carry

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carry the south training-wall to high-water level. Sir John Coode proposes that it should be carried to low water, but I think I would make it about half-tide. We would then obtain a current without letting the water gorge itself.

1304. Have you had the channel bored? We know the channel to be deep.

1305. I should like to know what evidence you have as to the soundings in the channel? In 1887 a very heavy flood occurred, and the sand-pit was scoured away, leaving a depth of 24 or 25 feet of water to where the breakwater is to be extended.

1306. But, as a matter of fact, you have not taken any borings along the channel? No.

1307. Therefore, you do not know whether there is any rock? I am perfectly satisfied there is no rock, and that it is pure sand for a depth of perhaps from 50 to 100 feet.

1308. Although you have not made any borings you are quite satisfied of that? Yes. We traced out the rock, and there are old records which show that the channel at this spot was very deep at one time.

1309. What I want to get at in the first instance is this:—Why would you not continue the rubble protecting bank in a straight course to the north breakwater, so as to give the water a straight run, instead of bringing it round past the north training-bank, and through a narrower channel than the neck of the watercourse between the north and south breakwaters;—if the ground will scour away, would it not be better to have the channel reasonably wide, so that sailing vessels would be able to beat a course up the river? If the channel were wider it is probable that the current would not be sufficient to keep it open, and you would have a continually-shifting sand-bank. The only chance of getting rid of the sand is to narrow the passage.

1310. Would not that argument apply to other parts of the channel—the channel further up is twice as wide as that to which we have been referring;—in that case, why did you not bring the training-bank across, so as to narrow the channel? It might be done, but it would be an enormously expensive work. In the other case the work is nearly all done.

1311. What is the effect of the wide channel;—does the river lose its power of scouring? I do not think so. The river will always flow against the south training-bank.

1312. Then you do not think it would have been better to have carried the protecting bank in a straight course, as I have suggested? I do not think it is necessary. The current will always cling to the concave bank.

1313. *Dr. Garran.*] In these harbours it is desirable, if possible, to have a rocky headland an each side, is it not? It would be desirable; but a very good harbour can be made if there is rocky land on one side, and artificially protected on the other side.

1314–15. You have a North Reef, part of which you propose to blast away, and you propose to put a training-wall some distance to the north of it? Yes.

1316. Would not this give you a strong support for the terminus for your north training-wall if you separated it from the north end of reef? I do not think it wants a strong support.

1317. I understand that this [*pointing to the map*] is very much in the nature of quicksand? No; it is not quicksand.

1318. Still you make an artificial headland at the head of your north training-wall? Yes.

1319. Would not a natural terminus of rock be a stronger one? The objection to that is that you would curtail the channel too much.

1320. But you propose to blast away half of the North Reef? I only propose to blast away the corner of it—in fact, I am not sure that it will be necessary to touch it.

1321. The more you scour the channel between the two reefs and the terminus of the south training-wall the more you deepen the channel? Yes, the more you deepen the passage.

1322. And if you do not close the space between the northern reef and the northern end of your north training-bank you will have another channel scoured out there, will you not? You would get a channel that would be scoured out between the termination of the north training-bank and the reef.

1323. But you do not want that channel for navigation purposes—you want to concentrate your scour between the Beacon Rock and your reefs? The channel will be available for navigation. We want that area to let out the water. One channel will really be sufficient for navigation, but the area is required to let out the water.

1324. But if your training-banks are low the water will always be let out at high tide? The north training-bank will not be low; it is to be carried up some 6 feet above high-water mark.

1325. But in any case the space between the north end of the North Reef and the southern breakwater will be as large as the space between the two breakwaters when they get out to deep water? Yes; but it will be shallow water, while between the two breakwaters it will be comparatively deep.

1326. Between the Beacon Reef, which is the end of your south training-bank, and the South Reef there is deep water when the sand is washed away, is there not? Yes.

1327. Suppose you finish the south training-wall without any blasting at all, would you not then scour a deep channel between the Beacon Rock and the North Reef, and between the Beacon Rock and the South Reef? Not necessarily.

1328. We have been given to understand by sailing-masters that the difficulty at the entrance is the sudden turn they have to make in consequence of the sandbank—not so much in consequence of the reefs;—if the sand between the reefs were all washed away there would be plenty of room? Yes.

1329. And the moment you have made the south training-bank and pinched the channel in so that the water must come between the South Reef and the north of Yamba you scour the two channels, do you not? There would be no water coming down the Yamba channel—that is practically stopped.

1330. *Mr. Copeland.*] You have said that the water will cling to the south training-bank; if that is so, what necessity is there for building a north training-wall? In heavy floods there is always a tendency for the water to take as straight a course as possible, and instead of running along the south training-wall it might work a course along where it is proposed to construct the rubble protecting bank. We have evidence that in 1846 the water took such a direction, and struck a course to the ocean.

1331. Would not that fact favour the suggestion I made to continue the rubble training-bank to the north breakwater? But the moment the heavy current ceased the channel filled up again. It is only an extremely heavy current that will keep it open. The north bank was cut away in the flood of 1887, but a northern current will not keep the north side scoured; it is only sufficient to keep a channel along the south training-bank.

1332. I suppose the channel is too wide for the volume of water? For the northern volume of water.

1333.

C. W. Darley, Esq.
25 Feb., 1890.

1333. *Dr. Garran.*] Your northern training-bank will always be sufficient protection against flood-water getting through there? Yes.
1334. So that it must go through these two banks? Yes.
1335. Then your object is to blast away the greater part of the North Reef and make a deep channel there? Sir John Coode suggests that the whole of the reef should be blasted away. No doubt if that were done it would be safer for navigation, but I am of opinion that we can dispense with the necessity of touching the reef at all. There is very fair water, and only one or two shallow spots. Steamers could pass over more than two-thirds of it safely.
1336. Then practically your new channel will be between these two artificial headlands—one at Beacon Rock, and the other at the end of the north training-bank? Yes.
1337. And in the very centre of the channel you will have the reef, so that practically you will have two channels—one on each side of the rock? Yes, practically that will be so. The passage between the end of the south training-bank and the rock is nearly as wide as the entrance to Newcastle Harbour, and will admit as much shipping.
1338. And it is as wide between the north end of the reef and the northern end of the north training-bank? Yes.
1339. So that you will have two entrances to the Clarence each as wide as the entrance to Newcastle? Very nearly.
1340. And without blasting away the reef at all? Yes. I have very grave doubts as to the necessity of touching the reef at all. I notice that in the report of the Sectional Committee it is suggested that the reef should be wholly or partially removed, while it is not proposed to carry out the breakwater. If the breakwater is not thrown out the reef cannot be touched—the sea is too heavy.
1341. You could not work at it? No; you could not get on to the rock more than three days a month on an average, owing to the sea breaking over it.
1342. Then your object in making the south breakwater is partly to protect the entrance between the Beacon and the north breakwater, and to secure smooth water in a south-easterly gale? With that protection we would get smooth water, and steamers could safely navigate the passage without the removal of the reef.
1343. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] You said just now that the reason why you recommended the south breakwater was that you wanted to utilise the large stone in the quarry while you were using the small stone for the south training-wall;—is that the chief reason for the south breakwater? No; it is to protect the entrance as well.
1344. Can you make a safe entrance without the south breakwater? I do not think so.
1345. Then you consider the south breakwater is absolutely essential to the success of the harbour works? I do.
1346. And you said just now that the rock in the channel could not be removed unless the south breakwater were first constructed? Not without incurring very great expense indeed. It would add to the cost of the work immensely.
1347. Then you propose only to remove a portion of the rock? In my former evidence I proposed to remove a portion of it, but I very much doubt if it will be necessary to remove any portion of it.
1348. Would the portion to be removed be the top portion or half the rock at the side? The southern end of the reef.
1349. But would not the piece that remained tend to split the current running down the channel? Very little; the water is very deep.
1350. Would not the half of the rock always be a danger to navigation? Not if it were properly buoyed in smooth water. A ship would have as wide a channel then as between the end of the south training-bank and the reef.
1351. *Mr. Copeland.*] Do sailing vessels enter there now? I think a few go in, but not nearly as many as in former years.
1352. Would not that rock be very much in their way if they had to beat in against a head wind? I do not think so. It would of course be somewhat in the way, but they nearly always take a tug-boat when passing in and out. We seldom now hear of ships beating into a bar harbour on the coast.
1353. With the tide in their favour they might beat in? Then they could go in safely. The channel between the reef and the end of the south training-bank is nearly as wide as the available width to Newcastle Harbour.
1354. How many feet of navigable water would there be if the south training-bank were carried out as shown on the plan—what distance would there be between the eastern point and the reef? Nearly 600 feet of deep water.

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

Improvements to the Entrance of the Clarence River.

APPENDIX.

[*To Evidence of J. Barling, Esq.*]

A.

CLARENCE RIVER WORKS.

Minute of the Engineer-in-Chief of Harbours and Rivers Navigation.

I WOULD beg to submit for the consideration of the Hon. the Secretary for Public Works the necessity for obtaining a further vote of (say) £100,000 on the Loan Estimates towards the Clarence River Works.

About £117,000 have been already expended, and there still remains a credit balance on existing votes of about £5,000.

My original proposals were for a breakwater of 2,000 feet in length, and an internal training-wall 10,170 feet in length on the south side, and a breakwater on the north side of 1,270 feet, and training-wall of 8,160 feet. Of the works on the south side, 1,250 feet of breakwater and 4,750 feet of training-wall have been constructed, leaving 5,420 feet of internal wall to be completed. But as regards the southern breakwater, the changes which have taken place from time to time have shown that it will not have to be carried out to the full extent originally contemplated.

An addition to the present length of 450 feet, or 1,700 feet in all, will be sufficient to reach a depth of 19 or 20 feet of water.

On the north side, however, very great difficulties have been encountered, which will be seen by the plan I have had prepared, showing the state of the entrance to the river as it has existed at different times since 1845.

The survey of the entrance of the Clarence, made by the late Mr. James Burnett in 1845, a copy of which I have obtained from the Survey Office, shows that at the time it was made the northern limit of the channel extended back as far as Iluka, and the width of the entrance to the river was then about 6,800 feet, or more than 1¼ mile, the channel being filled with sandbanks, through which the river found its way to the sea, by numerous small channels too tortuous and shallow to be navigable, unless by the smallest class of coasters.

Between 1845 and 1860, when my first survey was made, a great change had taken place; the north sandspit had formed and grown down towards the south shore till the width of the entrance channel was reduced to about 750 feet abreast of Yamba (see the red line on the accompanying plan, which shows the high-water mark in 1860.) But in 1860 another change in the opposite direction set in: The north sandspit commenced again to recede towards the north, and in 1863 it had gone back to the extent shown by a blue line on the plan, the channel having widened out to about 1,000 feet abreast of Yamba. In 1864 it had gone back to the limit shown by the orange tint, the width of the entrance being about 1,250 feet. In 1870 it had gone back to the yellow line, the width of entrance being about 1,400 feet. In 1873 it had gone back to the dark neutral tinted line, the width of the entrance then being 3,000 feet, and in Feb., '75, June, '75, July, '80, Jan, '82, and up to May, 1882, it kept steadily working back to the extent shown by the several lines indicating the high-water margin at these different times, till in 1880 it bid fair to work back to the former limits shown by Mr. Burnett's survey in 1845.

The causes of these changes are not far to seek. It will be remembered that 1860, '64, '67, '72, '76, '79, '80, were years of unusual rainfall, or of very heavy floods; the effect of such floods was to cut away the sandspit and widen the channel at the entrance, and the collateral result of such widening of the channel was to admit a larger body of tidal water, which, by its scour, produced a corresponding effect on the channel, increasing still further its width, and thus aggravating the evil. The question then came to be whether to allow the retrocession of the north spit to go on unchecked, or to endeavour to arrest it and save as much of the point as possible by protecting it with a stone facing; and it seemed to be imperative to adopt the latter course, which was done.

The north spit has been faced with stonework. The cutting-back action has been arrested, and we have now got a safe base from which to start the works originally proposed.

These works, as mentioned in my original report, are an internal training-wall along the margin of the channel, from Iluka to abreast of Yamba, and thence along the outer shore in a curved line to the position marked on the plan.

The inner training-wall will protect the spit on that side, while the outer one will confine and regulate the channel in the neighbourhood of the reef, preventing the sand from growing down on it by concentrating the tidal scour at that part, and directing the current to seaward across the bar.

As the inner and outer training-walls are advanced in the manner of two groins, a slack water will be created in the space between them where the sand thrown in by the waves will be impounded, reforming the spit as it formerly existed between the years 1864 and 1875, and which, when once reformed, will not be liable, as formerly, to constant fluctuations. When this is obtained, and with the southern training-wall to regulate the channel on its side, a permanent condition of the entrance will be obtained, which, aided by judicious dredging, may be confidently expected in a few years to bring about the same beneficial condition of things, both on the bar and in the inner part of the harbour, as we have obtained at Newcastle.

The growing down of the sandspit so close to the reef, which is at present interfering with the navigation, is solely due to the great width of the channel at the entrance, by which the tidal scour is dispersed over a wide space.

E. O. MORIARTY,
Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

April 5, 1883.

The Under Secretary for Public Works.

[Plan.]

A1.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS AT THE CLARENCE RIVER.

Report from Engineer-in-Chief for Harbors and Rivers Navigation.

[*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 October, 1860.*]

THE accompanying report from the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, to the Secretary for Public Works, respecting the improvements proposed to be made at the Clarence River, is laid upon the Table of the Legislative Assembly for the information of Honorable Members.

Sir, Office of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, Sydney, 26 September, 1860.

I do myself the honor to request that you will be so good as to lay before the Honorable the Secretary for Public Works the accompanying plan of the embouchure of the river Clarence, from a survey by Mr. Baron, one of the officers of this Department.

On the plan I have delineated the direction and extent of the works which, in my opinion, will be required to render the navigation of the river safe, and increase permanently the depth of water on the bar. The entrance to the Clarence, like that of nearly every other river on this coast, is obstructed by a bar of shifting sand, the channel through which is constantly varying in direction and depth, according as the sea or river action predominates. A heavy gale of wind, or the prevalence of a land flood, has been known to change completely the position of the channel—filling up the old one, and forming a new one—in a few days or weeks. This action is, however, confined to what is termed the North Channel, the bottom of which is composed of sand, to the southward of which, and between it and the headland, the bottom is principally of rock. The

[illegible] 118

The mouth of the river is, in some degree, protected on the south side by a high rocky headland, on which the Pilot and Look-out Stations are placed. It consists of sandstone, with patches of trap cropping out in places. The roots (if I may so term them) of the headland extend out for a considerable distance (about 3,000 feet) in a north-east, north, and north-west directions, forming detached patches or reefs of rock, with narrow tortuous channels intersecting them, too shallow, however, and too intricate for navigation. Generally there is a depth of about 7 to 11 feet of water on the reefs, but in many places they shoal to 3 or 4 feet.

The North Channel lies beyond those reefs, sweeping round inside and between them and the sandy beach which extends away to the north head of Shoal Bay. As has been before observed, the position of this channel is subject to a constant variation, shifting at times a considerable distance away to the north, and then as suddenly changing back to the southward.

It will be observed that at all times vessels entering or leaving the river, after rounding the reef, have to run for a considerable distance parallel and close to a dangerous beach, and broadside to the heavy breakers which roll across the reefs and bar.

The bar is at present about 2,000 feet distant from the shore, about 500 feet in breadth, and with about 12 feet water at low tide; from this inwards, to what may be termed the Narrows, the channel rapidly deepens to 30, 40, and even 50 feet.

On the bar and reefs there is generally a heavy surf breaking, so heavily at times as to render it dangerous for even powerful steamers to enter or leave, and quite impracticable for sailing vessels.

Once inside, the river presents few obstacles to navigation by vessels of large class as high up as Grafton, which is over 40 miles from the mouth.

It will be remarked, from the foregoing observations, that the main objects to be sought in any plan for the improvement of this river are:—

First,—To endeavour to fix the channel through the bar, so as to obviate the danger and uncertainty of navigating it, as well as to ensure that the tidal action shall be retained permanently in one course.

Secondly,—To give the ebb currents a seaward set, so that, in case of accident to a vessel attempting to get in or out, the current would set her off the land, instead of, as at present, forcing her down on the beach.

Thirdly,—To intercept the run of the waves across the reef, so as to diminish as much as possible the extent of broken water through which a vessel has to pass in running between the bar and the shelter of the headland.

Fourthly.—To lead the mouth of the river beyond the influence of the beach, so as to cut off the indraught of sand during flood tides to the harbour. Within the harbour the only measures required are those which have for their object the fixing of the channel, and protection of the banks on the concave sides of the bends from being cut into any deeper than at present by the land floods and tides; for this purpose lining the sides of the channel with training-walls or dykes of stone ballast, from A to B on the north side, and from G to F on the south side. Without some such protection as this it might happen that a succession of heavy land floods would cut a new channel through the sand-spit on the north shore, and thus render nugatory all our works on the seaward side.

I shall now proceed to describe briefly the character and extent of the works which, in my opinion, will be required, to render the entrance to the Clarence at all times practicable and safe for vessels of every class.

In considering this subject, I have not had regard alone to the accommodation of the local trade, which in itself will be a most important one; but I have also looked to the probability of this river being used, to a very great extent, as a harbour of refuge for the Colonial coasting trade, as well as that with the Northern Colony; and when it is considered that there is no port between Newcastle or Port Stephens and Moreton Bay to which a vessel could run for shelter if in distress, it will, I think, be admitted that as a harbour of refuge the Clarence cannot be too highly estimated.

The works which I have sketched on the accompanying plan consist of two projecting arms or piers—one extending from the Inner South Head in a north-easterly direction, across the reef, for a distance of about 2,000 feet, terminating near the end of the reef, in 9-feet water. The effect of this pier will be to shelter a considerable extent of what is now the most exposed and dangerous part of the entrance channel, as well as to divert a large body of the tidal waters, which now find a passage over the reef, into the only navigable channel which lies round its northern extremity. Stone for this work, of a sufficiently good quality, and in any quantity, would be furnished by the hill at the base of the pier, from which it could be run down without difficulty, and at a very moderate cost.

The north pier will be a work of greater magnitude than the last. It should be carried for a considerable distance almost parallel with the beach, and in a uniform and gentle curve, the head being extended about 1,500 feet to seaward in a north-easterly direction, and terminating at about the inner edge of the bar in 13 feet water. The effect of this pier would be to steady the current, and set the ebb tide, which is now dispersed along the beach to the northward, fair across the bar. I have little doubt but that the increased scour thus produced would soon tell most beneficially on the depth of water. Bars are proverbially most difficult matters to deal with, and their total removal rarely achieved; but by steady and judicious treatment, and careful watching, helping Nature when she seems to require it, great improvements may be effected.

The materials required in the formation of this pier must also be obtained from the same quarries as the other; but by a simple arrangement the stone-trucks could be conveyed across, and hauled up inclined planes to the level of the rails, by which they would be conveyed to the tip-head.

In framing the estimate of the probable cost of the proposed works I have allowed for the additional cost of punting the stone across the river.

The works proposed for the inside of the river mouth are trifling in comparison with those on the outside, being merely training-walls, or dykes, laid along the mean water margin, to protect the banks from being cut into and the channel diverted by the tides or freshets. Both piers I would propose to form, in the first instance, by merely tipping on large masses of rough rubble-stone, leaving it for the sea to arrange the mass to the proper slopes. The head of the shorter or eastern pier, as it rests on a rock bottom, should be of heavy masonry; but it would be sufficient if the head of the other pier were pitched with heavy blocks of stone.

An estimate of the probable cost of this work, if carried out by free labour, is attached, calculated at the present rates; but if it be decided to carry it out by prison labour, as is now being done at Home, on the Portland Breakwater, as was mentioned in conversation by the Honorable the Secretary for Public Works, I should imagine that the cost would be very much reduced.

The works which I have proposed in this report will probably be deemed very costly; but though I have striven to keep them within as moderate bounds as possible, I have been unable to devise anything on a smaller and cheaper plan which would hold out any prospect of being permanently useful.

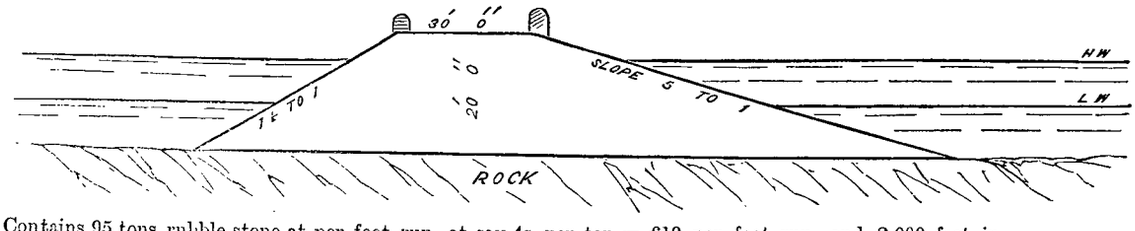
The great size of the river, and extent of space to be dealt with, necessitate a corresponding magnitude in the character of the works.

I have, &c.,

To the Under Secretary for Public Works. E. O. MORIARTY.

ESTIMATED cost of the works proposed in the foregoing Report on the Clarence River Improvements.

SOUTH-EAST PIER.

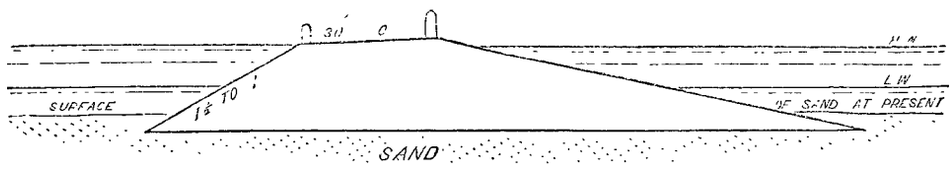


Contains 95 tons rubble-stone at per foot run, at say 4s. per ton = £19 per foot run, and 2,000 feet in length	£38,000	0	0
Masonry in Pier Head, say	5,000	0	0
Light-house on ditto, say	3,500	0	0
	£46,500	0	0

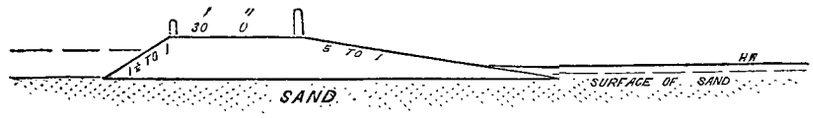
NORTH

NORTH PIER.

Section on H. I.



Section on K. L.



North Pier contains 95 tons per foot run., at 4s. 6d. per ton for 1,600 feet lineal	£34,200 0 0
North Pier contains 31 tons, at 4s. 6d. for 4,000 feet lineal	27,800 0 0
Sea-pitching to Pier Head, 100 yards × 13 yards, at £2 5s.	2,925 0 0
	£64,925 0 0

TRAINING-WALLS INSIDE THE RIVER.

North Wall, 8,000 feet × 3 tons = 24,000 tons, at 2s. 6d.	£3,000 0 0
South Wall, 7,500 feet × 3 tons = 22,500 tons, at 2s. 6d.	2,812 0 0
	£5,812 0 0
Total cost of works	£117,237 0 0

E. O. MORIARTY.

A2.

STATEMENT showing expenditure on Breakwater, &c., Clarence River.

Works.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
SOUTH BREAKWATER.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
J. White's contract	.....	2,731 8 6	3,945 19 8	2,255 7 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salaries	87 10 0	112 0 0	150 0 0	149 19 11	97 11 7	93 2 10	125 0 0	.....	.....
Weighbridge	.....	185 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
,, erection	.....	130 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Office erection	.....	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
H. P. Wiseman's contract	.....	.....	.....	1,424 4 11	2,991 5 9	.....	.....	.....	.....
,, ,, No. 2.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,596 4 0	1,936 2 5	.....	.....
Incidental expenses	.....	139 7 4	112 4 1	378 17 4	141 3 6	44 16 6	.....	.....	.....
Wages	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stores, coal, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plant, locomotives, &c. (repairs and purchase)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
M'Quarie's contract	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smith's ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Locomotive sheds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bridge training-wall	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sleepers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NORTH BREAKWATER.									
Salaries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. People's contract	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Office	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rankin's contract (Iluka Wharf)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plant (purchase and repairs)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,813 9 0	.....
Engineer's residence	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wages	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stores, coal, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chapman's contract (railway extension)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
M'Quarie's contracts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weighbridge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sleepers (Fisher's contract)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35 0 0
Rock-drill	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greig & Monday's contract	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bar survey, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clearing wreck, "New England"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
,, ,, "Urana"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Report (Sir John Coode)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	87 10 0	3,447 15 10	4,208 3 9	4,208 9 7	3,230 0 10	2,734 3 4	2,061 2 5	1,813 9 0	35 0 0

STATEMENT—*continued.*

Works	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881
SOUTH BREAKWATER	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s. d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d.
J White's contract									
Salaries						250 10 0	273 15 0	56 10 0	
Weighbridge									
,, erection									
Office erection									
H P Wiseman's contract									
,, ,, No 2									
Incidental expenses					125 13 1	337 13 3	121 8 2	70 10 1	5 0 0
Wages					983 15 10	540 0 6	907 9 0	354 1 6	5 16 0
Stores, coal, &c					142 8 0	174 4 7	36 6 10	72 18 11	2 12 9
Plant, locomotives, &c (repairs and purchase)					1,354 2 11	1,185 11 2	616 8 5	623 19 7	197 2 9
M Quarrie's contract					306 1 2	7,489 19 7	7,318 9 11	5,803 10 3	2,300 0 0
Smith's ,,									
Locomotive sheds									
Bridge training wall									
Sleepers									
NORTH BREAKWATER									
Salaries	351 17 8 / 45 16 8	137 10 0	101 10 7	103 4 0					91 5 0
C People's contract		240 0 0	261 12 0	44 4 0					
Office	114 5 0								
Rankin's contract (Iluka Wharf)			532 10 10						
Plant (purchase and repairs)	96 15 0	5,604 16 6	307 10 0	1,849 1 2	2,307 18 6	697 18 10	1,656 17 9	441 6 2	892 0 9
Engineer's residence			219 10 4	143 14 0					
Wages	265 16 6	99 4 6	1,644 18 0	2,037 13 9	1,648 9 3	1,684 12 9	1,845 6 3	906 18 9	524 2 8
Stores, coal, &c	4 15 6	5 0 3	216 1 1	541 4 7	550 11 5	192 6 8	182 3 8	34 16 11	35 15 0
Chapman's contract (railway extension)					870 0 0	1,250 0 0			
M'Quarrie's contracts				1,145 4 2	2,943 16 7	768 2 11	95 4 10	2nd cont 3,374 12 10	6,817 16 4
Weighbridge		197 10 0							36 13 1
Sleepers (Fisher's contract)						333 6 8			
Incidental expenses	91 10 2	166 15 4	554 2 8	197 1 7 / 104 9 5	371 19 2	369 5 6	218 0 9	85 17 11	143 9 8
Rock drill									
Greig & Monday's contract									
Bar survey, &c									
Clearing wreck, "New England"									
,, ,, "Urana"									
Report (Sir John Coode)									
	924 19 10	6,450 16 7	4,238 1 6	6,061 7 3	11,604 15 11	15,273 12 5	13,271 10 7	11,830 2 11	11,051 14 10

Works	1882	1883.	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	Total
SOUTH BREAKWATER	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
J White's contract									8,932 15 7
Salaries		81 4 2	211 5 0	184 6 0	182 10 0	182 10 0	259 3 8	126 17 6	2,623 15 8
Weighbridge									185 0 0
,, erection									130 0 0
Office erection									150 0 0
H P Wiseman's contract									4,415 10 8
,, ,, No 2									4,532 6 5
Incidental expenses	5 11 11	310 4 6	102 2 4	103 4 10	56 5 2	2 14 4		2,7 11 4	2,319 7 9
Wages	300 12 8	538 2 8	450 14 10	367 0 6	430 15 2	443 17 7	868 16 0	314 17 10	6,506 0 1
Stores, coal, &c	27 4 3	18 15 1	12 0 1	18 0 2	5 8 0	4 6 1	11 1 10	16 19 4	542 5 11
Plant, locomotives, &c (repairs and purchase)	124 12 2	1,418 7 10	259 8 7	27 8 1	392 10 5			28 6 8	6,227 18 7
M'Quarrie's contract	348 5 1								23,571 6 0
Smith's ,,		992 16 5	4,064 13 9	4,947 14 5	2,603 7 4		674 17 8	3,973 0 11	17,256 10 6
Locomotive sheds		131 7 7							131 7 7
Bridge training wall		53 6 7		29 4 1					82 10 8
Sleepers			50 0 0						50 0 0
NORTH BREAKWATER									
Salaries	374 1 8	294 2 6	211 5 0	184 6 0	182 10 0	182 10 0	259 3 7	126 17 6	3,000 3 6 / 45 16 8
C People's contract									545 16 0
Office									114 5 0
Rankin's contract (Iluka Wharf)									532 10 10
Plant (purchase and repairs)	1,038 6 0	2,900 7 6	2,683 3 2	3,278 6 7	1,267 7 9	332 1 2	43 14 1	1,150 0 0	28,361 5 11
Engineer's residence			26 14 8	119 2 2					509 1 2
Wages	528 19 6	1,196 16 10	435 1 10	2,577 1 9	4,063 13 8	959 11 10	451 2 9	212 1 0	21,081 11 7
Stores, coal, &c	138 10 7	41 2 4	22 0 5	530 13 9	399 0 11	20 7 10	13 3 5	6 11 2	2,934 5 6
Chapman's contract (railway extension)									2,120 0 0
M'Quarrie's contracts	9,000 1 8	1,088 2 0	2,396 17 11						27,629 19 3
Weighbridge	0 3 0								234 6 11
Sleepers (Fisher's contract)									333 6 8
Incidental expenses	161 10 10	496 4 3	293 13 9	322 17 6	279 5 11	154 16 10	135 0 1	212 18 11	4,289 10 10 / 104 9 5
Rock drill				190 0 0					190 0 0
Greig & Monday's contract			2,966 6 2	6,122 12 4	230 8 11				9,319 7 5
Bar survey, &c					1,814 6 10	992 18 8	140 14 2	8 15 0	2,956 14 8
Clearing wreck, "New England"				326 12 8		0 10 0			327 2 8
,, ,, "Urana"				19 1 0					19 1 0
Report (Sir John Coode)							525 0 0		525 0 0
	12,047 19 4	9,561 0 3	14,185 7 6	19,382 11 10	11,907 10 1	3,276 4 4	3,381 17 3	6,434 17 2	182,830 10 5

A3.

STATISTICS OF SHIPPING AT THE CLARENCE.

Sir, Custom-house, Grafton, 19 October, 1889.

In accordance with request contained in your memo. of the 14th instant, I give the undermentioned particulars for the year 1888, viz. :—

Shipping: Tonnage inwards and outwards :—

Foreign, nil; Intercolonial, 7,019 tons.

Goods shipped and values :—

Foreign, nil; Intercolonial—Piles—quantity, 1,482; value, £2,250. Girders—quantity, 138; value, £250. Railway sleepers—quantity, 2,924; value, £4,500. Sawn timber—quantity, 1,218,257 superficial feet; value, £65,250.

No wrecks occurred at the Grafton Heads during 1888, so far as I can ascertain.

I have, &c.,
FRED. W. TWIN,
Sub-Collector.

The Collector of Customs, &c., Sydney.

A4.

STATISTICS OF SHIPPING AT THE CLARENCE AND AT BYRON BAY.

DURING the year 1888 twenty-two sailing vessels aggregating 5,300 tons, and two steamers 287 tons, entered at Grafton from places beyond the Colony.

For the same period thirty-three sailing vessels of 7,423 tons, and three steamships 441 tons, cleared at Grafton for places beyond the Colony.

Five wrecks occurred at Byron Bay during the recent heavy gales, viz., "Fawn," "Spurwing," "Hastings," "Bannockburn," and "Agnes," the last four of which were beached to save life. The "Fawn" was abandoned at sea.

No wrecks have taken place at the Clarence Heads for the past twenty months.

Previous to July last no record of shipping at Byron Bay was kept, but the officer whose duty it is now to supply such information, reports that thirty-three vessels arrived at, and twenty-eight departed from, this outport during the months ended 31st July and 30th September.

[*To Evidence of C. W. Darley, Esq.*]

B.

CLARENCE RIVER HARBOUR WORKS.—ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF'S ESTIMATE FOR CARRYING OUT THE WORKS PROPOSED BY SIR J. COODE.

Item.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.
Southern breakwater; length, 2,350 feet, 16 feet above high-water mark, and 15 feet wide on top	146,459	9	6
Light on end of same	6,000	0	0
South training-dyke, constructed from piled staging; length, 12,200 feet; top, 1 foot above low-water, and 4 feet wide on top.	113,101	0	0
Northern breakwater; length, 3,650 feet, 16 feet above high-water mark, and 15 feet wide on top	208,423	2	6
North training-bank; length, 3,200 feet, 6 feet above high-water mark, and 14 feet wide on top	35,482	16	0
Iluka training-bank; length, 7,000 feet, 4 feet above high-water mark, and 14 feet wide on top	36,632	5	0
Goodwood Island training-dyke; length, 6,800 feet, 2 feet above high-water mark, 4 feet wide on top	40,512	15	0
Removing northern reef to a depth of 18 feet below low-water, as estimated	28,500	0	0
Total estimate £	615,111	8	0

Estimated cost of works which it is recommended should be first carried out, leaving the remainder to be carried out hereafter if found necessary :—

Southern breakwater, 1,750 feet	98,327	9	6
South training-dyke, 12,200 feet	113,101	0	0
Lifting and setting back projecting ends of original training-walls and extending southern end of Iluka training-bank, 1,840 feet.	25,703	10	6
Removing sufficient of southern side of northern reef to open a clear passage on southern side, 500 feet wide and 18 feet deep.	9,000	0	0
£	246,132	0	0

C.

PARTICULARS OF SHIPPING TRAFFIC AT GRAFTON.

My dear Mr. Abbott, Sydney, 30 October, 1889.

I enclose some facts relating to the shipping from the Clarence for the years 1887, 1888, and for nine months of 1889. The arrivals to the Clarence are about the same as the departures. I send the number of passengers that arrived on the Clarence last year, and the exports for 1888. This information only reached me after I left the Committee yesterday.

The exports for 1889 will be considerably in excess of 1888.

The *Herald* of to-day says that I stated my steamer drew 14 feet and the "Fiona" 18 feet. I said that my steamer drew 11 feet 6 inches loaded, and the "Fiona" 14 feet. Will you kindly have this corrected, and oblige yours truly,

J. P. Abbott, Esq., Chairman, Public Works Committee. JOHN SEE.

Copy of Telegram from Grafton, 29 October, 1889. 30/10/89.

STEAMSHIPS and sailing vessels departures from Clarence numbered 304 for year 1887, and 361 in 1888, and 262 up to September, 1889. Number of passengers last year to Clarence, 8,227. The principal exports during 1888 only 750,000 bushels maize, 24,896 cases preserved meats, 18,962 sacks potatoes, 28,000 pumpkins and melons, 82,92 pairs wild fowl, 1,396 hogsheads molasses, 187,300 gallons spirits, besides large quantity sugar; also girders, piles, and hardwood to Melbourne, New Zealand, and Queensland.

JOHN SEE.

[*To*

[*To Evidence of Mr. A. B. Portus.*]

D.

DREDGING IN THE CLARENCE RIVER.

Grab-dredge "Alpha."

Year.	Fresh Falls.	Upper Falls.	Red Rock	Carr's Creek.	Grafton Ferry Wharf.	Sportsman's Creek.	Eatonville.	King's Creek.	Ashby Channel	Palmer's Channel.	Morgan's Reach.	Wombat.	Elizabeth Island.	Swan Island.	Alumney Creek.	Kirk's Channel.	Morton's Reach.	Morton's Point.	Harwood Island.
	Tons	Tons	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons	Tons.	Tons.	Tons	Tons.	Tons
1882 ...	2,606	2,275	2,425	.	.		.		..			. ..		..	.	..	...	..	.
1883	1,420		3,940	2,400	2,350					.	5,000	..		..	..	.	.. .	..	..
1884			.			5,550	3,750	3,900			8,650		2,450	..		..	..	.	..
1885			2,250			.	. .	3,250	4,320	2,900	2,200	4,850	.				..	1,550	..
1886 ..	.		850	..	1,350		700	..	.			9,600		3,550	3,010	3,900	.	..	..
1887	..		2,400				6,050	..		4,250		. .				.	3,850	..	
1888 ..			.	1,400	2,410			..			9,756		..	.		.	4,400	..	2,750
1889 ..	.			..	..	.			.	.				..	.	..	21,040	.	
	4,026	2,275	11,865	3,800	6,110	5,550	10,500	7,150	4,320	7,150	25,606	14,450	2,450	3,550	3,010	3,900	29,290	1,550	2,750

Total, 149,302 tons.

Dredge "Fitzroy."

1870 and 1871—Dredging at Elbow, Clarence River; total tons, 54,105.

E.

REPORT, WITH PLANS, BY SIR JOHN COODE ON ENTRANCE TO CLARENCE RIVER.

Sir John Coode to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir, 5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 12 October, 1887.

I have now the honor to submit my report on the Clarence River, which river I inspected in October, 1885, in accordance with instructions received through the late Sir Alexander Stuart, K.C.M.G.

On my visit to the Clarence I was accompanied by Mr. Moriarty, Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, Mr. Darley, his Chief Assistant, and Staff-commander Howard. By the kind intervention and assistance of the Mayor of Grafton, Mr. S. See, I also had the opportunity afforded me, either in Grafton or Sydney, of interviews with Captains Curphey, Creer, and Fraser, all having long experience in the navigation of the entrance as masters of steamers; Messrs. James Freeburn and Henry Macauley, Pilots; and Mr. A. H. Pegus, late Collector of Customs at Yamba.

From each of these gentlemen I received valuable information on points affecting the object of my investigations. Further facts and data, which I considered requisite, have since been supplied in accordance with a memorandum which I left with Mr. Moriarty. I have thus been enabled to study the question of the Clarence and its entrance with every advantage, and to design and lay down such works as I consider will be best adapted to remedy the existing evils.

Drawings.

Accompanying this report are two illustrative drawings.

Drawing No. 1 is a general plan of the Clarence River, on a scale of 2 inches to 1 mile, extending from Tindall's Falls to the sea. It has been compiled from the following documents:—

(1.) Tindall's Falls to Moleville Point—from the published lithographed parish maps of Turville and Eaton.

(2.) Moleville Point to Estuary—from survey made by Navigating Lieutenant J. Gowlland, R.N., in 1870.

(3.) Estuary and entrance—from survey made in 1882 by Staff-commander Howard, R.N., assisted by Lieutenant P. Francis, R.N., with corrections and additions from survey made specially by Staff-commander Howard in 1886 for the purposes of this report.

Drawing No. 2 is a plan of the entrance and estuary, extending from the South Head to Freeburn Island, on a scale of 1 in. to 400 ft.; it has been compiled from the surveys of 1882 and 1886.

On both these drawings the several works which I recommend for adoption are shown in red colour.

With the limited information at my disposal as regards the commercial aspect of the question it would be out of place for me to enlarge on the value of the present and future trade of the Clarence District. The present importance of this trade is undoubted, and renders it expedient that all reasonable means should be taken to give it the full accommodation it may require.

River Entrance.

The most important consideration in connection with the river is the improvement of its entrance, and I will, therefore, deal with this in the first instance.

The Bar.

As in the case of almost all tidal rivers on sandy coasts, in the absence of remedial works, the navigation of the Clarence entrance is rendered difficult and dangerous by a sand bar, deposited under the usual conditions, outside the river mouth. This bar continually varies in position and extent, as also does the depth over its crest, according to the direction and strength of the sea, and the velocity of the river currents respectively. The problem therefore is, how best to counteract and guide these existing forces, so as to fix the entrance, and to utilize the scour for the creation and maintenance of the greatest navigable depth.

Among the points on which it became necessary to make careful inquiry, the direction and strength of the prevailing winds, and of the seas caused thereby, were, perhaps, the most important.

Winds.

The following results are given by an examination of the records made by the Pilots at the Clarence Heads, and abstracted from their log-book for my use and information by Captain Howard.

Between March, 1877, and August, 1886, 5,965 observations were made and recorded; these show that on 3,303 occasions the wind was blowing from some point either in the quadrant between N. and E. or in that between E. and S., and on 2,662 occasions from some point either from the quadrant between N. and W. or in that between W. and S. Thus, taking all velocities into account, easterly or on-shore winds prevailed more frequently than those westerly or off-shore, in the proportion of about 11 to 9. If, however, the winds classed as "light" are omitted, the variation is more marked, the observation being 1,500 easterly, and only 723 westerly, a proportion of rather more that 2 to 1.

The winds from the two westerly quadrants being off-shore need not be further discussed, but with regard to those from the easterly quadrants examination gives the following results:—

	Number.
Total observations from between N. and E.	1,484
Do do E. ,, S.	1,819
Proportion of northerly to southerly, about 9 to 11.	
Moderate and strong winds and gales, N. to E	752
Do do E. ,, S.	748
Proportion of northerly to southerly, about 1 to 1.	
Gales only, N. to E.	3
Do E. ,, S.	18
Proportion of northerly to southerly, 1 to 6.	

It

It may therefore be stated, briefly, that although in the totals on-shore winds from the southern quadrant exceed slightly those from the northern quadrant, yet with regard to the winds of higher velocity taken alone the proportion is equal; and further, that on-shore gales from the southward exceed those from the northward in the proportion of 6 to 1.

Direction of Waves.

The conclusion thus arrived at as regards the prevailing direction of strong winds and gales is fully corroborated by the evidence given to me by the masters and pilots, who also agreed on the still more important fact that whether the wind blows from the S.E., E., or N.E., the break near the shore runs directly in from E. to W. I was also informed that south-west winds, although they are off-shore, bring in a heavy sea, the breakers caused thereby wheeling around and running in to the westward.

The run of the waves which primarily cause the formation of the bar being thus proved to be practically east and west, this direction must be the best for the entrance channel, for the more directly the tidal and upland waters running out of the river are brought to bear upon the bar itself the more effective will be their power to overcome it, and to prevent any accumulation. In connection with this subject I may mention that I was informed at Yamba that the direction of the line of deep water over the bar after the great flood of July, 1876, was east and west; the soundings taken after the flood of January in the present year show the same result. It is right for me to state that the axes of the entrance proposed by Mr. Moriarty is on an east and west line, *i.e.*, on the same compass bearing as that which I have just indicated as the best in this particular case.

Velocity of River Currents.

It will hereinafter be necessary to describe the Clarence River somewhat in detail. For the present it will be sufficient to state that it has a total length of about 250 miles, and a watershed of about 8,700 square miles. The tidal rise at Yamba is 5 ft. at ordinary springs. The velocity of the ebb tide in the entrance, under ordinary conditions, is given on the Admiralty Chart as from 3 to 5 knots per hour, and after heavy rains at from 5 to 8 knots. The greatest velocity recorded during Captain Howard's observations in May, 1886, was 2·44 knots per hour, but on this occasion the tidal range was only 3¼ feet; with a range of 5 feet it would necessarily have been greater; and Mr. Moriarty, in his evidence, given before the Legislative Assembly in 1862, refers to measurements giving 5 knots. In times of flood the velocity must considerably exceed this; and I may mention that Captain Creer informed me that about twenty years ago he was obliged to lie off the bar for three days, "fresh" from the river being too strong to admit of his steamer, having an ordinary speed of about 11 knots, getting in against the current.

This experience can be more readily appreciated by bearing in mind that the flood of 1876 raised the water level of the river at Yamba 3 feet above the level of high water of ordinary spring tides.

With such a great variation in the discharge of the river during ordinary and special conditions it is impracticable to construct works at the mouth which, whilst insuring a permanent channel of adequate depth when the river is in a normal state, will also allow of the escape of flood water after exceptionally heavy rains without the production in the entrance of currents of high velocity, and the creation there of disturbance to such an extent as will sometimes prove inconvenient.

After taking into account all the circumstances of the case, I am of opinion that the proper width for the entrance, or the distance between the sheltering and guiding moles, will be 1,400 feet. A greater width than this will not concentrate the ordinary discharge sufficiently to produce the desired effect on the bar under normal conditions, whilst a narrower entrance would increase the velocity during periods of flood to a prejudicial extent.

The works which, for the reasons given above, I have to recommend for adoption for regulating the currents at the entrance, and improving the navigable depth over the bar, are shown more particularly on drawing No. 2. They consist of two moles or piers, which would act both as breakwaters and training works.

South Breakwater.

That on the south side would be a continuation of the breakwater commenced by Mr. Moriarty, the direction of the present end of which is about N.N.E. The new work would start on a curve, and would so continue until it pointed due east; in this direction it would be extended until it terminated in a depth of about 24 feet at low water, its total length being 2,350 feet.

North Breakwater.

The north breakwater would commence at a point on the sea front near Iluka, about 1,200 feet S.S.W. from the present outer beacon. It would be formed on a curve of 4,800 feet radius until it became tangential to a line parallel to the outer length of the southern work. Beyond the tangent point it be formed on an east and west line, and would terminate abreast of the end of the south breakwater, the total length of this northern work being about 3,650 feet.

Breakwater construction.

As regards the construction of the breakwaters, I consider it essential, in view of the depths in which the greater part of the works will be founded, and of their great exposure, that they should take the form of rubble mounds, deposited as *pierres perdues*, the material being conveyed over and tipped from a temporary stage, to be formed practically throughout the entire length of each work. The strong ebb currents which will sweep across the temporary end of the northern breakwater during construction render this course especially necessary. By keeping the stages well in advance of the end of the breakwater mounds the surface of the sand can be coated with rubble seaward of the works proper, thereby obviating, as far as practicable, the scouring of the bottom which would otherwise occur. Moreover, the facilities for depositing the material which would be derived from the adoption of a stage for each mole, taken in conjunction with the preservation of the roads during progress, and the necessity for maintenance and upkeep for some little time after completion, and until the normal slopes have been formed by the action of the sea, are all good and sufficient reasons why staging should be provided.

The rubble for the north breakwater would be procured from the quarries at the North and Middle Heads, and that for the south breakwater from the quarry at the South Head.

Removal of Reef.

The most unfavourable feature of the Clarence mouth is the existence of the rocky reef—most probably the flank of Pilot's Hill—extending to the northward, right across the entrance. It is practically divided into two parts by a narrow depression or "gutway," situated between the black and red buoys, shown on the plan. The southern or larger part is known as the "Black Buoy Reef." The position of these reefs is indicated on drawing No. 2, by brown contours and shading, representing depths of rock below low water in fathoms and half fathoms, the darker shades indicating the shallower parts. These contours have been prepared here from a detailed examination made by Captain Howard, at my request.

The track used by all vessels entering or leaving the river is between the buoys referred to, the greatest depth over the rock being from 3 to 3½ fathoms. Besides being dangerous to navigation, the reefs have the further disadvantage of impeding the free flow of the tidal and river currents, thus causing the waters to "back up" in a serious degree. By their removal to the extent indicated by red cross lines much benefit will be felt, and it is probable, in consequence of this removal, and notwithstanding the curtailment in width of entrance, that the velocity during floods will not be greater than at present—possibly it may be less.

The necessary operations for the blasting of these rocks should be commenced as soon as sufficient shelter is afforded by the south breakwater to enable the work to be carried on without interruption, except on the occurrence of gales or floods.

Internal Works.

On the drawings certain internal training and protecting banks are shown in red colour. Parts of these banks are outside the limits of drawing No. 2, but the whole of them are shown on the smaller scale sheet drawing No. 1.

South training bank.

As will be seen, it is recommended that the main channel for the navigation of the river should be diverted from its present course, which runs along the southern shore, and should be confined nearly to the centre of the estuary. To accomplish this a low training bank of rubble stone should be formed, starting from about the centre of the eastern side of

Freeburn Island, curving gradually southward and eastward, crossing the site of the existing channel, and terminating about 450 feet to the westward of the Black Buoy, now marking the southern slope of the deeper part of the rocky reef above referred to. For the last 1,200 feet of its length the bank would be fair, with an east and west line drawn through the end of the south breakwater.

North training bank.

On the northern side a training bank, also of rubble stone, should be constructed as shown. It would start from the elbow in the present protecting bank, about 1,200 feet south of the Engineer's Office at Iluka, and would curve round south and east until fair with the line of the northern breakwater. Being a protection as well as a training work, it would require to be brought up considerably above high-water level. The space between its outer end and the north breakwater would form a "wave trap," by which the range of seas due to easterly winds would be considerably reduced.

It is on record that in 1845 the end of the sand spit on the south of Iluka was nearly a mile and a quarter to the north of the Yamba shore, while in 1860 it had approached to within 800 feet of the same point. Since 1860 it has receded with various fluctuations. Mr. Moriarty has proposed to fix this spit by the construction of a training bank, as shown by green dotted line on drawing No. 2. I consider, however, that the advantages to be gained by leading the channel into the centre of the estuary—and so giving to both the ingoing and outgoing currents a direct course on to the bar—are so great, that I am compelled to recommend that the bank at the southern end of the spit should be constructed as above described, and as shown on the drawings.

Training Bank at Goodwood Island.

From Goodwood Island (see drawing No. 1) another training bank is shown, running generally in a S.E. direction; it would be a low work, and would serve the double purpose of causing the main stream to flow over towards the western bank, and of diverting the water from the North Arm along the eastern shore, thus assisting to maintain a fair depth in the channel in front of Iluka Wharf

Protection of Iluka Shore.

Near the junction of the North Arm with the main channel the river bank on the Iluka side is falling away. This, as well as the foreshore in front of the township, should be protected, as they are subject to considerable scour, especially in times of flood. A protecting bank is therefore shown along this foreshore, commencing a short distance up the North Arm, and terminating at the existing bank to the south of the engineer's office.

Between the new main channel, which will be formed under the proposed south training bank, and the channel along the Iluka shore it is nearly certain that a shoal will be formed. This will no doubt be considerably reduced in times of flood, but in the normal state of the river it will be of service in training and confining the currents, so that full advantage would be derived from the available scour.

Yamba Channel.

As regards that part of the present main channel which runs in front of the Yamba training bank, I consider that there will be a loss of depth there, but as this channel will receive the water from the main river, which will flow between Palmer and Freeburn Islands, and also the tidal and drainage water from Woolowcyah Estuary, it is not probable that the loss will be sufficient to be detrimental to the trade carried on at the Yamba Wharf.

With the enormous scouring power available, it is not probable that any large amount of dredging will be required to form the new channels; and if, as appears probable, no material more difficult to move than sand or silt exists above the depth required it is quite possible that dredging may be entirely dispensed with.

Estimate.

I estimate the cost of the works as hereinbefore described as follows:—

Breakwater Works and Blasting Rocks at Entrance.

	£
South Breakwater, formed of rubble stone deposited *a pierres perdues* from temporary staging including substantial Head and Light complete; length 2,350 feet	171,400
North Breakwater, similar in construction to southern work; length, 3,650 feet	197,600
Removing northern reef to a depth of 18 feet below low-water of ordinary spring tides, over the area crossed by red lines on drawing No. 2	28,500
Total for Works at Entrance	£397,500

Works in Estuary, below Freeburn and Goodwood Islands.

	£
South Training Bank, top slightly above low-water level; length, 12,200 feet	77,700
North Training Bank, top 6 feet above high-water; length 3,200 feet	16,900
Protecting face to shore in front of Iluka, top 6 feet above high-water; length 7,600 feet	39,500
Training Bank at south-eastern point of Goodwood Island, top slightly above low-water level, length, 6,800 feet	49,300
Total Works in Estuary	£183,400

These works, if completely carried out, would, I am confident, result in the formation and maintenance of a minimum depth in the entrance of at least 18 feet at low-water; with this depth vessels could always enter and leave with safety, regardless of the state of the sea. The only times on which they might be delayed would be on the occurrence before adverted to, of exceptionally severe freshes.

In view of the very large expenditure thus involved, and in case the total amount required for the complete scheme is greater than can be appropriated for the Clarence works during the next few years, I consider it advisable to show how the river may be benefited by a portion only of the works being executed in the first instance, leaving the remainder to be added as circumstances of trade may demand, and financial considerations may admit.

As regards the most important works, viz., those at the entrance, the breakwaters might at first be stopped at the points marked XX and YY (in red) on drawing No. 2, that is to say, 600 feet (in each case) short of their ultimate length. These reduced lengths of sheltering and guiding works, together with the deepening of the northern reef, as before named, would result in fixing the entrance and greatly improving the depth therein, so that if funds are not immediately forthcoming for the execution of the breakwaters of the full lengths proposed, it would certainly be desirable to proceed with them on the understanding that, in the first instance, they are to be restricted to the lengths XX and YY.

The following is the relative order in point of importance which I assign to the several works in regard to their effect on the improvement of the entrance and the navigation:—

1. South breakwater, carried to a point 600 feet short of its ultimate length.
   North ,, ,, ,, ,,
   Removal of northern reef to 18 feet below low-water.
2. Construction of low south training bank.
3. Protection of southern end of Iluka Spit by construction of northern training bank.
4. Completion of north and south breakwaters to full length.
5. Protection of Iluka foreshore.
6. Construction of low training bank at Goodwood Island.

Alternative Estimate.

The expenditure to be incurred in the first instance, if the breakwaters are stopped for the time at XX and YY, as above indicated, would be—

South breakwater, length 1,750 feet	£124,500
North ,, ,, 3,050 ,,	146,000
Removal of northern reef to 18 feet below low-water, as before	28,500
Total	£299,000

On

On completion of these instalments of the works, and after experience of the effects thereby produced, the training banks and breakwater extensions could be carried out in sections, as would then appear to be most advisable; under any circumstances the first point to be arrived at is to fix and train the currents at the entrance in the manner proposed, allowing the internal works with the estuary to follow thereafter.

Tidal compartment.

Having thus formulated my recommendations, as far as regards the entrance, I will now, as briefly as possible, point out the steps which should be taken for the improvement of the navigation in the tidal compartment of the Clarence.

In addition to my own observations, and the information given to me on my visit to Grafton as to the general condition of the river, I have been greatly assisted by the survey made by Lieutenant Gowlland in 1870, and by the detailed and highly practical description of the river written for the purposes of this investigation by Captain Howard.

Copmanhurst to Grafton.

Copmanhurst is the highest point to which navigation on the Clarence can be carried without exceptional works. The rise of tide at this place is said to be 15 inches. At present the craft trading to the township do not draw more than 4 feet. Between Copmanhurst and Grafton, a distance of about 25 miles, a minimum depth of 8 to 9 feet at low-water might be obtained by comparatively slight works at the following points:—

1. "Hell's Gate," 1¼ mile below Copmanhurst; present width of river channel, 100 feet; present minimum depth, 7 feet.
2. "Red Rock Crossing," 2¾ miles below Copmanhurst, a narrow artificial cutting; present minimum depth, 6 feet.
3. Shoal near junction with Orara River, 4 miles below Copmanhurst, navigable channel very narrow; present minimum depth, 6½ feet.
4. "First Falls," 5½ miles below Copmanhurst, artificial cutting through shingle; present minimum depth, 6 feet.
5. "Morgan's Flat," 8 miles below Copmanhurst, artificial cutting through shingle; present minimum depth, about 6 feet. This point can be reached at high-water by vessels drawing less than 8 feet, but cannot be passed by craft drawing 6 feet.
6. "M'Gillveray Reach," 19 to 21 miles below Copmanhurst, several small shoal patches with minimum depth of nearly 8 feet.
7. Shoal between "Carr's Flat" and "Susan Island," artificial cutting, minimum depth, 7 feet.

The united length of the portions of these shoals having a depth less than 8 feet at low-water is about 2 miles. The depth of material to be dredged is at no point more than 3 feet, and its removal would not involve any great expenditure.

Bishop Passage.

Immediately below Grafton the river is divided into two branches by Elizabeth Island. The navigable channel known as Bishop Passage is on the north side of the island, and has a general depth of 20 to 30 feet. A spit extending from the left bank near Bishopthorpe causes a shoal at one place where there is not more than 14 feet in the fairway. An enlarged plan, No. 1, showing this spit, is given on the left side of drawing No. 1. It will be seen on reference thereto that I recommend that the area crossed by red lines should be dredged, so as to give a depth of at least 12 feet at low-water in the main channel. At present, the depth over the spit is in some places as little as 6 feet.

The Elbow.

Opposite Lawrence the river runs sharply to the eastward at the Elbow, where considerable deepening has also been carried on since 1870. An enlarged plan, No. 2, of The Elbow, The Elbow Bank, and the township of Lawrence, &c., is given on drawing No. 1, and shows the line of a channel 200 feet wide at bottom, with a depth of at least 12 feet at low-water, which I consider is the minimum depth which should be provided. From an inspection of the soundings taken in this locality by Captain Howard when making his examination of the river, it appears that a considerable portion of the deepening already carried out will be within the lines of the channel now recommended.

Humbug Reach.

From the mouth of the Broadwater and the end of Creer Reach the river turns sharply to the south-east; it runs practically in this direction for about 1½ mile, and then turns quickly again until its course is nearly due north. Near the most southern point of this reach the South Arm makes its lower junction with the main stream. On the hillside immediately below the junction lies the township of Maclean or Rocky Mouth. This length of river is known as Humbug Reach. The depth of water in fairway is from 50 to 60 feet, and the bottom is generally rocky. Immediately above the junction of the two channels some rocky shoals extend into the stream for quite 800 feet from the right bank. Captain Howard informs me that the Government are now removing some of these rocks and deepening the channel into the South Arm. Having no information as to the extent or exact locality of the removal which is being effected, I have considered it desirable to show on an enlarged plan, No. 3, drawing No. 1, my recommendation that the entire reef should be removed, as far as it affects the main channel, and where less than 12 feet is found over it at low-water. Should it be considered inexpedient to carry out the whole of the work immediately, the deepening should be commenced by opening a channel through the rock near the right bank. The eastern side of such a channel is shown by a full red line on the enlarged plan; its bottom width should be 100 feet, and its depth 12 feet at low-water, both as a minimum.

The small improvements in the river channel, which I have herein suggested, have been put forward solely for the improvement of the river navigation, and are based on the idea of providing at once a reasonably easy channel, with a depth of at least 12 feet to Grafton and of 8 feet to Copmanhurst at low-water of spring tides. The information available here is not sufficient to enable me to arrive at an estimate of the cost of these minor improvements.

At my request, tide-gauges were fixed at six points on the river, beween the Saltwater Creek and Yamba. Simultaneous observations taken at these gauges on the occasion of a spring tide show the following tidal range at the several points:—

	Distance from Yamba. Miles.	Range. ft.	in.
At Yamba	—	4	10
,, Freeburn Island	2¾	2	7
,, Palmer Island	6½	1	11¾
,, Harwood Mill	12	1	6
,, Rocky Mouth	15	1	4
,, Saltwater Creek	20	1	6

Flood Relief.

The question of flood relief is so important, and in a large degree so inseparable from that of navigation, that I consider it my duty to make a few remarks thereon, although the point was not submitted for my opinion.

With the information at my disposal, it is not possible for me to determine what measures would have to be taken for the prevention of the evils which are now experienced after exceptional rainfalls. The very serious damage which is caused in the Clarence District by such floods as those of 1876, and of January last, would no doubt warrant a considerable expenditure on remedial works. The questions involved are large and important, and would require a special and exhaustive examination of the locality, as well as surveys and other observations of a costly nature, before it could be determined whether an amount of relief could be given that would be commensurate with the cost to be incurred—and if so, by what measures such relief could be provided.

Grafton appears to suffer severely at times of exceptional floods; the river bank in front is from 20 to 25 feet above high-water, and up to 1886 the highest known flood had only been level with its top; the land, however, falls to the northward, and water is admitted at the back by a small creek and at a low place at Bishopthorpe which makes an island of a great portion of the township. In July, 1876, nearly all the streets of the town were submerged for about twenty-four hours, although the water did not come over the bank in the centre or to the westward.

The

The data as to the flood levels at Grafton are as follows :—1857, 19¼ feet above high-water ; 1861, nearly as high as in 1857 ; 1863, February 16th, as in 1857 ; 1876, July 17th, 21 feet above high-water ; 1879, June 20th, 20 feet above high-water.

The flood of 22nd-23rd January in the present year is variously stated to have been from 13 inches to 3 feet higher at Grafton than in 1876.

The damage done appears to have been very serious at Copmanhurst, as also at Lawrence and at Woodford Island.

The improvements which may be effected in the channel by giving greater freedom to the discharge of the flood-waters will of course tend to mitigate the existing evils, whilst the proposed works at the entrance, by providing a fixed and uniform channel, cannot fail to be of material service in this respect.

I would suggest that steps be taken to protect such portions of the banks as are now being washed away, as a large proportion of the soft material thus removed is certain to be deposited in the channel, and to become prejudicial to the regime of the river. I also consider it highly desirable, where dredging operations are being carried on, that the material raised should not be dropped in any part of the river having a less depth than 5 fathoms at low-water.

In conclusion, I would like to remark that it would have been much more satisfactory to me had it been possible to recommend for adoption at the Clarence River entrance, work of less extent, and consequently of less cost, than those hereinbefore described, and shown upon the accompanying drawings, but it has not been practicable to do so, having regard to the object to be accomplished.

I have, &c.,

JOHN COODE.

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

SECTIONAL COMMITTEE.

IMPROVEMENTS TO THE ENTRANCE OF THE CLARENCE RIVER.

REPORT.

1. The Sectional Committee, appointed on the 14th November, 1889, to inspect and take evidence with reference to the proposed improvements to the entrance of the Clarence River, commenced their inquiry into this subject at Grafton, on Saturday, 30th November, 1889. A number of witnesses were examined there and a visit was then made to Yamba and Maclean, where further evidence was taken. The Sectional Committee also carefully inspected the localities at the entrance to the river where it is proposed the works recommended for the improvement of the river entrance shall be constructed, and at the termination of this inspection they returned to Grafton and examined other witnesses, completing their inquiry on a subsequent day at Glen Innes.

2. Evidence was sought on all matters relating to the main subject under consideration; and, in addition to the testimony of engineers and others competent to give information of value as to the condition of the river entrance, and to express opinions with regard to the suitableness or otherwise of the proposed works, statements were obtained from the most reliable sources available as to the present and future trade of the Clarence River district, the natural resources of the district, and the extent to which they had been and still might be developed, and the effect which the proposed works, if constructed, would have upon the district's progress and prosperity.

3. At Grafton, when opening the inquiry, the witnesses examined were Mr. Patrick Riddle Donaldson, district surveyor, and a resident of Grafton for twenty-nine years; Mr. William Albert Braylesford Greaves, formerly district surveyor, and well acquainted with the Clarence River, and with the present and past condition of the river entrance; Mr. Thomas Bawden, ex-mayor of Grafton, and a very old resident of, and formerly member for, the district; Mr. Samuel See, mayor of Grafton, and Mr. J. T. M'Kittrick, merchant, South Grafton. At Yamba the Committee had under examination Mr. T. W. Keele, assistant engineer for the northern district in connection with the Department of Harbours and Rivers; Mr. M. C. Maclean, resident engineer for the Clarence, of the same department; and Mr. Henry M'Auley, pilot. At Maclean the Committee examined Mr. J. V. Schwonberg, Superintendent of Buoys, who has been residing on the Clarence for twenty-eight years, and is very familiar with the entrance to the river; Mr. David See, Mayor of Maclean; Mr. Alexander Ross, Mr. Alexander M'Gowan, and Mr. Frank Schwonberg, all of whom are old residents on the river, and therefore familiar with its present condition and its past history.

4. On returning to Grafton from their visit of inspection to the river entrance, the Committee examined Captain Magee, master of the s.s. "City of Grafton;" Captain Affleck, master of the s.s. "Australian;" and Captain Anthon, master of the s.s. "Fernmount;" each of these witnesses being understood, from a long experience in trading to the Clarence, to have an intimate knowledge of the difficulties met with by shipmasters when entering and leaving the river, and to be competent to express an opinion as to the works required to make the river entrance reliable.

5. At Glen Innes evidence was taken chiefly with reference to the trade which is or might be attracted to Grafton if the proposed harbour improvements were carried out.

6. From the evidence obtained, and the information gathered as the result of the inspection made at the river entrance, the Sectional Committee are of opinion that it is not necessary at present to construct the whole of the works recommended by Sir John Coode. They consider that the proposed north and south training banks, and the training bank in the channel leading to the north arm of the river, should be constructed at once, and that the rocks in the centre of the channel at the river entrance should be wholly or partially removed, as may be found expedient. If this were done your Committee believe a scour would take place sufficient to provide a permanently deep and safe entrance. Your Committee are of opinion that it would be wise to await the result of the carrying out of these portions of the proposed works before proceeding with the north and south breakwaters, and in this view they are supported by some of the most reliable of the witnesses examined.

J. P. ABBOTT,
Chairman.

Office of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works,
Sydney, 28th January, 1890.

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

IMPROVEMENTS TO THE ENTRANCE OF THE CLARENCE RIVER.

[TAKEN BEFORE SECTIONAL COMMITTEE.]

SATURDAY, 30 *NOVEMBER*, 1889.

The Sectional Committee met at the Court-house, Grafton, at 4 p.m.

Present:—

JOSEPH PALMER ABBOTT, Esq. (Chairman).

The Hon. George Henry Cox. | Charles Alfred Lee, Esq.

The Sectional Committee proceeded to consider the proposed Improvements to the Entrance of the Clarence River.

Patrick Riddle Donaldson, Esq., District Surveyor, sworn, and examined:—

P. R. Donaldson, Esq. 30 Nov., 1889.

1. *Chairman.*] You are the District Surveyor here? Yes; and I have been residing here for twenty-nine years.

2. The plan handed to you indicates the works of the Clarence River Heads suggested by Sir John Coode for their improvement;—will you be good enough to state what you think of it? I have prepared some information, which I should like to give in evidence. I came to the Clarence in 1861, nearly twenty-nine years ago, have been resident on the Clarence ever since, but employed in all parts of the Clarence and adjoining rivers up to the present time, and have, therefore, a good knowledge of all parts of the district, my professional duties having called me into nearly every part of it. When I came to the river the only lands, except town lands, that had been alienated were one or two pre-emptive purchases, and a few farms at Southgate and Ulmarra, and close around Grafton. The new Act of 1861 came into force shortly afterwards, and the occupation of the river has been gradually progressing, with occasional checks, from that time forward. One steamer, the "Urara" (afterwards wrecked on the bar), was then running, making, I think, two trips in three weeks. There are now four steamers, making regular weekly trips, exclusive of a number of sailing vessels, and the Sugar Company's steamer. The steamers were often delayed for several days at the Heads. I recollect the "Clarence" being nearly a week there on her first trip to Sydney, there not being sufficient depth of water to enable her to get out. They are seldom detained now, although they have still to arrange to catch the tides. The "Australian" touched, and was on the sand for some minutes, on going into Iluka wharf, when I was on board her on 11th September last. I am of opinion that the works at the Heads projected by Sir John Coode should have the effect of concentrating the current into one channel, and so to create a greater scour and keep it always open. At present the water, being spread over such a large surface, divides into several channels, the position and depth of which are subject to changes. I think it is probable that it will not be necessary to continue the breakwater beyond the points suggested in Sir John Coode's alternative estimate, but I think the north and south training walls will be necessary, and probably Iluka bank—I doubt whether Goodwood will be absolutely necessary. If the proposed works will have the effect of making the entrance safe at all times, and give a permanent depth of 18 feet, I think the present and prospective importance of the district would warrant their being carried out. There is a large extent of unalienated land in the district suitable for occupation which cannot, at present, be profitably occupied, but which will be as facilities for access increase. In the land district of Grafton alone I estimate the area of unalienated land at upwards of 2,000,000 acres; of this a little more than half is at present available for selection, and the rest is either in leasehold areas or in reserves. Of this area I estimate nearly 50 per cent. is suitable for selection for agriculture, dairying, &c., 40 per cent. for grazing but not good enough for selection for some time, and 10 per cent. very inferior, practically valueless, mountain or scrub. There is a constant and steady demand for land, the people year by year extending further back from the frontages, and lands have been taken up within the last eight or ten years that were formerly considered valueless either from their comparative inaccessibleness or inferior quality as judged by the standard of the alluvial brush land on the river bank. The area taken up in the Grafton land district averaged over 30,000 acres yearly for the last five years, 1885 to 1889 inclusive. An inspection of the maps of the parishes of Southampton, Rushforth, Elland, Bardsley, Lavadia, Clarenza, and Lanitza will show that nearly all the available land within 15 miles of Grafton has been selected as means of access was provided by the construction of roads. This is all forest country and a fair sample of rest of district. If roads will effect so much what will a railway do. On the Upper Orara, of the special areas that have been proclaimed on that river, there has been selected to date—48 acres, in one portion, under non-residential clause, forty-seventh section, at £6 per acre; 109 acres, in two portions, under non-residential clause, forty-seventh section, at £3 per acre; 891 acres, in fifteen portions, under residential

P. R. Donaldson, Esq. 30 Nov., 1889.

residential clause, at £3 per acre; 3,058 acres, in forty-eight portions, under residential clause, at 30s. per acre; 4,106 acres, in sixty-six portions, held by forty-six persons, averaging 98¼ acres each. The Clarence River extends in a westerly and northerly direction a distance of 240 miles from the mouth of the river to its northern source near Maryland, and westerly and south-westerly 250 miles to the southern source near Guyra and Ben Lomond, the distance in a direct line from its northern and southern sources being about 150 miles, overlapping the Tweed, Brunswick, Richmond, and Bellinger Rivers, and embracing within the watershed an area of nearly 9,000 square miles, or over 5½ million acres.

3. I suppose the great drawback to the settlement here has been the uncertainty of getting to market by reason of the state of the entrance to the river in past years? Yes. Of late years the entrance has been pretty good, but I understand that they go out now occasionally with half cargoes, and I know that they have to arrange to catch the tides. If the entrance were improved so that vessels could go in and out at all times we should have a better class of vessels trading here, lower freights, and quicker returns to the shipowners and shippers. The people on the banks would reap a great advantage, and people would be able to go further back, because the cost of sending their goods would be less.

4. The further they go back the cheaper they get the land? Quite so, while those on the bank pay on the average 30s. an acre rent per annum.

5. Although the people further back would have a greater haulage to pay for, still the difference would be made up by the lower price of the land? They would simply pay 2s. an acre deposit for their land.

6. I suppose you do not feel justified in giving a professional opinion about these harbour works? No; not to criticise them.

7. I suppose you know that you have had £180,000 thrown into the water there already? Yes; but the people of Grafton always protested against the way in which the money was being expended. It was spent in direct opposition to their wishes.

8. Is there anything else that you wish to say? I have nothing else.

William Albert Braylesford Greaves, Esq., sworn, and examined:—

W. A. B. Greaves, Esq. 30 Nov., 1889.

9. Have you been a resident on the Clarence long? I have been intimately acquainted with the Clarence since 1856. I have lived in Grafton, on the Clarence, and on the table-land, thirty-four years in all.

10. You have been repeatedly up and down the river and to the Heads? Yes. I made the first surveys at the harbour many years ago for alienation, and at that time the river was in a very much worse state than it is in now. The steamers were detained very frequently. I have been detained there myself.

11. What has caused the improvement? The harbour works constructed by Mr. Moriarty, and those who have succeeded him.

12. We have heard that some of the money spent by Mr. Moriarty was spent in a useless manner;—on which portion of the work would that be? I fancy that that would be on the southern training-wall. When I was surveying at the Heads and living there, I had conversations with the captains trading backwards and forwards, and with the pilots, and, like a good many other persons, I had a scheme of my own for the improvement of the harbour; but when I see to-day the improvements suggested by Sir John Coode, I am pleased to say how very much in advance they are of what I could have suggested. I believe that if Sir John Coode's suggestions are carried out they will make a thorough good entrance to the Clarence at all times, and it is an expenditure that ought to be incurred, even if its cost were three times as great as proposed, because it will confer a lasting benefit on the district.

13. When you first knew the entrance the deep water was on the southern shore? Yes; where the training-wall now is.

14. And going round sharp? Going round very sharp indeed.

15. There was a reef—the Black Buoy Reef—immediately in the fairway? Yes, in the deep water; and there was a wreck of a vessel called the "Phœnix" very near where the northern breakwater now is. The breakwaters have shifted the channel to a spot where I used to shoot pelicans on the sand at low tide.

16. Do you think that under the circumstances Mr. Moriarty was justified in trying to improve the then channel—the southern channel? Certainly; but what was wanted was to bring the northern breakwater in a different direction from that in which Mr. Moriarty brought it.

17. The channel has been completely altered of late years? Completely.

18. By what means? By the northern breakwater, and the southern breakwater also.

19. The present channel is very much less circuitous than the old one? Yes, and very much better. I have gone over the bar when the steamers have bumped on it, and I have seen the steamers detained there for hours, days, and on one occasion a week.

20. Was that detention caused wholly by the shallowness of the bar, or by the stormy weather outside? By unfavorable weather and by the shallowness of the bar.

21. With very stormy weather, even if there were 18 feet of water, the steamers would not venture out? I think they would go out in stormy weather with 18 feet of water. At the time I speak of I do not think we had 18 feet of water.

22. You are aware that in very stormy weather a vessel will not leave Sydney or Newcastle? Yes.

23. Do you know Sir John Coode's proposal to have training-walls and breakwaters going into the sea;—do you think that they are necessary? I should not like to say that they are not. I would not set up my opinion against his. I admire his scheme very much.

24. Do you think that it would be advisable to try the effect of the inner training-walls before going to the expense of the outwater breakwaters? I think so, but I think the whole scheme should be carried out.

25. You have known of the loss of ships;—have you known of the loss of life at the Heads? Yes; I remember when the "New England" and the "Urara" were wrecked. I know the history of the Clarence ever since 1856.

26. Can you call to mind instances where people have suffered any considerable loss by the detention of vessels at the Heads? I only know of inconvenience being caused. I know that the "Grafton" was detained at the entrance for a week.

27. Do they not sometimes send live stock? I have been a shipper of stock myself, but I am very chary of sending it that way. On one occasion I had cattle bar-bound for two days, and when they got to Sydney they were very much knocked about, and a good many died. I was a great loser on that occasion.

28. *Mr. Lee.*] Will you point out the particular portions of the work which should in your opinion be constructed first? The whole of the southern breakwater and the whole of the southern training-bank.

29.

W. A. B. Greaves, Esq. 30 Nov., 1889.

29. Supposing the southern breakwater were carried out to a point marked X X, or 600 feet short of Sir John Coode's proposal, and the southern training-dyke were also carried out, that would be practically the same? Yes. If the training-wall were constructed there would be a wash that would carry the sand out and make an entrance which I believe would be good at all times, save when the river was in fresh.
30. Do you know what is actually constructed of Mr. Moriarty's scheme? Yes.
31. Supposing that were taken up and utilised as a training-wall on the north bank by Iluka? That would be very desirable, because it would cause the wash to go more to the north side, and it would remove all the sand from the north spit. All the sand there would be washed away if Mr. Moriarty's works were removed and a rubble wall placed in front of the village of Iluka.
32. Do you think that if works of that character were constructed the current would be directed into the channel with sufficient force to give a thorough scour, and in ordinary seasons to maintain a depth of water? I am sure it would.
33. What depth? I think the scour would be sufficient to deepen it to the rock, which is 18 feet.
34. Supposing the training-bank under Iluka were not constructed, what effect would the construction of the south training-wall have on Iluka? It would throw the current more to the north, and widen the channel to such an extent that perhaps the harbour would not be as good as it is now.
35. The object of your scheme would be to confine the channel to a certain width? Yes, and cause a great wash in that direction, besides making the entrance straight.
36. You notice the reef in the fairway, known as the Northern Reef? I know it very well.
37. Does it at present impede the navigation of the entrance? I do not think it does: it is buoyed, and the steamers avoid it.
38. If the works which I have indicated were carried out, would it be necessary to remove that reef? It would not be necessary, but it would be very desirable that it should be removed.
39. Could the ordinary navigation of the port be carried on without removing it? I believe it could, but it would be dangerous in rough weather.
40. Would not that depend upon which side the channel took? Yes, and I believe the current would take the northern side, because of the southern training-wall.
41. What is your scheme? My scheme is a breakwater from the South Head on to the Northern Reef—a straight line, and another straight line again from the North Head opposite that Northern Reef to a point on the works constructed by Mr. Moriarty. I might mention that a very old sailor on the river—Captain Wiseman—approved of that scheme.
42. What width of entrance would it give? About 300 yards.
43. Having seen Sir John Coode's report and plan you think that his scheme is the better one? A far better one. I should be sorry to set my opinion against that of Sir John Coode.
44. *Chairman.*] Is there anything else which you would like to tell the Committee? I should like to tell the Committee some of the advantages that the improvement to the Heads would give the district. I believe that if Sir John Coode's scheme were carried out the district would bound ahead. I believe that freights would go down, and we should have other steam companies trading to the river with larger steamers. Living as I have done in New England for a number of years, I have frequently been in communication with squatters there, and have tried to induce them to send their wool to the Clarence, but they would not send it over the bar—though they are not afraid to send it from Newcastle to Sydney. I remember that some years ago some wool was totally lost, and on another occasion some wool was damaged. The roads from New England to the Clarence have always been in such a dreadful state, so that they could not get their bullock teams up and down, and through the neglect of the district, and the little encouragement that has been given to settlement, population has not been induced to come to the Clarence. I believe that if these works were constructed, and the proposed railways carried out, a very large settlement would take place. The lands on the banks of the river would be considerably enhanced in value, and there would be subdivision of farms as population increased, and larger areas would be cultivated. In time population would extend back, and as settlement increased the Government lands would be taken up. The good lands away from the navigable waters are a little too far away at present to be occupied, because there is no communication. I have known settlers, not many miles from navigation, to be quite unable to get their produce to market, for the want of roads; and they have been obliged, after making some improvements, to sell out. A case of this kind occurred the other day, when some gentlemen came up from Sydney to select land. Finding that all the good lands were locked up, these gentlemen had to buy land from some of the selectors, and have added to it. Since then all the lands in the neighbourhood of where they have selected have again been locked up, pending the construction of a railway. I believe there must be something like 200,000 acres of land within a radius of 20 miles of tidal influence locked up from settlement. All the land has been reserved for 2 miles wide along the Grafton to Glen Innes railway route, and also reserved from South Grafton to Coff's Harbour; there are besides a large number of special areas. All those reserves have tended to keep back settlement in the district; and one argument used against the construction of railways has been the paucity of the population. But the Government will neither sell the land, nor make railways for the people.
45. Do you not think that it would be much better if the entrances to the Clarence and Richmond Rivers are improved to draw the produce to those rivers rather than away from them? It would be drawn to the rivers by the railway now proposed to be constructed.
46. Do you not think it would be better to have feeders to the rivers, than to have a railway from one river to another? Would it not be better to centralize the trade of this district here rather than take it to Sydney or Newcastle? I believe in the construction of the north coast railway at the present time. I believe in constructing a line from the Richmond through Grafton to Glen Innes, and from Grafton south to the Orara brushes, on to the Macleay, and on beyond, which is part of the north coast line.
47. Then you are drawing the produce from the good country here? Yes; if you make these trunk lines, in the course of time feeders will be constructed to the neighbourhood of the cedar brushes, where there are thousands of acres of the richest land in the Colony. I believe that these trunk lines should be made a national undertaking, and that branch lines should be taken into the rich country.
48. You will have a good port on the Clarence when Sir John Coode's scheme is carried out, and you will also have a good port on the Richmond. What is the necessity for connecting the producing district of the Clarence with the producing district of the Richmond? Because a railway from the Richmond to the Clarence will be part of a railway to the table-land, and you will have an exchange of commodities with the table-land.

W. A. B. Greaves, Esq. 30 Nov., 1889.

49. Would you justify the connection without that connection with the table-land? Yes, certainly. I think it would be right to construct a railway from Casino to Grafton.
50. Altogether irrespective of the table-land? Yes. I also believe that it would be a good thing to construct a line from here to the Macleay.
51. Why stop at the Macleay? A railway beyond the Macleay would go beyond the Clarence River district, and would be of no use to Grafton. Between this and the Macleay if would be a feeder to all the rivers. Grafton being the better port would command the trade.
52. Grafton would get the trade from that part of the country? As far as the Bellinger it would.
53. You also hope that by the construction a railway from Grafton to the Richmond, Grafton will get some of the traffic which would otherwise go down the Richmond? Certainly not. There would be no exchange of commodities between the Clarence and the Richmond, but there would be an exchange as soon as the line was made to the table-land.
54. You said that leaving out the connection with the table-land the railway should go from here to the Richmond? Yes, I think it would pay.
55. Although they have a port of their own? Yes. I believe that if the improvements at the heads were made we should get all the wool of the western country, notwithstanding the differential rates on the railway, and I believe that we should ship largely to Queensland.
56. Do you think the Glen Innes people would send to Grafton to ship there by sea when they could send produce by rail? I am sure they would
57. *Mr. Cox.*] You complained just now about the people having been hardly dealt with in not having communication with the west—do you know what money has been spent on the Newton-Boyd Road? I do not know, but I am aware that a very large sum of money has been spent there, though that road is in a dreadful state at the present moment. It is quite dangerous to travel on at night.
58. You think that the money spent on that road is money thrown away? No, I do not. I think it has been judiciously spent, but the road having been made it should be properly maintained. The road has not been cleared, in some parts, of the timber upon it. There is not a road outside Grafton, save the Glen Innes road, that has been macadamized a mile at a stretch anywhere.

Thomas Bawden, Esq., ex-Mayor of Grafton, sworn, and examined:—

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59. *Mr. Lee.*] You desire to give some evidence on this matter? Yes, in support of Sir John Coode's scheme. At times of floods *débris* is carried along the north beach thus showing the course of the current. The north breakwater would prevent the current taking this course, and unless it is constructed there is a risk of the channel being formed parallel to the north beach. The north spit requires to be kept in position and the force of the current, gathered by the interior training-walls, requires to be guided by the breakwater to the bar proper, in order to scour it to a sufficient depth. If the south breakwater is constructed and not the north one, the effect will be to sweep away the north beach and send the channel to the north. The channel should be kept as much to the south as possible. The entrance is dangerous, and will continue so as long as vessels have to turn sharp round the south reef into the gutter leading to Yamba. The interior training-walls gather the current as in a funnel, and force it out between the breakwaters with great velocity. Unless this current is directed to the bar, which is far beyond the reef, the gathering of the current will be wasted, and carried along the north beach, leaving the bar unaffected. The reef below the western spit keeps the gutter open, if that reef were removed the entrance would become choked up. From my knowledge of the bar, and experience of past work, I firmly believe that to construct the training-walls and remove the north reef before the breakwaters are extended to the point indicated by Sir John Coode, the entrance will be seriously and permanently damaged. The district requires the entrance improved for its own trade; under existing circumstances even the small vessels at present trading here, when the bar has not been in the best condition, have even lately had to go to sea with less than half their cargoes, and leave hundreds of bags of maize lying on the wharfs. The freight on maize which at one time was 6d. per bag, is now 1s. 3d. If the entrance were improved so as to admit larger vessels, and render the port accessible at any time, the freight would probably be reduced to 6d. again—an advantage to consumer and producer alike. The risk to shipowners would be lessened, and consequently insurance rates reduced. It would act as a bonus to those who have taken up land remote from the waterways. There are large quantities of rich land which can be made productive, but which are not occupied, owing to the cost of getting the produce first to water carriage, and then the high freight to their only market, Sydney, as owners are unable to compete with those owning better land more favourably situated. The reduction of freights would be an advantage to the country, as our own producers would place our products in Sydney on a nearer approach to equality to those of other countries. The entrance requires to be improved, so that it may be available at all times for vessels of large capacity and thus secure cheaper freights. It is natural to ask why should these districts with enormous capabilities be limited to a coasting trade with Sydney and a small class of vessels? The improvement of the port would mean putting down the products of the district in Sydney at a price that would enable our producers to compete on more favourable terms with those of other colonies and countries, doing away to a considerable extent with the necessity for the imposition of protective duties. The opening of every conceivable port in Queensland capable of improvement, to the shipping of the world, and the extension of railways from such ports to the interior, is doing much to promote the prosperity of that colony. So with Victoria, the opening up of the ports and the extension of railways, like a network, over the colony, to and with the ports, has done, I believe, even more than protection to promote agricultural settlement, and consequently an increased demand for the manufactures of that colony. The Grafton-Tweed railway will promote settlement upon the lands intermediate to the waterways and ports. The produce of those lands will be carried away by those ports. The Clarence being central as regards the north coast, and having superior capabilities, otherwise should be made to meet the requirements of these districts as a foreign-trade port. When the railways are constructed, these districts will require other outlets besides Sydney for their productions. The breakwaters, and other improvements, having been designed by an eminent engineer having the whole circumstances before him, no less able men should be permitted to tamper with the proposals. I would call particular attention to the following paragraphs of the "petition" of the "Clarence River Railway Construction and Harbour Improvement League," on this subject.

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"2. That the port of the Clarence is from its geographical position, so situated as to provide such harbour of refuge and safety, and that with the improvements as designed by Sir John Coode, would be made available for the largest vessels, engaged in the colonial or inter-colonial coastal trade.

"3. That in addition to the necessities of the general shipping trade along the eastern coast, the existing and rapidly largely increasing trade of these districts, and especially of those west, north, and south, proposed to be connected with this port by rail, is of such vast natural importance as to demand that every possible provision should be made for the conduct thereof in the future by means of the fullest facilities for the entrance of vessels of large tonnage.

"4. That by carrying out the works as designed by Sir John Coode, for the improvement of the harbour of the Clarence, ample provision would be made for the convenience of the present shipping, by making the port accessible at all hours, and provide for such increase of shipping, and ships of larger tonnage, and the increased facilities so afforded, would effect a considerable saving of time; expedite the conveyance of merchandise; lessen length of passage time of the travelling public; reduce the amount charged for insurance on marine risks at this port; prove a saving to shipowners; and thereby secure great advantages and concessions to shippers, producers, and the general public of these districts.

"5. That the effect of fully carrying out the improvements to the Clarence Harbour, in accordance with Sir James Coode's design would, your petitioners believe, constitute—in conjunction with railways from the Clarence River to the interior—more to promote the settlement of a large and prosperous agricultural population, the development of mineral resources, the establishment of manufacturing industries, and the general prosperity of the Colony, especially that portion of it known as the northern, north-western, and north coast districts, than any other equal expenditure of public money is capable of.

"6. That the cost of carrying out the said works in their entirety, as estimated by Sir John Coode, is a sum in no way exceeding in amount which the great national importance of the interests at stake demands, but what these districts from a mere local aspect of the question, is fairly entitled to, especially as the expenditure will only be made as the works progress, and population, settlement, and trade increasing, it cannot be looked upon as an excessive expenditure per annum up to completion, as a public loan for harbour works of such a representative character as these will be." Fruit can be grown with profit away from the alluvial banks of the river. Hay is not grown because the land at present under cultivation is too valuable to use for that purpose. Hay land is now being brought under tillage, and the area will be increased as improved facilities are provided for getting it to market. With regard to markets and interchange of products, on the 5th October last, maize was selling at Tenterfield at 4s. a bushel, oats, 3s. 6d., chaff, 6s.; bacon 8d. to 10d. per lb.; potatoes 8s. per cwt. At Armidale, maize 3s. 10d. to 4s. a bushel; potatoes, 5s. to 10s. per cwt. At Grafton, maize 2s. 10d. per bushel; chaff, 6s. a bag; potatoes, 9s. per cwt., and hay 9s. The cost of conveying maize to Armidale and Tenterfield respectively would have been, had a railway been in existence, a trifle over 4d. per bushel, and a trifle under 4d., so that the consumers would have saved in the one case 8d. to 10d., and in the other 10d. per bushel, an amount equal to a considerable increase of consumption. The same would apply to the other products. The trade of the port has fallen off in consequence of the Northern railway, by using which producers benefit by saving of time, but not of cost. Though the Northern railway has had that effect so far as the trade of the Clarence is concerned, it has not promoted settlement upon the table-land and its western slopes. Previous to the completion of the Northern line the traffic was quite equal to 10,000 tons per annum on the Newton Boyd Road alone. I also hand in a summary of the exports from the Clarence for 1888-89." [*Vide Appendix.*]

60. Where did you get your figures? From the returns made by the ships in going out of the port. A large quantity of timber is exported from here to Victoria and New Zealand, and some of the vessels carrying that timber are prevented from fully loading up, because of the state of the bar.

61. That makes the freights higher? Yes.

62. Are you aware that the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers suggests that at present we should only carry out the southern works. You are of opinion that the northern breakwater should be the first to be carried out? Yes, and I have explained why. I am supported in my view by Mr. Moriarty as expressed by himself some years ago. If the southern training wall and the southern breakwater were constructed first the channel would be blocked altogether.

63. Supposing the northern breakwater were made to the point marked Y Y, would that be likely to divert the current into the deeper channel across the bar? Yes.

64. Without the construction of the southern training bank? No. I understand that Sir John Coode recommends that the southern breakwater should be taken out to the point marked X X, and the northern breakwater to the point marked Y Y—that following that the northern reef should be removed, and that then the north and south training banks should be constructed simultaneously.

65. These works are of great magnitude, and will necessarily take up a lot of time in the construction. If constructed the object would be to commence at a point that would offer the least obstruction to navigation—which in your opinion would be the best point to commence? I believe Sir John Coode's plan is the best for preventing obstruction, because while the south and north breakwaters are being carried on ——

66. Would you suggest that they should be carried out simultaneously? Yes. While that work is being done, the Yamba channel round by Mr. Moriarty's training-wall will be open, and the removal of the northern reef will prevent any obstruction in the channel which Sir John Coode proposes.

67. That work would narrow the channel and increase the scour of the current? Yes. With the present expanse of water the current is spread, and there is not the scour there ought to be.

68. It would be very undesirable to complete these works and find them a failure? Quite so.

69. Do you think that the construction of the north and south breakwaters would be likely under any circumstances to be a failure? No; because they would tend to confine the current.

70. Then it would depend entirely upon circumstances whether the inner works were required? Yes.

71. It might be found necessary to alter them in many respects? Yes. It might be found necessary after they were carried out not to remove the north reef. Of course, I am not speaking as a professional man. I think, unless the training-wall at the north arm is constructed from Goodwood Island, the in-and-out-flow from the north arm will affect the current that Sir John Coode expects to get between his training-walls.

72. You think the width of the entrance would be sufficient? I think so.

73. You are aware that if the whole of the works were carried out the depth of water would be 18 feet? Yes; on that particular rock.

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74. No, in the main entrance at low water? On the rock, I think Sir John Coode says.
75. "These works, if completely carried out would, I feel confident, result in the formation and maintenance of a minimum depth of 18 feet at low water." Would that admit vessels of sufficient tonnage? I think so. Of course the entrance then would not be as it is now. There would not be so much rise and fall at the 18 feet spot as there is now; but 18 feet at low tide is sufficient for a very large vessel to enter.
76. Can you tell me the draught of the largest vessel trading to the port? I think when fully loaded 13 feet. I am not quite certain.
77. Is that a steamer or a sailing vessel? A steamer. I think the "Fiona" draws 13 feet when she is fully loaded.
78. Have you known the ordinary coast steamers to go to sea with only half a cargo, in consequence of the bad state of the bar? Yes; many times.
79. What is the longest time that you have know a steamer to be bar-bound inside? Six weeks.
80. Have you known them to be kept outside for any time? Yes, about a week.
81. How does the bar present itself during a heavy freshet to inward bound vessels? A vessel can enter the river in a fresh better than she can go out.
82. Have any coasting steamers been bar-bound during the last twelve months? I think they have been detained for some hours. Not so much bar-bound as impeded by the shallow water inside.
83. At the present time they have to wait for the tide? Yes.
84. If they miss the tide they have to wait? Yes.
85. *Mr. Cox.*] Would you be surprised to be told that in the opinion of some of the shipowners the port is good enough for all requirements? I should not be surprised at monopolists saying anything.
86. It has also been stated that the present steamers are ample, and more than ample, to take away the products of the district—that they sometimes cannot get more than half a load? I am satisfied that the vessels trading here now could not possibly take all the trade that there would be if the facilities for entering and leaving the river were such as they ought to be, allowing them to load up fully, and to go out at any time.
87. Is it a fact that a large amount of produce remains in the river because it cannot be taken away? I believe so, though I am not connected with the steamers now. I was a few years ago.
88. *Chairman.*] Have you watched the steamers going up and down the river here? Yes.
89. Do they destroy the banks? I do not think they do. They are principally screw steamers. There is only one paddle steamer, and her wash is not great. The greatest wash is in times of flood.
90. If larger steamers came here the trade in the river would have to be done by droghers? If they were paddle steamers, but I think it would be found that screw steamers were cheaper and just as fast.

Mr. John Thomas M'Kittrick, merchant, sworn, and examined:—

Mr. J. T. M'Kittrick. 30 Nov., 1889.

91. *Chairman.*] You are a merchant residing at South Grafton? Yes.
92. How long have you been here? Twenty-one years.
93. Can you give the Committee any information with reference to the proposed harbour works, or the necessity for them? Not touching the works proposed at the entrance, but concerning the trade on the river, and the trade that has been done with New England, together with the probable further increase of trade. I can also tell you about the quantity of land open for settlement.
94. What relation has the improvements at the heads to the quantity of land open for selection? The freights should be much cheaper if the improvements were made, and as a result we could compete better with outside markets.
95. I suppose that if the improvements were made the certainty of getting in and out at any time would be a great advantage to the shippers and shipowners? A very great advantage.
96. Do the steamers trading to the Clarence pick up produce as they go down the river, or is it brought to them? The bulk of it is picked up.
97. So that dairy produce or live stock has to remain a long time on board? Those things are generally shipped just before leaving.
98. I suppose there would be no remedy for it if the improvements were made? I think we would always have to put up with that sort of thing. I am the largest shipping importer on the river, and would find it very much to my advantage to do a direct trade, say with Melbourne or Queensland; but I cannot do that now, because of the shallowness of the bar.
99. You would want larger vessels? Yes. I am at present getting 100 tons from Mackay, Queensland, but have some difficulty in bringing it here. I am a large shipper to Melbourne, but I have to ship first to Sydney and then to tranship.
100. That reduces the profits? Yes.
101. Do you know from your own knowledge that the trade is increasing at all on the river? Largely. For many mouths past my goods have often been shut out, because the steamers could not take them.
102. Why? The trade has increased so much that they cannot take everything,
103. Surely if the trade were so good there would be competitors from outside. Do you think the present shipowners would want the bar made fit for the entrance of bigger vessels? I cannot say about that. It would certainly affect them considerably if larger vessels came in. Possibly they would get larger vessels themselves.
104. If they did not, their occupation to some extent would be gone? Yes, eventually. This is the natural outlet for New England. At one time we were receiving and forwarding upwards of 300 tons a week from there, but now it has dropped down to a little over 20 tons a week.
105. When were you sending away 300 tons? Before the opening of the line to Glen Innes. A considerable amount of the trade there now is with sugar from the Clarence.
106. Is it not a fact that some of the sugar is shipped to Sydney and sent round to Glen Innes? Not latterly.
107. It has been done? Yes.
108. Have you ever heard of a storekeeper buying sugar here, and sending it to Sydney, and then to Inverell? I have not heard so. I have done that with Armidale.
109. It is unrefined sugar that you sent to New England? Yes; but it is perfectly white sugar. I should just like to say something about the quantity of land between here and the south still open for settlement,

Mr. J. T. M'Kittrick. 30 Nov., 1889.

settlement, and the number of people out there who are looking forward to a railway being made. Mr. Greaves, in his evidence, said that there were fully 200,000 acres available for agricultural purposes, and I certainly think that that is not above the mark. I myself know almost that much available for cultivation. There are many selectors who have large areas, but who do not cultivate a quarter of their land because of the expense of carriage. They have paid as much as 3s. a bag to get their produce from the Upper Orara to Grafton. Some twenty years ago they did not send 200 bags of maize into Grafton. Now they send 20,000 or 30,000. The cultivation is increasing every year, and the local trade must increase considerably during the next few years.

110. *Mr. Cox.*] Has any trade been opened up with Coff's harbour? Not from here.

111. If there was a railway through this country to the south, would it not take produce down there? I do not think that Coff's harbour will ever be a safe harbour. It is not safe now, and I do not think it can be made so.

112. *Chairman.*] Do you not think that if there were a big settlement there they would be agitating for the improvement of the harbour? No doubt; but the steamers would come here. I do not think that they could improve the harbour without very great expense.

113. *Mr. Cox.*] Would not they agitate for a harbour as the people of the north have done, if they had such good country at Orara? That country is purchased from 9 miles from here to 40 or 50 miles from here.

114. You are saying that the railway would bring the traffic to Grafton—would it not take it to Coff's harbour? No. The bulk of the good land is on this side, and I do not think that a perfectly safe port could be made at Coff's harbour. There are large quantities of timber there, both hardwood and cedar. I have been shipping something like 120,000 feet of timber a month. The large cedar brushes there are still open for settlement, but they cannot do anything until the railway line is constructed.

115. *Chairman.*] Is not that the place where they cut such a lot of timber about 1883 or 1884 and left it until God would send them rain? That has been done, but I do not think that it has been done lately.

Samuel See, Esq., Mayor of Grafton, sworn, and examined:—

S. See, Esq. 30 Nov., 1889.

116. *Mr. Cox.*] You have been a resident of Grafton for a long time, and have been connected with the shipping trade here? Yes—about thirteen years.

117. Have you been compelled to use smaller vessels than you would otherwise have used, on account of the bar at the entrance to the river, or have you found that your present vessels are ample for all requirements? Under altered conditions the steamers would have to be larger. The steamers that we have now were built specially, so that they could cross the bar, and make weekly trips. It would be impossible for steamers of greater draft, or built on different lines, to get out.

118. Would the trade of the river warrant you in putting on larger vessels in the event of the bar being removed? Certainly it would.

119. Is it a fact that the products of the river are not utilized because of the impossibility of shipping them? It has been so. The year before last, unfortunately, there were 2,000 or 3,000 bags of potatoes that it was impossible to get away, owing to the state of the bar at that particular time. Of course, we are not particular sometimes about putting an extra 100 or 200 on deck. If we had not done so then we could not have got out, because the bar had gone down to 9 feet. The steamers draw about 11 feet 2 inches up here, and about 10 feet 10 inches at the Heads—that is as deep as we can load them.

120. Would the trade warrant the improvement on the bar? I am certain that it would.

121. Do you find it impossible to carry all the trade from here? We have met the case by putting on an extra steamer.

122. One reason probably why you cannot take away all the produce is that you are unable to send fully-laden ships to sea? That is so. Our vessels are built specially for the trade, but if the bar were improved by Sir John Coode's proposal—I am not in a position to state whether it is good or bad—and a depth of 16 or 18 feet of water given, we should be able to go out at any time that we were ready, and make more trips, by which means the freights would be considerably reduced. There would be a reduction of 25 per cent. in freights, and consequently a reduction in the fares.

123. And the present boats could be loaded to their full capacity? Yes. It would be absolutely useless to construct larger vessels than the present steamers, with the bar as it is.

124. Even now you are sometimes unable to get out? Yes. Sometimes, after easterly weather, it is difficult not only to cross the bar, but even the sand patches. Of course now we have always to wait for the tide—that is a considerable expense to ourselves and to the public.

125. You mentioned just now that there was a considerable loss occasioned during the last potato season? In the year before last.

126. How did that occur? The potatoes were rotting on the wharf.

127. Do you often lose live stock? Live stock has been lost, but more particularly meat.

128. Is there much loss in pigs and poultry? Sometimes. But the loss in live stock is not very great. Some few seasons ago meat was killed here and sent away in quarters, and a great loss was occasioned by the steamers being bar-bound. The trade was discontinued owing to the uncertainty of communication.

129. Have you read the evidence given before the Public Works Committee in Sydney? Yes.

130. Did you read that one or two witnesses stated that the entrance was quite good enough for the requirements of the river, and they deprecated spending any public money in improving it? Yes, I read that.

131. Do you think that that is not the truth? I entirely disagree with it. From my knowledge of the trade, which, perhaps, has been more intimate than that of most people, it is scarcely in keeping with the truth.

132. I suppose the country does not produce according to its capability? Not by any means. It would be possible for this district to carry double the population that it is carrying now, and to produce double as much. The appliances which are being introduced into the district are enabling men to cultivate the soil more profitably, and get better results. I am safe to say that the output of maize, excepting from new land, is equal to what it has been for many years past.

133. The sugar-cane, if it is grown continuously, deteriorates the land? Not if some fresh crop is put in to give the land a rest. Maize or potatoes are the best for a change.

134. The soil is not seriously impoverished by growing it for many years? No.

135. Hitherto you have not had to use manure? No. Manure has been used by way of experiment on poor soil.

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136. The bar is better now than it used to be? Yes, but we have to study the tide.
137. Is that attributable to the works carried out by the late Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers? I do not know. All I know is, that we have to study the tide, and it is a great inconvenience and expense to ourselves and to the public. What is the cause of the improvement, I am not in a position to say.
138. Do you think that if a large expenditure were incurred at the entrance, shipowners would be prepared to pay port dues to repay the expenditure? They would be compelled to do so.
139. Do you think they would do so? I do not see any objection to it. I think they might fairly be asked to do that.
140. If the country spends £400,000 or £500,000 to benefit the port of the Clarence, is it fair that those who are not interested in the expenditure should be called upon to pay for it, and that those who are benefited by it should not be called upon to pay anything? If that were so, I think we might be asked to be relieved of the responsibility of paying for railways. We have been accustomed to pay and get nothing. I should not like to have to pay while others had not to pay. I think if the steamers were able to come here with greater regularity it would benefit the people of the district by giving occupation and cheapening money. £1 would be made as profitable as 30s.
141. You admit the principle that all districts that benefit largely from Government expenditure should be made to pay? I admit that. I have admitted it for a long time.
142. *Mr. Lee.*] Irrespective of railway communication or any other communication by land, are you of opinion that the importance of the district demands that the port should be kept open and improved? Yes.
143. You are also of opinion that the traffic is likely to grow sufficiently large to encourage larger vessels being brought here? Yes.
144. Whatever the determination of the Government may be about other works the importance of the Clarence River is sufficient to justify these improvements being carried out? Yes.
145. And it is reasonable to suppose that if they are carried out the population will increase? Certainly.
146. You have no reason to alter your evidence as to the reduction of the freights? None whatever. I think that must follow, no matter who are trading here.
147. How would the improvements affect insurance? They would lessen insurance, but that is not a great item here, because we have to exercise the greatest care in navigating the ships. We have to take the bar at high water, and not come in or go out when there is a very rough sea on the bar. Of course there is no absolute danger to life, because we do not run any risk. If we had done so we should have had more wrecks than we have had. Some few years ago, the "Australian," when coming in, owing to the difficult channel, ran upon the sand, and we were a fortnight getting her across. We towed her 2½ miles across the harbour.
148. Can the steamers that now enter the river come up as far as Grafton? Yes.
149. Will the larger class of vessels come up? Excepting for a few sand patches there is no difficulty—they could go 14 miles further up.
150. *Mr. Cox.*] There is deep water, with the exception of one bank inside the Heads opposite Iluka, all the way to Lawrence? Yes.
151. From Lawrence to Grafton there is very shallow water? Excepting at the Ulmarra crossing, there is plenty of water.
152. How long has the dredge been in use on the river dredging that shallow place? She has been chiefly at Lawrence.
153. If the water is deep up to Lawrence, why is the dredge used there? At the elbow there is a patch of sand which she has been employed in dredging.
154. *Chairman.*] Do you know what that dredging costs per annum? I should think it costs a good deal by the method in which they go to work.
155. What do they do with the silt? They take it to the other side of the river, and when a flood comes it goes back again. As far as I know, they are blocking up a very decent channel for passenger boats.
156. Could not they deliver that silt by side delivery somewhere where it could not return to the river? Yes. I imagine that they could take it up Sportsman Creek and put it on the bank. Putting it where they have been putting it is certainly not a proper thing to do.
157. You are Mayor of Grafton? Yes.
158. Can you tell me what the rates are now? £1,680.
159. What were they four or five years ago? We have increased every year excepting the year of the flood, which put us back about 8½ or 9 per cent.
160. Those are the general rates? Yes.
161. Have you a water supply? No, unfortunately.
162. Do the gas works belong to you? No. We have a gas rate. The works belong to a company.

MONDAY, 2 DECEMBER, 1889.

[*The Sectional Committee met at Yamba, at 9 a.m.*]

Present:—

JOSEPH PALMER ABBOTT, Esq. (Chairman).

The Hon. George Henry Cox. | Charles Alfred Lee, Esq.

The Sectional Committee further considered the proposed Improvements to the Entrance of the Clarence River.

Thomas William Keele, Esq., M.I.C.E., Assistant Engineer, Department of Harbours and Rivers, sworn, and examined:—

T. W. Keele, Esq. 2 Dec., 1889.

163. *Mr. Lee.*] What is your position in the Government Service? Assistant Engineer for the Northern District.
164. Had you anything to do with the works at the Clarence Heads prior to Sir John Coode's report? Yes. About twelve years ago I made a survey here of the entrance.

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165. What was the nature of that work? Taking soundings, and making a feature survey. I also took sections over the quarries here. Besides that, I laid out the line of railway to the far quarry on the north side. I have not been here since then.
166. Had you anything to do with the construction of the breakwater proposed by Mr. Moriarty? No.
167. Are you acquainted with Sir John Coode's proposals? Yes.
168. Did you prepare the soundings for his report? No; although some of my soundings may have been interpolated among these here.
169. Who prepared these soundings? Commander Howard.
170. Are you acquainted with the Clarence extension? Yes.
171. And with the difficulty of the entrance during certain winds? Yes.
172. What is the depth of water here now? On the bar?
173. On the bar and on the crossing in? At the present moment I have not any very accurate knowledge of the state of the bar, or of the entrance.
174. Which channel is now used by the steamers entering in? The north, or Iluka channel.
175. How long has that been opened? Since the last fresh.
176. How long ago was that? About four months ago.
177. What is the state of the channel now, as compared with its state then? I understand that it has gradually been closing in since the fresh, and eventually the steamers will have to take the old channel.
178. You think there is a possibility of the north channel being silted up in a short time? Yes.
179. What other passage would then be open to the steamers? They would have to go by their old channel—past the south training-wall.
180. Round the Black Buoy Reef, and then into the south channel? Yes, at a very sharp angle.
181. Is that a very intricate passage? Yes, it is, round the reef.
182. Is it attended with much danger? Yes.
183. Have you considered the adaptation of Sir John Coode's scheme to the river? Yes.
184. Are there any portions of it in which you could suggest an improvement? No, I think not.
185. In the event of that scheme being adopted, which, in your opinion, should be the first work to be taken in hand? The south training-wall.
186. Would you recommend that any other portion of the work should go on simultaneously with that? Yes. I recommend that the south breakwater be carried out 600 or 800 feet, so as to get to the tangent from the curve shown on Sir John Coode's plan.
187. Do I understand that you suggest that it should be run out to the point marked XX? Not quite so far—within 600 feet of that.
188. Or so far as might be considered necessary as the work progressed? Yes. It might not be necessary to go out so far. I think that this work should be carried out in conjunction with the other.
189. I suppose in carrying out any portion of these works you would have to be guided by circumstances as it was proceeded with? Yes.
190. And it might be necessary to increase or decrease the length of the work? Yes. If the south breakwater were not extended some considerable distance beyond where it is now, the current might be deflected in a southerly direction, following the coast.
191. So you think that if the southern training-wall were constructed, it would divert the current on the Iluka side? There would be a tendency for it to do that in flood time.
192. And would not the current be likely to cut away the banks on that side? Yes.
193. Supposing the current kept that course, would there not be a possibility of its working its way behind the north breakwater? Yes; there would be a possibility of that.
194. How would you propose to prevent that? I propose to carry out a portion of the north training-bank.
195. Some portion of it has been already commenced? A portion of it was built by Mr. Moriarty.
196. Do you propose to continue that—eastward? To extend it.
197. Both ways? Yes.
198. Seawards and up the river? Yes.
199. How do you propose to get your material to the south training-wall? It could be taken by the line from the proposed quarry and run out on timber staging and tipped in that way; or it could be taken out in punts; and deposited from hoppers.
200. I think Sir John Coode suggests that the south training-wall should be constructed a little above low water? Yes.
201. Would that in your opinion meet the circumstances of the case? Yes. I think it would be desirable not to construct it much above low water, otherwise the scour might be so great that it would cause great inconvenience. It could always be added to hereafter if required.
202. Supposing a portion of the south breakwater and the south training-wall, together with a small protecting wall on the Iluka side, were constructed, do you think the north breakwater might be left for future consideration? I think so.
203. But do you not think that if it were not constructed there would be a danger of the current taking a northerly direction after the current had passed the outer end of the northern reef? I think not. I think it would go straight out.
204. Providing the north and south breakwater were constructed, do you think the current would be sufficient to keep a scour outside the entrance? I think so.
205. Do the extreme points of the breakwaters go out to the outer edge of the bar? They cover the present bar, which will be inside of them.
206. Do you think the entrance would be wide enough for the shipping of the port? Yes.
207. Supposing the works were carried out, what depth of water is it likely that there would be? Sir John Coode, I think, anticipates a depth of at least 18 feet. If the works that are now proposed were constructed, I think there would be at least 17 feet on the bar, and a very much greater depth along the south training-wall, where the water might be as deep as 40 feet.
208. Do you think it would be necessary to remove the northern reef? Yes.
209. What is the area of it;—how many cubic yards does it contain? I cannot say. It is to be cut down to a depth of 18 feet at low water.
210. Supposing the improvements were carried out, how would communication be kept up with the township,

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township of Yamba? It is anticipated that that water coming down between the islands will keep the present channel open.
211. It would come along the dyke already constructed? Yes. There will always be a creep along that bight.
212. There is a depth of 40 feet there now? Up to 40 and 50 feet in places. There used to be a hole there in my time 60 feet deep. There will always be a channel along there.
213. Are any works going on now? The railway to the proposed quarry is now being carried out, and the largest stones from the quarry are being tipped into the southern breakwater.
214. How far is the new quarry from the breakwater? Four miles.
215. Will that quarry yield sufficient stone to complete the southern breakwater and training-wall as well? I think so.
216. Where would you propose to get the stone for the works on the north side? That would have to be got from the north head.
217. Is it within your province to make an estimate of the cost of the works here? I have not been asked to do that. I took out all the quantities for this work for Mr. Darley, when I was in Sydney, before I came here.
218. Consequently the figures given by Mr. Darley are based on your research? Yes. They have also been checked in the department by others.
219. Is there not a possibility of getting a large supply of stone in the present quarry? I think not. There is too much stripping overhead.
220. The present working shows a considerable face of hard stone? Yes.
221. Does that extend to any distance? Yes, I think so, but to the south, I think, the stripping would be so great that it would not be advisable to work it.
222. Are you making use of that stripping? We are using the greater portion of it for the line.
223. Could you make use of it for the south training-wall? A portion of the stone there could be used for that work.
224. It has been suggested by the engineer-in-chief that, if the two works were carried on at the same time, the heavy stone could be used for the one work, and the light stone for the other? Yes.
225. Have you tested the old quarry by shafts to see the extent of it? I have not. I do not know that any investigation has been made there.
226. Are the workmen suffering any inconvenience from the influx of water at the present level? Yes. There is a slight inflow now. It would not be advisable to go further with it.
227. *Chairman.*] Would it not be necessary to construct the north breakwater in order to guide the current over the bar proper? It might be found necessary eventually to go on with that work, but I think that for the present it would not be advisable to commence it.
228. What would be the result if the south training-wall block the upper end of the south channel? It is not anticipated that it will block it entirely.
229. Would the water go straight out to sea, unless the northern training-wall and breakwater were constructed? No. The velocity of water coming down the new south training-wall would be so great as retard the velocity of the current coming down the old south training-wall.
230. The current sets on the coast from north to south? Yes.
231. There is a very prominent headland at the south of the entrance. Would the water run out to the east beyond that, or would it be discharged inside of that? It would be if the southern breakwater were not carried out some little distance.
232. Supposing it were carried out the distance you propose, would the water passing along the south breakwater get beyond the influence of the headland? I think it would have sufficient velocity to do so.
233. In any weather—in an easterly gale? In an easterly gale of course the current would be very much checked.
234. Supposing the water did not get beyond the south headland, would it not strike against it, and, forming an eddy, go back and meet the water coming out, giving the current a tendency to flow to the north? There would only be a chance of that happening with the wind something north of east.
235. Supposing that it did happen, would the current not have a tendency to go along the north coast? It would have that tendency, but immediately the gale ceased, the upland water would force the channel through in an east and west line.
236. If there were no northern breakwater at all? I think so.
237. Do you not think that it would be a good thing to carry out Sir John Coode's recommendations without any experiments at all? There is no doubt that it would be, but the expense is very great. I thought it would be advisable to start in a small way, by constructing the south training-wall, a portion of the south breakwater, and a portion of the north training-wall, and removing the rocks in the centre, and seeing what the effect would be.
238. Removing the training-walls that have been made to protect the sand-bank? Yes.
239. Will there be any great difficulty in removing those? Below low water there would be some difficulty; down to low water there would be none.
240. You have to remove them all? Yes. But after the south training-wall has been constructed opposite to them, the water will have got so deep, that we shall be able to lay hold of the stones with a grab dredge.
241. You think that if the current went north in easterly gales the velocity of the water would be sufficicient to send it back to its usual place when the gale had abated? Yes.
242. Do you think that the whole of the present northern reef should be removed? Yes.
243. Mr. Darley recommends that about 500 feet of it be removed? I think it would be advisable to remove it all. At the present time it banks up the current, but if it were removed the current would have a free flow out.
244. You think that the whole of the water will be directed by the construction of the southern training-wall, and the extension of the southern breakwater on to the sand-banks outside the inner bar? Yes.
245. If the northern reef were removed, it would have still greater force and a straighter direction? I think that if only a portion of the reef were taken away it would split the current.
246. You think it would be advisable to remove it, so as to get the full force of the water against the sand-banks? Yes. If the north and south breakwaters are not constructed in their entirety, I think it will be absolutely necessary to remove that sunken rock.

247.

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247. Do you think that as you are extending the southern breakwater the water washes out the sand at the end of it, and finds a foundation for the big stones? Yes. Our experience is that wherever stones are tipped on to sand the current washes a hole, and the stones are tipped into it. There would be slightly more stone used in end tipping than in tipping from staging.
248. But it is an advantage that the stone should be buried in the sand? Yes.
249. I understand that some of the southern breakwater disappeared lately? Yes.
250. When was that? During the last gale.
251. When? About four months ago.
252. Was it washed away or buried in the sand? It was washed round inside the present work—some 30 or 40 feet inside of it, making a bank that you must have seen there.
253. *Mr. Cox.*] Do you not think that the taking away of the northern reef to a depth of 18 feet would lessen the depth of water in the river at low tide? It would have that effect to a slight extent.
254. Would not that be undesirable? It would cause a larger range—that is to say, a larger proportion of the outer water would be more likely to get into the estuary.
254½. Would the banks of the river be damaged if the reef were removed through being more exposed at low water? No, I think not.
255. *Chairman.*] If the south training-wall is carried across the upper end of the south channel before the north channel is open will not both channels be absolutely closed? No, I think not. The work is proceeded with so slowly that a channel will always be open. A parallel case occurs at the Richmond River, where we are closing up the channel between the Pilot Point and the Beacon Rock. We are carrying the work out so slowly that another channel is forming.
256. A better channel? It will be better eventually.
257. Do you think that the small piece of work that you have done there has had any effect yet? It has kept the crossing clear over the rocks, and the bar has been good ever since we started.
258. You have heard from some of the people on the upper parts of the river there that since that work has been constructed the tides have been higher and lower than they were ever known to be before? Yes.
259. To what extent? At least 6 inches at Coraki.
260. How far is that from where you are working? About 40 miles.

Mordaunt Leyburn Maclean, Esq., resident engineer, sworn, and examined :—

M. L. Maclean, Esq. 2 Dec., 1889.

261. *Mr. Cox.*] What is your position in the Government service? Resident engineer at the Clarence River.
262. Have you been long in charge of the works here? Nearly nine years.
263. You have been engaged in carrying out the works projected by Mr. Moriarty? Yes.
264. Since when was the work abandoned? Since March, 1886.
265. Since then you have been carrying out the works projected by Sir John Coode? Since September, 1888.
266. Between 1886 and 1888 nothing was done? We were procuring the information then for Sir John Coode's report.
267. The quarry from which you are now getting stone for the south breakwater is nearly worked out? Yes.
268. How much longer will you be able to work it? About two months.
269. When it is worked out, where do you propose to get the stone from? A place called Green Point, about 4 miles down the coast.
270. Are you making a tramway to that quarter at present? Yes.
271. You will have to bring the stone for the proposed south training-wall from this new quarry, as well as the stone required to finish the south breakwater? Yes.
272. You will, I presume, use the smaller stone for the training-wall, and the larger blocks for the breakwater? Yes.
273. So that the whole of the stone in the quarry will be utilized? Yes.
274. Have you any idea as to the quantity of stone that it will take to carry on the work projected by Sir John Coode to the point marked XX? No; I have not taken out any of the quantities.
275. How long do you think it would take you to finish that portion of the breakwater? I could not say, unless I knew the quantity of stone required. I should think fully six years.
276. The south training-wall will be comparatively inexpensive, inasmuch as there is no great depth of water, and it will not be carried above high-water mark? Slightly above low water.
277. If it is carried only slightly above low water, would you not lose a considerable time during high tides in carrying out the works? Not if it were built from staging. That is Sir John Coode's recommendation, and I believe that the Engineer-in-Chief intends to adopt it.
278. What is the depth of water in the present channel? About 12 feet at high water, but there is considerably less on the spits.
279. If, in making the training-wall, you tipped the stone from staging, it would have the effect of considerably deepening the channel while the work was going on? Yes.
280. And the quantity required to be tipped would be very much increased by that? Yes.
281. For that reason you can form very little conception of the amount of stone that will be required? It would be very difficult to say the amount. We have to allow for the scour.
282. Have you any idea how long it would take to complete the south training-wall? I should say fully five years.
283. While that work is in progress, do you think it will interfere very much with the passing of vessels up and down the river? No, I do not think so. I think that the current will be diverted along the new southern training-wall, and will form a channel that will enable vessels to get in and out, at any rate at high water.
284. Will there be enough water coming down the south forks of the river to keep the present channel open? It will keep the channel open along the training-wall, but it will be blocked up at the reef.
285. Do you not think that it would be advisable to carry out the north training-wall at the same time as the south training-wall, in order to prevent the current from running too strongly against the northern shore of the river, and carrying away the bank? I think it would be desirable to make the northern protecting-bank and training-bank a certain distance, for protecting the north shore. 286.

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286. The southern training wall would tend to damage the shore on the north side? To a certain extent.
287. Therefore these protecting works should be carried on at the same time? Yes.
288. Having carried the north training-wall to the proposed terminus opposite the north reef, do you think that for the present the scour will be sufficient to keep open the bar? Yes.
289. Are you aware whether there is any rock at the bottom of the outer bar? There is no rock within 30 feet of low water.
290. Have you ever tested it? Yes, by boring.
291. You have gone down 30 feet without finding rock? Yes, at low water.
292. What wind causes the deposit of sand at the outer bar? A north-easterly.
293. In the event of the scour being sufficient to keep that bar continuously open, do you think that another bar would form still further out? I do not think so. A shoal would form, but the water is so deep there that it would not be worth calling a bar.
294. If the bar were removed sufficiently far out to meet the northerly current, do you think that that would make it perfectly safe? Yes, I think so.
295. But supposing, as we understand, there is a deflection at the outer south head, causing the water to form an eddy and run from south to north, would that bring about a fresh deposit of sand at the mouth of the river? I think not. The direction of the northerly current—the current from north to south—is so far out that it would not affect the bar at all. Yamba Point, the point to which you refer, is a considerable distance beyond the ends of the projected breakwaters.
296. That is the reason that it causes a deflection and makes a northerly current? Yes, but the current would be in such deep water that it would not raise a bar.
297. The prevailing winds would have no effect upon it? I do not think so.
298. At what depth of water have the waves power to throw up sand? That is a question about which a great many experts are doubtful. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the subject to say.
299. Would there be any danger if a large sandbank were formed on the northern side of the projected north breakwater? I do not think so.
300. If it did form, the current from the river would be great enough to keep it from encroaching upon the fairway? I think the current would cut it away and leave it like a wall.
301. As the southern current does with the sand now? Yes.
302. What is your opinion about the northern reef? I think the whole of it should be removed.
303. Why? So as to allow the water free ingress and egress.
304. Are you aware that Mr. Darley proposes to remove only some 500 feet of the southern portion of it? I heard that Mr. Darley had recommended that 500 feet be removed, but I think the whole of it would be better removed, because I am inclined to think that what was left would split the current.
305. The removal of that large mass of rock would have a very serious effect upon the tide in the river? I do not know that it would have a very serious effect, but it would certainly make the tides higher and lower than they are now.
306. Would that do harm or do good? I do not think that it would do harm.
307. Do you think it would do good by making a greater scour? Yes, at the entrance.
308. At present there is only a great scour in times of flood? Yes.
309. At present there is very little scour except through the channel? Only through the channel.
310. The training-wall placed on the north bank by Mr. Moriarty is not only useless but would also be dangerous if it remained here? It would have to be removed.
311. Would it be very costly to remove it? I do not think so. I think that when the top of the wall has been cut away the current will gradually cut the sand away at the back of it, and the stone will be spread over the bottom at a good depth. It is very light stone.
312. So that there will be no occasion to remove it at all? I do not think the greater part of it will have to be removed.
313. Have you any idea to what depth the stone goes? We were tipping into 31 feet at low water.
314. It would be really impossible to get the stone out at that depth? Yes.
315. If the stone is removed to a depth of 15 or 18 feet, that will be sufficient? Yes, and as the water scours away the sand the stones will be spread out.
316. You recommend the extension of the south breakwater and the construction of the south training-wall and a portion of the north training-wall simultaneously? Yes.
317. You think that if one were carried out without the other it would probably lead to disaster? I think so, especially if the south training-wall were carried above high water. In flood-time the direction of the water would to a great extent be to the north shore.
318. *Chairman.*] Are there many people living at Iluka? Only a few fishermen.
319. Would there be any danger of Iluka being flooded if these works were carried out? No. Iluka is very high—considerably higher than Yamba.
320. *Mr. Lee.*] Have you been prospecting for a quarry? Yes.
321. Are you satisfied with the quality of the stone which you have discovered? Yes.
322. And you think it is to be found in sufficient quantities to construct the works? Yes.
323. How will you take it to the south training-wall? By a line running at the back.
324. It could also be taken there on punts? Yes.
325. There is considerably more sand on the northern side of the entrance than on the southern side? Yes.
326. To about what depth? We have made borings to a depth of 30 feet below low water without finding rock.
327. I am speaking now of the site of the proposed northern breakwater? Yes. The sand goes right out to the point marked YY. We have had borings there to a depth of 31 feet.
328. Will the stone you use find its bottom in that depth of sand? I do not know whether the stone would find its bottom there. If the water scoured it out to a certain depth, the stone would go below that again.
329. Is there a sufficient tidal current to create a scour that would embed these large stones? I think so.
330. Do you think there is a possibility of the sand to a certain depth carrying the breakwater, and then under some extraordinary circumstances such as a great flood, being scoured out? If the stone remained on the sand at first that might happen.
331. Would it remain on the sand? It would not remain on the top of the sand—it would be embedded to a certain extent.

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332. Would there be a danger of an extra scour? Yes, with a strong flood.
333. In that case it would be necessary to build the wall up again? Yes, to maintain and build it up again.
334. There is a possibility of that occurring? Yes; it may occur wherever works are constructed for the purpose of creating a scour.
335. You told Mr. Cox that it would take six or seven years to construct these works. Supposing it were decided to construct the portions mentioned by you, do you think it would be advisable to let them out in a series of contracts? I certainly think it would be advisable to let them out in contracts.
336. If the works were put in the hands of three contractors instead of one, could they not be constructed at less cost? Yes, but the difficulty would be in having two contractors working at the same quarry.
337. Is that an insuperable difficulty? I do not think it could be done.
338. You pay by the ton? Yes.
339. It matters not how many take the stone out? It is a question I had not thought about. The work would be done quicker if there were a series of contracts.
340. *Mr. Cox.*] If the continuation of the south breakwater, the construction of the south training-wall, and the construction of the north training-wall were let to three different contractors, the works would all go on simultaneously? One contractor would have to have the south breakwater and a portion of the south training-wall to enable him to use the small stone.
341. Could the work be so divided? The southern works could be given to one contractor, and the northern to another.
342. It would not be desirable to have three contractors, because in working the southern quarry they would be interfering with each other? Yes.
343. In pushing out the southern breakwater to the point indicated by Sir John Coode, do you think it would be advisable to let any particular number of feet, inasmuch as we have already had it in evidence that the length of that breakwater must be decided by circumstances? I do not think that the contractors would accept work of that description, because of the difficulty of calculating the depth.
344. Would it be advisable to let a large portion of that work in one contract, when it might be found, during the course of construction, that half of it would be sufficient? I do not think so.
345. Would you find contractors to undertake work of this description in small pieces? Yes. They will accept contracts of this description, leaving the Engineer-in-Chief to curtail the work as he thinks proper by giving the contractor certain notice of cancellation.
346. Why do you think that both channels will not be closed up while the works are going on? The progress of the southern training-wall will be so slow that the water will cut round the end of it, and form a channel, till there is a channel cut through the spit.
347. But what will happen when the work touches the sand flat near the entrance? When the work comes to that place, I think there will be a sufficient channel for the present class of vessels to go in and out.
348. If the southern training-wall had reached the point known as the sand patch, and a sufficient channel were kept open on the north, do you think it would be necessary to continue the work? I think so, to scour the bar. I do not think that that length of wall would affect the bar sufficiently.
349. The water must be trained to a point where it will have force enough to make a direct scour across the bar? Yes.
350. Supposing your calculations turned out to be all wrong, would not the navigation of the river for steamers be entirely stopped? I do not think so. I think that if the southern training-wall were carried out, and it did not have the necessary effect on the bar by improving it as it is expected to do, the bar would be no worse than it is at present, and there would be a channel round the northern shore, as there is at present.
351. The northern reef, according to the plan, will be in the middle of the proposed channel? Yes.
352. Do you not think that it would be sufficient for all practical purposes to remove one half or two-thirds of that reef? It would give a sufficiently wide entrance, but I am inclined to think that the reef would divert the current.
353. You think that as long as there is an obstruction the sand will have an inclination to bank up? Yes; and the current will be prevented from going properly out.
354. You assisted Captain Howard in taking soundings? No; I took the borings.
355. You took the borings to enable Sir John Coode to make the report? Yes.
356. Have you seen any reason to alter your opinion since then? No.
357. You have been employed here ever since? Yes.
358. Have you attentively watched the current? Yes.
359. What would be the tendency of the current when it left the channel;—would it go to the north? I think not. I think it would go out and join the southerly set.
360. Do you think that, for the purpose of making an absolutely secure entrance, both the north and south breakwaters should be constructed? I do not think that they should be constructed. I think that the southern breakwater would only require to be extended until it came in a direct line due east of the southern training-wall.
361. The Engineer-in-Chief is of opinion that the first work to be constructed is the southern breakwater, and he proposes that it should be carried out within 600 feet of the end, and that then the southern training-wall should be carried out? I do not think it would be necessary to carry the southern breakwater out to the point marked XX.
362. That must necessarily be decided by circumstances as the work proceeds? Yes.
363. It may be found necessary to go beyond that point? Yes, it may be.
364. *Mr. Cox.*] Sir John Coode proposes seven different works;—you would only advocate the construction of three of those works—an extension of the southern breakwater, and the construction of the southern training-wall and a portion of the northern training-wall and a portion of the rubble-protecting bank at Iluka? Yes.
365. The cost of the works at the Clarence River heads has been £182,000;—would the estimated cost of the three works just mentioned be any greater than that? I do not know the quantities; I have not taken them out, so it would be very difficult for me to say.

Mr. Henry M'Auley, pilot, sworn, and examined:—

Mr. H. M'Auley. 2 Dec., 1889.

366. *Mr. Cox.*] What is your position in the Government Service? I am a pilot at the Clarence Heads.
367. How long have you resided here? Going on for seven years.
368. During your residence here have you seen many changes in the entrance? Yes, a good many.
369. When you first came what was the usual course taken by the vessels going in and out of the river? Along where the bar is—about east and west nearly then.
370. And inside the reefs? Inside the reef, close by the black buoy, up to Yamba.
371. What is called the southern channel? Yes.
372. Was that the only channel open for steamers? It was the only channel open for any vessels.
373. Until when? Until the great flood in January, 1887.
374. What was the result of that flood? It opened up the Iluka channel.
375. Had that channel ever been opened before? Not so far north and down the Iluka shore as at that time. It has been more to the southward.
376. Since that flood has there been a tendency for the channel to silt up again? Yes; it filled up just as it was before the last flood.
377. It filled up between 1887 and last July? Yes, to dry sand-banks.
378. You could not use that channel? Scarcely for a boat at low water.
379. The flood of 1889 opened that channel again? Yes, but not quite so much as the big flood opened it.
380. How soon will it be before it will be closed again? Two months I expect. I expect that the next spring tides will block it for navigation.
381. Then all vessels will have to come in between the north and south reef, and keep round the southern channel? Yes.
382. What depth of water is there now in the northern channel for the steamers which trade to the river? A vessel drawing 12 feet can get through there now with a good high spring tide.
383. How much will the spring tide reduce it so as to block the channel? It will reduce it to 10 feet, so as to block it for the use of the steamers.
384. Which channel is the more desirable? The north is the safer channel of the two.
385. Therefore you think that the works proposed to be carried out by Mr. Moriarty were not desirable in the interest of the navigation of the river? They do not seem to improve the place much.
386. What prevailing winds cause the formation of the bar outside? I suppose the north-east winds are most effective in shoaling the bar, but I hardly think that the bar is due to the wind.
387. You think that it is formed of the sand brought down by the river? Yes.
388. The sand is not washed up by the waves of the ocean? The waves of the ocean wash it up, but the sand comes down the river.
389. Does no sand come down the coast from the north? Oh, yes.
390. Do you not think that during north-easterly weather that sand helps to form the bar, by meeting the current coming out of the river? Sand from the north beach actually fills up the bar inside.
391. Would it not help to make the bar outside? The sand washes in along the north beach, and the tide washes it out again.
392. Does not that clash with your former answer? The sand is washed out from the river again.
393. I asked you just now, "was not a quantity of sand brought down from the north by the north-easterly winds, and did it not, when it met the current coming out of the river, form a bar outside"? It might do, but I should be inclined to think that most of the sand went out from the river.
394. Do you know anything about engineering—the reason of making training-walls, and so on? A little. I know that the walls would lead the current and cause a scour.
395. Do you think that Mr. Moriarty's training-walls on the north side of the river have tended to do any good or any harm? I think they have done very little of either.
396. The sand-bank that was there when he commenced is there still, or was there until the flood opened a channel through it? Yes.
397 Which is the most dangerous—the black buoy or the red buoy reef? There was never any occasion to go near the reef on the northern side.
398. Have any vessels been wrecked by striking the Red Buoy Reef? Not that I know of.
399. What depth of water is there on that at low tide? The shallowest water there is 7 feet.
400. That would be sufficient to wreck even the small vessels now trading to the river? Yes.
401. You think it would be desirable to remove some portion, if not the whole, of that Red Buoy Reef? Yes, a portion of it.
402. Are there any works which you think it would be desirable to carry out for the safety of vessels trading here, other than those suggested by Sir John Coode? No. I do not think that Sir John Coode's scheme could be improved on in any shape or form.
403. Even now, with these two reefs in the fairway, very few wrecks have taken place? There have not been many wrecks since I have been here.
404. How many have there been? One, the "Mary Ballantyne" schooner.
405. What caused her wreck? She came in with a southerly wind against the stand-off signals.
406. Where did she strike? A little to the southward of the black buoy—on the sand.
407. Do you think that the southern training-wall while being made will destroy the southern channel? No; I do not think that it will destroy the southern channel.*
408. What would keep that channel open? Yes; the channel would be sure to get blocked up.
409. Consequently the whole of the work carried out by Mr. Moriarty on the south shore will be thrown away? There would still be a certain amount of water going out along that training-wall—the water from the lake.
410. Are those lakes of considerable extent? Yes.
411. Is there any traffic from them? Yes; a little in the sugar season.
412. Where do the people who grow sugar-cane on those lakes take their cane to? To the Harwood mill—the Colonial Sugar Co.'s mill.
413. If the training-wall is constructed they will not be able to get out? Yes. They will be able to get out above Freeburn Island. 414.

NOTE (*on revision*):—I understood the question to mean the northern breakwater, or I should have said yes.

Mr. H. M'Auley. 2 Dec., 1889.

414. *Mr. Lee.*] You say that in two months, unless there is a flood in the river, the north channel will be closed up? I expect so.
415. What channel will there be open then? The Yamba channel, between the black and red buoys, and along the south training bank. It will not be quite so good on the crossing as the Iluka channel.
416. What is the most dangerous position that a vessel is in when entering that channel? When rounding the black buoy.
417. Why? When she is making the turn there is a danger of her running on to the western sand-pit. The channel is very bad here at times. It was so narrow before the last flood that a vessel could not take the turn sharp—she had to go out almost at right angles.
418. Which is most dangerous—coming in or going out? Coming in. When the channel is bad they cannot come in at all with safety, unless at slack tide.
419. How do sailing vessels enter? They are mostly towed in. We cannot take them in at all when the channel is bad unless we have a fair wind.
420. Then they may have to wait outside one day or seven days? Yes.
421. Have you had them waiting out many days? The "Alexander Newton" and the "Sir John Franklin" were outside a fortnight waiting for a fair wind. At that time the schooner was wrecked.
422. Were there any passengers on board? No.
423. Is there a Government tug service in connection with this port? No.
424. How do you take the bar;—you are supposed to take soundings occasionally? Yes.
425. How do you go out there? In a whaleboat.
426. Can you do that when the weather is rough? No, we must get a fine day.
427. Well, it might be rough to-morrow, and the channel might alter again? Yes; sometimes for a fortnight we cannot sound the bar.
428. How do the steamers know when there is a safe bar? They cannot know.
429. They have to take the chance? Yes.
430. You only sound the bar in fine weather, but in rough weather you cannot do it? In rough weather I cannot do it.
431. And you have no opportunity of letting the steamers know the state of the bar? No.
432. *Mr. Cox.*] Are pilot, harbour, and light dues charged here? Harbour and light dues.
433. As well as pilot dues? Yes, for vessels wanting a pilot.
434. Are the harbour dues here the same as in Sydney? Yes. If a vessel has not paid her six-monthly dues in Sydney she has to pay them before she leaves here—4d. a ton.
435. That is the usual practice all along the coast; but you really charge no harbour dues here? We only collect the charges that are due.
436. Vessels trade from here occasionally to other Colonies as well as to Sydney;—how do you charge them? When they come in here they have to pay harbour and light dues.
437. Who collects them? The Sub-Collector of customs at Grafton.
438. Suppose the vessel does not go up there? Then I collect them.
439. *Mr. Lee.*] How do the sailing vessels procure a tug? There is a private boat here that runs from the Richmond. If the owner knows that a boat is coming in he stops for it.
440. Are there many vessels trading here? Yes.
441–2. Have you known them to be detained here in consequence of the shallowness of the bar? Yes. A vessel not long ago had to go out half loaded.

Thomas William Keele, Esq., M.I.C.E., Assistant Engineer, sworn, and further examined:—

T. W. Keele, Esq. 2 Dec., 1889.

443. *Chairman.*] Sir John Coode, on page 5 of his report, suggests an alternative scheme. He says, "The expenditure to be incurred in the first instance, if the breakwaters are stopped for the time at XX and YY, as above indicated, would be—south breakwater, length, 1,750 feet, £124,500; north breakwater, length, 3,050 feet, £146,000; removal of northern reef to 18 feet below low water, as before, £28,500." In addition to this, do you not think that the south training-bank should be carried out? Yes, certainly.
444. Simultaneously with the north training-wall? Yes.
445. So that the total cost would be £393,600? My estimate would be—construction of southern breakwater to a point 600 feet short of XX, £80,000; removal of the north reef, £28,500——
446. The removal of the whole of the reef, as recommended by Sir John Coode? Yes—the construction of the whole of the south training-wall, £77,700; the construction of a portion of the north training-bank, £10,000; and the construction of a wall to protect the shore of Iluka, £8,000; comprising a total expenditure of £204,200.
447. You think that would be sufficient for the present? Yes.
448. *Mr. Cox.*] Although £182,000 has been spent on the present works? Yes.
449. Is not the amount of work that you project infinitely greater than that already done? Yes; but I am quoting Sir John Coode's figures. Without my quantities I could not say exactly what the work would cost.
450. According to Sir John Coode's estimate, you think that would be sufficient? Yes; but it could be worked out accurately from the quantities in the department.
451. Do you agree with Mr. Maclean about the training-walls? Yes. As the southern training-wall is carried along, the current will be gradually deflected more and more to the eastward, and a channel will always be formed in front of it, to the north of it, until at last we come to the tangent point on the curve, when it will shoot straight out.
452. So that the danger of both channels being closed is in your opinion very remote indeed? Very remote indeed.
453. *Mr. Lee.*] Are the usual harbour and light dues charged here? That is not in our department.
454. *Chairman.*] Which will take the longer to construct—the southern training-wall, or the southern breakwater? It would all depend on the way in which the wall was constructed. We might with a number of punts line the sand in advance of the works. In that way it would be carried out rapidly.
455. Could you not do a great deal of the northern breakwater in the same way? No; we do not think it is necessary to start that at present. We may eventually have to go on with it.

MONDAY,

MONDAY, 2 DECEMBER, 1889.

[*The Sectional Committee met at Maclean at* 1·30 *p.m.*]

Present:—

JOSEPH PALMER ABBOTT, Esq. (Chairman).

The Hon. George Henry Cox. | Charles Alfred Lee, Esq.

The Sectional Committee further considered the proposed Improvements to the Entrance of the Clarence River.

Mr. Joachim Nicolas Schwonberg, Superintendent of Buoys, sworn, and examined:—

Mr. J. N. Schwonberg. 2 Dec., 1889.

456. *Chairman.*] Where do you reside? At Maclean.
457. How long have you been residing on the Clarence River? Twenty-eight years.
458. During that period, have you been familiar with the entrance to the river? Yes. At that time I was engaged by another party to load vessels with timber, and I had often occasion to go down to the Heads. Then any vessel that got over the bar could go right up to Grafton. There was a good channel on the Iluka side, and a vessel drawing 12 or 14 feet of water could always get in or out.
459. You have seen Sir John Coode's scheme;—what do you think of it? It is most decidedly the best that could be devised.
460. Do you think that if the waters were confined a good channel would be obtained? Most decidedly.
461. Do you think the whole of the Red Buoy rock should be removed? I think so, if it could be done.
462. That would allow the water to go out more freely? Yes.
463. Do you know whether the outer bar shifts about much? It does sometimes. I am under the impression that when the bar outside is the highest the current inside is the least, and is not strong enough to sweep it away.
464. What effect would the rock have on the current if it were left? I do not think there would be much improvement if it were left.
465. You think that it would lessen the force of the current on the outer bar? Most decidedly.
466. What you want is to get rid of the outer bar? Yes; and I think that that can only be done by having a clean scour right out.
467. The works that have been carried out hitherto have not been at all effective? No.
468. Is there anything else that you would like to tell the Committee? I am in the Government service as superintendent of the buoys in the river, so that I have to find out what is the best channel for the vessels to come up and go down in. I have made a rough calculation that since the dredges have been here they have removed 200,000 tons of silt, but instead of that being taken on shore it is being picked up and dropped down again.
469. What they do one day is undone the next by the current? Yes.
470. You think that when the silt is taken up it should be thrown on the shores? I think so. There is plenty of low land.
471. Have any representations been made to the Municipal Council or to the Government in reference to this? I wrote to the Marine Board, under whom I am, and so far as I know those gentlemen represented the matter to the Harbours and Rivers Department.
472. But the representations have had no practical effect? No. When you came up the river you passed a large opening in the north bank.
473. That was where a training bank is to be constructed for the purpose of guiding the water into the main channel? Yes. I think that work is very desirable, because there is a very large amount of silt coming out of the river in flood-times, and it sweeps on to the sandbank.
474. The waters from the north arm scatter all over the estuary at present? Yes.

David See, Esq., Mayor of Maclean, sworn, and examined:—

D. See, Esq. 2 Dec., 1889.

475. *Chairman.*] How long have you resided on the Clarence? About twenty-eight years.
476. Of course you have seen a number of changes in the bar during that time? Yes, very many.
477. We have heard that your vessels have had at times to go out only partially loaded? Very often.
478. Have they to do so now? We have to be careful. The masters have to catch the high tide or they would be stopped.
479. If the improvements suggested by Sir John Coode were carried out, do you think that they would give a good bar at all times? I think they would give a good entrance in almost any weather.
480. You think that the Red Buoy rock should be removed? I think so.
481. Do you think that it would be enough to remove 500 feet of it? I could not go into details.
482. The improvements would benefit the people on the river who are shippers? Yes, because the freights would be cheaper.
483. The freights would be cheaper, because you could work your steamers when you liked? Yes.
484. I suppose your steamers have to leave to catch the tides, whether they are full or not? Now they have. That is due to the shoaling of the river inside, which is occasioned by the condition of the entrance.
485. Do you know anything about the system of dredging going on here;—do you know that they take the silt from one place and deposit it in another place? I do. I have made it a great study.
486. Do you think they have ever thrown it in places where it has not been swept back into the river again? Not to my knowledge, except at Broadwater. I know that in the main river the silt must be swept back again, and I have protested against the present system frequently.
487. The advantage derived from the dredging is only temporary, but the cost is perpetual? Yes. And it tends to create barriers which have hitherto not existed.
488. There would be no great difficulty in throwing the sand over the banks? No; particularly as we have a low bank. If there were a wall built up here we could utilize it all.
489. I suppose the municipality would be glad to get the stuff? I think I can speak on behalf of my colleagues, and say that we would assist the department in every way that we could if they would put in the stones for us. The masters of the small boats complain that in the north arm they frequently ground on shoals which never before existed.

D. See, Esq. 2 Dec., 1889.

490. Do you not think that the training-wall from the north arm will be a great advantage? Most decidedly it will. Anything to confine the water must create a channel.
491. The improvements which have hitherto been made have not given you any permanent channel—the channel keeps moving about? Yes. If a man knew the channel six months ago he would not know it now.
492. We have been told that although in fine weather you are given the depth of water on the bar, in rough weather the ships have to take their chance? That frequently happens.
493. *Mr. Cox.*] To whom did you complain about the silting? I have frequently complained in public, but I have never made a formal complaint to any of the departments. It is not a very nice thing to do at any time; but there are frequent complaints. It is not the fault of the people in charge of the dredges, because they only carry out their instructions.

Mr. Alexander Ross, storekeeper, sworn, and examined:—

Mr. A. Ross. 2 Dec., 1889.

494. *Chairman.*] Where do you live? At Palmer's Island. I have been residing on the Clarence for twenty-eight years.
495. You are conversant with the entrance to the river, and have been during the whole of that time? Yes. I am a general storekeeper, and a large shipper to and fro. I have resided at Palmer's Island for twenty-eight years, a few miles distant from the Heads. I am a large and continuous shipper to and from Sydney, and make frequent trips to Sydney by steamers. In early days the entrance was difficult and dangerous. Sailing vessels and steamers also often delayed for weeks. The depth of water has been rather more uniform, and delays to shipping much less, since the southern breakwater was laid down, although still and at present delays to steamers frequently occur, and they have to watch and wait for tides, and with the best of tides can only load down to a certain depth, considerably less than the depth authorized by Plimsoll's regulation. This refers more particularly to sailing vessels, and three of the larger steamers frequenting this port. From memos. and notes taken from frequent conversations with captains on their arriving and departing, I learned, many years ago, that southerly weather deepened, and north to easterly shoaled, the bar; and of late I know from my own weather notes that this is true, and therefore I consider the southern breakwater, as laid down by Sir John Coode, would be a waste of public money, and should be erased from the programme altogether. I am of opinion also that the north breakwater should be left for future consideration. It is when we come up to the Black Buoy, or Reef of Rocks, the trouble begins. The sharp turn and crossing the current is where the danger appears to me to be; and no steamer or sailing vessel going or coming but runs a certain amount of risk there. The fine steamer "Urara" was lost through not being able to recover from the swing of a cross current after rounding the reef, and I am sure that there are none of the captains trading here who will deny that they at all times, when crossing, have anxious moments at this turning, and it appears to me that the removal of those rocks and forming the southern training-wall, as laid down by Sir J. Coode, are works of immediate necessity, and should be commenced without any delay. Such works being done, I am of opinion that our steamers could enter or leave in safety night or day. The north training-wall, I think, could be put aside for future consideration. If this wall should be found necessary at a future time I would certainly do all in my power to prevent the two walls being brought so close as 1,400 feet to each other as laid down by Sir John Coode, as such a narrow mouth would not only block flood waters up several feet higher, but keep floods up several days longer from receding. The mouth should not be less than 2,400 feet wide. I however feel sure that there would be no necessity for the northern training-wall, as the removal of the reef together with the southern training-wall would not only put a stop to the forming of twin channels, but cause a deep, reliable, and comparatively straight channel, when the necessity of insuring our merchandise would no longer exist, thus giving freedom and impetus to our trade with the metropolis, and be a lasting benefit to this district and Sydney traders and merchants also. And considering that the resources of this district are hardly one third developed as yet, improvement of the entrance, bringing with it cheap freights and facility of trade, is the first necessary step to be taken.
496. Do you know that similar works to these have been carried out in other parts of the world? Yes. There is a similar place in the north of Scotland.
497. Have you heard of a place at Sulina, on the Danube, where a confined entrance like this has made 23 or 24 feet of water where there were only 9 previously? I have read of it, but not as to particulars of volume or force.
498. But you have not had any practical experience of such works? No.
499. Can you tell us anything about the system of dredging here? Yes. A large amount of silt has been deposited in the mouth of the oyster channel—the entrance to the lakes, but I think the last two freshes took it all back to where it came from.
500. Then the effects of the dredging only last until the next fresh? Well, I know that the bulk of this silt has gone, and, I believe, to where it was dredged from.

Mr. Alexander M'Gowan sworn and examined:—

Mr. A. M'Gowan. 2 Dec., 1889.

501. *Chairman.*] Where do you reside? At Palmer's Channel. I have resided on the river for thirty years.
502. What was the effect of the northern breakwater on the bar? I believe it made the bar shallow, but I think if it were completed it would deepen it. I believe that if the southern training-wall, the training-wall at the north arm, and that at Iluka were made, there would be an improvement in the entrance.
503. What about the southern breakwater? I do not know much about it.
504. You have come to the same conclusion as the rest—that what you want is to concentrate the force of the water on the bar? Yes. I believe that if the works were completed the channel would run down by the north breakwater.
505. So you think there would be no necessity to remove the reefs? Until the northern breakwater is extended so as to prevent the entrance from being silted up from the north, it would be useless to remove the reef, but it would improve the entrance if they were removed after the northern breakwater is completed. The northern breakwater was stopped at the worst possible place. It was stopped when the north channel began to form, and it is not far enough out to prevent it being silted up from the north.
506. The force of the water would be broken by the northern reef—you do not think it would be a good thing to remove it so that the water would run freely to the bar? I believe it would help it.
507. Do you know anything about the system of dredging going on here? I do not.

Mr. Frank Schwonberg, master shipwright, sworn and examined:—

Mr. F. Schwonberg. 2 Dec., 1889.

508. *Chairman.*] What are you now? I am a master shipwright, living at Maclean. I have lived here for twenty years, and have been connected with the water all that time, on and off.
509. What have you to say about Sir John Coode's proposal? I firmly believe that his scheme is a good one, and will give a good entrance to the Clarence. I think that if the channel were taken, and the waters contracted, sufficient scour would be given to remove all obstruction. I do not think that more than 500 feet need be taken off the reef, and from the experience I have had I think that the enormous current which runs out of this river would give a sufficient depth to enable—I will not say the largest—but a fair sized vessel to enter the port at any time.
510. You think the scour would be sufficiently great to get rid of the outer obstructions? It has been my experience so far that the narrower the channel the deeper the water, but whenever the water spreads out over a large area it becomes shallow.
511. *Mr. Cox.*] Do you not think that if a small portion of the red buoy were left it would split the current, and so destroy its effect on the outer bar? No. I certainly do not think that the reef would have any disastrous effect upon the current.

MONDAY, 2 DECEMBER, 1889.

[*The Sectional Committee met at the "Commercial Hotel," Grafton, at 8 p.m.*]

Present:—

JOSEPH PALMER ABBOTT, Esq. (Chairman).

The Hon. George Henry Cox, | Charles Alfred Lee, Esq.

The Sectional Committee further considered the proposed improvements to the entrance of the Clarence River.

Mr. John Magee, master of the s.s. "City of Grafton," sworn and examined:—

Mr. J. Magee. 2 Dec., 1889.

512. *Chairman.*] Are you the master of a vessel trading to the Clarence? Yes, the "City of Grafton."
513. You know Sir John Coode's scheme for improving the entrance; do you think it would be an advantage to have a training-wall, directing the course of the waters of the north creek? Yes.
514. You know the south training-wall—in what way would that be an advantage? By forming a scou and narrowing the channel. As it is now, the water spreads over the estuary and loses its force before going on the bar, though the south channel keeps open.
515. It is proposed to take the southern breakwater just to the curve beyond where it is now—do you approve of that? I can hardly say what effect it would have.
516. Do you think it necessary to construct a northern breakwater? I think that would have the best effect. Some few months ago, when there was a fresh in the river, and we were lying off the Yamba side of the heads, between Yamba Point and Lighthouse Point, no driftwood came out there—it went along the north beach, showing that the set of the current was along that way.
517. It had not made a new channel then? No; there was very little alteration in the channel then.
518. Do you think that if the southern training-wall and the northern breakwater were constructed there would be a danger of the channel running out along the north shore? I would not undertake to say that.
519. Sir John Coode recommends that the red buoy reef should be wholly removed, while some of the departmental officers recommend that only 500 feet of it should be taken off—which do you think is desirable? If it were removed it would give us a much wider channel. Within the past twelve months I have been four times round that buoy;—once I could not help myself, and three times afterwards I did not take any trouble about it, but let her go, rather than strike the buoy. I was going out one day when the channel was very narrow, and the western spit came close to the south reef, so that we had to skirt the edge of the reef to avoid it, when a sea rolled along it, and, although our helm was hard-a-port and we were going full speed, it took her and shot her away to the north, and it was either hit the buoy or round the reef.
520. The present entrance is very dangerous? Exceedingly so, and it is not possible to get to Yamba on the flood tide.
521. In what tide do you get to Yamba? At slack water only.
522. Do you think that if the proposed works were carried out the force of the water would be concentrated by the training-walls and clear the obstructions away? I believe it would, but it would have to go a long way out, for invariably the shoalest part of the bar is on the edge of deep water. From the red buoy for a long way we have deep water, and as we get out the water shoals. As far as the tide has an influence we get deep water.
523. But if either of the breakwaters were made they would direct the water on to these shoals? Certainly. Nothing but a scour would get rid of them.
524. We have been told that you are in the habit of coming here frequently without full loading, because of the state of the tide? When we had full loading we had to suit ourselves to circumstances, and work the tides.
525. You have to do that still? Yes. Only last Wednesday week I was aground for two hours inside Iluka, drawing 8 feet 6 inches fore and aft, and there is even less water in the other channel.
526. Have you ever been to Newcastle? Yes.
527. Do you remember it before the breakwater was constructed? Not very well.
528. To what do you attribute the formation of the bar outside the heads—to the sand coming down the river, or to the sand coming from the north down the coast? I attribute it to the north-east winds. The bar invariably makes up on the flood tides.
529. You do not think that the outside bar is formed of the sand deposited by the river? I do not think so. I have known a spit on the Richmond grow 40 feet on a spring-flood-tide.
530. Are you aware that the channel formed by the last flood is now silting up again? Yes, it is.
531. When you were using the south channel you were never stuck in any sand-pit? Yes; previous to the dredge cutting the Yamba channel.

532.

Mr. J. Magee. 2 Dec., 1889.

532. Where was the shallow? It is shallow now, even from Rabbit Island to in between the buoys near the retaining-walls.
533. You think the direct course suggested by Sir John Coode is the proper one? Undoubtedly.
534. *Mr. Lee.*] When the north channel was open your run in after crossing the bar was comparatively straight? Which north channel?
535. By Iluka? Yes. When we were using the straight channel we had a very nice easy turn, and we had no hesitation in crossing out at any state of the tide.
536. If the channel could be kept open permanently, would there be less risk in using it than using the channel round the black buoy, in by Yamba? Undoubtedly.
537. Do you enter the heads after dark at present? No.
538. You have to wait until daylight? Yes.
539. If Sir John Coode's scheme were carried out in its entirety, and 17 feet of water given, would you be able to enter the river after dark? Most decidedly. I have crossed out here after dark without lights.
540. Would you be able to enter the river at any time? Yes; just the same as we do at Newcastle. At present, owing to the intricacy of the passage we have to wait for daylight, and for a considerable time we have had also to wait for slack water.
541. Once you are inside the bar you are in much deeper water? Yes.
542. In rough weather what information do you get from the pilot about the depth of the water on the bar? Well, we have to be guided by his last soundings.
543. They might have been taken a day or a week before? Yes, or perhaps a month.
544. Do you cross the bar under those conditions? Yes, on a rising tide.
545. You take the risk? Yes. I have had twenty years experience. My experience of the Clarence bar is that the outward part of it is always the shoalest. In taking it with a heavy sea you cross the outer part and deepen your water, and when you get into the deeper water you know that you can get your vessel into position before you get into narrow water.
546. Suppose a scheme were adopted making the channel round by Yamba, would the sharp turn that would be necessitated be any hindrance to navigation? Most decidedly. No doubt, as soon as the Iluka channel closes, which it will do, there will be a difficulty caused by the western spit coming down.
547. Then you will be compelled to use the Yamba channel? Yes.
548. How many years have you been trading to this port? Twenty years.
549. Have you any suggestions to offer as to the improvement of the plan? No; I do not think that it can be improved upon. I think that it ought to be carried out in its entirety.
550. You think that it will give the relief that it is intended to do? I am sure of that.
551. *Mr. Cox.*] Do you know where the dredge deposits the material which it takes from the river? Well, it lifts it out of one place, and puts it into another not far away.
552. Is that work of any value? I think not. A short time ago they were working for nine months at the crossing at Sportsman's Creek, near Lawrence, but it is almost as shoal there now as it was before the work commenced.
553. Where was the silt deposited? About two miles below.
554. Have any representations been made to the Government about the imprudence of such action? I think not.

Mr. Robert Affleck, master of the s.s. "Australian," sworn and examined:—

Mr. R. Affleck. 2 Dec., 1889.

555. *Mr. Cox.*] What are you? I am master of the "Australian."
556. How long have you been trading to this river? I was trading to the river from 1870 to 1874, and I have been trading to it again since 1886 in the "Australian."
557. Have you ever experienced any great difficulty in getting into the Heads? Frequently.
558. What has been the cause of it? The principal cause has been the turn into the Yamba channel, round the black buoy. Previous to the flood in July, we had to use the Yamba channel, and the west spit grew down so close to the black buoy—I suppose within 100 feet of it—that we had to wait for slack water to get round. Going in on the flood the turn was so sharp that the tide rushing in between the southern breakwater and the buoy came right across the channel, a distance of about 300 yards, with the helm hard a-starboard, it would throw the ship on to the sand. Going in with slack water it is not so dangerous, though the turn is very difficult. We have to come round at full speed, and if the ship does not answer her helm as we want her to, it puts us on to the sand, or, with an ebb tide, on to the reef.
559. You have to navigate according to the state of the tide? Yes, when the Iluka channel is closed.
560. Is it closing now? It is closing very rapidly.
561. It was opened in 1887? Yes, and kept open much longer then than it will this time.
562. It will inevitably close? Yes, there is no doubt of it. I think that it will close before the end of the year. With the constant north-east wind and the southerly current I can notice the spit growing over from Iluka, particularly to-day.
563. The prevailing summer wind has a good deal to do with silting up of the channel? I think it is the whole cause of it.
564. You know Sir John Coode's scheme. Do you think that if it were carried out it would make a really practicable harbour for all time? That is my opinion. We would be able to enter at all times of the day and night, or in any state of the weather, because there would be a straight channel, and even if there were a sea outside, the vessel would be at a good angle to it.
565. Do you not think that the current would be very strong coming down that very narrow channel? Yes. In July we anchored off Yamba point for about 40 hours during the flood. We had been out a week, and we did not expend more coals than we could help. The water came out through the Iluka channel, and we had a fresh gale from the south-east for a portion of the time, but the tide was sufficiently strong to keep the ship in position. As a rule, if the tide is more powerful than the wind it will cant ship. If the breakwaters were carried out I dare say we should have a tide that would carry a considerable force.
566. Do you think that the outward bar is formed from the silt coming down the river, or by the action of the wind and the wash? I think from the action of the winds and the ocean. There is a travelling beach there, and the southerly current causes an eddy round the entrance.

Mr. Daniel Anthon, master of the s.s. "Fernmount," sworn and examined:—

Mr. D. Anthon. 2 Dec., 1889.

567. *Mr. Lee.*] What vessel have you command of? The "Fernmount." I trade all along the coast—frequently to the Clarence. I have been trading on the coast for twelve years, and to this port for eight years, off and on.
568. Have you had many opportunities of judging of the state of the Clarence entrance? Yes.
569. Which channel are you using now? The Iluka channel.
570. Have you seen the plan of the works suggested by Sir John Coode to improve the entrance? I have seen part of the plan, I have not seen it all; I have not studied it.
571. The object of it is to confine the waters as much as possible to the northern channel, by running a long training wall from Freeburn Island to a short distance from the Black Buoy Reef, continuing the south breakwater for a distance of 2,350 feet, and constructing a breakwater from the north side, a distance of 3,650 feet, placing a protecting wall along the banks of Iluka, and removing the portions of the walls constructed by Mr. Moriarty which interfere with the present channel. This would give an entrance between the breakwaters of 1,400 feet. Do you think that the north is the proper side of the river to confine the channel to? I do. I think the channel will always take the Iluka side during a flood.
572. Will this be a straighter course than the Yamba course? Yes. The current would have a straight flow, and it would scour far better. There would be no scour on the Yamba side, but an eddy would always be caused.
573. What is the most difficult point in the navigation of the river at the present? There is a sharp turn near the Yamba channel round the black buoy. We have to take it at slack water, and it is necessary that the vessel should answer her helm very quickly.
574. Have you been trading to other parts of the world? All over the Colonies.
575. Has your occupation taken you to any harbours where breakwaters have been constructed? Newcastle is one place, and Belfast is another.
576. Do you remember Newcastle before the southern breakwater was erected? No.
577. What is the nature of the works at Belfast? Training walls. They have opened a channel to the southern ocean for the sea to wash through, and where there was 18 inches of water twenty-five years ago there is at present 15 feet.
578. Do you know the breakwater at Plymouth? No.
579. At Holyhead? No. I have been out here for twenty-eight years.
580. What part of the work would you suggest should be commenced first, so as to give the best relief here? Well, the southern training wall, so that it would direct the course of the current to the Iluka side.
581. Have you given much attention to the effect of the southern breakwater when completed? If the breakwaters from both sides were completed of course there would be a straight scour, but one would be no good without the other.
582. Is there any work that might be carried out in connection with the southern training wall? Well, some works could be carried out on the Iluka side. The Red Buoy Reef ought to be taken away.
583. *Chairman.*] The whole of it? I think so.
584. It is proposed to give a depth of 17 feet of water at the heads;—would that be sufficient? Yes; for the present. I do not know about the future.
585. Can you tell me the draught of the steamers trading to Brisbane and Northern Queensland? Fourteen to 15 feet, some of them, and some draw 17 feet? The later vessels have much the deeper draft.
586. They would be unable to trade to this port, even if the works were completed? Yes.
587. With 17 feet of water, what would be the deepest draft that could enter with safety? Well, without touching the bottom, you would not get in with more than 12 or 14 feet. It would require 5 feet to spare if there was a heavy sea.
588. But steamers of a much larger draft than are now trading here could enter? Yes.
589. Would you be able to enter in a heavy flood? It would not be prudent for any man to take the bar with a heavy flood.
590. Under ordinary circumstances you would be able to enter the port at any time if the works were carried out? Yes; with leading lights and beacons.
591. Would you look upon it as a fairly safe and convenient port? Yes.
592. Would you enter it if there were an easterly gale blowing? I would take it if the bar were not too heavy. If I were forced to do it I would take it in a heavy gale.
593. Would the channel offer an attraction in heavy weather as a port of refuge? Yes. Of course a man would very seldom enter a port in a heavy gale where there was a bar.
594. It is just possible that the bar may be washed away? True; but there will always be a heavy sea, even after the bar has gone. There will be a shoal there.
595. If the Red Buoy Reef were removed, would it not materially alter the tides in the river? No; I do not think so. This reef throws the current on each side, and the current should be direct.

THURSDAY, 5 DECEMBER, 1889.

[*The Sectional Committee met at "Tattersall's Hotel," Glen Innes, at 9 a.m.*]

Present:—

JOSEPH PALMER ABBOTT, Esq. (Chairman).

The Hon. George Henry Cox, | Charles Alfred Lee, Esq.

The Sectional Committee further considered the proposed Improvements to the entrance of the Clarence River.

Henry Cleave St. Vincent, Esq., newspaper proprietor, sworn, and examined:—

H. C. St. Vincent, Esq. 5 Dec., 1889.

596. *Chairman.*] You reside at Glen Innes? Yes. I have resided here for fifteen years, and am proprietor of the *Glen Innes Examiner*. I have a statement which I wish to read, in reference to the Clarence River Harbour Improvements.
597. Is that statement true, to the best of your belief? Yes. It is as follows: I regard the improvements to the Clarence Heads as an immediate benefit to 100,000 people on the watershed of the Clarence and

and the Gwydir, and as of national importance in opening up direct communication with the outer world, thereby tending to the settlement of a region rich in agricultural, mining, and pastoral resources. I am thoroughly convinced that the establishment of an additional centre of foreign trade would not only directly benefit the people here, but would lead to a marked increase in the coastal trade with Sydney and Newcastle. My opinion is, that the establishment of an available port of entry on the Clarence for a foreign trade would have the effect of stimulating the production of exchangeable articles, and thus directly encourage the settlement on the land of the most valuable class of colonists. At present these districts are entirely confined to the local market and that of Sydney, and the latter is only available for those articles which will bear the cost of transit over long distances. I believe if the port of Grafton were open to larger ocean-going vessels that the demand that would be sure to arise for the productions of the immediate vicinity of the Clarence would lead to increased and better means of communication being afforded to facilitate the transit of goods from the table land, and beyond it to the west, as, of course, it would be desirable to assist as much as possible the growing increase of trade, adding thereby to the wealth of the Colony without injuring the commerce of Sydney or other ports on our seaboard. In support of my contention, I would point out that wool is already being carried from points 160 miles west of Grafton to that port, and this in the face of the fact that wool teams cross and ignore the communication which the Great Northern railway gives to Glen Innes. It is clear to me that there is not the slightest probability of the trade being diverted to the railway to Newcastle or Sydney from its natural outlet, the port of Grafton. I therefore think it would be a wise policy to recognise the outlet which nature seems to have provided for the trade of these districts, and to facilitate its entry as much as possible by carrying out the improvements suggested by Sir John Coode. For nearly half a century the Clarence has been recognised as the port of New England, and successive Governments, in view of that fact, have spent hundreds of thousands of pounds in making roads and keeping lines of communication open to Grafton. Experience has proved that the Great Northern railway has little or no influence on our trade with the seaboard ; the distance to Sydney is too great when compared with the direct route to the Clarence; and it is only reasonable to suppose if the exports coastwise have not been permanently lessened, that an improved harbour, leading to increased trade, would lessen the cost of sea-borne carriage and firmly establish another large nucleus of trade, to our great benefit locally, and the enhancement of national wealth. Looking at the variety of climates, and the fertile and well-watered bulk of soil, and also the abundance of our mineral wealth, it is not too much to say that these northern districts ought to be eventually the most densely peopled parts of the Colony; and if we could, by the means proposed, induce a speedy settlement on their rich lands, we should effect a great benefit to the Colony generally. I speak in this way, as it appears to me there is a feeling of jealousy in some commercial circles in Sydney with regard to the establishment of a probable rival in such a splendid position as the Clarence occupies, but the jealousy (if it exists), is unwarranted by any facts brought forward or assumed. I believe if we cannot make the Clarence an outlet, the districts must inevitably obtain their supplies from Brisbane, and this will virtually make them a commercial dependency of the Colony of Queensland. In confirmation of what I have stated as to the resources of the districts, I would appeal to the Committee's own experience gained by observation in those parts over which they have travelled. From Glen Innes westward to the Darling the country is generally of as rich a description as is to be seen in the vicinity of this town, and is capable of the most abundant production. Having lived on the Clarence and New England for over thirty years, and, moreover, having a personal experience of large portions of the districts, as well as an extensive knowledge gained from conversation with others, I believe I express the general feeling when I say that we look upon the opening of the port of Grafton to large sea-going vessels as the first step towards an era of prosperity which all the surroundings warrant us in anticipating.

H. C. St. Vincent, Esq. 5 Dec., 1889.

598. I gather from that that the northern district of New England wants a port on the coast. But they are not tied to the Clarence more than to any other place? We look to the Clarence as our natural port.

599. No doubt it is the most direct port to Glen Innes? It is the most easy of access at the present time.

600. But if a better port could be obtained elsewhere I suppose there is no reason why you should go to the Clarence? Not if there were a better port within a convenient distance.

601. The connection will not be for Glen Innes? No; it will be for the district between the Macdonald River and the northern borders of Queensland;—we look to this place as being the centre of that district.

602. *Mr. Cox.*] Is there any trade between here and Brisbane at the present time? No.

603. Then why do you anticipate it? I think there will be, from the increased facilities that are being offered by the railway across the border.

604. In your statement you inferred that this district had been neglected by the Government;—do you know what they have spent in trying to open the port? I have heard that they have spent a great deal of money there, but I have heard competent men say that it has had no effect. The expenditure has been nothing more than the people were entitled to.

Mr. Charles Frederick Utz, storekeeper and importer, sworn and examined:—

605. *Chairman.*] You are in business in Glen Innes as a storekeeper, and you are also an importer? Yes.

606. I suppose you are as largely interested in the trade of the district as most people in business here? More largely than anybody else in the district.

Mr. C. F. Utz. 5 Dec., 1889.

607. What do you desire to tell the Committee? My experience as a business man in the district extends back for twenty-six years. During that time I have been getting large quantities of goods by the Clarence, but after the opening of the railway from Newcastle to Glen Innes, four or five years back, I discontinued doing so for six months, but I found that the cost by railway was more than by road, so ever since I have got most of my goods from the Clarence.

608. What distance is it from Glen Innes to Newcastle? 324 miles.

609. From Glen Innes to Grafton? About 110.

610. It is a very difficult road from here to Grafton, is it not? I should not say so, because I have carriers who can bring up 6 tons in a load in eight days.

611. For how much a ton? £4 a ton, and I got as much as 300 or 400 tons up some ten years ago for £3 10s. a ton. If I asked the carriers now they would carry it for £3 10s. I have a telegram in my office from a carrier offering to bring my goods at that rate.

Mr. C. F. Utz. 5 Dec., 1889.

612. Do you give them loading back as well as up? Only during the wool season.
613. What do you pay from Newcastle or from Sydney here per ton? £5 from Sydney on the average.
614. What do you pay to Grafton by the steamers? 15s.—less a rebate of 33 per cent.
615. That is about 10s.? Yes.
616. Then you are paying £4 10s. a ton from Sydney by that route? Yes. It comes to about the same thing from Newcastle as from Sydney.
617. What is the difference in time? Probably five or six days. In some instances I have got goods within twenty four hours as quickly via Grafton as by the railway—that was five or six months ago before the present Commissioners took office. I brought the matter under Mr. Eddy's notice when he was here a few weeks ago, and the goods are delivered much quicker now.
618. Can you always get teamsters from Grafton when you want them? I can always get loading. We have teamsters living in the district carrying constantly on the road. I have as many as twenty teamsters employed during the year in carrying goods from Grafton to Glen Innes.
619. And excepting in the wool season, these men go down empty? Yes.
620. How much do you suppose you get up from Grafton in a year? I got up 350 tons last year. I suppose I get up annually between 350 and 375 tons.
621. Do you anticipate that you will have more rapid communication with Sydney when the improvements to the entrance of the Clarence suggested by Sir John Coode are carried out? I do.
622. And you think that the trade will develop more largely? Certainly.
623. Is the insurance on goods to the Clarence heavy? Not at all. As a matter of fact I can insure from London direct to Grafton as cheaply as to Sydney, so that the underwriters in London think that the risk from Grafton to Sydney cannot be very great.
624. Would not that be an argument against doing anything to the Clarence? It might in one way, but if the improvements were carried out, ocean going vessels would come up to Grafton.
625. You mean that they would enter the Clarence Heads—they could hardly go up to Grafton? Yes; and in that way we might ship direct to London.
626. Would it not take a long time to develop that trade? I daresay it would take years.
627. What you look for is a safe and good outlet for these districts? Yes.
628. You wish it to be at Grafton? Certainly, because I consider that the most direct and natural port of this district.
629. Do you know that a great deal of land which is immensely rich lies to the north of Grafton, comparatively unsettled at the present time? I have heard so.
630. Grafton cannot be the centre of that district? It should be the centre of the district, from Uralla to the Queensland border.
631. That is here; but not on the coast? Even on the coast I should say that it is more central than the ports further north.
632. *Mr. Cox.*] What warrant have you in supposing that there would be any large interchange of commodities between the coast and the table-land? We have a very large extent of good agricultural country, and if proper communication were opened up with the Clarence, I have every reason to believe that for every acre of wheat or general produce here now, there will be as much as 50 acres in time.
633. Would that be only for the local consumption of the Clarence, or for export? I should say that we could compete with any part of New South Wales. The wheat could go from there by water to the populated districts on the coast—Sydney, Newcastle, or any of those places.
634. Do you send any wheat or flour now to the Clarence? No; the cost would be too great.
635. Wool is all that is sent down there? I have known potatoes and oats to go down, but not in any quantity.
636. Are any of the products of the Clarence sent up here? Yes. Sugar in large quantities. I have bought 150 tons of sugar on the Clarence.
637. You get the sugar unrefined? Yes.
638. *Mr. Lee.*] If no wheat or flour were sent to the coast now because of the cost of carriage, why do you think that it will be sent there when the harbour improvements are carried out? I did not say that it would go there in that case; but we look forward to having railway communication some day between these districts and the Clarence.
639. Unless such communication was given no produce could be sent down to New England? No.
640. Have you suffered inconvenience through the detention of steamers inwards or outwards since you have been residing here? I have on a few occasions.
641. To what extent? Not to any extent. The greatest delay I ever suffered was about three days. I have only suffered inconvenience about half a dozen times during twenty-four years.
642. The capacity of the present steamers is sufficient to carry the goods between Sydney and Grafton? I should say so.
643. Are you aware that Sir John Coode proposes to give 18 feet of water on the bar? Yes.
644. Would you be surprised to learn that with that depth not even the largest Queensland steamers could enter the harbour? I am not aware of the size of the larger steamers in the Queensland trade. I know that lots of fair-sized vessels from Europe only require 16 or 17 feet to come to Newcastle.
645. A ship drawing 17 feet of water could not cross a bar having 18 feet of water without very great risk. At the present time the business people of Glen Innes are actually competing with the main northern railway by means of horse and bullock teams from Grafton? Yes.
646. But you use the railway to some extent? Yes; for a large proportion of goods, which it is cheaper to get that way.
647. Are the differential rates enforced here? Yes; but there are only four classes carried—wire, iron, sugar, and corrugated iron.
648. *Mr Cox.*] Salt? Salt is carried for £2 3s. 9d. We make use of the railway to bring salt.
649. You utilise the railway when the freights are cheaper? Yes.
650. Would you like to add anything to your evidence? I do not think so. I have been here a good many years, and have a good idea of the requirements of the district.

APPENDIX.

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

Improvements to the Entrance of the Clarence River.

SECTIONAL COMMITTEE.

APPENDIX.

[*To the Evidence of T. Bawden, Esq.*]

A.

CLARENCE SHIPPING—SUMMARY FOR 1888.

EXPORTS.

		Increase.	Decrease.
Maize	180,120 sacks	140,715	.....
Sugar	15,423 bags and mats	.....	18,166
„	2,542 tons	.....	3,993
Sugar-cane	216 bundles	216	.....
Preserved Meat	24,896 cases	4,066	.....
Potatoes	18,962 sacks	8,848	.....
Eggs	4,816 cases	1,662	.....
Melons and pumpkins	28,144	23,226	.....
Hay	96 trusses	93	.....
Butter	205 kegs	146	.....
Wool	1,669 bales	1,139	.....
Pigs	4,246	1,241	.....
Poultry	1,435 coops	220	.....
Wild Fowl	8,292 pairs	4,847	.....
Fish (fresh)	2,246 cases	1,194	.....
Horses	218	131	.....
Cattle	12	.....	725
Calves	297	.....	259
Molasses	1,396 hogsheads	.....	253
Spirits	187,300 gallons	.....	9,716
Beer	733 casks	.....	69
Oysters	6 sacks	.....	113
Bones and Horns	849 „	.....	1,633
Skins	253 bundles	76	.....
Hides	11,977 „	.....	1,040
Tallow	1,162 hogsheads	239	.....
Bark	988 sacks	895	.....
Mineral Ores	635 bags	400	.....
Sundries	4,553 packages	.....	379
Honey	.....	1½ ton	.....
	Timber.		
Spokes	87,992	2,174	.....
Cedar	851 logs	582	.....
„ (sawn)	40,721 pieces	10,638	.....
Girders and Piles	2,057	877	.....
Hardwood (sawn)	1,280,283 feet	894,283	.....

SHIPPING.

Steamships	314 (an increase of 48 over 1887)
Sailing ships	47 (an increase of 9 over 1887)
Total	361
Passengers (saloon)	5,667 (an increase of 888 over 1887)
Passengers (steerage)	2,560 (a decrease of 327 over 1887)

The decrease in the amount of sugar exported by water is due in a large extent to an increased quantity of sugar having been sent to the tableland.

IMPORTS.

For year ending 1889.

Coal for local consumption	15,000 tons
General merchandise	18,705 tons
Total	33,705 tons

This does not include the coal consumed by steamers trading to the port, which amounts to some 20,000 tons per annum.

EXPORTS.

To Victoria and New Zealand.

[From 1st July, 1888, to 30th June, 1889.]

Piles	607
Sawn hardwood	1,624,816 feet
Railway sleepers	72,733
Sawn girders	677
Spokes	2,000

SHIPPING.

Shipping.

First half-year of 1889.

Steamships	76 (an increase of 8 over 1888)
Sailing ships	12 (same as 1888)
Total	88
Passengers (saloon)	1,551
Passengers (steerage)	615

Exports to Sydney—To 30th June, 1889.

		Increase.			Increase.
Maize	55,279 sacks	35,841	Spokes	9,200	590
Oysters	32 „	26	Cedar	279 logs	84
Blood, bones and horns	529 „	268	„ feet	38,520	32,520
Sugar	1,215 bags	.....	„ pieces	10,991	.....
Preserved meat	40 cases	40	Potatoes	677 sacks	.....
Eggs	1,167 „	588	Fish	547 cases	127
Wool	716 bales	377	Melons and pumpkins	10,376	.....
Skins	156 bundles	116	Bark	401 sacks	256
Horses	41	.....	Hay	33 bales	33
Cattle	416	415	Minerals	171 bags	145
Calves	47	.....	Beer	159 casks	.....
Pigs	725	375	Butter	23 kegs	15
Poultry	437 coops	73	Wild Fowl	29 cases	.....
Hides	2,152 bundles	18	Charcoal	144 sacks	144
Tallow	87 hogsheads	.....	Fruit	35 cases	23
Molasses	82 „	.....	Honey	68 tins	68
Spirits	495 „	305	Gold	108 ounces	.....
Bananas	67 bunches	.....	Sundries	1,512 packages	464

[Five Plans.]

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1890.

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ENTRANCE TO CLARENCE RIVER IMPROVEMENTS BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 18.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 July, 1890.

By Deputation from the Governor,
ALFRED STEPHEN,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Message No. 18.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends, for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly, the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill to sanction the carrying out of certain improvements to the entrance of the Clarence River.

Government House,
Sydney, 25th June, 1890.

[3*d*.] 368—

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ENTRANCE TO RICHMOND RIVER IMPROVEMENTS BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 10.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 *June*, 1890.

CARRINGTON,
Governor.

Message No. 10.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends, for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly, the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill to sanction the carrying out of improvements to the entrance to the Richmond River.

Government House,
Sydney, 12*th June*, 1890.

1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

REPORT

TOGETHER WITH

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE AND APPENDIX,

RELATING TO THE

PROPOSED DREDGE AND PLANT

FOR

SYDNEY HARBOUR.

Presented to Parliament in accordance with the provisions of the Public Works Act, 51 Vic. No. 37, section 8.

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

32—A 1890.

[9d.]

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Honorable JOHN LACKEY, Vice-Chairman.
The Honorable ANDREW GARRAN.
The Honorable FREDERICK THOMAS HUMPHERY.
The Honorable WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT.
The Honorable GEORGE HENRY COX.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

JOSEPH PALMER ABBOTT, Esquire, Chairman.
JACOB GARRARD, Esquire.
HENRY COPELAND, Esquire.
JAMES EBENEZER TONKIN, Esquire.
WILLIAM SPRINGTHORPE DOWEL, Esquire.
EDWARD WILLIAM O'SULLIVAN, Esquire.
JOHN HURLEY, Esquire.
CHARLES ALFRED LEE, Esquire.

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PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

DREDGE AND PLANT FOR SYDNEY HARBOUR.

REPORT.

THE PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS, appointed during the first Session of the present Parliament, under the Public Works Act of 1888, 51 Vic. No. 37, and the Public Works Act Amendment Act of 1889, 52 Vic. No. 26, to whom was referred the duty of considering and reporting upon "the expediency of providing a Dredge and Plant for Sydney Harbour," have, after due inquiry, resolved that it is not expedient the Dredge and Plant should be provided; and, in accordance with the provision of sub-section IV, of clause 13 of the Public Works Act, report their resolution to the Legislative Assembly:—

Dredge superseded by sand pump dredges.

1. The proposal for the construction of a Dredge and Plant for Sydney Harbour was submitted to the First Committee appointed under the Public Works Act of 1888, on the 23rd July of that year, but was not dealt with by them or by the Second Committee, its consideration being postponed from time to time at the request of the officers of the Public Works Department, in view of the probability of the proposed Dredge and Plant not being required. The matter came before the present Committee on the 22nd January of this year. The only witnesses examined were Mr. Joseph Barling, Under Secretary for Public Works, and Mr. Alexander Brown Portus, Superintending Engineer of Dredges; and Mr. Barling explained to the Committee the reason why the Department had wished the matter delayed. From his evidence it will be seen that about April, 1888, the late Mr. John Sutherland, the then Minister for Works, drew the attention of the Department to a description he had seen of a new kind of sand pump dredge invented by Sir John Coode, and inquiries having been made, a sample dredge was ordered from England. Subsequently two others were ordered, both of which have now arrived in the Colony. One of these has been fitted up and tried with such success that the Department has come to the conclusion that it will require no more bucket dredges. The present bucket dredges will still be used for certain kinds of work, but in many places they will be withdrawn, and the sand-pump dredges substituted. The sand-pump dredges, it is said, will cause a very great saving to the Department. Hitherto it has been necessary to dredge the sand, put it into a punt, and then pay for the discharge as well. The new apparatus dredges and deposits in one operation. One of the hopper barges, the "Juno," has been lengthened and fitted with the new machinery; the "Neptune" is being fitted with another of the new dredges, and the third is being placed upon a hull built for a dredge for the Myall River. The estimated cost of the new apparatus in England is £3,610, and the freight £492. Mr. Portus also gave evidence to the effect that the proposed dredge would not be required, owing to the success of the new sand-pump dredges, and he gave particulars of the trials that had been made. Where sand is concerned the success of the apparatus, he states, is complete; but in an experiment with silt, at the Fitzroy Dock, although the silt was lifted, there was a difficulty in depositing it into the hopper of the barge, the specific gravity being so light that the stuff flowed over the top. Mr. Portus, however, has no doubt that the sand-pump dredges will be a success even for silt, if they have plenty of precipitating area; and sand can be delivered half a mile from the scene of operations.

2.

Conclusion arrived at by the Committee.

2. In view of this evidence, and in consideration of the greatly reduced cost of the sand-pump dredges, as compared with that of the bucket dredges, both in regard to expense of working and original cost of apparatus, the Committee came to the conclusion which is embodied in the following resolution, moved on Thursday, January 30, by Mr. Garrard, seconded by Mr. Humphery, and carried unanimously :—"That it is not expedient to provide the proposed dredge and plant for Sydney Harbour."

J. P. ABBOTT,
Chairman.

Office of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works,
Sydney, 6th February, 1890.

7

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

DREDGE AND PLANT FOR SYDNEY HARBOUR.

WEDNESDAY, 22 *JANUARY*, 1890.

Present:—

JOSEPH PALMER ABBOTT, Esq. (Chairman).

The Hon. John Lackey.	Jacob Garrard, Esq.
The Hon. Andrew Garran.	Henry Copeland, Esq.
The Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery.	James Ebenezer Tonkin, Esq.
The Hon. William Joseph Trickett.	Edward William O'Sullivan, Esq.
The Hon. George Henry Cox.	John Hurley, Esq.

Charles Alfred Lee, Esq.

The Committee proceeded to consider the proposed Dredge and Plant for Sydney Harbour.

Joseph Barling, Esq., Under Secretary for Public Works, sworn, and examined:—

J. Barling, Esq. 22 Jan., 1890.

1. *Chairman.*] You are the Under Secretary for Public Works? Yes.
2. You know that, in July, 1888, it was referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works to consider and report on the expediency of providing a dredging plant for Sydney Harbour? Yes.
3. As explained by the Minister to the Assembly? Yes.
4. That matter has since been delayed at the request of the Department? Yes, it has.
5. For what reason? I can explain the reason. It is, I think, known to most of the members of this Committee that we have been trying experiments with a new kind of dredge called a "sand dredge pump." It was first initiated, as far as I can ascertain, about April, 1888, when Mr. Sutherland, who was then Minister for Works, drew the attention of the Department to a new kind of dredge, a description of which he saw in the *Scientific American*, and he directed that exhaustive inquiries should be made into the matter. The Department had also been looking into the matter, and, as the result of the inquiries that were held, it was decided to order a sample dredge from England. An account had been seen in the proceedings of the Institute of Civil Engineers in England of a dredge that had been built, with great success, by Sir John Coode; and it was thought desirable to communicate with him, and ask him to send out one of the kind which he had been instrumental in bringing before the engineers. As a result, we ordered one, and subsequently two others. These dredges have now arrived, and we have been able to try one. Two others are now being fitted up, and will soon be ready for trial. The one has been tried with sand with very great success. The engineers will of course explain to you if you wish to know more.
6. I understand it is the wish of the Department not to proceed with this proposed vote? Yes, and I am showing you why. The trial with this new kind of dredge has been so successful that we shall not require any more of these bucket dredges. I do not wish for one moment for it to be understood that the bucket dredges we have will be useless, because there are some places where this other dredge would not be suitable. We shall be able to withdraw some of the bucket dredges where we can put the sand dredges, and employ the bucket dredges in those places where only dredges of that description would accomplish the work required to be done. I have therefore to ask if the Committee will have the kindness to report against the carrying out of this proposal.
7. Can you tell us what has been the cost of these pump dredges? We have fitted up one of the hopper punts with this new apparatus. It includes a boiler, pipes, and winches, and the cost in England was £3,610, and the freight £492. The "Juno" had to be lengthened in order to fit it to receive this machinery, and what I am giving you is merely the cost of the machinery.
8. These pump dredges can be adapted to any vessel? Yes, to vessels we have. We have adapted one to the steam-hopper barge "Juno." We are adapting another to the steam hopper-barge "Neptune," and also one to a hull which has been built for a dredge for the Myall River.
9. Do you still pump the silt and sand into punts? No. This particular machinery is fitted on to the "Juno," and the silt is conveyed by pipes to the shore. Mr. Portus, who has just tried an experiment at Newcastle, at the first trial found that in two hours they discharged something like 800 tons of silt—dredged it and discharged it.
10. *Mr. Copeland.*] From the Newcastle Harbour? Yes. Roughly speaking, what we are doing now will cost about one-third of what the ordinary lifting and sending to sea costs; and, in addition to this, we have reclaimed land.

J. Barling, Esq. 22 Jan., 1890.

11. *Chairman.*] Then you will give up the practice which the Department seems to follow now of taking the silt out of one part of the river and throwing it into another. Do you know that that prevails? In some cases it does. Wherever we can make land we shall be able to do it in that way. There may be cases where no land can be made, and then it must be taken to sea.

12. Do you know you call for tenders here for the haulage of the silt out of the harbour from the Parramatta River, while in the northern rivers you take it out of one part of the river and throw it into another? It has been the case, but the reason I can explain. Sometimes it has been almost impossible to take it to sea; there would be days and days waste time. In cases of that sort, they would take out the silt from the shallow parts and throw it into deep ones. It is not of course the best possible thing to do, but the best practical thing to do under those particular circumstances.

13. Then, practically, sand pumps will be of great service and great saving to the Department? A very great saving. Hitherto we have had to dredge the sand, put it into a punt, and then pay for the discharge as well. This now dredges and deposits in one operation.

14. *Mr. Copeland.*] That is only where the dredge can be used near the shore? The engineers will be able to tell you more than I can, but I believe it can be taken to any reasonable limit—the pipes can be extended and the silt discharged, it may be, a long distance away.

15. I suppose it is not contemplated to work small sand pumps in connection with punts? I can hardly tell at the present moment what may be the development of it. It is very clear that what we have done will completely revolutionise all ideas of dredging we have held in the past. You can hardly tell to what extent it will be utilized. If the Committee wish I will read a report by Mr. Darley on the subject.

16. *Chairman.*] Very well, will you read it please? It is as follows:—

THE steam-hopper barge "Juno," which has been fitted up with the centrifugal pumping plant, sent out by Sir John Coode, has been completed at the Fitzroy Dock, and a very successful trial of the machinery was made this week. The vessel steamed down to Middle Harbour where the sand is very similar to that met with in Newcastle, and when the pump was started it was found to lift at the rate of 18 tons of pure sand per minute, or the great quantity of 1,000 tons of sand and 3,000 tons of water, or 4,000 tons in all, per hour from a depth of 16 feet. I also tried lifting the harbour mud; this was lifted equally well, but its very low specific gravity would not deposit fast enough in the hopper and was in consequence nearly all carried overboard again with the great stream of water from the pump. This will be of no consequence when pumping silt in for reclamations, as then the enclosed space will act as a settling ground and the silt will have plenty of time to settle. I am now having the "Juno" painted and finished off ready to send to Newcastle to take up the work for which this dredge has been prepared.

Alexander Brown Portus, Esq., sworn, and examined:—

A. B. Portus, Esq. 22 Jan., 1890.

17. *Mr. Garrard.*] What is your position? Superintending Engineer of Dredges.

18. You know that there is a project before the Committee for the construction of a dredge for Sydney Harbour? Yes.

19. We are given to understand that the necessity for this is done away with, owing to the success of some new sand pumps which you have been trying recently, is that so? Yes.

20. Were the trials made in Sydney or Newcastle? One at Middle Harbour, one opposite the Fitzroy Dock, and another at Newcastle.

21. Was the trial at Fitzroy Dock a success? Not as far as depositing the silt in the hopper was concerned.

22. Why? The specific gravity was too light and the stuff flowed over the top.

23. You wanted a larger area to precipitate it? Yes.

24. What about the trial at Middle Harbour? That was successful.

25. That was in pure sand? Yes, the specific gravity was greater.

26. What about the trial at Newcastle? That was a trial at discharging the stuff ashore and it was very very successful.

27. Where was it? Behind the dyke at Newcastle.

28. What was the stuff? It was sand.

29. Was it delivered into barges or on the land? On the land, at a distance of about 180 feet.

30. At the trial in Middle Harbour was the stuff deposited on land or in barges? No, into the vessel herself.

31. Then your trials, so far, prove that for delivery into barges where silt is to be dealt with it is a failure? Yes, I forecasted that it would be so in my report about eighteen months ago recommending sand pipes.

32. Would the dredge we have to consider be of a large or a small size? It would be a large dredge.

33. A dredge to be used in the deeper portions of the harbour? Yes.

34. How will these sand pumps, which have proved to be a failure as far as silt is concerned which we have to deal with in Port Jackson, supersede the necessity of a bucket dredge? The principal areas to be deepened in Port Jackson are in the vicinity of proposed reclamations in Johnstone's Bay and similar places. The sand pumps would be used in those places and the material sent ashore in pipes.

35. Except where you can deliver the stuff on to the land itself it is of no use employing sand pumps unless you have actual sand to deal with? You deliver the material half-a-mile from the scene of operations. In San Francisco they have delivered it at fully that distance, and in Melbourne at a distance of 4,000 feet.

36. Will this shallow sand pump do away with the necessity for a large dredge for the deeper portions of the harbour? I consider that we have sufficient appliances now for deepening the deeper portions of the harbour. The dredges "Samoan," "Sydney," and "Hercules" are quite able to cope with the deeper parts, and the new sand pumps will be used in the other portions of the harbour where shallow dredging and reclamations are to be carried on.

37. Your experiments with silt at the heads of the bays have been a failure? Not as far as lifting is concerned, or placing it on the shore. It has been thoroughly successful with sand up to a distance of 200 feet. In Melbourne 4,000 feet, and in San Francisco for half-a-mile sand has been conveyed by pipes.

38. Where do you propose to use these sand pumps? We have three of these pumps; one in the "Juno" is intended for Newcastle, another for the Myall River, and the third is being fitted in the barge "Neptune." No locality has been fixed for the "Neptune."

39. Is it sand or silt at the Myall? Sand.

40. Are there plenty of places in which to deposit it? Yes. The shores are to be reclaimed and the sand pump will take the place of ordinary bucket dredge.

41. You have no doubt that the sand pumps will be a success even for silt when you have plenty of precipitating area? No doubt of it.

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

Dredge and Plant for Sydney Harbour.

APPENDIX.

A.

INFORMATION CONCERNING DREDGES

No. of dredges—15 ladder, 1 sand pump No of tugs—25 No of punts—72 No of grab dredges—14

Where stationed—Ladder dredges—2, Newcastle, 3, Sydney Harbour, 1, Parramatta River; 1, Hunter River; 1, Macleay River; 1, Shoalhaven River, 1, Clarence River, 1, Moruya River; 1, Bellinger River; 1, Manning River; 1, Lake Macquarie; 1, Richmond River Sand pump—1, Newcastle Grab dredges—1, Sydney Harbour; 1, Newcastle; 4, Cook's River; 1, Cape Hawke; 1, Clarence River, 1, Port Macquarie, 1, Tweed River; 1, Richmond River, 1, Camden Haven, 1, Nambucca River; 1, Moruya River.

Total cost—Estimated present value is £376,850

Dredges	Tugs	Punts		£
"Newcastle"	"Orestes"	3 400 ton punts	Newcastle Harbour	40,000
"Samson"	"Ajax"	3 350 ton punts	Sydney Harbour	34,000
"Hunter"	"Ceres" and "Dione"	3 iron and 1 wooden	Newcastle Harbour	30,500
"Vulcan"	"Rhea"	2 ,, ,, 1 ,,	Hunter River	21,000
"Hercules"	"Thetis"	3 ,,	Sydney Harbour	27,000
"Fitzroy"	"Hector"	2 ,,	Macleay River	14,500
"Pluto"	"Cyclops"	2 ,,	Shoalhaven River	13,000
"Clarence"	"Achilles"	2 ,,	Clarence River	22,500
"Archimedes"	"Pearl"	2 ,,	Moruya River	9,500
"Titan"	"Callisto"	2 ,, and 1 wooden	Bellinger River	6,500
"Charon"	"Little Nell" & "Scylla"	3 ,,	Parramatta River	17,000
"Ulysses"	"Charybdis"	2 ,,	Manning River	12,000
"Minos"	"Athena"	3 ,,	Lake Macquarie	14,500
"Alcides"		2 ,,	Richmond River	13,500
"Sydney"			Sydney Harbour	17,000
	"Ganymede"		Newcastle Harbour	2,000
	"Ena"		,, ,,	800
	"Dayspring"		Sydney Harbour	2,550
		21 reclamation punts	,, &c	12,000
"Juno" (sand pump)			Newcastle Harbour	17 000
	"Neptune"		Under alteration	9,000
Grab Dredges—				
"Alpha"		1 wooden and 1 iron, 50 tons each	Clarence River	3,500
"Beta"		2 iron, 50 tons each	Cape Hawke	4,300
"Gamma" . .	"Oberon"	1 ,, ,,	Port Macquarie	4,200
"Delta"		2 wooden, 100 tons each	Newcastle Harbour	3,000
"Epsilon"	"Vesta"	1 iron, 60 tons	Tweed River	4,000
"Zeta"		2 wooden, 50 tons each	Richmond River	3,100
"Eta"		1 wooden and 1 iron, 50 tons each	Camden Haven	3,900
"Theta"			Sydney Harbour	2,700
"Iota"	"Ariel"	2 iron, 50 tons	Nambucca River	5,000
"Kappa"	"Harriet"		Cook's River	1,500
"Lambda"	"Io"		,,	1,900
"Mu"			,,	2,500
"Omicron"			,,	800
"Pi"	"Europa"		Moruya River	1,600
		Punts, Cook's River & Moruya		
			Total	£376,850

Cost of last dredge—Mort's contract price, £16,835 *

To what depth—39 feet

Quantity per hour—Estimated 300 tons

Sand pumps—Cost—Juno's (with boiler, pipes and winches), £3,610; freight, £492

Neptune's (without boilers, but with winches), £2,535; freight, £345

Myall dredge (without boilers or winches), £1,280; freight, £176

How many—Three, as above

Tenders for dredge—One tender, Mort's Dock Co, £20,460

* NOTE.—This sum does not include punts or tug Contracts are being carried out for two punts 600 tons each (£17,403), and one steam hopper barge (£19,512)

22 January, 1890

A. B PORTUS

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BREAKWATER AT TRIAL BAY.

(REPORT ON CONSTRUCTION.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 *October*, 1890.

Minute by The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

Subject:—Trial Bay Breakwater.

Department of Public Works, Harbours and Rivers Branch, Sydney, 11 October, 1890.

I HAVE the honor to report that the votes taken for the construction of a gaol and the commencement of a breakwater, from the years 1874 to 1888, amounting in the aggregate to £80,000, have been exhausted, and it is now necessary to make further provision for carrying on this work.

That the work is a necessary one I think cannot be questioned.

In the year 1866 the late Engineer-in-Chief, Mr. Moriarty, wrote an able report on the subject; this was printed as a Parliamentary paper 24th October, 1866, and all the argument put forth then still hold good, but with even more force, owing to the great increase which has taken place in the coasting traffic.

I find that in the year 1874 there were only seven (7) steamers trading along the coast to rivers between Port Stephens and the Tweed, and even those were only making irregular trips. At present there are twenty-three (23) or twenty-four (24) steamers in the same trade, while the steamers passing along the coast to northern and intercolonial ports have increased in a still greater ratio.

Seeing that there is no port that a vessel can safely run for shelter in bad weather between Port Stephens and Moreton Bay—a distance of about 380 miles—there can be no doubt as to the desirability of forming a harbour of refuge somewhere between these places; and Trial Bay undoubtedly offers the greatest amount of natural facilities for conversion into a harbour of refuge.

I cannot find that any estimate was ever prepared for this work; indeed no sufficiently accurate survey was ever made to enable the quantities to be calculated to base an estimate upon.

The proposed line of breakwater was laid down on a small survey of the bay by Mr. Baron, C.E., in the year 1861, but very few soundings near the breakwater are shown. I therefore caused a new survey to be made, and a complete set of soundings taken, as well as tidal observations, &c.

Upon laying down the line of breakwater originally proposed on this plan, I find it crosses the 10-fathom contour half-way out, and that the outer fourth of its length is in eleven (11) fathoms of water; but by moving it some 600 to 700 feet in a south-westerly direction it can be kept wholly within the 10-fathom contour; this I find will save some 720,000 tons of stone in the construction of the work, while to no serious extent will it reduce the useful capacity of the harbour, and a saving of over £90,000 in the cost will be effected.

I estimate the whole cost at £280,000, if carried out under the present system, viz., by prison labour.

I find the men are now getting well into the work, and that satisfactory progress is being made. About 4,000 tons of stone per month is now being sent out of the quarry, but as soon as funds are available for purchasing more plant and suitable appliances, this monthly output will be very largely increased. A large number of the license holders have hitherto been employed on other works, such as construction of a road, a water supply dam, building huts, &c., &c. These works now being finished a larger staff of men are now available for working in the quarry.

I estimate that the annual expense necessary to carry on the work, *i.e.*, for wages, stores, maintenance of plant, &c., will not exceed £8,000 per annum, but a special sum of about £2,000 is required at once to purchase proper plant.

I estimate that if the work is carried out all through by prison labour, it will take nearly thirty-five years to complete. Should more labour be available, probably this time can be reduced; but there is no great object in pushing the work through much faster, and thus doing away with the useful employment for these men, now that the prison has been established there.

I estimate that within eight (8) years the breakwater will be extended far enough out to afford shelter over an area of at least 24 acres, carrying 22 feet of water and over at low water. And that a jetty can be run out for vessels to lie at, and thus make the bay a port of call.

Dividing the breakwater where the bends occur (see plan) into three (3) lengths of 1,800 feet, 1,150 feet, and 2,000 feet respectively, I estimate the time of completion and cost of each section as follows:—

	Feet.	Time to complete.	Cost
			£
1st section	1,800	7 years 6 months.	60,000
2nd „	1,150	8 „ 6 „	68,700
3rd „	2,000	19 „ 0 „	151,300
Total	4,950	35 years.	280,000

The sum of £2,555 has been already paid from the Treasurer's Advance Account, in anticipation of a vote to pay wages, &c., and a further sum of £2,500 will be required to meet demands to the end of this year. To this may be added £2,000 for the purchase of plant, making in all (say) £7,100, which will be required for current year, but for 1891 and subsequent years an annual vote of £8,000 will be sufficient.

C. DARLEY,
11/10/90.

The Under Secretary for Public Works.

[One plan.]

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1890.

[1s.]

SHEET No 1.

TRIAL BAY

SURVEYED BY COMR F. HOWARD ASSISTED BY LIEUT FRANCIS R.N.

NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 1889

C.A. Bailey 15-3-90

SOUNDINGS IN FEET reduced to 3 feet below M. Brewarrina H.W. Line.
S.W. Rocks & Coastline to the Westward from former Survey 1888.
Buildings & detail on Laggers Point taken from M. Brewarrina Survey.
Track of Current Floats during rising tide shown thus ——— & during falling tide thus - - - -
Wind arrows as in Admiralty Instructions

SCALE OF FEET

SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN

POSITION

ORIGINALLY PROPOSED

PROPOSED

2000 ft

LAGGERS PT

Trees

Grounds

Residence

Residence

Residence

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BRUNSWICK RIVER.

(REPORT OF MR. E. B. PRICE, TEMPORARY EXAMINER OF PUBLIC WORKS PROPOSALS, ON PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 26 *November*, 1890.

E. B. Price, Esq., to The Under Secretary, Public Works Department.

Sir, 12 November, 1890.

I have the honor to furnish the following report on the question submitted to me, namely, whether the commercial interests of the Brunswick would justify the expenditure necessary to improve the navigation of the river.

Before leaving Sydney, as directed by my instructions, I waited on the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers and went through the plans with him.

It was perfectly clear to me, after seeing the plans, that nothing less than the completion of the whole work, as designed by Mr. Darley, would confer any real or lasting benefit.

My subsequent visit to the entrance confirmed this opinion.

As my instructions were simply to report on the commercial aspects of the question, when I visited the district I avoided making myself known, otherwise I would have been asked by the residents to enter into a discussion on engineering matters, which can only be judged of from the plans and sections, and are foreign to the subject of my examination.

If the works are carried out as designed a good flood in the river would probably scour out the entrance to an average depth of 7 feet at low water. Owing, however, to the small drainage area of the river, I doubt if this depth would be maintained in dry season except by constant dredging; at any rate, the dredge would be required inside if the river is to be rendered and kept navigable.

So that to the cost of entrance works themselves must be added the first cost of the necessary dredging plant, and the capital value of the annual expense of working.

A suitable dredge with two punts and a tug would cost about £17,000. The annual cost of working would be £3,000, equal (say) to a capital value of £60,000.

The total cost, therefore, would be represented thus—

Estimated cost, Entrance Works	£40,000
Dredging plant	17,000
Capital value of cost of working	60,000
Total	£117,000

For this sum the best result that could be expected would be to obtain a river navigable for small vessels for about three miles, but with a perfectly unprotected mouth, which could only be entered with safety in calm weather.

If there was no better port to be obtained, and no railway communication possible, the richness of the interior country would warrant this expenditure.

But with Byron Bay within ten miles, and railway communication thereto authorised and about to be carried out, any money spent on improving the Brunswick River would be simply thrown away.

The village of Brunswick consists of about half a dozen houses, built on a low sandbank, surrounded on three sides by a tidal river, which at times becomes perfectly dry in places.

All its trade is derived from the good country some distance inland.

If the railway is constructed through the village, as first surveyed, it will produce in it an artificial growth, but at the same time it will close the navigation of the upper river to sea-going vessels.

While if the line goes (as it appears to me it should) through the good land, 3 miles inland at Mullumbimbi, it will at once put an end to all prospects of the village of Brunswick ever becoming of any commercial importance.

Mullumbimbi will then become, as it should, the commercial centre of a rich district.

No matter, therefore, which course the line takes it must destroy the shipping trade of the Brunswick River.

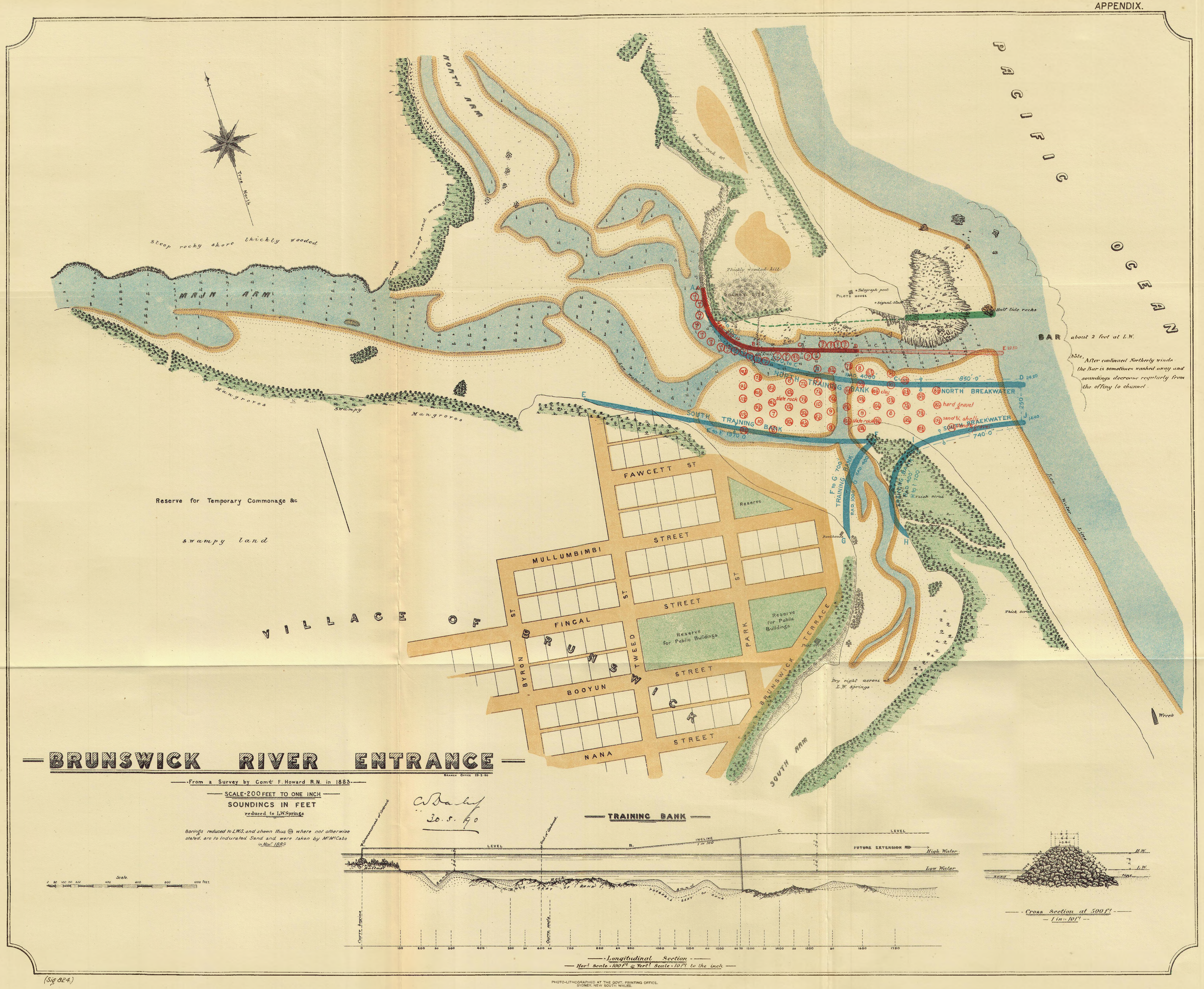
People will never send their goods in small vessels by way of the Brunswick when they can send by rail to a fine deep-sea port, such as Byron Bay will eventually become.

The conclusion, therefore, I have arrived at is that no money should be spent on the improvement of the Brunswick River.

I have, &c.,
EDWD. B. PRICE.

[One Plan.]

[2*s*. 6*d*.] 824—



(Sig 824.)

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SOUTHERN BREAKWATER, NEWCASTLE.

(REPORT ON CONDITION OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 7 August, 1890.

The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Southern Breakwater, Newcastle.

Harbours and Rivers Branch, Sydney, 30 July, 1890.

MR. WALSH'S report herewith is forwarded for the information of the Minister.

It is just seven years since anything was done to this breakwater; it was then left with a steep head leaving it for the work of the sea to draw down the stones and flatten the slope. This action was looked for, and it naturally strengthens the work as the breakwater has now a larger base of stone near the foot, where most required, and where it cannot well be placed during construction by the ordinary process of tipping.

Mr. Walsh points out that no change has taken place recently.

C. W. DARLEY.

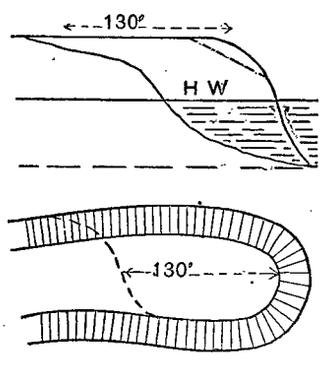
Submitted.—J.B., 31/7/90. Seen.—B.S., 5/8,90.

EXTRACT from the *Sydney Morning Herald*, 24 July, 1890.

NEWCASTLE BREAKWATER.

MR. BRUCE SMITH, in reply to Mr. A. Brown, said that he would have inquiries made as to whether it was a fact that during the last fortnight over 50 feet of the Northern and Southern breakwaters at Newcastle had been washed away.

Mr. Walsh, for immediate report.—C.W.D., 24/7/90.



I EXAMINED the breakwater this morning and am satisfied that there has been no washaway for several months past. The southern breakwater was completed in December, 1883, and since then no repairs of any kind have been effected. I notice there has been a slight subsidence on the south or sea side of the breakwater along the whole length, and at the end a considerable portion has settled down and spread out at the base making the breakwater 130 feet shorter at the rail level than when completed. I think, however, this subsidence must have taken place shortly after the completion of the work, and was caused by the stone sinking into the sand. As soon as the sea is calm enough I will take some soundings, and fix the exact position of the stone under water.

H.D.W., 29/7/90.

Engineer-in-Chief.

1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

WOLLONGONG HARBOUR TRUST ACT, 1889.

(REGULATIONS UNDER.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 53 Vic. No. 19.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
12th July, 1890.

WOLLONGONG HARBOUR TRUST ACT, 1889.

THE following Regulation, made by the Wollongong Harbour Trust Commissioners, and approved by His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, is published in terms of section 97 of the Act 53 Victoria No. 19.

W. McMILLAN.

REGULATION AS TO REMUNERATION OF COMMISSIONERS.

The Chairman of the Trust shall be remunerated at the rate of two pounds for every periodical, special, and committee meeting he attends, and the balance of the remuneration set apart shall be divided among the remainder of the Commissioners in such manner and proportion as they may from time to time determine, such amount not to exceed two pounds for each Commissioner for any meeting, and such payments to be made on the first meeting in each month.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
12th July, 1890.

WOLLONGONG HARBOUR TRUST ACT, 1889.

THE following Regulation, made by the Wollongong Harbour Trust Commissioners, and approved by His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, is published in terms of section 97 of the Act 53 Victoria No. 19.

W. McMILLAN.

REGULATION AS TO TONNAGE RATES.

Tonnage rates shall be computed on the tonnage of all vessels trading to or arriving at the Port of Wollongong, at the respective rates prescribed by the Act 44 Victoria No. 8, "Wharfage and Tonnage Rates Act, 1880": Provided that such rates shall not be charged on vessels seeking shelter and not breaking bulk.

1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

WOLLONGONG HARBOUR TRUST ACT, 1889.

(REGULATIONS UNDER.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 53 Vic. No. 19.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
28th July, 1890.

WOLLONGONG HARBOUR TRUST ACT, 1889.

THE following Regulations, made by the Wollongong Harbour Trust Commissioners, and approved by His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, are published in terms of section 97 of the Act 53 Victoria No. 19.

W. McMILLAN.

1. In the construction of these regulations the following terms, viz. :—"The Port," "Shore," "Commissioners," "Vessel," "Ship," "Buoys and Beacons," "Creek," "River," "Person," "Ballast," "Harbour Masters," "Owner of a registered ship," and "Owner," when used in relation to goods, shall, if not inconsistent with the context or subject-matter, have the respective meanings assigned to them in the Act above mentioned. "Wharf" shall include pier, jetty, landing-stage, quay, dock, slip, and platform over which the Commissioners have jurisdiction. "Master" shall include any person having lawfully, or *de facto*, the command, charge, or management of the vessel for the time being. "Councils" shall include the Council of any Municipality constituted or incorporated under the "Municipalities Act of 1867." "The Secretary" shall mean the person for the time being acting as Secretary to the Commissioners. "The Act" shall mean the "Wollongong Harbour Trust Act, 1889." Interpretation clause.

PART I.

For the Compilation and Revision of the Rolls of persons entitled to vote in the Election of Commissioners.

2. The Secretary shall, between the 1st and 6th days of December in each year, make out, according to the forms in the first and second schedules hereto, rolls of the names of owners of ships registered at Sydney or any other port in the Colony and trading to Wollongong, and of the names of colliery-owners, merchants, and traders entitled to vote in the election of Commissioners; and shall arrange such rolls respectively according to the alphabetical order of surnames contained therein, and shall state in such rolls against the name of each person the several particulars indicated in the several columns of the said schedules respectively. Rolls to be made out.

3. The Secretary shall forthwith, after making out the said rolls, notify by public advertisement in newspapers generally circulating in Sydney and Wollongong, the fact that copies of such rolls are in his custody and ready for inspection at his office, and at that of the Custom House, Sydney, and shall keep such rolls to be inspected by any shipowner, colliery-owner, merchant, or trader, as aforesaid, and permit such inspection at all reasonable hours between the 6th and 10th days of December in each year. Such public advertisement shall be made in some newspapers generally circulating in Sydney and Wollongong. Inspection of rolls to be invited.

Claims and objections may be lodged

4. Any person whose name has been omitted from any such rolls, and who claims to have his name inserted therein, shall, on or before the said 10th day of December, give or send by post to the Secretary notice thereof in writing, setting forth the particulars of the grounds upon which he claims to be so enrolled, and shall sign the same with his name; and every person whose name has been inserted in any of such rolls may object to any other person as not being entitled to have his name retained in such rolls, or as not entitled to have the number of votes set against his name therein; and every person so objecting shall, on or before the said 10th day of December, give or send by post to the Secretary, and also send by post to the last known address within the Colony of New South Wales of the person objected to, notice in writing of such objection, stating the particulars of the grounds of such objection, and shall sign the same with his name; and the Secretary shall cause lists to be prepared of all such claims and objections respectively.

Revision of rolls.

5. The said rolls of owners of ships, colliery-owners, and of merchants and traders, together with the said lists of claims and objections referring thereto, shall be submitted for revision by the Secretary to a Police Magistrate or any two Justices of the Peace sitting in a Court of Petty Sessions at Wollongong, at such time as the Police Magistrate or such two Justices as aforesaid shall appoint between the 10th and 20th days of December in every year; and the Police Magistrate or such two Justices as aforesaid shall, at the expense of the Commissioners, give three days' notice of the holding of a Court for such revision, and of the time and place thereof, by advertisement in some newspapers generally circulating in Sydney and Wollongong.

Instructions for revision of rolls.

6. The Police Magistrate or such two Justices as aforesaid shall insert in the said rolls under revision the name of every person who has claimed as aforesaid, and is proved to his or their satisfaction to be entitled to be inserted in the said rolls, together with the number of votes to which such person is entitled, and shall retain on the said rolls the name of every person who has been objected to by any person, and the number of votes set against the same unaltered, unless the person so objecting appears by himself or by some one on his behalf in support of such objection, and proves the service of the requisite notices; and when the name of any person inserted in any such rolls, or the number of votes set against the same, has been duly objected to, and the person objecting appears by himself or by some one on his behalf in support of such objection, the Police Magistrate or such two Justices as aforesaid shall require proof of so much of the qualification so objected to as is embraced in the grounds of objection so as to be stated as aforesaid, and no more; and in case such qualification of such person is not proved to the satisfaction of the Police Magistrate or such two Justices as aforesaid, he or they shall expunge the name of every such person from such rolls, or shall alter and correct the number of votes set against the same (as the case may require), and shall expunge therefrom the name of every person who is proved to be dead, and shall correct any mistake or supply any omission which may appear to such Police Magistrate or such two Justices as aforesaid to have been made in any of the said rolls.

Rolls to be signed and certified, &c.

7. The Police Magistrate or such two Justices as aforesaid shall initial all alterations made in the said rolls respectively, and shall sign and certify the same, as provided by the "Wollongong Harbour Trust Act, 1889," and shall forthwith deliver the same to the Secretary, who shall cause to be printed as many copies thereof as the Commissioners may direct; and any person whose name appears on either of such rolls shall be entitled to receive a copy thereof upon payment of one shilling for each copy.

The Management and Conduct of all Elections of Commissioners.

Returning Officer

8. In all cases of ordinary vacancy in the office held by any Commissioner elected by the owners of ships or colliery-owners, merchants and traders, or by the respective Councils of the Borough of Wollongong, the Borough of Central Illawarra, the Municipal District of North Illawarra, and the Bulli and Clifton Division of the Electoral District of Illawarra, within their respective population boundaries when formed into a municipality as in the said Act mentioned, the Commissioners shall, not less than seven days prior to the time at which such vacancy would occur, appoint from among their own number (other than the person holding the office about to become vacant) a Returning Officer to conduct an election to supply such vacancy, and shall at the same time fix the time at which such election shall be held in the event of there being a greater number of persons nominated, as hereinafter provided, than the number of vacancies to be filled up.

Deputies.

9. The Returning Officer may appoint one or more deputy or deputies, as the case may require, to assist him or to act in his room at any such election; and such deputy or deputies may do all or any of the acts or things which the Returning Officer is hereby authorized or required to do.

Notice of election

10. Ten days before any such election the Returning Officer shall give public notice thereof by advertisement inserted in some newspapers generally circulating in Sydney and in the municipality in which the election is to be held, and by such notice shall require all candidates at such election to be nominated at some place to be named in such notice, and between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon on same day before a day (hereinafter called the day of nomination) not less than three nor more than five days after the time of giving such notice, and named therein; and any person desirous of nominating a candidate shall, before four o'clock in the afternoon of the day next preceding the nomination day, cause to be delivered at the place aforesaid, to the Returning Officer or his deputy, a nomination-paper in the form in the third schedule hereto, or to a like effect; and such nomination-paper shall be signed by not less than two persons duly qualified to vote at such election, and also signed by the person named therein as a candidate in token of his assent to his being so named.

Mode of nomination.

Third schedule.

Declaration of election where uncontested.

11. If at the expiration of the time limited as hereinbefore provided for the nomination of candidates the number of persons who have become candidates as aforesaid does not exceed the number of Commissioners then to be elected, the Returning Officer shall then declare such candidates to be duly elected.

Appointment of polling-places.

12. The Returning Officer may from time to time appoint and abolish such and so many polling-places for taking the poll as he may seem fit, and may provide all necessary materials and appoint poll-clerks for any election.

Contested election.

13. If at the expiration of the time limited for the nomination of candidates the number of candidates exceed the number of Commissioners to be elected, the Returning Officer shall forthwith cause ballot-papers to be printed with the Christian names and surname of all the candidates in full in the form in the fourth schedule hereto, and shall forthwith give public notice by advertisement inserted in some newspapers generally circulating in Sydney, and in the municipality in which the election is to be

Fourth schedule.

held, stating the names of the persons so nominated, and that a poll will be taken (at the place or places to be named therein) for the election of such Commissioners on the day appointed for holding the election and named in such notice, and such poll shall take place accordingly, and shall commence at eight o'clock in the forenoon and close at five o'clock in the afternoon. Notice and time and place of poll.

14. If, after any poll shall stand appointed as aforesaid at any election, any candidates for such election, and the persons having signed the paper nominating him, are desirous that he should retire from such candidature, such candidate and the persons aforesaid, not later than two days before the day of polling, may sign and deliver to the Returning Officer, at any time before four o'clock in the afternoon, a notice in the form in the fifth schedule, stating that such candidate so retires, and may publish in some newspapers generally circulating as aforesaid a copy of such notice; and the Returning Officer, on the receipt of such notice, and on sufficient proof of such publication as aforesaid (if the number of candidates is by such retirement reduced to the number of persons to be elected at such election) shall, on the day appointed for the election, declare the remaining candidates to be duly elected, and if the said number is not so reduced shall omit the name of such person so retiring from the ballot-papers to be used at the said election, and if such ballot-papers shall have been already printed shall erase such name therefrom, and such person shall not be capable of being elected at such election. Candidates may retire within certain time. Fifth schedule.

15. Each candidate shall be entitled to appoint in writing one scrutineer to be present at each polling-place; and such scrutineers and the Returning Officer, or deputy or other person, and the poll-clerks, and any voters not exceeding six in number, actually engaged in voting, and to be named if necessary by such Returning Officer, or deputy or other person so appointed, shall alone be permitted at one time to enter or remain in the polling-places. Scrutineers. Who may be present in booth.

16. Each Returning Officer, or his deputy or other person so appointed, shall provide pencils in every polling-place for the use of the voters; and also a locked box, to be called the ballot-box, with a cleft or opening therein capable of receiving the ballot-papers; and such box shall be opened and exhibited to the poll-clerks and scrutineers before the polling begins, and shall stand on a table opposite the Returning Officer, or deputy or other person so appointed, who shall keep the key of such box. Pencils and ballot-box.

17. Each Returning Officer, or his deputy or other person so appointed, shall deliver to every voter who shall require the same a ballot-paper, or if such voter appears by the roll to be entitled to give more votes than one, then so many ballot-papers as may be equal to the number of votes which such voter so appears to be entitled to give, such ballot-papers being in the form aforesaid and initialed by the Returning Officer; and every such voter shall, without leaving the booth, strike out from such paper or papers the name of every candidate for whom he shall not desire to vote; and in case any voter shall be unable to read or write, the Returning Officer, or his deputy or other person so appointed, if required, shall, in view of such one of the scrutineers as such voter may desire, strike out the names of such candidates as such voter may designate; and after such names shall be so struck out the ballot-paper or papers shall be forthwith deposited in the said box. Ballot-papers—how delivered and dealt with. Voter unable to read or write.

18. Before delivering any ballot-paper to a voter, the Returning Officer, or his deputy or other person so appointed, shall write upon the back of each such ballot-paper, as near as practicable to the lower edge thereof, the number corresponding to the number set opposite to the voter's name in the rolls of owners of ships, or of colliery-owners, merchants, and traders, as the case may be, and, if necessary, some mark to designate such roll, and shall thereupon, upon a copy of such roll, check off such voter's name as having voted, and shall number such name and the ballot-paper with a corresponding number. Ballot-paper to be numbered.

19. If any voter shall suffer to remain upon any of his said ballot-papers a greater number of names not struck out than the number of members to be elected, the vote given on and by such paper shall be void and of no effect. Certain indefinite votes to be void.

20. At each election the Returning Officer, or his deputy or other person so appointed as aforesaid, may if he see fit, or if required so to do by any candidate or scrutineer shall, put to any person tendering his vote either or both of the following questions:— Questions to be put to voter at elections.

(1.) Are you the person whose name appears as (A.B.) on the roll of owners of ships (or of colliery-owners, merchants, and traders, as the case may be) now in force for Wollongong?

(2.) Have you already voted at the present election?

And any person who shall refuse to answer either of such questions, or who shall not answer the first of such questions absolutely in the affirmative, and the second of such questions absolutely in the negative, shall not be permitted to vote.

21. Any person claiming to vote at any election of Commissioners, and who shall refuse to answer any of the questions in the preceding regulation, or who shall make untrue answers thereto, shall be liable to a penalty of twenty pounds. Personation.

22. The vote or all the votes of any incorporated company which appears on the rolls of owners of ships or colliery-owners, merchants, and traders may be recorded by the chairman or principal director of such company, or by any director or member of the Board of Management thereof who may be thereunto authorised in writing under the hand of such chairman or principal director and under the seal of such company; and the vote or all the votes of any persons trading together in partnership not being incorporated may be recorded by any one of such persons. Votes of incorporated companies. Votes of persons trading in co-partnership.

23. Immediately upon the close of the poll each Returning Officer, or his deputy or such other person so appointed at each polling-place, shall proceed, in the presence and subject to the inspection of the poll-clerks, and of so many of the scrutineers of the candidates as shall please to be present, to ascertain the number of votes for each candidate, and such Returning Officer, and deputy or other person respectively, shall abstain from inspecting the number written as aforesaid on any ballot-paper, and take care that the same is not seen by any person before being sealed up as herein provided, and the deputy or such other person shall immediately forward the ballot-papers sealed up, together with a list made up under the inspection of the said scrutineers of the total number of votes for each candidate, to the Returning Officer; and the Returning Officer shall in like manner seal up the ballot-papers deposited in the polling-place in which he shall have presided; and such Returning Officer shall, as soon as conveniently may be on or after the day of the poll, give public notice of the number of votes given to each candidate, and shall declare the candidates not exceeding the number of vacancies to be filled up who have received at all the polling-places taken together the greatest number of votes to be duly elected as Commissioners, and shall forthwith publish in some newspaper generally circulating in Sydney and Wollongong the names of members so elected; and if two or more candidates shall have received an equal number of votes, the Returning Officer shall in each case have the casting vote. Ascertaining result of polling. Declaration. Casting vote.

Disposal of ballot-papers.

24. Each Returning Officer shall forthwith, after the declaration of the poll, cause all the sealed parcels of ballot-papers to be sealed up in a packet endorsed with a description of the contents thereof signed by him and forward them to the Commissioners, who shall cause them to be safely and secretly kept for six months, and after the expiration of such period of six months cause such ballot-papers to be destroyed.

If vacancies unfilled, Commissioners to be notified.

25. If at any election no candidates, or a less number of candidates than is necessary to fill the vacancies to fill which such election was held, shall be elected, the Returning Officer shall notify the same forthwith to the Commissioners.

Extraordinary vacancies.

26. When an extraordinary vacancy occurs in the office held by any Commissioner elected by the owners of ships, or colliery-owners, merchants, or traders, or by any of the Councils aforesaid, the same course of procedure shall be adopted in and about the election of a person to supply such vacancy as is hereinbefore prescribed for an election to fill an ordinary vacancy, save that the appointment of the Returning Officer shall be made within fourteen days after such extraordinary vacancy has occurred.

Expenses at election.

27. No moneys shall be paid by the Commissioners for refreshments in connection with the conduct of an election, and the only fees and expenses which shall be allowed or paid shall be a fee of £2 2s. to each Deputy Returning Officer and a fee of £1 1s. to each poll-clerk employed at such election and the expenses of providing booths when a public building cannot be had free of expense.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

THE WOLLONGONG HARBOUR TRUST ACT, 1889.

Roll of Owners of Ships for the year 18 *and* 18 .

No. on the Roll.	Name.	Address.	No. of tonnage owned.	No. of votes entitled to.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

THE WOLLONGONG HARBOUR TRUST ACT, 1889.

Roll of Colliery-owners, Merchants, and Traders, for the year 18 *and* 18 .

No. on the Roll.	Name.	Address.	No. of votes entitled to.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

THE WOLLONGONG HARBOUR TRUST COMMISSIONERS.

Form of Nomination.

We, the undersigned, being entitled to vote as (owners of ships, or colliery-owners, merchants, and traders, or as Aldermen for the Council of the Borough of Wollongong, Central Illawarra, the Municipal District of North Illawarra, or that of Bulli and Clifton, as the case may be) do hereby nominate (stating Christian and surname) of as a candidate for the office of Commissioner of the Wollongong Harbour Trust, at the election to be held on the day of A.D. 18

(Here are to be following the signatures)

And I, the abovenamed do hereby consent to such nomination.

(Signed)

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

THE WOLLONGONG HARBOUR TRUST COMMISSIONERS.

(Owners of ships, colliery-owners, merchants, and traders, Borough of Wollongong, Borough of Central Illawarra, Municipal District of North Illawarra, or Bulli and Clifton, as the case may be.)

Candidates' names (arranged in alphabetical order of surname) :—

ANDREWS, JOHN.
BURNS, JAMES.
COLE, HENRY.
DAVIS, RICHARD.

Directions :

The voter is to strike out the name of the candidate or candidates for whom he does not intend to vote, by drawing a line through the same with a pencil. He must be careful not to leave uncancelled the names of more (than the number of Commissioners to be elected) candidates, otherwise this ballot-paper will be invalid. The ballot-paper so marked by or for the voter is to be dropped by him into the ballot-box.

The voter is not permitted to take his ballot-paper out of the ballot-room or polling-booth.

FIFTH SCHEDULE.

THE WOLLONGONG HARBOUR TRUST COMMISSIONERS.

We, the undersigned, nominators of as a candidate at the election of Commissioner of the Wollongong Harbour Trust, by the owners of ships or by colliery-owners, merchants, and traders, or by the Councils of the Borough of Wollongong, Central Illawarra, or the Municipal District of North Illawarra, or of Bulli and Clifton, as the case may be, to be held on the day of do hereby withdraw the said as such candidate.

(Here follow signatures of nominators.)

And I, the said do hereby retire from being such candidate.

(Signed)

Sydney : Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1890.

[3*d*.]

1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

WOLLONGONG HARBOUR TRUST ACT OF 1889.

(REGULATIONS UNDER.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 53 Vic. No. 19.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
1st September, 1890.

WOLLONGONG HARBOUR TRUST ACT, 1889.

THE following Regulations, made by the Wollongong Harbour Trust Commissioners, and approved by His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, are published in terms of section 97 of the Act 53 Victoria No. 19.

W. McMILLAN.

The Management and Conduct of Business at Meetings of the Commissioners.

General conduct of business.

1. In all cases not herein provided for, resort shall be had to the rules, forms, and usages of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, which shall be followed so far as the same are applicable to the proceedings of the Commissioners.

Minutes of meeting to be read at next subsequent meeting.

2. At every meeting of the Commissioners the first business thereof shall be the reading and putting a question for the confirmation of the minutes of the proceedings at the preceding meeting, and no discussion shall be permitted thereon except as to their accuracy as a record of proceedings; and the said minutes of proceedings at the preceding meeting shall then be signed, as by law required.

Order of business at periodical meetings.

3. After the signing of the minutes as aforesaid, the order of business of a periodical meeting shall be as follows, or as near thereto as may be practicable; but for the greater convenience of the Commissioners at any particular meeting thereof it may be altered by resolution to that effect:—

(1) Reading copies of letters sent by the authority of the Commissioners, if called for.
(2) Reading letters received, and considering and ordering thereon.
(3) Reception and reading of petitions and memorials.
(4) Receiving deputations.
(5) Presentation of reports of Chairman and of Committees, and considering and ordering thereon. The postponed items of former reports of Committee shall take precedence of new business brought up by Committees.
(6) Orders of the day, including subjects continued from proceedings of former meetings, and any business the Chairman may think desirable, with the consent of the Commissioners.
(7) Motions of which previous notice has been given.
(8) Notices of motion for consideration at following meeting.

Order of business at Special Meetings.

And the order of business at a special meeting shall be the order in which such business stands in the notice thereof.

Motions.

4. All notices of motion shall be dated, signed, and given by the intending mover to the Secretary, and such Secretary shall enter the same in the Notice of Motion Book in the order in which they may be received.

Notion of motion to be given.

5. No member shall make any motion initiating a subject for discussion, but in pursuance of notice given as prescribed in clause 4.

Petitions.

6. No motion, except that for receiving the same, shall, unless under most stringent circumstances, be made on any petition, memorial, or other like application, until the next periodical meeting of Commissioners after that at which it has been presented.

Motions to be moved in order in Motion Book.

7. Except by leave of the Commissioners, motions shall be moved in the order in which they have been received and recorded by the Secretary in the Notice of Motion Book; and if not so moved, or postponed, shall be struck out.

No motion to be proceeded with in absence of Commissioner giving notice of same except by his authority.

8. No motion entered in the Notice of Motion Book shall be proceeded with in the absence of the Commissioner who gave notice of the same, unless by some other Commissioner having authority from him to that effect.

Draft of address or petition to be submitted at previous meeting.

9. No motion for an address or petition shall be entertained unless the mover shall, at some previous meeting, have submitted a draft of the same.

Order, &c., of debate.

10. Any Commissioner desirous of making a motion or amendment, or taking part in discussion thereon, shall rise and address the Chairman, and shall not be interrupted unless called to order, when he shall sit down until the Commissioner (if any) calling to order shall have been heard thereon, and the question of order disposed of, when the Commissioner in possession of the chair may proceed with the subject.

Nature of motion to be stated.

11. Any Commissioner desirous of proposing an original motion or amendment must state the nature of the same before he addresses the Commissioners thereon.

Motion not to be withdrawn without leave.

12. No motion or amendment shall be withdrawn without the consent of the Commissioners.

Motion to be seconded.

13. No motion or amendment shall be discussed or put to the vote of the Commissioners unless it be seconded; but a Commissioner may require the enforcement of any standing order of the Commissioners by directing the Chairman's attention to the infraction thereof.

Mover of motion.

14. A Commissioner moving a motion shall be held to have spoken thereon; but a Commissioner merely seconding a motion shall not be held to have spoken upon it.

Priority of Commissioners.

15. If two or more Commissioners rise to speak at the same time, the Chairman shall decide which is entitled to priority.

Chairman to rise in addressing Commissioners.

16. The Chairman shall rise in addressing the Commissioners to discuss any question, and shall not leave the chair on such occasions.

Commissioners not to speak a second time on same question.

17. No Commissioner shall speak a second time on the same question, unless entitled to reply, or in explanation when he has been misrepresented or misunderstood.

Points of order.

18. The Chairman, when called upon to decide on points of order or practice, shall state the provision, rule, or practice which he deems applicable to the case, without discussing or commenting on the same; and his decision as to order or explanation in each case shall be final.

Commissioners not to digress, &c.

19. No Commissioner shall digress from the subject matter of the question under discussion, and all imputations of improper motives, and all personal reflections, shall be deemed highly disorderly.

Commissioner called to order to sit down.

20. A Commissioner called to order shall sit down, unless permitted to explain.

Commissioner to apologise for disorderly, &c., expressions.

21. Whenever any Commissioner shall make use of any expression disorderly or capable of being applied offensively to to any other Commissioner, the Commissioner so offending shall be required by the Chairman to withdraw the expression and to make a satisfactory apology to the Commissioners; and if he refuse or neglect to do so before the rising of the Commissioners, he shall, for such breach of this regulation, be liable to a penalty of ten pounds.

Strangers.

22. Any person not being a Commissioner who shall at any meeting of the Commissioners be guilty of any improper or disorderly conduct, or who shall not leave when requested by the Chairman so to do, may be forthwith removed.

Call of Commissioners.

23. It shall be competent for any Commissioner, without previous notice, to move for a call of all the Commissioners for the consideration of any subject at the next or any subsequent meeting; and if such motion be carried, notice thereof shall be recorded by the Secretary in the Notice of Motion Book.

Commissioner may demand documents.

24. Any Commissioner may of right demand the production of any of the documents of the Commissioners applying to the question under discussion, and may at any time during business hours have access to all the records and documents of the Commissioners.

Voting.

25. The Commissioners shall, when a division is called for, vote by show of hands, and all Commissioners present, not being disabled by law from so doing, shall vote.

Question, how put.—Divisions.

26. The Chairman shall, in taking the sense of the Commissioners, put the question first in the affirmative, then in the negative; and the results thereof shall be recorded in the minutes. If a division be demanded by any Commissioner, the Secretary shall record the names of those voting for and against, and the result shall be declared by the Chairman.

Motions, &c., if demanded, to be reduced to writing.

27. At every meeting of the Commissioners all motions, whether original motions or amendments, shall, if required by the Chairman, be reduced into writing, signed by the mover, and be delivered to the Chairman immediately on their being moved and seconded.

No second amendment until previous one disposed of.

28. No second or subsequent amendment, whether upon an original proposition or on an amendment, shall be taken into consideration until the previous amendment is disposed of.

Effect of rejection of words in original question.

29. If any words of an original question be rejected, the insertion of other proposed words shall form the next question, whereupon any further amendment to insert other words may be moved.

If amendment be negatived, then a second one may be moved.

30. If an amendment be negatived, then a second may be moved to the question to which the first-mentioned amendment was moved; but only one amendment shall be submitted to the Commissioners for discussion at a time. If an amendment be carried it shall become the original motion, and only one amendment shall be made thereon at a time.

Mover of motion to have right of reply.

31. The mover of every original proposition, but not of any amendment, shall have a right to reply, immediately after which the question shall be put from the chair; but no Commissioner shall be allowed to speak more than once on the same question, unless permission be given to explain, or the attention of the chair be called to a point of order.

Motion for adjournment.

32. A motion for adjournment of the Commissioners or of a debate may be moved at any time, but no discussion shall be allowed thereon. If on the question being put the motion be negatived, the subject then under consideration, or the next on the notice paper, shall be discussed, or any other that may be allowed precedence, before any subsequent motion for adjournment be made.

Lapsed questions.

33. If a debate on any motion moved and seconded be interrupted by the number of the Commissioners present becoming insufficient for the transaction of business, such debate may be resumed at the point where it was interrupted on motion upon notice.

Lapsed order of the day may be restored.

34. If a debate on any order of the day be interrupted by such insufficiency of number as aforesaid happening, such order may be restored to the notice paper for a future day on motion upon notice, and then such debate shall be resumed at the point where it was so interrupted.

Committees.

35. Minutes of all proceedings of Committees shall be entered in the Committee's Minute-book.

Meetings of Committees.

36. The Secretary shall convene every Committee within ten days of its first appointment, or at any other time thereafter, on the order of the Chairman of the Committee.

Petitions.

37. No petition shall be presented after the Commissioners shall have proceeded to the orders of the day.

Petitions to be respectful.

38. It shall be incumbent on every Commissioner presenting a petition to acquaint himself with the contents thereof, and to ascertain that it does not contain language disrespectful to the Commissioners.

Commissioners to affix their names.

39. Every Commissioner presenting a petition to the Commissioners shall write his name at the beginning thereof.

Petitions to be signed by one person on every sheet.

40. Every petition shall contain the prayer of the petitioners at the end thereof, and be signed by at least one person on every sheet.

To be signed by petitioners.

41. Every petition shall be signed by the persons whose names are appended thereto, by their names or marks, and by no one else except in cases of incapacity by sickness.

No letters, &c., to be attached.

42. No letters, affidavits, or other documents shall be attached to any petition.

Commissioners confined to statement of certain facts.

43. Every Commissioner presenting a petition to the Commissioners shall confine himself to a statement of the persons from whom it comes, of the number of signatures attached to it, of the material allegations contained in it, and to the reading of the prayer thereof.

Deputations.

44. Deputations wishing to be heard before the Commissioners in support of any petition or otherwise must send in an application in writing to the Secretary, stating the object of the proposed deputation, at least three days before the meeting of the Commissioners at which such deputation is desirous to be heard.

Suspension of rules.

45. Any one or more of the rules and regulations relating to the management and conduct of the business at the meetings of the Commissioners may be suspended for a special purpose by the consent of two-thirds of the Commissioners present.

Control, Supervision, and Guidance of all Officers appointed by the Commissioners; and the time and mode of accounting by Officers for money coming to their hands.

Receipt of Treasurer to Collectors to be a sufficient discharge.

46. Every Collector other than the persons appointed to collect the wharfage rates, and every officer, clerk, or servant of the Commissioners who shall collect or receive any moneys for or on behalf of the Commissioners, shall daily pay over the same to the Treasurer to the account of the Commissioners, and the receipt of such Treasurer for the moneys so paid shall be a sufficient discharge to said collector, officer, clerk, or servant.

Duty of Treasurer as to making entries and lodgments. How cheques to be signed. Substitute of Secretary or Treasurer may be appointed.

47. The Treasurer shall make true entries in the books provided by the Commissoners for that purpose of all moneys or cheques paid to or received by him for and on behalf of the Commissioners, and when such money or cheques shall amount to or represent a sum of five pounds and upwards he shall within twenty-four hours or such shorter period as the Commissioners may direct, after the same shall have come to his hands, pay the same moneys and cheques to the credit of the Harbour Trust Fund Account with such bank as the Commissioners shall from time to time appoint. No money shall be drawn out of such Harbour Trust Fund save by cheque signed by two Commissioners, being members of the Finance Committee, and counter signed by the Secretary and Treasurer. The Finance Committee, however, shall have power to appoint a substitute of either the Secretary or Treasurer for the purpose of countersigning cheques in the absence of either.

Interim disbursements.

48. It shall be lawful for the Treasurer of the Commissioners from time to time, on the written authority of the Chairman, to disburse such moneys as shall have been appropriated by the Commissioners for the purposes of the Act, and also such moneys, not exceeding in the whole, in any interval between two periodical meetings of the Commissioners, the sum of five pounds, as may be required for any necessary occasions.

Common Seal.

49. The common seal of the Commissioners shall be kept in a box having two locks, of one of which locks the Chairman shall have the key, and the other of which locks the Secretary shall have a key, and a duplicate of each of such keys shall be lodged at such bank as the Commissioners may direct, and the common seal shall not be affixed to any document unless the Chairman of the Commissioners and one other of the Commissioners, or in the absence of such Chairman unless two Commissioners be present.

Disqualification for becoming surety.

50. No Commissioner or officer of the Commissioners and no assessor or auditor of the Commissioners shall be received as a surety for any officer appointed by the Commissioners, or for the performance of any contract made with the Commissioners.

Officers not to be bribed.

51. No owner or master of any vessel or other person shall give or offer a bribe to any officer or person employed by the Commissioners. Any breach of this regulation shall be punishable by a fine of twenty pounds: Provided nevertheless that the Justices before whom proceedings may be taken for the recovery of such penalty may reduce the amount thereof to any sum not less than one pound.

52. It shall be the duty of all officers or persons in the employment of the Commissioners to report to the nearest officer of Customs anything coming under their notice or to their knowledge whereby the general revenue may be defrauded or the provisions of the Customs Act be violated.

Management and mode of making contracts, and the conduct of of the same.

Notice to be given by advertisement.

53. Except in cases of emergency, no contract for the execution of any work or for furnishing materials or labour, to the amount of one hundred pounds or upwards, shall be entered into unless five days previous to the date thereof tenders for the same shall have been invited by advertisement published in some newspaper circulated in Sydney and Wollongong.

Instructions to tenderers.

54. All tenders shall be enclosed in a sealed envelope addressed to "The Wollongong Harbour Trust Commissioners," and marked "Tender for————" as stated in such advertisement.

Deposit to be paid to Treasurer.

55. At the time the tender is delivered to the Commissioners the tenderer shall pay to the Treasurer such deposit as shall be named in the general conditions or specifications referring to the work named in such advertisement; and the Treasurer shall give a receipt therefor.

Commissioners not bound to accept any tender.

56. The Commissioners shall not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

Successful tenderer to have notice given him.

57. Upon the acceptance of the tender, the Secretary shall notify the same to the tenderer, who shall be required within the time specified in such general conditions to enter into a formal contract for the execution of the work or otherwise.

Payment of wharfage rates.

Revised wharfage rates.

58. The tolls, rates, or dues, and charges set opposite the items undermentioned shall be payable in respect of the several matters to which the same refer, and shall be in lieu of any wharfage rate or toll, if any, for the same matters respectively prescribed by the Act, viz.:—

INWARD WHARFAGE RATES.

Tariff.		Not exceeding s.	d.
Acids the carboy or case		0	
Agricultural machinery and implements—			
Drilling and sowing	per ton of 40 cubic feet	1	8
Haymaking			
Reaping and binding			
Threshing			
Winnowing			
Horse-power			
Ploughs	loose each	0	4
Harrows			
Cornshellers			
Alkali loose per ton		1	8
„ in packages as drugs.			
Alum loose per ton		1	8
„ in packages as drugs.			
Almonds in bags each		0	2
„ in cask or case		0	3
Anchors per ton weight		1	8
Animals—Horses including Ponies and Cobs Horned Cattle Asses and Mules each		1	8
„ Calves Sheep Goats or Pigs each		0	3
Anvils per cwt.		0	1
Apparel wearing per bale or case		0	9
Axle-trees iron per ton		1	8
Ale or Beer. See Liquids.			
Bacon bundle or loose per cwt.		0	1
„ in case		0	4
Bags the bale or package		0	9
Ballast per ton		0	6
Bark loose or in bags the ton		1	8
Baskets per package		0	6
„ empty each		0	1
Bellows smiths' the pair		0	4
Billiard Tables each		3	6
Biscuits the bag		0	2
„ cask or case		0	4
Blacking liquid per package		0	4
„ cake or paste per package		0	2
Blankets bale or case		0	9
Blue per box of 56 lb. and under		0	2
„ for each additional 56 lb. or fractional part thereof		0	1
Books per package		0	4
Boots and Shoes per trunk or box		0	3
Bottles empty per package		0	4
Bran per bushel		0	0½
Bricks Tiles and Slates per 500		1	6
„ Fire-bricks per 400		1	6
„ Fire-lumbs Slabs and Tiles per ton weight		1	8
Brimstone loose per ton		1	8
„ in packages as drugs.			
Bristles per cask or case		0	6
Brooms per doz. loose or in bundles		0	2
Brushware per bale or case		0	9
Buckets and pails per dozen		0	4
Butter per cwt.		0	1
Cables Coir Hemp Manilla Iron Rope per ton weight		1	8
Candles per box of 28 lb. and under		0	1
Canes or rattans per 100 bundles		1	8
„ „ loose per 100		0	1
Cannon per ton weight		1	8
Canvas the bale or case		0	9

	Not exceeding. s.	d.
Carpets the bale or case	1	0
Carraway Seeds the package	0	4
Carrots the cwt.	0	1
Carriages and Carts 4-wheel each	5	0
„ „ 2-wheel „	2	6
Casks empty each	0	2
Castor Oil per package	0	2
Cement the barrel	0	4
Chairs packed in pieces per package	0	4
Chalk loose per ton	1	8
„ in casks per package	0	4
Cheese per cwt. loose or in cask	0	1
„ in case per package	0	2
Chicory per package	0	4
Chinaware as Earthenware.		
Chocolate per package	0	2
Cigars per package	0	6
Clay Fire and other per ton weight	1	8
Clothing per case or bale	0	9
Clothes-pins in boxes per box	0	1
Clover Seed the bag	0	2
„ the case or cask	0	4
Coals per ton	0	6
„ coked	1	0
Cocoanuts per 100	0	4
Cocoa and Cocoa Nibs the bag	0	2
Cocoa prepared per package	0	2
Coffee in bags per ton gross	1	8
„ in casks „	2	6
Coir Rope or Fibre per ton	1	8
Confectionery per package	0	3
Copper loose per ton	1	8
„ sheets in cases per cwt. or fractional part thereof	0	1
Copra per ton weight	1	8
Cordage „	1	8
Corks per package	0	4
Cotton Waste per package	0	9
Crab Winches „	0	6
Currants per package of 112 lb. and under	0	2
„ for each additional cwt. or fractional part thereof	0	1
Cutlery including Axes Hatchets Tomahawks Tools Knives and Forks Scythes Swords and Sheep-shears. See Hardware.		
Curiosities per package	0	4
Dates „	0	2
Doors each	0	1
Drapery the bale or case	0	9
Drugs and Apothecary Ware per package	0	6
„ „ the bag drum or keg	0	2
Earthenware the crate	1	8
„ the cask	1	0
„ in other packages per package	0	6
Eau de Cologne the package	0	6
Essences and Essential Oils the package	0	6
Engines Fire each	3	4
Engines Garden and Beer	0	8
Feathers the package	0	9
Felt the bale or case	0	9
Figs per cwt. or fractional part thereof	0	2
„ in iron tanks. See Iron Tanks.		
Firearms the chest or case	0	9
Fish in tins—Lobsters Salmon Sardines Oysters Herrings and others the case	0	2
Fish Dried—Codfish Herrings Ling &c. the case	0	3
„ the half-barrel and under	0	2
„ „ barrel	0	3
„ „ hogshead	0	6
„ „ puncheon	1	0
Flax the ton	1	8
Floorcloth the package	1	0
Flour in bags per 2000 lb.	1	8
„ in barrels each	0	3
Flowers artificial per package	0	9
Furs the package	0	9
Frying-pans loose or bundle per dozen	0	2
„ in casks as Hardware.		
Furniture per ton of 40 cubic feet	1	8
Fruit green per package	0	1
Ginger per package	0	2
Glass windows per case	0	2
Glass plate per package	1	0
Glassware. See Earthenware.		
Glucose per ton gross	1	8
Glue per package	0	6
Grain including Barley Beans Corn Dholl Gram Maize Malt Oats Peas Wheat loose or in bags per bushel	0	0⅔
„ in tanks. See Iron Tanks.		
Grapnels per cwt.	0	1
Grates (castings) loose per ton	1	8
„ per package	0	6

	Not exceeding. s.	d.
Grindery per package	0	9
Grindstones each	0	1
Gunny Bags per bale or bundle	0	9
Gypsem loose per ton weight	1	8
„ per package	0	3
Hardware and Holloware including cutlery ironmongery axeheads axes hatchets tomahawks tools knives and forks scythes swords sheep shears lacqueredware lampware—		
The drum or keg	0	2
„ barrel	0	3
„ bag bale box or bundle	0	4
„ case	0	6
„ crate or cask	1	0
Hair the package	0	6
Haberdashery per bale or case	0	9
Harps. See Musical Instruments.		
Hats the case	1	0
Hams loose per dozen	0	2
„ in case	0	4
„ in cask	0	6
Hay per ton	1	8
Hemp the ton weight	1	8
Hides per 40	1	8
Hops per cwt. or fractional part thereof	0	3
Hoops iron the ton weight	1	8
„ wood per dozen	0	2
Holloware. As Hardware.		
Ice the ton weight	1	8
India-rubber goods the package	0	9
Iron Tanks empty of 400 gallons	2	0
„ „ 200 „	1	0
„ when filled with goods the 400 gallons	3	6
„ „ 200 „	2	6
Iron in bars castings hoop rood hurdles fencing-wire pig pots pipes ovens sheet railway per ton	1	8
„ galvanized loose or in package per ton	1	8
Ironmongery. See Hardware.		
Jute per ton	1	8
Kerosene Oil per case	0	2
Liquids—Spirits Wines Cordials the octave and under	0	2
„ quarter-cask	0	3
„ hhd.	0	6
„ puncheon	0	9
„ pipe or butt	1	0
„ leager and tun butt	1	8
„ in bottle quarts 2 dozen and under	0	2
„ additional for each dozen	0	1
„ pints 4 dozen and under	0	2
„ additional for each dozen	0	0½
„ Geneva case	0	2
„ Ale Beer Cider Perry Vinegar firkin or kilderkin 18 gallons and under	0	2
„ barrel	0	4
„ hhd.	0	6
„ butt	1	0
„ in bottle quarts 2 dozen and under	0	2
„ additional for each dozen	0	1
„ pints 6 dozen and under	0	3
„ additional for each dozen or fractional part thereof	0	0½
Lard per package	0	2
Lampware. As Hardware.		
Lacqueredware. As Hardware.		
Lead in bulk roll pipe or package per ton	1	8
Leather bale case or bundle	0	9
Lime per ton	1	8
Linens the package	0	9
Lucerne Seed the bag	0	2
„ the case or cask	0	4
Machinery per ton of 20 cwt. or 40 cubic feet	1	8
Marble in block the ton	1	8
„ manufactured per package	0	9
Mangles per package	0	6
Matting the roll	0	2
Matches per package	0	2
Millinery per case or bale	0	9
Mill stones per ton weight	1	8
Molasses in casks or tanks per ton gross	1	8
Mother-of-pearl Shells loose the ton	1	8
„ in packages each	0	4
Musical Instruments (not Pianos) per package	0	9
Nails Screws Rivets Nuts Bolts and Washers packages 112 lb. and under	0	1
Additional for each cwt. or fractional part thereof	0	1
Nuts the bag	0	2
Nutmegs the package	0	2
Oatmeal per keg	0	2
„ in other package	0	3
Oakum per ton weight	1	8
Oars loose or bundle per dozen	0	4
„ in cases per package	0	6

	Not exceeding. s.	d.
Oils Fish Seal or Cocoanut in casks per 100 gallons ...	1	0
Oil-cake per ton	1	8
Oil Castor per case	0	2
Oilmen's and General Stores— Anchovies, Arrowroot, Brandied Fruits, Bottled Fruits, Blacklead, Brunswick Black, Capers, Chillies, Corn-flour, Dried Fruits, Fancy Soaps, Groats, Jams and Jellies, Isinglass, Maccaroni, Maizena, Milk Swiss, Milk condensed, Mustard, Pearl Barley, Pickles, Preserves, Sauces, Salad Oil, Vermicelli — Per case	0	2
In tanks. See Iron Tanks		
Oils Linseed and other oils (not fish seal or cocoanut)—		
„ drum or keg	0	2
„ barrel and quarter-cask	0	3
„ hogshead	0	6
„ puncheon	0	9
„ pipe	1	0
„ tun butt	1	8
Onions per cwt.	0	1
Ores metallic per ton	0	9
Paddy. As Rice.		
Paints Colours Putty and dryers packages of 56 lb. and under	0	1
„ packages from 56 lb. to 112 lb. inclusive	0	2
„ for each additional cwt. or fractional part	0	1
Paper—Paper Bags Paper Hangings Sand and Glass Paper and Millboards per package	0	9
Pepper the bag	0	2
Perfumery the case	0	9
Pianoforte each	2	6
Pictures per package	0	9
Piece Goods bale or case	0	9
Pitch and Tar the drum	0	2
„ the barrel	0	3
Potatoes per ton	1	8
Provisions Beef, Pork, Tongues, Tripe — the keg	0	2
„ barrel or tierce	0	4
„ hhd	0	6
Preserved Meats per package	0	2
Pumice Stone per package	0	4
Quicksilver per bottle	0	2
Raisins per 112 lb. or fractional part thereof	0	2
„ in tanks. See Iron Tanks.		
Rattans. See Canes.		
Rice per ton	1	8
Rope Hemp Wire and all other Rope per ton	1	8
Saddlery the package	0	9
Sago per bag	0	2
Salt—Rock per ton	1	8
„ in bags per ton	1	8
„ in cask or case of 2 doz. and under	0	2
Sarsaparilla the case	0	2
Sashes Window per pair	0	1
Seltzer or Soda Water per doz.	0	1
Shale per ton	0	10
Shooks the bundle	0	2
Shot package 224 lb. and under	0	2
„ additional for each cwt. or fractional part	0	1
Skins loose per doz.	0	2
„ in bales	0	8
Slops the package	0	9
Soap package 112 lb. and under	0	2
„ additional each cwt.	0	1
Soda Crystals, Soda Caustic — per package	0	4
Spades Shovels Forks per dozen	0	2
„ „ in case or crate	1	0
Spelter the ton	1	8
Starch boxes of 46 lb. and under	0	2
„ for each additional 56 lb. or fractional part thereof	0	1
Stationery the package	0	9
Steel the ton	1	8
Seeds in bags each	0	2
„ in casks or case	0	4
Sewing machines per package	0	4
Species the package	0	2
Silks per package	0	9
Sheathing Metal per cwt.	0	1

	Not exceeding. s.	d.
Sugar in mats bags or baskets per ton gross	1	8
„ in casks or case per ton gross	1	8
Tallow per cwt.	0	1
Tanks. See Iron Tanks.		
Tea — per chest	0	3
„ half-chest	0	1½
„ box	0	0¾
Timber Deals Deal Ends and all sawn timber per 600 ft. superficial	1	8
„ Rough Timber and Spars per 40 cubic feet	1	8
„ Laths Trenails Shingles per 1,000	0	4
„ Posts and Rails per 100	1	8
„ Palings per 600	1	8
„ Spokes per 500	1	8
„ Staves Cooper's per 100	1	8
Tobacco Manufactured packages 112 lb. and under	0	2
„ „ additional for each cwt. or fractional part thereof	0	1
Tobacco in Leaf on all packages per cwt. or fractional part thereof	0	2
Tin per ton	1	8
Tin plates per box	0	2
Tobacco Pipes clay in boxes per box	0	1
Tubs per nest	0	4
Turnery cask case or package	0	9
Turpentine per keg drum or case	0	2
Twine Sash Lines and Halters per package	0	9
Varnish or Polish per package	0	2
Weigh Bridges (as Machinery).		
Weighing Machines portable per package	0	9
Wire Netting loose per roll	0	2
„ in package	0	8
Whaleboats and others	1	0
Whalebone the ton	1	8
Wheelbarrows single each	0	2
„ in packages. As hardware		
Whiting the package	0	4
Wheels Coach or Cart each	0	2
Wool the bale	0	8
Woolpacks per bale of 50 and under	0	8
„ „ of over 50 and not exceeding 100	1	0
Wool bagging per bale	1	0
Yams per ton	1	8
Zinc per cwt.	0	1
Undefined and unenumerated goods heavy to be charged weight per ton of 2,240 lb.	1	8
Undefined and unenumerated goods light to be charged per ton of 40 cubic feet	1	8

OUTWARD WHARFAGE RATES.

One-half of the foregoing Inward Wharfage Rates to be levied on goods shipped outwards with the exception of coal and coal coked, which are to be the same inwards and outwards.

When smaller packages subject to a specified rate under this tariff shall be enclosed or so fastened together as to form a larger package it shall be lawful to levy the prescribed rate on each package of which the said larger package is composed Goods contained in Iron Tanks excepted.

When goods chargeable by weight under the foregoing tariff shall be in form or so packed that the measurement tonnage shall exceed the weight tonnage it shall be lawful to charge the wharfage rate by measurement.

Free Lay Days.

During which vessels fully laden discharging their cargoes at any public or private sufferance wharf are exempt from the payment of Tonnage rates.

For vesse's not exceeding 100 tons register	Two days.
Exceeding 100 tons and not exceeding 200 tons register	Four „
Exceeding 200 tons and not exceeding 300 tons register	Six „
Exceeding 300 tons and not exceeding 400 tons register	Eight „
And for every additional 100 tons or fractional part of 100 tons	One day.

Excluding Sundays and public holidays in every case.

N.B.—No toll or rate is chargeable in respect of goods belonging to Her Majesty's Government, and passengers' luggage.

Collectors to provide security.

59. Each collector of wharfage rates shall provide security to the amount of five hundred pounds, such security to be that of some public fidelity and guarantee society to be approved of by the Commissioners, for the due payment by him of all such moneys as he shall receive as such collector or otherwise on behalf of the Commissioners, and for the faithful execution of his office.

Wharfage rates to be paid to Collectors.

60. Every person liable to pay wharfage rates to the Commissioners in respect of all goods, merchandise, and things (except goods belonging to Her Majesty's Government, and passengers' luggage) and shipped or unshipped, from any vessel at any wharf, dock, pier, jetty, landing-stage, slip, or platform within the port, shall pay the said rates to a collector appointed to receive the same by the Commissioners, in such manner and as the Commissioners shall from time to time direct: Provided always that goods transhipped within the port not later than forty-eighty hours after the vessel has finally discharged shall be exempt from such tolls and rates as aforesaid.

Receipts to be given.

61. Every such collector shall, on demand, give to the person who shall pay such wharfage rates, when duly ascertained, a receipt signed by such collector for the amount of the rate received by him on the goods in respect of which the same is payable.

British currency; weights and measures.

62. All rates shall be paid in British currency, and according to imperial weights and measures.

Rates to be paid into certain Banks.

63. The collector shall daily pay the amount of the wharfage rates received by him, without any deduction whatever, to the credit of the Harbour Trust Fund, into such Bank as the Commissioners may from time to time direct, and shall, on the day following the receipt by him of such moneys, deliver to the treasurer a credit slip showing the receipt of such moneys to the Bank.

The Mode of Leasing and Licensing under the "Wollongong Harbour Trust Act, 1889."

Leases may be granted.

64. Leases may be obtained from the Commissioners for any period not exceeding twenty-one years for any of the purposes authorized by the Act, and will be granted upon such rent reserved and subject to such covenants and conditions as the Commissioners may think fit, subject to the approval of the Governor.

Applications.

65. Every application for a lease or renewal of a lease shall be in writing, signed by the applicant and addressed to the Commissioners, and shall describe the land applied for, and specify the purpose for which it is required, and the rent which the applicant is willing to pay.

Deposit to accompany applications.

66. Every application for a lease or a renewal of a lease shall be accompanied by a deposit to be named by the Commissioners, and shall be paid by the applicant to the Commissioners. Such application shall stipulate that if the application be refused, such deposit will be repaid by the Commissioners to the applicant without interest; but if, after the application has been granted, the applicant refuse or neglect to execute the lease, or renewal of a lease, and a counterpart thereof within the time specified in these rules, the application will be deemed to be abandoned, and the said deposit shall become the property of the Commissioners and be by them retained and accepted as liquidated damages for the loss sustained by such refusal or neglect, and not as or in the nature of a penalty.

Form of Lease, &c.

67. Every lease and renewal of a lease shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be in such form and subject to such convenants and conditions, and to the payment of such rent as the Commissioners may think proper, and shall be prepared at the expense of the applicant.

Rent payable quarterly in advance.

68. In every lease or renewal of a lease the rent shall be payable quarterly in advance, and before executing the lease the applicant shall pay to the Commissioners the first quarter's rent then due as reserved in the lease, and no lease will be granted until such first quarter's rent has been paid to Commissioners.

Applicants will be notified.—Execution of Lease.

69. When the Commissioners determine to grant or refuse such lease, they will cause notice of the decision to be given to the applicant, and if the application be granted, the applicant must within a week after such notice shall have been given attend at the office of the Commissioners for the purpose of executing such lease and a counterpart thereof.

Licenses may be granted.

70. Licenses may be obtained from the Commissioners for any of the purposes authorized by the Act hereinbefore referred to, and will be granted upon such rent reserved and subject to such conditions as the Commissioners may think fit.

Applications.

71. Every application for a license or permission or renewal thereof shall be in writing, and shall be signed by the applicant, and addressed to the Commissioners, and shall state for what purpose the license or permission or renewal thereof is required.

Licenses to be personal, and not transferable, except with consent.

72. Every license shall be personal, and the interest in any license may not be transferred without the consent of the Commissioners and the payment of a transfer fee of £1, and upon the sanction of the transfer thereof and surrender of the old license a new license will be issued to the transferree.

Duration of Licenses.

73. No license shall be for a longer period than one year and every license shall bear date on the day on which it is issued, and shall continue in force for the period therein specified, but not later than the thirty-first day of December in each year, and shall be subject to any conditions and restrictions that the Commissioners may think fit to impose.

Licenses to be produced.

74. Every license shall be produced by the holders thereof when asked so to do by a duly authorized officer of the Commissioners.

Fees payable in advance.

75. The amount payable for a license or permission shall in each case be fixed by the Commissioners, and shall be paid in advance.

Renewal of leases and licenses existing when Act came into force.

76. Leases and licenses existing at the time of passing of the Act may, subject to the provisions thereof, at the expiration of the term of any of the said leases or licenses, be renewed on such conditions and terms as the Commissioners may think fit.

Inquiries into Charges or Complaints.

Complaints, how to be made.

77. Every complainant shall be by application in writing, signed by the complainant, and addressed to the Commissioners or their Secretary and delivered at their office. It shall state the complainant's address or place of abode or business, and the substance of his complaint, and whether he desires it to be publicly or privately inquired into and decided on.

Inquiries into complaints.

78. On receipt of such application the Commissioners shall depute one or more, not exceeding three, of their body to inquire into the complaint, and will appoint a time and place for the hearing thereof which shall commence within a week from the time that such Commissioner or Commissioners shall have been deputed to inquire into the same.

Notice of time &c., to be sent to complainant.

79. The Commissioner or Commissioners so deputed as aforesaid shall cause notice to be sent to the complainant of the time and place fixed for holding the inquiry, which notice shall be posted to the address, or place of abode or business, mentioned in the application of the complainant, and the complainant shall attend with his witnesses, if any, at the time and place appointed.

Adjournment of inquiries.

80. The Commissioner or Commissioners holding the inquiry shall have power to adjourn the inquiry from time to time as he or they may think fit.

Examination, &c., of witnesses.

81. The mode of examining and cross-examining witnesses and the procedure at all inquiries shall be in as close conformity as possible with the practice adopted before justices on inquiries had before them.

Person to take down evidence.

82. The Commissioner or Commissioners deputed to hold any inquiry may appoint a competent person to take down the evidence thereat.

Personal complaint to Commissioners may be made.

83. Any person not requiring a public inquiry, but desirous of stating any complaint personally to the Commissioners, may do so after making an application to the Secretary of the Commissioners for that purpose.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1890.

[6d.]

1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

WOLLONGONG HARBOUR TRUST ACT OF 1889.

(REGULATION UNDER.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 53 Vic. No. 19.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 18 September, 1890.

WOLLONGONG HARBOUR TRUST ACT, 1889.

AMENDED RATES FOR OUTWARD WHARFAGE UPON COAL AND COKE.

THE following Regulation, made by the Wollongong Harbour Trust Commissioners (in substitution for so much of the Regulations published in *Government Gazette* No. 483, of 4th September, 1890, as relates to the Outward Wharfage Rates upon Coal and Coke), having been approved by His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, is published in terms of section 97 of the Act 53 Victoria No. 19.

W. McMILLAN.

OUTWARD WHARFAGE UPON COAL AND COKE.

The Outward Wharfage Rate shall, until otherwise determined, be three pence per ton upon coal, and a *pro rata* charge for coke.

[3*d*.] 638—

1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION FOR ADDITIONAL WHARF ACCOMMODATION AT WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER 44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, to wit. } By His Excellency The Right Honourable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

(L.S.)
By Deputation from His Excellency:
ALFRED STEPHEN,
Lieutenant-Governor.

WHEREAS I, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have duly sanctioned the carrying out of certain works for and in connection with providing Additional Wharf Accommodation at Woolloomooloo Bay, for and towards the completion of which said works public funds are available under the provisions of the "Loan Act," 53 Vic. No. 23; and whereas the land hereinafter described is required for the construction of the said works: Now I, the Governor of the said Colony, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, in pursuance of the powers in this behalf given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," do, by this notification published in the Gazette, and in a newspaper, that is to say, in the "Daily Telegraph," circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, declare that the land hereinafter described has been resumed for the public purposes hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, for providing Additional Wharf Accommodation at Woolloomooloo Bay, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the legal estate in the said land shall forthwith be vested in the Minister for Public Works and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said last-mentioned Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estate, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the intent, further, that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the said Minister as a trustee, with the powers stated in the said last-mentioned Act: And I declare that the following is the description of the land hereinbefore referred to, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the City of Sydney, in the parish of Alexandria, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, be the hereinafter mentioned several dimensions a little more or less, on the eastern side of Woolloomooloo Bay: Commencing at a broad-arrow mark on the limit line of reclamation of Woolloomooloo Bay, at the north-eastern extremity of Cowper Wharf; and bounded thence towards the south-west and south by the north-eastern and northern sides of Cowper Wharf bearing successively south 25 degrees 52 minutes east (true) 34·2 links and south 86 degrees 8 minutes east (true) 28 links to a point on a fenced line dividing it from Cowper Wharf; thence again toward the west and south by fenced lines dividing it from Cowper Wharf bearing successively south 24 degrees 1 minute west (true) 48·5 links and south 78 degrees 12 minutes east (true) 104·2 links to a point on the western side of Duke-street; thence again towards the south by a line crossing that street bearing south 79 degrees 12 minutes east (true) 30·3 links to the north-western corner of Buchanan, Gilchrist, and Knox's 20 perches grant; thence towards the west by part of the eastern side of Duke-street bearing south 10 degrees 18 minutes west (true) 26·7 links; thence towards the south-east by a line bearing north 58 degrees 26 minutes east (true) 41·3 links; thence again towards the south by a fenced line bearing south 81 degrees 17 minutes east (true) 136·4 links to a point on the western side of Brougham-street; thence towards the east by part of the western side of that street bearing north 9 degrees 55 minutes east (true) 78·9 links to its intersection with the southern side of Challis-street; thence again on the south by a line crossing Brougham-street bearing south 79 degrees 38 minutes east (true) 60 6 links to a point on the eastern side of that street, being a south-western corner of 1 acre 2 roods 37½ perches owned by the University of Sydney; and again towards the south by a southern boundary of that land bearing south 79 degrees 44 minutes east (true) 263 9 links to a point on the western side of Victoria-street; thence again towards the east by a western side of that street 66 feet wide bearing north 8 degrees 33 minutes east (true) 491·5 links; thence again towards the south by fenced lines forming the northern extremity of Victoria-street 66 feet wide, bearing successively north 76 degrees 51 minutes east (true) 18 7 links, north 76 degrees 20 minutes east (true) 63·5 links, and north 78 degrees 2 minutes east (true) 25·5 links to the eastern side thereof, at the south-western corner of E. Mandelson's land; thence again towards the east by a line forming the western boundary of Mandelson's and other properties bearing north 8 degrees 34 minutes east (true) 263·7 links to the south-western corner of H. C. Dangar's land; thence again towards the south by the southern boundary of that land, being a fenced line bearing north 79 degrees 18 minutes east (true) 132·5 links, to a point on the western side of Grantham-lane; thence again towards the east by part of the western side of that lane bearing north 1 degree 19 minutes east (true) 78·7 links to the north-eastern corner of Gattenhof's property at Grantham-street; thence again towards the east by a line crossing that street and bearing north 26 degrees 53 minutes west (true) 35·2 links to a north-western angle of Grantham-street; thence again towards the east and south by western and northern sides of that street, being lines bearing successively north 1 degree 28 minutes east (true) 50 links, north 22 degrees 25 minutes east (true) 12·7 links, north 50 degrees 19 minutes

east (true) 17·6 links, and north 72 degrees east (true) 13·7 links, to a point on the northern side of Grantham-street, at the southern extremity of a fence dividing the properties known as Omega and Tarpeian; thence towards the remainder of the east by straight lines generally following the direction of the high cliffs on the eastern side of Woolloomooloo Bay bearing successively north 5 degrees 55 minutes west (true) 120 links, north 20 degrees 15 minutes east (true) 134 links, north 30 degrees 55 minutes east (true) 108·5 links, north 21 degrees 5 minutes east (true) 288 links, and north 26 degrees 10 minutes west (true) about 470 links, to a point on the limit line of reclamation of Woolloomooloo Bay, near Potts' Point; and thence towards the west and south-west by that limit line of reclamation, being curved lines bearing generally south-westerly, to the point of commencement; and said to be in the possession of Charles Elouis, the University of Sydney, Daniel Sheehy, Charles Doyle, the Bank of New South Wales, Joseph Gould, H. C. Dangar, —— Brown, S. Gattenhof, Batty & Sheehy, George Hill, Mrs. J. F. Hilly, Mrs. Leaf, and the representatives of Frederick M'Quade.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and in the fifty-third year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

BRUCE SMITH.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer—1890.

[3*d*.]

1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION AT DARLING HARBOUR, IN CONNECTION WITH WHARF ACCOMMODATION FOR TRAFFIC BETWEEN SYDNEY AND BALMAIN.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER 44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, to wit. } By His Excellency The Right Honourable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

(L.S.) CARRINGTON, *Governor.*

WHEREAS I, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have duly sanctioned the carrying out of certain works for and in connection with Wharf Accommodation for traffic between Sydney and Balmain, for and towards the completion of which said works public funds are available under the provisions of the "Loan Act," 53 Vic. No. 23; and whereas the land hereinafter described is required for the construction of the said works: Now I, the Governor of the said Colony, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, in pursuance of the powers in this behalf given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," do, by this notification, published in the Gazette, and in a newspaper, that is to say, in the "Sydney Morning Herald," circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, declare that the land hereinafter described has been resumed for the public purposes hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, for and in connection with the constructing thereon certain jetties and otherwise providing suitable wharf accommodation at Darling Harbour, to the intent that, upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the legal estate in the said land shall forthwith be vested in the Minister for Public Works and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said last-mentioned Act, for an estate o inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estate, interest, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the intent, further, that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the said Minister as a trustee, with the powers stated in the said last-mentioned Act: And I declare that the following is the description of the land hereinbefore referred to, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the City of Sydney, in the parish of St. Philip, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, be the hereinafter mentioned several dimensions a little more or less, being portion of section 56, City of Sydney, and comprising part of allotment 1, grant of 2 roods 34 perches to William Shelley, and lands adjacent thereto: Commencing at a point on the present high-water mark of Darling Harbour, being the western extremity of the northern building line of Erskine-street; and bounded thence towards the south by part of the northern building line of that street bearing north 74 degrees 37 minutes east 165 links to its intersection with a western side of Shelley-street; thence towards the east by western sides of that street bearing successively north 16 degrees 59 minutes west 146 links and north 25 degrees 39 minutes west 120·3 links to the southern boundary of the Illawarra Steam Navigation Co.'s property; thence towards the north by the southern boundary of that property as occupied, being lines bearing successively south 73 degrees 46 minutes west 115·6 links, north 15 degrees 24 minutes west 1 6 links, and south 75 degrees 51 minutes west 45 links to the present high-water mark of Darling Harbour; and thence by that high-water mark generally south-easterly to the point of commencement, together with all wharves; and which said land is said to be the property of the representatives of the late William Cox.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and in the fifty-third year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. McMILLAN.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION FOR WHARF ACCOMMODATION AT WOODVILLE, PATERSON RIVER.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER 44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, to wit. } By His Excellency The Right Honourable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

(L.S.) CARRINGTON, *Governor.*

WHEREAS I, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have duly sanctioned the carrying out of certain works for and in connection with the loading and discharging of vessels at the village of Woodville, on the Paterson River, for and towards the completion of which said works public funds are available under the provisions of the "Appropriation Act of 1889;" and whereas the land hereinafter described is required for the construction of the said works: Now, I, the Governor of the said Colony, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, in pursuance of the powers in this behalf given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," do by this notification, published in the Gazette, and in a newspaper, that is to say, in the "Durham Chronicle," circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, declare that the land hereinafter described has been resumed for the public purposes hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, for and in connection with the loading and discharging of vessels at the village of Woodville, on the Paterson River, to the intent that, upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the legal estate in the said lands shall forthwith be vested in the Minister for Public Works and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purpose of the said last-mentioned Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee-simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interest, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the intent, further, that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the said Minister as a trustee with the powers stated in the said last-mentioned Act. And I declare that the following is the description of the land hereinbefore referred to, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Butlerwick, county of Durham, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of D. Brown's original purchase of 615 acres: Commencing at a point on the western side of the road from Maitland to Paterson township bearing north 39 degrees 10 minutes west, and distant 10 chains 57 links from the junction of the north side of the Maitland to Paterson Road with the west side of the Maitland to Seaham Road, being the south-east corner of the Church of England property in the village of Woodville; and bounded thence by a line bearing north 89 degrees 55 minutes west 189¾ links; thence by high-water mark of Paterson River bearing north 12 degrees 28 minutes west 1 chain; thence by a line bearing north 43 degrees 55 minutes east 75¾ links to the west boundary of the Maitland to Seaham Road; thence by said west boundary bearing south 46 degrees 5 minutes east 2 chains 20 links, to the point of commencement,—containing by admeasurement 28 perches, and said to be in the possession of Miss Dunn and occupation of George Middleton.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this nineteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and in the fifty-third year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
BRUCE SMITH.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND AT OXLEY ISLAND, MANNING RIVER, FOR WHARF ACCOMMODATION.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER 44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, to wit. } By His Excellency The Right Honourable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

(L.S.) CARRINGTON, *Governor.*

WHEREAS I, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have duly sanctioned the carrying out of certain works for and in connection with Wharf Accommodation and approaches thereto, at Oxley Island, Manning River, for and towards the completion of which said works public funds are available: And whereas the land hereinafter described is required for the construction of the said works: Now I, the Governor of the said Colony, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, in pursuance of the powers in this behalf given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," do, by this notification, published in the Gazette, and in a newspaper, that is to say, in the "Manning River Chronicle," circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, declare that the land hereinafter described has been resumed for the public purposes hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, for and in connection with the loading and discharging of vessels, to the intent that, upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the legal estate in the said land shall forthwith be vested in the Minister for Public Works and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said last-mentioned Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estate, interest, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the intent, further, that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the said Minister as a Trustee, with the powers stated in the said last-mentioned Act: And I declare that the following is the description of the land hereinbefore referred to, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Oxley, at Oxley Island, county of Macquarie, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 53 acres to John Walker, portion No. 6: Commencing at a point on the southern boundary of the said grant, distant 1,555 feet westerly from the intersection of the said boundary with a line in continuation northerly of the eastern boundary of a grant of 60 acres to Donald M'Phee, portion No. 27; and bounded on the east and north by other part of the said grant to John Walker, as follows: north 7 degrees west 170 feet, north 29 degrees east 132 feet, and north 61 degrees west 75 feet to high-water mark of the Manning River; thence on the west by that high-water mark bearing south-westerly 132 feet measured on a line at right angles to the last-described line; thence on the south and west by other part of the said grant as follows: south 29 degrees east 37·92 feet, and south 83 degrees east 188·11 feet to a reserved road 66 feet wide; thence on the south by that road east 30·22 feet, to the point of commencement,—containing 1 rood 16 perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession of the Atkinson family and occupation of William Lee.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this thirteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and in the fifty-fourth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

BRUCE SMITH.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACTS.

(DESPATCH RESPECTING.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
21st October, 1890.

His Excellency the Governor directs the publication, for general information, of the following Circular Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, enclosing copies of "An Act to amend the Merchant Shipping Acts relating to Load-line," and of a memorandum on that Act drawn up by the Board of Trade.

W. McMILLAN.

[Circular.]

Downing-street,
Sir, 24th July, 1890.

I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of the Colony under your Government, a copy of an Act passed in the present session of Parliament entitled "An Act to amend the Merchant Shipping Acts relating to Load-line," and I would suggest the advisability of steps being taken to carry out its provisions, which, it will be observed from section 3, will not apply in the case of a ship registered in a British Possession until the expiration of twelve months after the passing of the Act. (9th June, 1890.)

I transmit also a copy of a memorandum on the Act drawn up by the Board of Trade; and I have further to refer you to the Report of the Load-line Committee to the President of the Board of Trade, with Tables of Freeboard for the various types of steam and sailing vessels; a copy of which accompanied the Board of Trade "Instructions to Surveyors" enclosed in my circular despatch of the 20th January, 1886.

I have, &c.,
The Officer Administering the Government of New South Wales. KNUTSFORD.

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1890.

Under sections 26 and 27 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1876, it is provided that every British ship shall have marked on each of her sides amidships a circular disc, 12 inches in diameter, with a horizontal line, 18 inches in length, drawn through its centre, "the centre of the disc to indicate the maximum load-line in salt water to which the owner intends to load the ship."

A statement, in writing, of the distance, in feet and inches, between the centre of the disc and the upper edge of each of the lines indicating the position of the ship's decks which is above that centre is required to be handed to the Collector or other Principal Officer of Customs, and the Master of the ship is required to enter a copy of the statement in the agreement with the crew and also in the official log-book.

Under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1890, an alteration has been made in the requirements of sub-section 2 of section 26 and 27 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1876, the sub-section now reading as follows, viz.:—

(2.) "The centre of this disc shall be placed at such level below the deck-line marked under the provisions of this Act as may be approved by the Board of Trade, and shall indicate the maximum load-line in salt water to which it shall be lawful to load the ship."

Provided that the position of the disc shall be fixed in accordance with the Tables framed by the Load-line Committee in 1885, subject to certain conditions set forth in section 1 of the Act in question.

Under section 2 of the Act in question the Board of Trade are empowered to appoint the Committee of Lloyd's Register, or, at the option of the owner of the ship, any other Corporation or Association for the survey or registry of shipping approved by the Board of Trade, &c., to approve and certify on their behalf from time to time the position of such disc as aforesaid and an alteration thereof.

Since the report of the Load-line Committee in 1885, Load-lines in accordance with the Tables in that report have been assigned to a considerable number of British ships by the Committee of Lloyd's. The Board of Trade have not as yet authorised the assignment of freeboards by any other Association or Corporation, nor have any regulations as yet been issued as to the form of disc or discs to be used, or the manner in which the requirements of sub-section 2 of section 2 are to be carried out.

A copy of the Report and Tables of the Load-line Committee is also attached.

CHAPTER 9.

An Act to amend the Merchant Shipping Acts relating to Load-line. [9th June, 1890.]

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Compulsory marking of Load-line.

1. The Merchant Shipping Act, 1876, shall, from and after the expiration of six months after the passing of this Act, be construed as if in the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sections thereof the following sub-section were inserted instead of the sub-sections numbered (2) in those sections respectively:

"(2.) The centre of this disc shall be placed at such level below the deck-line marked under the provisions of this Act as may be approved by the Board of Trade, and shall indicate the maximum load-line in salt water to which it shall be lawful to load the ship."

Provided that the position of the disc shall be fixed in accordance with the tables framed by the Load-line Committee appointed before the passing of this Act, subject to such allowance as may be made necessary by any difference between the position of the deck-line marked under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1876 (39 & 40 Vict. c. 80), and

the position of the line from which freeboard is measured under the said tables, and subject also to such modifications, if any, of the tables and the application thereof as may from time to time be sanctioned by the Board of Trade.

In sanctioning any such modifications the Board of Trade shall have regard to any representations which may be made to them by any corporation or association for the survey or registry of shipping for the time appointed or approved by the Board of Trade for the purposes of this Act.

Regulations.

2. (1.) The Board of Trade shall appoint the Committee of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, or, at the option of the owner of the ship, any other corporation or association for the survey or registry of shipping, approved by the Board of Trade, or any officer of the Board of Trade specially selected by the Board for that purpose, to approve and certify on their behalf from time to time the position of any such disc as aforesaid, and any alteration thereof, and may appoint fees to be taken in respect of any such approval or certificate.

(2.) The Board of Trade may make regulations—

(*a*) determining the lines or marks to be used in connection with the disc, in order to indicate the maximum load-line under different circumstances and at different seasons, and declaring that the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1876, are to have effect as if any such line were drawn through the centre of the disc;

(*b*) as to the mode in which the disc and the lines or marks to be used in connection therewith are to be marked or affixed on the ship, whether by painting, cutting, or otherwise;

(*c*) as to the mode of application for, and form of certificates under this Act; and

(*d*) requiring the entry of such certificates, and other particulars as to the draught of water and freeboard of the ship, in the official log-book of the ship, or other publication thereof on board the ship, and as to delivering copies of such entries.

All such regulations shall, while in force, have effect as if enacted by this Act.

Provision as to Colonial ships.

3. Where the legislature of any British possession by any enactment provides for the fixing, marking, and certifying of load-lines on ships registered in that possession, and it appears to Her Majesty the Queen that the provisions of that enactment are based on the same principles as the provisions of this Act, and are equally effective for ascertaining and determining the maximum load-lines to which such ships can be safely loaded in salt water, and for giving notice of the load-line to persons interested, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by Order in Council, to declare that any load-line fixed and marked and any certificate given in pursuance of that enactment, shall, with respect to ships so registered, have the same effect as if it had been fixed, marked, or given in pursuance of this Act.

Sections one and two of this Act shall not apply in the case of a ship registered in a British possession until the expiration of twelve months after the passing of this Act.

Provision as to foreign ships.

4. Where the Board of Trade certify that the laws and regulations for the time being in force in any foreign State with respect to overloading and improper loading are equally effective with the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts with respect thereto, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty by Order in Council to direct that, on proof of a ship of that State having complied with those laws and regulations, she shall not, when in a port of the United Kingdom, be liable to detention for non-compliance with the said provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts, nor shall there arise any liability to any penalty which would otherwise arise for non-compliance with those provisions.

Provided that this section shall not apply in the case of ships of any foreign country in which it appears to Her Majesty that corresponding provisions are not extended to British ships.

Definition of "amidships."

5. For the purposes of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1876, as amended by this Act, the expression "amidships," shall mean the middle of the length of the load water-line as measured from the fore side of the stem to the aft side of the stern-post.

Short title.

6. This Act may be cited as the Merchant Shipping Act, 1890.

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[3*d*.]

1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

STATE CHILDREN'S RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT, THE HON. ARTHUR RENWICK, M.L.C., B.A., M.D., F.R.C.S.,E., &c., &c.,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 5 APRIL, 1890.

Presented to Parliament, in accordance with the provisions of Act 44 Vic. No. 24.

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State Children's Relief Department,
Sydney, 5 April, 1890.

The President of the State Children's Relief Board to The Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

In compliance with the provisions of section 12 of 44 Victoria, No. 24, I have the honor to present to Parliament my ninth Annual Report, showing the operations of the various divisions of the State Children's Relief Department during the year ended April 5, 1890.

Nine years ago the boarding-out system was adopted as the national policy of dealing with the dependent children of New South Wales, its efficacy having, in a measure, been previously tested by several philanthropic ladies, who, having had experience of its success elsewhere, had, with some slight help from Parliament, ventured to introduce it tentatively into this Colony. On April 5, 1881, the system was brought under official control, under a measure submitted to Parliament by Sir Henry Parkes, as Colonial Secretary, designated the State Children's Relief Act, and it is most gratifying to me, as President of the Board of Management which has hitherto administered the Act, to be able to state that the record has, ever since the initiation of the system, been one of its steady and successful development, in the face, too, of difficulties such as very few efforts at social reform in this Colony or elsewhere have had to contend against. It is not my intention, however, either in this report or in future, to dilate upon the principles and advantages of the boarding-out system as applied to our orphaned and destitute children. The result of nine years' work has shown them to be so widely understood and appreciated that it will probably not be again necessary to do more than present for public information, without criticism, a history of the proceedings of each year.

The statistics of the Department indicate that up to the period of the past official year 3,416 children had altogether been boarded out in New South Wales. Of this number, 1,132 have been discharged to parents or in other ways, and there are, consequently, now 2,284 children under the care of the Board in the divisions which are particularized under the usual headings.

The following table shows, as usual, the rate of progression annually since April 5, 1881 :—

Under control on	Supported by Government.			Adopted without payment.			Apprenticed.			Total under control.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
5 April, 1881.....	24	35	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	35	59
5 ,, 1882.....	40	60	100	...	3	3	...	...	...	40	63	103
5 ,, 1883.....	118	174	292	1	10	11	...	4	4	119	188	307
5 ,, 1884.....	221	289	510	6	15	21	5	16	21	232	320	552
5 ,, 1885.....	523	363	886	15	35	50	26	64	90	564	462	1,026
5 ,, 1886.....	614	411	1,025	28	65	93	137	111	248	779	587	1,366
5 ,, 1887.....	741	473	1,214	49	74	123	309	156	465	1,099	703	1,802
5 ,, 1888.....	793	485	1,278	52	84	136	357	189	546	1,202	758	1,960
5 ,, 1889.....	815	526	1,341	61	93	154	440	238	678	1,316	857	2,173
5 ,, 1890.. ...	805	543	1,348*	62	96	158†	513	265	778‡	1,380	904	2,284

* This total includes 4 children in Hospitals, 117 children in Cottage Home, 8 children in Depôt, 3 children under three years old paid for at 7s. per week, 7 delicate children paid for at 6s. per week, and 1,209 paid for at 5s. per week.

† This total includes 19 children who are classed as "Boarders without subsidy," that is, placed with guardians who, as in the case of adopted children, do not receive payment for their maintenance.

‡ This total includes 35 Orphan School children, 11 absconders, whose names still appear upon the books, and 11 children classed as unofficial.

A gratifying feature which has hitherto characterized this table is presented in a higher degree than I have previously been able to record. During the past year there were 397 children boarded out, but there has only been an increase of 7 in the number whose maintenance is paid for by the Government, while on the previous year the increase under this heading was 63. This has arisen from two causes, namely, the reduction in the number of admission orders, and the increase in the apprenticing and adoption divisions, in both of which children are maintained without expense to the State, apart from the cost of inspection and a first outfit. There are now 139 children adopted, or an increase of 9 over the figures of the year ended 1889, and in the same period the apprentices have increased from 678 to 778.

On April 5, 1889, there were 1,316 boys and 857 girls (2,173 children) in charge of the Department; 240 boys and 157 girls were boarded out during the past year, as against 239 boys and 174 girls in the preceding year; 5 boys and 2 girls have died; 176 children (107 boys and 69 girls) were discharged to relatives after the usual inquiries into the applicants' fitness to have charge of them; 11 boys were sent to the Vernon, of whom 5 had previously been boarded out from the vessel, 2 from Randwick, 1 from Ashfield Infants' Home, and 3 from the Sydney Benevolent Asylum; 2 boys and 5 girls were sent to asylums as being unmanageable in homes; 2 girls were sent to the Sydney Female Refuge because they were incorrigible when with families; 11 children (8 boys and 3 girls) are on the absconders' list, but the majority will probably be picked up, and either afforded another opportunity of conducting themselves properly in specially-selected homes in the country, or else be returned to asylums. Of these absconders, 2 boys and 1 girl were in the first instance boarded out from Randwick Asylum, 2 boys and 2 girls were selected from the Sydney Benevolent Asylum, and 4 boys were taken from the "Vernon"; and all are old enough to earn their own livelihood if they are not returned to State control. 41 boys and 32 girls, being over age, have left the control of the Department, after serving their periods of apprenticeship; and 1 lad (a boy of weak intellect) was sent to gaol, and transferred thence to a hospital for insane, for having placed a stone on a railway line. Thus 286 children (176 boys and 110 girls) were discharged during the year ending April 5, 1890; and as 397 were placed out, there were at the date of this report 2,284 children (1,380 boys and 904 girls) still under control. Of this number, 750 boys and 469 girls were paid for as boarders; 503 boys and 253 girls were apprenticed; 51 boys and 88 girls were adopted; 11 boys and 8 girls were boarded out without subsidy; 8 boys and 3 girls have absconded; 2 boys and 9 girls were technically classed as "unofficial"—that is, they were too old to be legally under control, but had voluntarily surrendered themselves to the care of the Board, in order that they might be protected and watched over; 1 boy and 3 girls were suffering from illness in the metropolitan hospitals; 50 boys and 67 girls were in the cottage homes for invalids and affected children, at Parramatta and Mittagong; and 4 boys and 4 girls were in at the Paddington Depôt. All these figures are satisfactory as indicating that any depression that may have prevailed in this Colony during the past year or two has not to any appreciable extent increased the number of children chargeable upon the State through the operations of this Department.

On April 5, 1889, there were 15 children paid for, with guardians, at special rates, in consequence of physical afflictions, instead of being placed in cottage homes. This number has been reduced to 10, 3 of whom cost the Department 7s. per week each, and 7 are paid for at the rate of 6s. a week each, the remainder of the children in the boarding-out division (1,209) being paid for at the usual rate of 5s. a week.

The

The total expenditure has been £24,573 7s. 11d. £20,320 13s. 3d. of this sum was expended in the boarding-out division, and as the average number of children under control was 1,414, the gross capitation cost per annum was £14 7s. 5d. After deducting £634 19s. 9d., the amount contributed by parents towards the support of their boarded-out children, the actual cost of each child to the State during the past year was £13 18s. 5d., which is the lowest average yet recorded. Every item that could fairly be charged against this branch has been considered, and the sum mentioned includes salaries, expense of clothing, medical fees, travelling and office expenses, &c., as well as the amounts paid to foster-parents for maintenance charges. The parents' contributions, as usual, do not include any sums paid under Court orders. These are always forwarded direct to the Treasury from the Courts, and they probably further reduce the average cost to the extent of two or three shillings per child. It is estimated that the advantage resulting to the State pecuniarily from the adoption of the family method of training children, instead of the system which prevailed previously, is now not less than from £12,000 to £14,000 per annum in maintenance cost only, irrespective of the saving effected under the heading of "additions and repairs to public buildings," and charges incidental to the maintenance of several large staffs of officials.

Whilst the boarding-out system has thus resulted so successfully in an economical sense, there is continued cause for satisfaction on more material grounds. At one period in the early history of the Department there was a record of no less than twenty-six little girls who, it was clearly shown on medical testimony, were addicted to the most degrading of vices. The inquiries into these cases generally disclosed that the evil had arisen from the introduction into institutions of one or two children of very bad character, who, as a matter of course, soon corrupted many of their more innocent companions. Cases of this description are, I am happy to say, now very rare indeed; and there is every reason to suppose that an evil of the most shocking description which was not unnaturally incidental to the "barrack" system of training, under which large numbers of children were aggregated without classification, no longer exists.

I still have to acknowledge the benevolent aid extended to the Department by medical gentlemen throughout this Colony, which has, indeed, been a noteworthy feature in connection with the boarding-out system ever since its initiation. The whole amount paid for fees during the past year for 1,414 children has been £167 7s., as against £161 18s. 10d. for attendance upon 1,340 children in the year ended April 5, 1889. In no other Colony where the boarding-out system is operating have members of the medical profession exhibited anything like corresponding generosity. In this particular, also, special thanks are due to the medical and nursing staffs of the metropolitan and country hospitals into which children have from time to time been admitted for treatment.

The following customary classification of the guardians' occupations again indicates that there are grounds for believing that the children have been placed in homes which are generally above the pressure of poverty:—Agents, 3; auctioneer, 1; accountants, 5; Asylum attendants, 5; architect, 1; bakers, 9; boot and shoe warehouses, 2; blacksmiths, 5; Bank Managers, 7; brickmakers, 4; bushman, 1; blindmaker, 1; boot-finisher, 1; builders, 18; boarding-houses, 6; boot and shoe makers, 10; butchers, 13; commercial travellers, 4; constables, 7; clerks, 7; confectioners, 5; cabinet-makers, 2; caretaker, 1; Clerks of Petty Sessions, 2; contractors, 19; carpenters and joiners, 21; commissioner, 1; coroner, 1; cordial manufacturers, 3; cook, 1; cutter,

cutter, 1; cab proprietors, 2; cashier, 1; clergymen, 6; chemists, 2; coach-builders, 2; Civil Servants, 7; carters, 9; drover, 1; dealers, 2; dressmakers, 18; dredger, 1; doctors, 3; draper, 1; domestic, 149; engineers, 4; engine-drivers, 5; farmers, 568; fettlers, 6; foundry, 1; fishermen, 2; fitter, 1; firemen, 2; fruit-growers, 11; fruit-dealers, 2; gatekeepers, 2; graziers, 21; gardeners, 12; groom, 1; grocers, 18; green-grocers, 7; gunsmiths, 2; housekeepers and householders, 67; hairdresser, 1; iron-founder, 1; inspectors, 2; importer, 1; independent, 17; ironmonger, 1; invalid, 1; journalist, 1; laundresses, 7; land-owners, 5; lamplighter, 1; labourers, 25; librarian, 1; music-teachers, 11; miners, 5; millers, 3; milliner, 1; moulders, 2; masons, 11; mail-contractor, 1; merchant, 1; maintenance men, 2; master mariners, 5; machinist, 1; mining engineer, 1; missionary, city, 1; magistrates, 3; nurses, 5; organist, 1; orchardists, 15; picture-framer, 1; photographer, 1; professor of music, 1; porter, 1; plasterers, 6; produce merchants, 3; plate-layers, 2; postmistresses, 3; painters, 5; porters, 2; private, 14; printers, 2; plumbers, 3; post and telegraph masters, 5; quarrymen, 2; registrar, 1; railway employees, 11; smith's helper, 1; settlers, 2; selectors, 2; shop-keepers, 31; stewards, 2; Superintendents of Government Roads, 2; surveyors, 2; saddlers, 8; sheriff's bailiff, 1; shipwright and boat-builder, 2; stationers, 2; sergeant of police, 1; station-masters, 4; seamstresses, 6; squatters, 2; solicitors, 2; smelter, 1; tailors, 9; teachers, 26; telegraph operators, 2; undertaker, 1; warehouse-man, 1; warders, 4; wood and coal, 1.

Children are placed out in the undermentioned districts in the numbers indicated:—Ashfield, 4; Arncliffe, 4; Annandale, 7; Auburn, 10; Albury, 4; Albion Park, 2; Adamstown, 6; Armidale, 14; Balmain, 77; Botany, 1; Burwood, 12; Bexley, 5; Balmoral, 12; Bowral, 20; Berrima, 3; Bundanoon, 1; Bungonia, 3; Braidwood, 2; Burrowa, 2; Brawlin, 4; Bulli, 2; Berry, 26; Boolong, 3; Barellan, 1; Burrier, 2; Bega, 10; Bathurst, 11; Burdenda, 2; Branxton, 28; Ballina, 1; Bexley, 1; Croydon, 2; Camperdown, 18; Canterbury, 6; Crookwell, 13; Canley Vale, 8; Cabramatta, 1; Camden, 22; Cobbitty, 1; Cootamundra, 20; Carathool, 1; Clifton, 1; Cambewarra, 13; Cooma, 2; Cargo, 7; Cudal, 9; Clarencetown, 12; Charlestown, 3; Cessnock, 1; Clarence River, 1; Clunes, 2; Douglas Park, 1; Deniliquin, 1; Dapto, 7; Dungog, 3; Denman, 2; Eveleigh, 2; East Maitland, 10; Eureka, 1; Five Dock, 1; Forbes, 10; Farley, 1; Glebe, 17; Gladesville, 9; Granville, 32; Goulburn, 185; Grabben Gullen, 7; Guildford, 1; Gunning, 14; Gerringong, 12; Girilambone, 1; Gresford, 2; Gunnedah, 2; Glen Innes, 2; Gosford, 2; Hunter's Hill, 15; Homebush, 1; Hurstville, 11; Hill Top, 7; Harden, 2; Hexham, 7; Hinton, 5; Hornsby, 8; Hawkesbury River, 46; Islington, 6; Jugiong, 4; Junee Junction, 2; Jamberoo, 27; Kogarah, 9; Kangaloon, 5; Kiama, 23; Kangaroo Valley, 17; Leichhardt, 55; Liverpool, 8; Lawson, 1; Lambton, 9; Lochinvar, 3; Lismore, 2; Marrickville, 38; Manly, 8; Macdonaldtown, 13; Mummel, 11; Menangle, 6; Mittagong, 32; Moss Vale, 9; Marulan, 6; Murrumburrah, 3; Mount Kembla, 6; Milton, 44; Moruya, 7; Mulgrave, 17; Mudgee, 6; Molong, 2; Maryvale, 6; Minmi, 4; Miller's Forest, 29; Morpeth, 6; Muswellbrook, 3; Murrurundi, 1; Manning River, 4; McLeay River, 1; Newtown, 43; National Park, 1; Nowra, 18; Narramine, 2; Newcastle, 53; Nelson's Plains, 6; Oberon, 2; O'Connell, 6; Pyrmont, 5; Paddington, 14; Parramatta, 61; Petersham, 18; Picton, 32; Pitt Town, 31; Penrith, 10; Paterson, 3; Queanbeyan, 18; Rockdale, 3; Rookwood, 10; Redfern, 20; Ryde, 9; Randwick, 4; Riverstone, 7; Rouse Hill, 7; Richmond, 4; Rooty Hill, 4; Raymond Terrace, 23; Summer Hill, 9; Sydney, 6; Surry Hills, 27; St. Leonards, 54; Shellharbour, 3; Sassafras, 3; Stockton, 3; Scone, 7; Swan Bay, 2; Tarlo, 2; Taralga, 11; Tirranna, 3; Thirlmere,

Thirlmere, 1; Tumut, 5; The Valley, 2; Tomago, 2; Tamworth, 2; Teralba, 3; Tintenbah, 1; Waverley, 14; Woolloomooloo, 13; Woollahra, 6; Waterloo, 26; Watson's Bay, 2; Wheeo, 39; Windellama, 8; Wagga, 7; Wollongong, 10; Windsor, 30; Wilberforce, 3; Wellington, 1; Wallsend, 11; Waratah, 11; Wickham, 9; William Town, 10; Woodville, 4; West Maitland, 53; Wollombi, 5; Woy Woy, 1; Young, 1; Yass, 2.

The number of applications for State children during the past year has been 894, of which 657 have been from Protestants, and 237 from Roman Catholics. In the former division 525 children were required as boarders, 268 as apprentices, and 40 for adoption; and in the latter 190 were applied for as boarders, 95 as apprentices, and 9 for adoption. 513 applications have been carefully inquired into by the Board's Inspectors, with the result that 412 were approved a nd 101 rejected. It will thus be seen that the Board declined to send children to nearly 20 per cent. of the applicants, whose characters were the principal objection, although in every instance the usual certificate of fitness was forwarded by clergymen and magistrates. This discreditable state of things needs no comment, and I deeply regret that year after year I have to draw attention to it in my reports.

Twelve meetings of the Board have been held during the year, of which the President attended 12; Mrs. Garran, 10; Mrs. Goodlet, 8; Lady Allen, 5; Lady Manning, 8; Mrs. Jefferis, 2; Mrs. Austin, 2; Mrs. Windeyer, 1; Mr. T. M. Slattery, M.P., nil; the Hon. W. J. Trickett, M.L.C., nil. Mrs. Jefferis resigned her position as a member of the Board on 28th September, 1889, in consequence of her departure from the Colony; Mrs. Austin was appointed on 6th December, 1889; and Mrs. Windeyer was reappointed on 6th December, 1889, after having resigned for a period while absent in Europe.

The following is a list of the lady visitors in various parts of the Colony:—Armidale, Mrs. Allingham, Mrs. K. A. Donnelly, Mrs. S. A. Kearney, Mrs. M. Pattrick, Miss E. Wormersley; Annandale, Mrs. Arguimbau; Albury, Mrs. Adrian; Bowral, Miss Hayley; Bega, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Evershed; Balmain, Mrs. Bellbridge, Mrs. J. Dixon, Mrs. Youll, Mrs. Yonah; Branxton, Mrs. J. A. Tulloch, Mrs. Bercini, Mrs. E. Smith; Bundanoon, Mrs. Osborn; Bathurst, Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Marriott; Berrima, Mrs. Geo. Sheppard, Mrs. Wilshire; Bethungra, Mrs. M. Sawyer; Baulkham Hills, Mrs. W. M. Best; Burwood, Mrs. Hy. Frazer, Mrs. Jas. Inglis; Breadalbane, Mrs. J. Cropper; Broughton Creek, Mrs. M'Leay, Mrs. E. Morris, Mrs. J. Stewart, Mrs. English; Boolong, Shoalhaven, Miss Grant; Burrowa, Mrs. Campbell; Barraba, Tamworth, Mrs. Kidd; Braidwood, Mrs. O'Brien; Cootamundra, Mrs. J. Barnes, Mrs. Ed. Barnes, Mrs. W. H. Matthews; Camden, Mrs. Chas. Furner; Cassilis, Mrs. M. Traill; Cooma, Mrs. Druitt; Canterbury, Mrs. Wootton; Carlingford, Mrs. F. C. Cox; Cambewarra, Mrs. Brennan; Collector, Mrs. Robt. Beit; Cowra, Mrs. Jobson; Deniliquin, Mrs. H. M'Collough, Mrs. J. B. M'Arthur, Mrs. A. H. Noyes, Mrs. J. E. Taylor, Mrs. T. T. G. Watson; Darlinghurst, Mrs. Hughes; Dungog, Mrs. M. Day, Mrs. Waller; Dalton, Mrs. H. T. Beresford; Forbes, Mrs. Raymond, Mrs. Edwards; Five Dock, Miss Troy; Goulburn, Mrs. de Lauret, Mrs. Morphy, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Craig, Miss Andrews; Glebe, Mrs. J. P. Walker; Grafton, Mrs. M'Dougall; Gladesville, Mrs. Lumsdaine; Guildford, Mrs. F. A. Boyd, Mrs. Barber; Granville, Mrs. E. B. Docker; Gunning, Mrs. Saxby, Mrs. Selwyn Pembroke; Gresford, Mrs. Logan; Greendale, Mrs. J. C. Mayne; Gerringong, Mrs. Heighway; Gunnedah, Mrs. Haynes; Hunter's Hill, Mrs. Bailey; Junee Junction, Mrs. Ross;

Kangaroo Valley, Mrs. Hetherington; Kiama, Mrs. Curtis; Kogarah, Mrs. Balcombe, Mrs. P. Lacy; Kempsey, Mrs. S. Verge, Mrs. M. A. Verge; Kingsdale, Mrs. Fred. Sheppard; Lismore, Mrs. M. Barrie; Leichhardt, Miss Troy; Lane Cove, Mrs. P. F. Richardson; Lake Bathurst, Mrs. Badgery; Liverpool, Mrs. Tillett; Maclean, Mrs. M'Innes; Moss Vale, Mrs. Barcroft; Maitland West, Mrs. J. D. Prentice, Mrs. M. Smith, Mrs. Trenchard, Miss A. Wolfe, Mrs. W. G. Lipscombe; Maitland East, Mrs. J. Lamont; Manly, Miss Willis; Menangle, Mrs. Onslow; Morpeth, Mrs. Goddard; Murrumburrah, Mrs. Geo. Barnes, Mrs. C. Cutliffe, Mrs. Macanish; Mittagong, Mrs. F. C. Williams, Miss Burke, Mrs. Beaumont, Mrs. Horneman, Mrs. Murray; Mudgee, Mrs. Bentzen; Marulan, Mrs. E. A. Mosley; Moruya, Mrs. Archibald, Mrs. Lomas Smith; Milton, Miss J. Kendall; Miller's Forest, Mrs. Thos. Dennett; Newcastle, Mrs. Weatherill, Mrs. J. Harris, Mrs. Ireland, Mrs. M'Donnell, Mrs. Cuthbertson; Narrandera, Mrs. L. S. Donaldson, Mrs. Christie; Numba, Mrs. Morton; Nowra, Mrs. J. Best; Nelson's Plains, Mrs. Garland; O'Connell, Mrs. H. T. Holliday; Orange, Mrs. Jas. Dalton, Mrs. M'Laughlin; Parramatta, Mrs. W. J. Günther, Mrs. Hugh Taylor, Mrs. J. Gibson; Penrith, Mrs. A. Cadden, Mrs. F. E. Lethbridge, Mrs. Shearman, Miss Cox, Mrs. Waldron; Picton, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Sheppard; Paterson, Mrs. Jane Puxby; Prospect, Mrs. F. Smart; Petersham, Mrs. Dwyer; Queanbeyan, Mrs. Geo. Campbell, Mrs. G. P. Smith, Mrs. Willans, Mrs. Emery; Redfern, Mrs. Boyce, Mrs. J. G. Stoddart; Raymond Terrace, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. John Richardson; Ryde, Mrs. Collingridge; Richmond, Mrs. Onus, Miss Onus; Rookwood, Mrs. E. A. Colvin; Rooty Hill, Mrs. Mackay; Rouse Hill, Mrs. M. Pearce; St. Leonards, Mrs. Flood, Mrs. T. O'Sullivan; Sutton Forest, Mr. M. A. Badgery; Stroud, Mrs. M'Kenzie, Mrs. Rushworth; Scone, Mrs. A. C. Thomas; Singleton, Mrs. Kingston; Surry Hills, Mrs. Hargrave, Mrs. E. D. Madgwick; Stockton, Mrs. S. W. Smithe; The Burrier, Mrs. Thompson; Tamworth, Mrs. Middleton; Taralga, Mrs. T. A. Loder; Tumut, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. A. K. Josephson; Woonona, Mrs. M'Cabe; Windsor, Mrs. J. B. Johnson, Mrs. Bloomfield, Mrs. Hall, Miss Hall; Wollongong, Mrs. Finlayson; Woollahra, Miss Dean, Mrs. Newton, Mrs. Gerber; Wallsend, Mrs. Neilson; Waverley, Mrs. A. T. Simpson; Waterloo, Mrs. Ballard; Wallerawang, Mrs. Abbott; Wellington, Mrs. D. Herbert, Mrs. Marsh, Miss Marsh; Wollombi, Mrs. Wisemans; Wagga Wagga, Mrs. H. Bayles, Mrs. H. B. Fitzhardinge, Mrs. G. Coleman, Mrs. G. T. Watt; Windeyer, Mrs. Thacker, Mrs. Mallon; Wiseman's Ferry, Miss Laughton; Yarrunga, Mrs. Throsby, Mrs. P. F. Hart; Young, Mrs. Tucker, Mrs. Dr. Heeley.

It is not satisfactory to note that there has been a considerable falling off in the voluntary assistance of the lady visitors and local committees. In the year ended April 5, 1889, their visits to State children numbered 1,536, while the figures for last year show only 1,292 visits. This reduction is to be regretted, because the philanthropic efforts of the visitors have hitherto been among the prime factors of the success which has attended the boarding-out system. I feel sure that this default has not arisen from any lack of interest in the welfare of the children, but rather because of a belief, which I understand exists, that there is less occasion for continued watchfulness on the part of the voluntary visitors now that the system is so well established, particularly in view of the closer official inspection which prevails. I would earnestly impress upon these ladies, however, that no other agency can compensate for the loss of their valuable help, and express the hope that under this particular heading there will be a more satisfactory report to present next year.

The

The Government Inspectors have made 4,617 visits, or an increase of 382 on the figures of the previous year. Thus, altogether, there have been 5,909 visits to children, or an average of over 2¾ visits to each child. The reports have, on the whole, been satisfactory, and there have been very few serious difficulties to deal with either among the children or their guardians.

It has always been the aim of the Board to place as few children as possible as boarders in one home, in order that persons in poor circumstances may not be tempted to apply for them for the purposes of "baby-farming," and also because limited numbers warrant the belief that the children will not be neglected. There has not during the past year been a disproportionate increase in the number of homes containing more than one child not belonging to the same family, as the following table shows :—

988	homes	with	1	child.				
236	„	„	2	children,	including	108	with	children of one family.
114	„	„	3	„	„	61	„	„
73	„	„	4	„	„	57	„	„
3	„	„	5	„	„	2	„	„

1,414 homes containing 2,109 children, exclusive of 35 orphan school apprentices, 11 absconders, 4 in hospitals, 117 in cottage homes for invalid children, and 8 in depôt; total, 2,284.

228 families have thus been prevented from separating by being placed with guardians precisely as if the latter were their own parents. Excluding the homes containing one family, there are now :—

988	homes	containing	1	child	each.
128	„	„	2	children	each.
53	„	„	3	„	„
16	„	„	4	„	„
1	„	„	5	„	„

1,186 homes containing 1,472 children (1¼ average, the same as last year).

During the past year the Colonial Secretary has, under an arrangement with the authorities of the Sydney Benevolent Asylum, conferred upon the State Children's Relief Board power to deal with all foundling children placed in that institution. Hitherto the asylum has been the principal refuge for these little unfortunates, and notwithstanding its admirable management in every department, it is peculiarly unsuitable for dealing with children of this particular class. They need the care of healthy nursing mothers, and the wholesome air of the country, and the Board have no doubt that homes and guardians of the class required will readily be found under the increased subsidies which they are empowered to offer. It is hoped that the operation of this new branch of the Board's work will result in a material reduction of infant mortality at the Benevolent Asylum, and at the same time cause a number of delicate children, for whom there will be no legal claimants, to become healthy enough for transfer to the adoption division, without subsequent cost to the State.

Adopted Children.

139 children are now adopted, an increase of 9 over last year's numbers. There are 47 Protestant boys and 73 girls, and 4 Roman Catholic boys and 15 girls, thus placed out without subsidy, which shows a saving to the revenue under this heading of about £1,950 per annum. The adoption division, if properly administered, exemplifies the perfection to which an artificial method of family-training may be brought. There can be no suspicion here that children are taken either for the sake of their services or of profit. Nearly all the children thus

thus dealt with are of tender ages; they are not paid for, and the foster-parents are invariably in comfortable circumstances. The maternal guardians are generally childless women, who have taken little ones in order to have child-life in their homes. The adoption branch of the boarding-out system is necessarily limited in its operation, because only orphans are thus placed out, as no matter how dissolute or degraded unworthy parents may be, the law at present permits them to reclaim children who have perhaps been deserted for years, and left to the mercy of strangers until they became useful. Cases of this character have not been infrequent in the experience of the Board, and hence the precautions which have been taken to deal in this division with children who cannot be reclaimed by relatives. In addition to the granted applications, there are at present 107 others recorded which cannot be complied with, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring orphans. If the law here, as in New Zealand, prevented parents from reclaiming their children after undoubted proof of three years' *bona-fide* desertion, a further saving of £1,489 10s. 7d. per annum could now be effected.

Apprenticed Children.

The number of apprentices has increased from 653 in the year ended April 5, 1889, to 756 for 1890. These figures include 35 children who were placed out from the Protestant and Roman Catholic Orphan Schools direct, and transferred for inspection, &c., to the care of the State Children's Relief Board upon the abolition of those establishments. They have not yet completed their periods of service. 41 boys and 32 girls have been discharged after fulfilment of their indentures, as against 18 boys and 9 girls in 1889. There are now 253 girls apprenticed to domestic service, and 471 boys learning the following occupations:—1 agent, 1 brickmaker, 2 butchers, 3 bakers, 2 boot-makers, 1 bank messenger, 1 charman, 3 carpenters, 3 cordial makers, 2 chemists, 5 dairymen, 407 farmers, 10 grooms, 6 gardeners, 2 grocers, 1 harness-maker, 1 miller, 5 orchardists, 4 painters, 1 porter, 5 storekeepers, 1 saddletree-maker, 3 tailors, 1 wheelwright; total, 471.

Endeavours are still made to procure as many farmers' homes as possible, as it has been found that the lads do far better as a rule if placed away from large centres of population. Homes of this class have increased from 497 in 1889 to 568 in 1890. The cost of the apprentices division is only £1 10s. per child per annum for inspection and other charges incidental to their proportion of office management. There has for two or three years past been a marked improvement in the conduct of the apprentices as a whole, and there was very little indeed to complain of in this particular during last year, the principal difficulties having occurred in connection with less than a dozen boys and girls who had proved to be almost incorrigible from the time they were removed from institutions.

Children Classed as "Unofficial."

Under this heading there has been a decrease, 2 boys and 9 girls being now in charge of the Board, as against 4 boys and 11 girls in the previous year. As I have already indicated, the Board practically have no legal control over these children, who, being over age and generally parentless or abandoned, have been placed by the police or friends with the Board for protection. Their cost to the State is limited to the expense of a first outfit (about £2 10s.) and a subsequent charge of £1 10s. a year for inspection and proportion of charges for office management. The decrease in number last year was caused by several boys and girls having reached ages which enabled them to seek service on their own account without the further intervention of this Department.

The Central Home.

At the Central Home, Paddington, 790 children have been dealt with, which shows an increase of 19 on the figures of 1889. It is necessary, perhaps, to once more explain that this establishment is the administrative centre, and contains the offices of the State Children's Relief Department. Children only remain there, as a rule, for a few days. It is the depôt through which they all pass for distribution among families as boarders, or in any other division under the Board's control. The average number of children at the depôt daily during the past year has been 8, and their capitation cost £10 5s. 6d., or 15s. 6d. less than it was last year.

Cottage Homes for Invalid Children.

On April 5, 1889, the cottage homes for sick and otherwise physically afflicted children at Parramatta and Mittagong contained 108 inmates—58 boys and 50 girls. During the past year 45 boys and 45 girls were admitted, and 53 boys and 28 girls were discharged. There were thus in the homes on April 5, 1890, 50 boys and 67 girls. The 81 discharges are detailed as follows:—Boarded out after convalescence, 40 boys and 24 girls; to relatives, 9 boys, 2 girls; to "Vernon," 1 boy; to gaol,* 1 boy; died, 1 boy; transferred to the elder boys' division, George-street Asylum, Parramatta, 1 boy; 1 girl to Sydney Benevolent Asylum, and 1 to hospital. Following is the usual table of details:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Total number of children admitted to cottage homes up to 5 April, 1890	283	228	511
Total number of children discharged from homes up to 5 April, 1890	233	161	394
Number in homes on 5 April, 1890	50	67	117
In homes, 5 April, 1889	58	50	108
Admitted during year ended 5 April, 1890	45	45	90
	103	95	198
Discharged during last year	53	28	81
In homes, 5 April, 1890	50	67	117

Discharged:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
To relatives	9	2	11
Boarded out	40	24	64
To "Vernon"	1	...	1
„ Gaol*	1	...	1
Died	1	...	1
George-street Asylum	1	...	1
Benevolent Asylum	...	1	1
Hospital	...	1	1
	53	28	81

*This boy was convicted of placing an obstruction on the railway line.

The following return shows the complaints with which the children were afflicted when admitted into the homes:—

Abscesses	2	Debility (general) and measles	1
„ and swollen glands	1	Dysentery	1
Bronchitis (chronic)	1	Dirty habits and sore ear	1
„	1	Dropsy and rheumatism	2
Contraction of leg sinews	1	Deaf and dumb (change of air)	1
Chilled feet	1	Diarrhœa	2
Cripples	3	Defective palate	1
Chinese (half)	2	Dirty habits	1
Catarrh	1	Deformed and paralyzed	1
Delicate and lame	1	Eruptions	15
„ ophthalmic	5	„ scalp and deformed chest	1
„ partial paralysis	4	„ and bad habits	2
„ running ears	3	„ and scrofulous	1
„ scrofulous	1	„ of scalp	13
Debility (general)	90	Epilepsy	3
„ and turned eye	1	Eruptions of scalp and body	3

Enemia	...	...	1
Knee-pan, injury to	...	...	1
Fractured limb	...	...	1
Hip disease	...	...	4
„ and partial paralysis	...		1
Heart disease	...	...	5
Hip disease and running ears		...	1
Half-caste	...	...	5
Hand, accident to	...	...	1
Hand, necrosis of	...	...	1
Hip, accident to	...	...	1
Malformed feet	...	...	4
„ hands	...	...	1
Marasmus	...	...	2
Malformed mouth	...	...	1
Incontinence of water	...	...	3
Necrosis of foot	...	...	1
One eye	...	...	2
Ophthalmia	...	...	156
„ and scrofulous	...		5
„ semi-idiotic	...		1
„ ulcerated foot	...		1
„ running ears	...		7
Ophthalmia and scalp eruption, and general debility	...	...	3
One leg	...	...	2
Spinal disease	...	...	8
Strumous	...	...	1
Semi-idiotic	...	...	2
St. Vitus' dance	...	...	2
Sore leg	...	...	3
Sore foot	...	...	1
Sore ear	...	...	1
Scrofulous	...	...	27
Scabies	...	...	6
Teething	...	...	1
Typhoid	...	...	1
Ulcers	...	...	3
Weak legs	...	...	1
Whooping cough	...	...	1
Weak intellect	...	...	8
Paralysis	...	...	7
„ of brain	...	...	1
„ (partial) and spinal disease			1
Running ears	...	...	6
„ and skin eruption	...		2
Rheumatism	...	...	2
Ring-worms	...	...	10
Children who have passed through homes as apprentices	...	...	38

The total expenditure upon the cottage homes during the past year was £2,589 5s. 1d. including £2,459 5s. 1d. as shown in the balance-sheet, and £130 for clothing taken from the departmental stores. The gross amount includes also all charges for maintenance, travelling expenses, salaries, and medical attendance, and it represents an annual capitation cost of £22 2s. 7d., or 2s. 3d. less per child than in the previous year. The low cost and death-rate and large number of discharges fully prove that these homes have secured more successful results during the past year than in any previous year since they existed.

Concluding Remarks.

I have much pleasure in conveying the thanks of the Board to Mr. Critchett Walker, J.P., Principal Under Secretary, for his continued courtesy and attention to the requirements of the State Children's Relief Department; to the Hon. Geoffrey Eagar, J.P., Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, for valuable advice and assistance frequently rendered in connection with financial matters; to Mr. Edmund Fosbery, J.P., Inspector-General of Police, and his officials, for their great help in securing the welfare of State children throughout the Colony; to the authorities of the Benevolent Asylum for their assistance in connection with the boarding out of children; to Mrs. Malbon, of the Sydney Female Refuge, and Mother Gertrude, of the Samaritan Refuge at Tempe, for the help which they have so successfully extended to the Board in dealing with refractory girls.

It also affords me great satisfaction to report the able and assiduous discharge of duty by all the officials connected with the Department. In the statistics I have furnished I have indirectly exhibited some of the results of their very valuable labours on behalf of the public, but as the official head of the Department innumerable cases of work done outside of routine business, involving great tact, powers of observation, and discernment, have come under my notice, which both demand and deserve commendation. The operations of the Department necessitate peculiar qualifications in its officials, and I am glad to report that during the past year these qualifications have been exercised in a most satisfactory measure.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
ARTHUR RENWICK.

APPENDIX A.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Children placed out on 5 April, 1889	1,316	857	2,173
,, from 6 to 30 April, 1889	9	9	18
,, during May, 1889	17	18	35
,, ,, June, 1889	17	9	26
,, ,, July, 1889	22	12	34
,, ,, August, 1889	23	10	33
,, ,, September, 1889	16	5	21
,, ,, October, 1889	37	25	62
,, ,, November, 1889	17	6	23
,, ,, December, 1889	12	3	15
,, ,, January, 1890	18	13	31
,, ,, February, 1890	8	11	19
,, ,, March, 1890	25	18	43
,, ,, April, 1890	...	3	3
Withdrawn from Institutions and placed in Cottage Homes during year	19	15	34
	1,556	1,014	2,570

Discharged during year ending 5 April, 1890:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			
Died	5	2	7			
To relatives	107	69	176			
,, "Vernon"	11	...	11			
,, Asylums	2	5	7	176	110	286
,, Female Refuge	...	2	2			
Absconded	9	...	9			
Over age	41	32	73			
Gaol	1	...	1			
				1,380	904	2,284

APPENDIX B.

Showing the Ages at which Children have been placed out.

Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 to 11.	11 to 12.	Over 12.	Total.
27	60	206	273	278	270	322	330	413	394	324	272	247	3,416

APPENDIX C.

Table showing Religion (as recorded at Institutions) of all Children hitherto placed out.

Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	Congregational.	Protestants, not otherwise specified.	Primitive Methodists	Baptists.	Lutheran.	Unknown.	Total.
1,212	995	142	71	11	941	12	12	1	19	3,416

APPENDIX D.

Table showing Asylums from which Children have been taken.

Sydney Benevolent Asylum.	Randwick Asylum.	Roman Catholic Orphan School.	Protestant Orphan School.	N.S.S. "Vernon."	Infants' Home, Ashfield.	Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta.	Children's Hospital, Glebe Point.	Shaftesbury Reformatory.	Coast Hospital, Little Bay.	Sydney Hospital.	Prince Alfred Hospital.	Moorecliff Hospital.	Goulburn Hospital.	Newcastle Benevolent Asylum.	Department of Insane.	Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum.	School of Industry.	Liverpool Asylum.	George-street Asylum.	Total.
2,296	305	180	182	208	60	79	13	2	26	6	16	1	1	36	1	1	1	1	1	3,416

APPENDIX E.

Institutions from which Children treated at Cottage Homes for Sick Children have been received during the past year.

Benevolent Asylum, Sydney.	Randwick Asylum.	Roman Catholic Orphan School.	Protestant Orphan School.	Industrial School for Girls.	Prince Alfred Hospital.	"Vernon."	Sydney Hospital.	Total.
59	5	1	6	1	6	7	5	90

APPENDIX F.

DISTRIBUTION of Children under the control of the State Children's Relief Department on 5th April, 1890.

	Boarders.				Apprentices.	Adopted.	Boarders without Subsidy.	Absconded.	Unofficial.	In Hospitals.	In Cottage Homes.	In Depôt.	Total under control.
	7s Under 3 years old.	6s.	5s.	Total.									
Boys.....	3	4	743	750	503	51	11	8	2	1	50	4	1,380
Girls.....	...	3	466	469	253	88	8	3	9	3	67	4	904
Totals...	3	7	1,209	1,219	756*	139	19	11	11	4	117	8	2,284

* Including 35 Orphan School apprentices.

APPENDIX G.

The State Children's Relief Department in account with the Colonial Treasurer during the year ending 5th April, 1890.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance in Bank, April 5, 1889	56	7	11
„ Deposit from Treasury, May 10.....	1,000	0	0
„ „ „ July 2	5,000	0	0
„ „ „ September 6	500	0	0
„ „ „ October 8.....	4,400	0	0
„ „ „ October 24	1,000	0	0
„ „ „ January 4	5,200	0	0
„ „ „ January 30	1,000	0	0
„ „ „ March 31.....	5,000	0	0
Treasury towards salaries	1,417	0	0
	£24,573	7	11

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
By Maintenance of Children	16,404	10	9
„ Clothing	1,567	3	9
„ Salaries.....	1,538	8	3
„ Medical.....	167	7	0
„ Gas	32	5	3
„ Books	23	15	9
„ Incidentals*	152	4	8
„ Conveyance	540	1	8
„ Travelling.....	1,235	6	2
„ Cottage Homes	2,459	5	1
„ Depôt	83	14	1
„ Refund to Treasury.....	164	17	3
„ Advance for Travelling	150	0	0
„ Balance.....	54	8	3
	£24,573	7	11
Average Maintenance cost per head, B.O.	14	7	5
„ „ less Parents' contributions	13	18	5
„ „ cost Cottage Homes	22	2	7

* Cleaning closets, £32 10s ; medicines, £4 13s. 6d. ; books, £1 2s. ; labour, £4 4s. ; rations, sub-matron, £5 ; solicitors' fees, £7 7s. ; funeral expenses, £13 ; money orders, £27 1s. 2d ; outfits, 7s. 6d. ; advertising, 10s. 2d. ; labour at depôt, £17 13s. 6d. ; maintenance of children during transit, £11 1s. ; apprentices' wages, £24 7s. 4d. ; tea, £2 2s. 6d. ; rubber stamp, £1 5s.

APPENDIX H.

Parents' Maintenance Account.

1889.	£	s.	d.
30 April.—To Collections.....	10	6	0
31 May. „ „	44	3	0
30 June. „ „	49	19	6
31 July. „ „	73	2	0
31 Aug. „ „	45	0	0
30 Sept. „ „	33	1	0
31 Oct. „ „	52	10	6
30 Nov. „ „	27	19	6
31 Dec. „ „	99	0	6
1890.			
31 Jan. „ „	74	19	9
28 Feb. „ „	40	19	6
31 Mar. „ „	68	8	6
18 April. „ „	15	10	0
	£634	19	9

1889.	£	s.	d.
1 May.—By Cash to Treasury	10	6	0
1 June. „ „	44	3	0
1 July. „ „	49	19	6
1 Aug. „ „	73	2	0
1 Sept. „ „	45	0	0
1 Oct. „ „	33	1	0
1 Nov. „ „	52	10	6
1 Dec. „ „	27	19	6
1890.			
1 Jan. „ „	99	0	6
1 Feb. „ „	74	19	9
1 Mar. „ „	40	19	6
1 April. „ „	68	8	6
10 „ „ „	15	10	0
	£634	19	9

APPENDIX I.

SHOWING Social Antecedents of all Children hitherto placed out under the Boarding-out System in New South Wales.

Father dead, mother blind	2
„ „ „ contributes to support	9
„ „ „ dead.....	414
„ „ „ deserted	60
„ „ „ destitute	496
„ „ „ drunkard.....	57
„ „ „ half-caste aboriginal	1
„ „ „ in asylum	2
„ „ „ in gaol	30
„ „ „ killed by step-father	2
„ „ „ insane	35
„ „ „ prostitute	26
„ „ „ paralyzed.....	3
„ „ „ sickly	32
„ „ „ unknown	29
„ „ „ vagrant	26
„ „ „ in hospital	8
„ „ „ hanged.....	2
Father dead, step-father deserted, mother destitute.....	4
„ „ „ „ „ unknown ...	1
„ „ „ „ „ in gaol	1
„ „ „ „ „ cripple	2
„ hanged, mother destitute	2
„ hanged himself, mother destitute	2
„ killed in a fight, mother dissolute habits	5
„ dead, step-father contributes, mother unknown...	1
„ „ „ „	1
„ deserted, mother consumptive.....	5
„ „ „ contributes	6
„ „ „ single, 3 children	1
„ „ „ dead	156
„ „ „ destitute	345
„ „ „ drunkard	23
„ „ „ deserted (legitimate)	94
„ „ „ „ (illegitimate)	70
„ „ „ in gaol	53

APPENDIX I—*continued.*

Father dead, mother found sleeping with children in paddock	2
" " " in service	8
" " " insane	30
" " " in asylum	14
" " " " children living with Indians	2
" " " eloped with another man	4
" " " in hospital	10
" " " prostitute	49
" " " paralyzed (illegitimate)	1
" " " supports illegitimate child	7
" " " supports 2 illegitimate children	6
" " " unknown	49
" " " ill	3
" in gaol, mother destitute	107
" " " dead	42
" " " destitute (illegitimate)	1
" " " drunkard	6
" " " deserted	12
" " " in gaol	48
" " " in asylum with child	2
" " " insane	5
" " " sickly	1
" " " prostitute	23
" " " partially blind	4
" " " unknown	10
" " " vagrant	1
" insane, mother insane	6
" " " dead	7
" " " destitute	17
" " " deserted	7
" " " in asylum	1
" " " in gaol	3
" unknown, mother contributes	11
" " " deserted	30
" " " destitute	45
" " " dead	18
" " " insane	23
" " " in gaol	33
" " " in hospital	13
" " " prostitute	28
" " " " and thief	1
" " " (found in brothel)	1
" " " vagrant	6
" " " unknown	131
" " " " native of Islands	1
" " " drunkard	1
" " " cripple with illegitimate family of 6	1
" " " simple	1
" helpless, mother dead	6
" " " deserted	5
" " " insane	5
" " " in gaol	2
" " " destitute	2
" drunkard, mother bedridden	1
" " " destitute	16
" " " deserted	17
" " " dead	32
" " " in gaol	8
" " " prostitute	3
" " " drunkard	15
" " and cripple, mother drunkard	6
" " mother in hospital	6
" cannot work, blind, mother destitute	1
" " " cripple, " bad character (illegitimate)	2
" " " cripple, mother in gaol	2
" " " " " deserted	8
" " " deformed, mother prostitute	3
" " " destitute, " ill	4
" " " " " dead	3
" " " in asylum, mother deserted	4
" " " destitute, " "	4
" " " ill " ill	4
" " " in hospital, " insane	10
Father cannot work in hospital, mother destitute	19
" " " invalid, mother doubtful character	1
" " " in hospital, mother unknown	4
" " " paralyzed, mother deserted	4
" " " consumptive, mother in asylum	7
" " " in asylum, mother bad repute	3
" " " consumptive, mother dead	4
" " " consumptive, mother has other children	1
" " " one arm, mother drunkard	1
" " " subject to fits, mother dead	5
" " " hip disease, mother dead	2
" " " mother dead	18
" " " " deserted	2
" " " " destitute	9
" " " " bad character	5
" " " in hospital, mother in gaol	1
" " " blind, mother deserted	2
" " " in hospital, mother drunkard	1
" " " consumptive, mother delicate	2
" " " sickly, mother sickly	1
" " " in hospital, mother in hospital	4
" contributes, mother dead	105
" " " deserted	10
" " " drunkard	29
" " " insane	1
" " " in gaol	5
" " " in gaol (illegitimate)	1
" " " prostitute	8
" " " unknown	11
" " " sickly	1
" " " illtreats child	1
" " "	3
" " " drunkard	1
" cannot support, out of work, mother drunkard	1
" " " unemployed, mother deserted	9
" " " " mother dead	25
" " " " mother in asylum	2
" " " mother insane	1
" " " " cannot support	2
" " " of dissolute habits, mother prostitute	3
" " " French convict, mother dead	2
" " " has 15 children, mother dead	2
" " " has 7 children, mother dead	1
" " " has large family	1
" " " an actor, mother prostitute	1
" " " keeps 2 children, mother insane	1
" " " unemployed, mother in gaol	3
" " " of dissolute habits, mother dead	8
" " " children uncontrollable, mother dead	4
" " " an Indian, mother unknown	2
Mother contributes	3
" has bad leg	1
" in gaol	1
" in asylum	5
" insane	1
" drunkard	3
" half-caste	1
" " living with man at Narrabri	1
" " in service, another illegitimate child	1
" confined of another illegitimate child	1
Parents keep a brothel	1
Child from Dublin Orphan Asylum	1
Father attempted to outrage child, mother in hospital	1
Parents acquitted of murder, mother in gaol for sheep-stealing	1
Parents unable to control	42
Father bad character, mother dead	1
" " " bad character	1
" killed child and stabbed wife	1
" neglects child, mother insane	1
" too old to work, mother unknown	1
Total	3,416

APPENDIX J.

Lady Visitors' Reports.

Mrs. J. C. Mayne, Ferndale, states:—

That she can only affirm with increasing confidence the opinion she expressed last year as to the good work being done by your Department.

Mrs. Simpson, Waverley:—

In compliance with your request, I now state that I have noticed with pleasure the happy results of the boarding-out system in many cases. The class of homes found for the children vary very much; but they are as a rule comfortable. Some of the guardians are exceptionally good, taking such an interest in each child, and very soon gaining its love. This I mean with reference to the very young. With older children I often find many complaints made during the first year. After that time they cease, for the child learns to care for those that care for it, and gradually behaves better, until, when the time comes for removal, neither guardian nor child cares to be separated. Mrs.

Mrs. Hetherington, Kangaroo Valley :—
As far as my limited experience allows me to judge, I think the boarding-out system an excellent one. All the State children of whom I have charge are very comfortable, clean, and happy, and in most cases are treated as members of the families in which they are placed.

Miss Grant, Bolong :—
My experience of the results of the boarding-out system has been altogether favourable. The children under my notice are in good homes, are well cared for, and seem quite happy and comfortable, and attached to their guardians. The guardians are farmers, and the children are employed as generally useful, and are treated entirely as members of the family.

Mrs. Newton, Woollahra :—
In reply to your letter of 12th instant, I beg to inform you that the children are clean and well cared for, the homes are generally of a comfortable nature, and the guardians are, as far as I can judge, performing their duties to the children faithfully.

Mrs. Cutcliffe, Murrumburrah :—
In answer to your request contained in your letter of 12th instant, I report that in our district, which is a very limited one as regards the number of children under our care, that both Mrs. G. Barnes and myself concur in considering that the boarding-out system is attended with good results. The homes generally are good, and the guardians as a rule perform their duties towards the children.

Mrs. F. O'Sullivan, Heather Brae, St. Leonards :—
In compliance with your request, I have much pleasure in stating that all the children under my supervision are placed in good comfortable homes, and are very happy, and give, in every instance, satisfaction to their guardians. I cannot speak too highly of the boarding-out system, as I think it beneficial in every way to the neglected little ones.

Mrs. Arguimbau, Annandale :—
Glad to say that all the homes she visits are very satisfactory; the children happy and well cared for; and she still continues to think the system a most admirable one.

Mrs. Beit, Collector :—
In forwarding my report this year, I am happy to say that the more I see of the boarding-out system the better I am pleased, for by placing children in comfortable homes in the country it gives them a chance of growing up healthy men and women, and enables them to become useful members of society.

Mrs. Best, Baulkham Hills :—
I have much pleasure in stating that the two boys in my district, H. B. and H. J., are well and happy. Their employers are quite satisfied with them. H. T., with Farmer C., is liked very much by them, and he seems quite at home with them. As far as I can judge of the boarding-out system, I think it excellent. I have not had much experience myself, but I have heard from others who are visitors.

Mrs. Brennan, Cambewarra :—
In answer to your letter requesting me to give my opinion upon the working of the boarding-out system, I have very much pleasure in stating that it is working very satisfactorily in my district. All the boys under my supervision are living with farmers, and are well cared for.

Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Josephson, Tumut :—
In accordance with your circular, we have much pleasure in stating that our experience of the system of boarding-out, with the five children under our control in this district, has proved most satisfactory; they have most comfortable homes, and are well cared for.

Mrs. Cuthbertson, Newcastle :—
In reply to your request, with regard to the boarding-out system, I am very happy to state that all the children under my control are placed in comfortable homes, and are very happy, and well cared for by their foster-parents. I think the boarding-out system has very good results.

Mrs. Edwards, Forbes :—
In reply to your letter requesting me to give my opinion of the boarding-out system, I may say that I consider it of great value to those poor children whom it is intended to help. The children under my care here look well, and are all, with one exception, a very good class of children. I have found, however, in some cases, that far too much is expected of these children. All the apprenticed children here, six in number, are doing wonderfully well, and seem most happy and comfortable, and I think, under the auspices of the lady visitors, who are anxious for the welfare of the children, the boarding-out system must prove a success.

Mrs. Furner, Camden :—
As far as I can judge, from my experience of the boarding-out system, I consider it, if properly carried out, an excellent plan. The children in the homes which I visit seem happy and well cared for.

Mrs. Gibson, Picton :—
My experience of the boarded-out children is too limited for my saying much. The children, so far as I can get the chance to judge, are well cared for, and appear happy. I think great care should be taken to ascertain the character of those trusted as foster-parents.

Mrs. and Miss Hall, Windsor :—
In reply to your circular *re* our opinion of the boarding-out system, we can safely say that in our district it works well, and is of great benefit to the children.

Mrs. Lomas Smith, Moruya :—
In reply to your circular, I beg to report that the boarded-out children whom I have visited in this district are placed in respectable, if in some cases poor, homes, and are apparently happy and well cared for. This is a farming district, and the children are being brought up to farm life. My experience, however, of the boarding-out system in the country has extended over so short a period that I hesitate to express an opinion as to its ultimate results.

Mrs. Hugh Taylor, Parramatta :—
Again I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of the boarding-out system in this district, and to say that the cottage homes are admirably kept by the mothers, and the children well cared for.
The children who are boarded out are, in my opinion, well nourished, cleanly, and kindly treated by their foster-parents.

Mrs. Tillett, Maryvale :—
With regard to my opinion of the boarding-out system, I consider it an excellent method of providing for destitute children. Those under my supervision seem to be happy, well clothed and fed, and their guardians evidently take an interest in their welfare.

Mrs. Walker, Glebe Point :—
In answer to your request for a report of the children boarded out in the district in which I visit, I desire to say that in all the cases I have found the children fairly well clothed, and to all appearance as comfortable as the circumstances permit. I have frequently questioned the children, but have never had any complaint made.

Mrs. Willans, Queanbeyan :—
I cannot speak too highly of the boarding-out system, as I know of so many cases of attachment between foster-parent and child. I knew an old woman who really suffered in health from having to part with the girl, as she could not afford to keep her on as an apprentice, and though a long time elapsed the very first opportunity the girl could get she came to see her; truly it is a reward for the care she took of her. Other instances of attachment have also come under my own observation.

Mrs.

Mrs. Weatherill, Newcastle :—

You ask what is my experience with regard to the system of boarding-out children in homes, as at present practised. I can only repeat what I have said before, that I think the present system the very best that could be adopted. I have just seen most of the children under my charge, and, with two or three exceptions, they all looked healthy and happy, and are getting on well, the guardians speaking most kindly of them; and in cases where there were no families in the home these children are a source of joy and pleasure to both husband and wife, who would not part with them on any account. I cannot speak too highly of the care and attention bestowed upon these children in nearly all the homes, and, I think, no better system could be thought of for properly bringing up the waifs and strays who are brought under your care.

Mrs. Youll, Balmain :—

It is with much pleasure I bear testimony to the good effects of the boarding-out system. The children I visit appear to have all the advantages of home life, to be treated as those belonging to the families, and, as a rule, they and their guardians seem mutually satisfied; but a few of the children are exceedingly troublesome (probably through the want of previous training), and I have been agreeably surprised to see the patience of the guardians towards them, and the affection manifested by some such children to their guardians, who are evidently seeking their true welfare.

APPENDIX K.

School Teachers' Reports.

J. H., Public School, Eglinton :—

I have the honor to state, in answer to circular of 12th May, that, as a rule, State children do attend school fairly regular, and that their appearance is fairly clean and tidy, and compares very favourably with other children. At present I have none under my control, but this report is what I personally have noticed from those that have been under my supervision.

J. A., Public School, Mummel :—

In reply to your circular of yesterday's date, I have to report that in this school there are two children who are placed with one family on the boarding-out system. Their cleanliness, tidiness, general appearance, and regularity of attendance will compare favourably with that of the other children under my supervision.

A. H. S., Public School, Summer Hill :—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of 12th May, asking for a brief statement of my experience of the operation of the boarding-out system.

In reply, I beg to inform you that five or six of the children under that system have been lately attending this school; that as a general rule they attend school clean and tidy; their attendance is (with the exception of one or two who have left) very fairly regular; and that their general appearance does not unfavourably compare with that of the other children of the same class.

J. C., North Public School, Granville :—

In reply to your circular of yesterday's date, I have the honor to state that my experience of boarded-out children has been uniformly favourable. They have in every case appeared to be well nourished, and have as uniformly been better clothed than the poorest children who reside with their parents. No case of ill-treatment has come under my notice, and attendance at school has generally been regular. All the guardians of whom I have any knowledge are respectable people, and appear to take an interest in the morals as well as in the material welfare of the children committed to their charge.

W. J., Superior Public School, Parramatta :—

In answer to your memorandum of the 12th instant, I have the honor to report that the State children attending this school are five in number, four being confined to the infant and one to the boys' department. They are well and cleanly dressed, regular in attendance, and seem happy and contented.

One case of complaint occurred during the year, which was reported at the time to the Inspector of State Children, and the child was removed. With this exception, I consider the system a decided success in this district. The children enjoy the comforts and advantages of home life, and seem in no wise different from the other children. They speak well of the care and attention of their foster-parents.

R. W. G., Public School, St. Peters :—

In response to your circular requesting a statement of my observations of the results of the boarding-out system, I beg to state that I believe it to be an unqualified success. I have nine State children attending this school now, and they are very regular in their attendance, and appear to be well cared for; they are always clean and tidy, and cannot be distinguished from the other children attending this school.

R. B., Public School, Leichhardt West :—

In answer to your circular *re* boarding-out of State children, I beg to state that those attending the above school come clean and tidy, and also regular. I have often been struck with their neat appearance, and apparently contented life, and been thankful that such a method has been adopted by the State. As regards comparison with the other pupils, a stranger could not pick them out.

W. B., Public School, Surry Hills :—

Only one child attends this school, and in every respect her general appearance is highly creditable to those responsible for it.

F. M., Public School, Cranbrook :—

In reply to your circular, I have the honor to state :—(*a*) Whether children attend school clean and tidy? Yes. (*b*) Is their attendance regular? Yes. (*c*) Do they compare favourably with other children? Yes.

F. K., Public School, Hurstville :—

During my management of this school, extending over a period of upwards of four years, many children have come under my notice, and it gives me great pleasure to state that they have invariably given evidence of their bodily comfort being well attended to in every particular as regards tidiness, cleanliness, and sufficiency of food, thus comparing favourably with other children in those particulars; and in regard to regularity of attendance at school they more than favourably compare with the majority of other children. As far as my experience, which is confined to Hurstville, goes, it appears to me that the guardians of these children have looked, and continue to look, after their charges as if they were their own.

T. W. G., Public School, Albury :—

The only children connected with your Department that come under my observation are two boys. As far as I can judge, these boys appear quite comfortable and happy; they are tidily dressed, and their clothes appear to be sufficient, and are kept in excellent repair and very clean. As far as their general appearance is concerned, there is not the slightest difference between them and the rest of the children under my supervision—in fact, if there is any, it is to the advantage of these lads, as compared with those who have careless or neglectful parents. I am decidedly of opinion that these boys are well cared for, and much better off than many who have parents to look after them.

R. A. P., Public School, Taralga :—

In reference to the boarding-out system, I beg to state my experience of its operation has been small, but I consider it a valuable system, inasmuch that it procures many comfortable homes, which, otherwise, they (the children) would be destitute of, and consequently would lead to much crime. Those few children who attend school here I must say are generally clean and tidy, fairly regular in their attendance, and will, in appearance, compare favourably with that of the other children under my supervision.

A. L., Public School, Chalkerville :—

I have the honor to inform you that I have two State children attending school, and from what I can ascertain they are well cared for in every respect. They attend regularly, are clean and tidy, and on the whole their appearance is favourable.

A. F., Half-time School, Cave Creek :—

Re yours of the 16th instant, I have the honor to state that the child attending at my school always does so in a very clean and tidy condition. His attendance is very regular, and I consider that his general appearance compares very favourably with that of other children from your Department attending schools less than 12 miles from here. M. L. A.,

M. L. A., Public School, Bau Bau, Goulburn :—

I beg to state that during my two years' residence in this part in charge of the above school, judging from the general appearance of the children, they seem to me to be thoroughly well cared for. They attend school regularly in a clean and tidy state, and a stranger casually dropping in would be unable to distinguish one of those that are boarded-out from any of the others. As far as I can judge, the Act in this part of the district is carried out in its integrity.

J. F. H., Public School, Bowral :—

In reply to your circular of 12th instant *re* observations on State children, I have the honor to intimate that I have had but little opportunity of noticing the benefits to be derived from the boarding-out system. This is the only school in which I have had that particular class of children to teach. As far as I am able to judge, I am of opinion that the system of placing children under the care of guardians is a good one, and should prove a satisfactory method to those who have the management of these young ones at head-quarters. From what I have seen of such children in this locality, I think they are well looked after, and appear to carry evidence of every attention on the part of their guardians. They attend school very well, and are making good progress, and all guardians here make every effort to secure a regular attendance and keep them clean and tidy. They compare favourably with other pupils under my supervision.

J. C., Public School, North St. Leonards :—

In reply to your circular of the 12th instant, I beg to say that the result of my observations is favourable to the boarding-out system. The boarded-out children who have attended this school were happy and contented, clean and tidy, regular in attendance (with two exceptions), and equal to their class-mates in general proficiency.

E. S. H., Superior Public School, Stanmore :—

In reply to your circular of the 12th instant, I beg to state that there is only one boarded-out child attending this school. Her name is K. T., living with Mrs. E. She is clean and tidy, though her dress is somewhat poor; her attendance satisfies the requirements of the Department, and she seems cheerful and contented.

W. B. K., Public School, Crookwell :—

In reply to your letter of the 12th instant *re* the boarding-out system, I beg to state that the attendance of the State children attending the above school is satisfactory, being up to the requirements of the Government. They are as well clad, as cleanly, apparently as well fed and cared for, and as contented as the other pupils. In every respect they compare favourably with the other children at the school. From personal observation of the above children, I am of opinion that the system is eminently successful, and the result highly satisfactory.

S. J. S., Public School, Balmoral :—

In reference to circular received and dated May 10th, I beg to inform you that the State children at Balmoral attend school very regularly, they are always clean and tidy in appearance, and compare favourably in every respect with the other children attending the school. I have had very little experience of the operation of the boarding-out system, but I consider the system works admirably.

W. C., Public School, Coogee :—

With reference to your circular dated 12th instant, I have the honor to acquaint you that the only child, F.C., attending this school has all the appearance of being well cared for. He is well clad, clean in appearance, and evidently well fed. He is very regular and punctual in his attendance.

M. P., Public School (Infants'), Penrith :—

The State children attending this school are regular in attendance, clean, and tidily dressed, and appear to be, in every respect, happy and well cared for.

J. H. S., Public School, Penrith :—

The system of boarding-out this unfortunate class of children seems to me a vast improvement on the old plan of herding them together in a sort of barrack life. I regard it as the nearest approach possible to home life. The main point to be guarded is that of the suitableness, morally and emotionally, of the persons to whose care the children are entrusted.

W. F., Public School, Woollahra :—

In reply to your circular of the 12th instant, I beg to inform you that there are two State children attending this school. In both cases it is evident that they are well cared for. They are clean and nicely clad, regular in attendance, and well behaved. If the two cases in this school are a fair sample, then the boarding-out system is assuredly a success.

J. T., Public School, The Vineyard :—

I beg to reply to your appeal by circular for a statement of my observations of the results of the boarding-out system in this Colony. My opinion is that it is a decided improvement on the orphan school system. The children are thoroughly domesticated, and seem to belong to someone, and they take an interest in the affairs of every-day life. The children attending this school come clean and tidy, their attendance is regular, they look healthy and well cared for. Their appearance in every way compares most favourably with the other children.

T. M'L., Public School, Cobbitty :—

In answer to your letter of May 10th, *re* the boarding-out system in this Colony, permit me to state that, so far as my observation extends, I think it the best system that could be devised for the children, provided due regard is had to the character of those in whose care the children are placed. Of State children, I have only, attending my school, F. E., who is with Mr. and Mrs. C. He comes to school clean and tidy, and his attendance is most regular. Mr. and Mrs. C. seem to treat him as if he were a son of their own.

J. L., Public School, Fishery Creek :—

In reference to your circular, "Results of Boarding-out System," I have much pleasure in stating that from my experience the system is quite satisfactory. As regards the children's appearance, &c., they are always clean, tidy, and warmly clad in winter. The attendance at school is not (in some cases) quite to my satisfaction, yet they manage to attend the required number of days. Speaking of those under my direct supervision, they are decidedly well done for.

J. T. T., Public School, Boolong :—

The State children in this locality are treated by their guardians with the same consideration as their own children. Those attending school are generally regular, clean and tidy in dress, and compare favourably in appearance with that of the other pupils.

B. T. L., Public School, Rouse Hill :—

My experience of the operation of the boarding-out system is small, but, so far as it extends, is favourable. The children under my notice are as regular in attendance as any, are as healthy, well fed, and neatly clothed as any child in the school—indeed, cleaner and more considered than several who have both parents. They could not be healthier and better fed had they any loved ones to see to them. There are but four State children in attendance.

E. F., Provisional School, Wingello :—

My personal experience of the boarding-out system is small, being confined to two children at present attending this school. If I may take them as examples of the system, I think it far excels that of the asylums.

The children attend school very clean and tidy; and, altogether, seem healthy and happy. Their attendance is regular.

S. D., Public School, Waterloo :—

As a number of children from the State Children's Relief Branch are in attendance at this school, I herein forward you the required information with reference to them. They are always clean and tidy, and present a comfortable, contented appearance. No case has occurred of negligent irregularity or lengthened absence. In general appearance they compare very favourably indeed with the other children, and if those that have come under my notice are to be taken as a criterion of the system, then the Board have every reason for congratulation on their success.

J. F., Public School, North Newtown :—

In reply to your circular of the 12th instant, I beg to state that the State children whom we have had have uniformly been clean and tidy, regular in attendance, and have compared favourably with others.

J. C., Public School, Annandale :—

In reply to your letter, I beg to inform you that, as a rule, the State children attend regularly. In cleanliness and tidiness they compare favourably with other children attending the school under my charge.

K.D.S.,

K. D. S., Public Infants' School, Horseshoe Bend, West Maitland :—

I have much pleasure in stating that the children from your Department who attend this school come here regularly, punctually, and comfortably dressed. They are clean and tidy; and compare favourably with the other children in their general appearance and conduct. I consider that the boarding out of the children, in small numbers, is a success, as the children have all the advantages of a comfortable home and the society of other children. This system also gives an opportunity to find out the dispositions of the children, and correct any special faults they may have contracted before coming under your charge.

W. G. N., Superior Public School, Wallsend :—

In reply to your circular dated the 12th instant, I have to state that my experience of the operation of the boarding-out system has been most favourable. At the present time there is one boy in attendance at this school who is under the care of your Department, and, as far as appearance goes, his own parents might have done less, but could not have done more for him than is being done by those in whose charge he has been placed. He is well nourished, decently clad, and attends school regularly.

S. S., Superior Public School, Darlington :—

In reply to your circular of the 13th instant, I have to inform you that, at the present time, there are no State children in the above school. Those that have attended the school at previous times have been clean and tidy, and could compare very favourably with the children of the labouring classes.

A. S., Marulan Public School :—

In accordance with your circular of 12th instant, I have the honor to forward you the following brief statement in reference to my opinion of the boarding-out system :—The two boarded-out children at present attending the school under my charge always present themselves clean and tidy in dress; in regularity of attendance and in general appearance they compare favourably with the other children under my supervision. I may add that my experience of the boarding-out system from its inception has always led me to form a most favourable opinion of its efficiency and good results.

B. G. E., Public School, Jamberoo :—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of the 12th May instant, and, in accordance with its instruction, I beg to make the following concise statement of my experience in reference to the boarding-out system—(1) With but very few exceptions the personal appearance of boarded-out children is very creditable to the foster parents, many of whom evidently strive to send their charges as clean and neat as their circumstances will permit. All the State children under my charge are dressed similarly to the other pupils attending my school, so that it would be impossible, without previous knowledge, to point them out from the rest of the pupils. (2) Their attendance at school is very fairly regular, although a few, whose guardians reside beyond 2 miles from the school, are not so regular as could be wished; but the majority complete the prescribed seventy days per half-year. (3) Their progress in the different subjects of the school routine is quite satisfactory, and fully up to that made by their more fortunate fellow-pupils. (4) Their general behaviour and appearance compare favourably with that of my other scholars. They are of the usual average intelligence, and in several cases I have found them of more than usual smartness in learning, as well as in a desire to improve in knowledge. As I had the honor to state in my report of last year, I consider it a great boon to these otherwise neglected children that they, through the boarding-out system, should enjoy so many of the comforts and advantages of respectable homes.

P. J. M., Public School, Berrima :—

In reply to your circular of the 12th instant, I have the honor to state :—(1.) That the State children attending this school have always been clean and tidy. (2.) That their attendance, with but one exception, has been fairly regular. (3.) That their general appearance compares most favourably with that of the other school children. (4.) That the boarding-out system seems to me to work beneficially for the State children.

E. R., Public School, Wattamolla :—

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant referring to the boarding-out system. From what I can learn of the former method of dealing with these children, that is, before the present system was adopted, and from what I know of the working generally of the present system, bearing in mind the object in view, I would say it is good. The surroundings of the children are such as will lead them to value the blessings of a settled and comfortable home. Daily they are practically shown that by honesty, energy, and perseverance that it is quite within their reach to obtain a home for themselves, and the education they receive fits them to transact all the ordinary duties and business of such a home. The State cannot supply that affection of good parents who have been removed by death, or in some other way have been rendered incapable of supporting their children; but again, it is a blessing for some to be taken from under the control of their parents and the society of depraved companions. I believe, however, that a mutual and lasting affection springs up between many of the children and their guardians, which supplies, to a great extent, the loss of good parents; and there is no doubt that the system brings the children as close to parental control and affection as is possible. As scholars they are as well behaved, healthy, clean, and tidy as those whose parents live here; they attend as regularly, and are generally as intelligent. In the play-ground they laugh and play, and make as much noise as the others, which, to my mind, proves that they are just as contented and happy.

E. H., Superior Public School, Goulburn :—

I still continue to think highly of the boarding-out system. The large number of children who come under my notice attend school regularly, are suitably clothed, and have every appearance of being well cared for.

L. J., Public School, Ulladulla :—

With reference to your circular of the 12th inst., requesting information in connection with the boarding-out system, I have much pleasure in stating that at present there are five State children (until very recently seven) attending the school under my charge. In all cases the children are tidily clad, and attend school most regularly. From my own knowledge they are well fed, and present every appearance of it. The children are cheerful and contented, and the boarding-out system so far as my portion of this district is concerned, is undoubtedly a credit in every sense.

H.M., Public School, West Gullen :—

In acceding to the request contained in your circular of the 13th instant, *re* the results of the boarding-out system in New South Wales, I have much pleasure in stating, for your information, that, in my opinion, those of the State-assisted children that have been, and are, attending this school will compare most favourably in all respects with the other children in attendance, being always clean and tidy in their dress, well behaved in the playground, and attentive and industrious in school. Their average attendance at school is also satisfactory.

W.M., Superior Public School, Armidale :—

In answer to your memo. of the 12th instant, requesting me to furnish a short statement with reference to boarding-out pupils, I desire to inform you that there are four boarding-out children attending the above school. From what I have noticed, the children are sent to school neatly dressed, and, as a rule, are regular in attendance. They appear to be well looked after by those who have charge of them, and compare favourably with other pupils in their general appearance.

H.M., Public School, Jugiong :—

In reply to your circular of May 10th, I beg to state that the State school children boarded out in Jugiong attend school regularly, and are well clad and well fed. From personal knowledge of the persons they live with, I have no hesitation in saying that they are as well treated as if in their own homes—better, perhaps, than they would be in homes such as many of them come from in large cities. They attend church and Sunday-school, and I would be glad to know that all homeless children were as well off.

P.R., Public School, Cullinga :—

In compliance with the request contained in your circular of the 12th instant, I have much pleasure in making the following remarks. My experience of the boarding-out system is that it is a great success. There are now four State children attending this school. These children, as a rule, attend with very fair regularity, are clean and tidy, and seem perfectly happy—in fact, there is no apparent difference between them and the other children, either in appearance, conduct, or progress in school work, excepting that W. and M'L. are above the average in smartness. In conclusion, I may state that the four of them have very good homes indeed.

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1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE INSANE.

(REPORT FOR 1889.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 42 Vic. No. 7, sec. 73.

The Inspector-General of the Insane to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, Lunacy Department, Inspector-General's Office, Gladesville, 25 March, 1890.

I do myself the honor to forward for your information, in accordance with the 73rd section of the Lunacy Act of 1878, a report on the Hospitals and other Institutions for the Insane for the year 1889. In appendices to the report will be found reports on the Hospitals by the Medical Superintendents, together with the statistics of each Institution.

I have, &c.,
F. NORTON MANNING,
Inspector-General.

On 31st December, 1889, the number of insane persons on the official registers was 2,974, and their distribution was as follows:—

	Number on Register.			Number on Leave.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville	500	295	795	17	24	41
Do Parramatta (Free)	673	329	1,002	3	11	14
Do do (Criminal)	42	9	51	.....	.....	.....
Do Callan Park	453	319	772	4	6	10
Do Newcastle	133	112	245	2	.....	2
Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River	21	87	108	6	7	13
Do do Picton	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,822	1,152	2,974	32	48	80

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The number on 31st December, 1888, was 2,898, and the increase during the year 76, 46 males and 30 females. This increase was exactly the same as during the previous year, but less than the average for the last ten years, which was 96. Of the number on the registers, 2,894 were at the close of the year in Institutions for the Insane and 80 were absent on leave. On examining the registers of the Institutions, it appears that there was an increase of 23 at Gladesville, 13 at Parramatta (Free), 42 at Callan Park, 4 at Newcastle, and 6 at Cook's River; whilst the number at Parramatta Criminal has decreased by 12.

The estimated population of the Colony at the close of the year was 1,122,200, so that the proportion of insane to population at that time was 1 in 377, or 2·65 per thousand. This proportion is slightly less than that for last year, and is considerably below the proportion in England, which, at the close of 1888, was 1 in 314. During the last twenty years the proportion of insane to population in New South Wales has ranged from 1 in 352 to 1 in 379, and is now within a fraction of what it was at the close of the year 1870, so that, although the number of registered insane persons has increased by 1,685 during the last twenty years, there has been no increase in proportion to the population of the Colony.

The following tables show the number of admissions, discharges, and deaths, the proportion of recoveries, the rate of mortality, the causes of insanity in those admitted, those who recovered and those who died, the causes of death, the length of residence in those who recovered and those who died, and also the ages, condition as to marriage, religious profession, nationality and previous occupation of those admitted, and of all under care, as well as the form of mental disorder in those admitted, those who recovered and those who died during the year:—

TABLE 1.

SHOWING the admissions, readmissions, discharges, and deaths in the Hospitals and Licensed Houses for the Insane during the year 1889.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Hospital on 31st December, 1888	1,776	1,122	2,898
	Male.	Female.	Total.			
Admitted for the first time during the year	294	186	480			
Readmitted during the year	41	29	70			
Transferred during the year	37	12	49			
				372	227	599
Total under care during the year				2,148	1,349	3,497
Discharged or removed—						
Recovered	135	109	244			
Relieved	8	4	12			
Transferred	37	12	49			
Escaped (and not recaptured)	8	1	9			
Died	138	71	209			
Total discharged or died during the year				326	197	523
Remaining				1,822	1,152	2,974
Average number resident during the year				1,785	1,104	2,889
* Persons under care during the year†				2,140	1,344	3,484
* Persons admitted during the year				330	209	539
* Persons recovered during the year				133	109	242

* Persons, *i.e.*, separate persons in contradistinction to "cases," which may include the same individual more than once.

† Total cases minus readmission of patients discharged during the current year

TABLE 2.

TABLE 2.

SHOWING the admissions, readmissions, discharges, and deaths, with the mean annual mortality, and the proportion of recoveries, &c., per cent., in the Hospitals for the Insane, for the years 1876 to 1889 inclusive, and including the Licensed Houses from the year 1882.

Year.	Admitted.						Transferred from other Hospitals, &c.			Discharged.						Transferred to other Hospitals, &c.			Escaped and not recaptured within 28 days			Died.			Remaining in Hospital 31st December in each year.			Average number resident.			Percentage of recoveries on admissions and readmissions.			Percentage of recoveries on admissions and readmissions for Quinquennial periods.			Percentage of patients relieved on admissions and readmissions.			Percentage of patients relieved on admissions and readmissions for Quinquennial periods.			Percentage of deaths on average numbers resident.			Percentage of deaths on average numbers resident for Quinquennial periods.		
	Admitted for the first time.			Readmitted.						Recovered.			Relieved.																																						
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1876	182	111	293	33	27	60	101	12	113	88	70	158	17	19	36	100	45	145	...	...	...	78	29	107	1072	533	1605	1052	536	1588	40·90	50·72	44·75							7·90	13·76	10·19				7·41	5·41	6·73			
1877	262	100	362	62	24	86	133	14	147	137	64	201	17	18	35	130	21	151	...	...	...	97	20	117	1147	548	1695	1130	529	1659	42·28	51·61	44·86							4·97	14·51	7·81				8·58	3·78	7·05			
1878	212	126	338	40	38	78	112	36	148	108	46	154	17	20	37	113	45	158	...	...	...	99	28	127	1174	609	1783	1175	579	1754	42·85	28·05	37·01	42·28	39·86	41·42				6·75	12·19	8·89	6·80	13·77	9·28	8·42	4·83	7·24	7·95	4·88	6·92
1879	241	128	369	40	26	66	98	12	110	112	58	170	21	28	49	97	17	114	...	...	...	91	26	117	1232	646	1878	1188	620	1808	39·86	37·66	39·08							7·47	18·18	11·26				7·66	4·19	6·47			
1880	267	145	412	28	30	58	42	24	66	133	63	196	21	19	40	40	35	75	3	...	3	96	40	136	1276	688	1964	1249	665	1914	45·08	36·00	41·70							7·11	10·85	8·51				7·68	6·01	7·10			
1881	284	134	418	35	27	62	31	9	40	133	73	206	16	14	30	34	19	53	5	...	5	84	26	110	1354	726	2080	1314	700	2014	41·69	45·34	42·91							5·01	8·69	6·25				6·39	3·71	5·46			
1882	286	142	428	20	25	45	38	14	52	118	84	202	22	16	38	38	14	52	3	...	3	93	48	141	1430	877	2307	1392	854	2246	38·56	50·29	42·70							7·18	9·58	8·03				6·68	5·62	6·27			
1883	272	161	433	21	22	43	29	145	174	119	75	194	19	11	30	29	145	174	...	...	...	111	45	156	1474	929	2403	1443	904	2347	40·61	40·98	40·75	40·07	42·27	40·89				6·48	6·01	6·30	5·65	8·36	6·66	7·69	4·98	6·64	7·34	5·16	6·52
1884	281	159	440	20	33	53	130	42	172	103	79	182	16	12	28	107	42	149	4	...	4	123	58	181	1552	972	2524	1503	932	2435	34·21	41·14	36·91							5·31	6·25	5·67				8·18	6·22	7·43			
1885	318	205	523	20	24	44	29	83	112	151	83	234	15	25	40	29	83	112	7	...	7	118	49	167	1599	1044	2643	1550	985	2535	44·67	36·24	41·26							4·43	10·91	7·05				7·61	4·97	6·58			
1886	345	196	541	18	8	26	27	88	115	174	99	273	16	10	26	27	88	115	7	...	7	121	66	187	1644	1073	2717	1604	1035	2639	47·93	48·52	48·14							4·40	4·90	4·58				7·54	6·37	7·08			
1887	302	179	481	30	21	51	19	10	29	115	99	214	11	14	25	19	10	29	4	...	4	111	74	185	1735	1086	2821	1670	1052	2722	34·63	49·50	40·22							3·31	7·00	4·69				6·64	7·03	6·79			
1888	333	196	529	32	27	59	37	14	51	167	108	275	20	11	31	37	14	51	5	...	5	132	68	200	1776	1122	2898	1738	1077	2815	45·75	48·43	46·76							5·47	4·93	5·27				7·59	6·31	7·10			
1889	294	186	480	41	29	70	37	12	49	135	109	244	8	4	12	37	12	49	8	1	9	138	71	209	1822	1152	2974	1785	1104	2889	40·29	50·69	44·36							2·38	1·86	2·18				7·73	6·43	7·23			

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Average percentage of recoveries on admissions and readmissions for ten years, 1880–1889	41·51	44·74	42·72
Average percentage of patients relieved on admissions and readmissions for ten years, 1880–1889	5·05	6·97	5·77
Average percentage of deaths on average numbers resident for ten years, 1880–1889	7·39	5·85	6·80

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TABLE 3.

SHOWING the causes of Insanity,* apparent or assigned, in the admissions and readmissions in the Hospitals and Licensed Houses for the Insane, during the year 1889.

Causes of Insanity.	No. of Instances in which each cause was assigned.								
	As predisposing cause†			As exciting cause†			Total.‡		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MORAL—									
Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	1	1	2	4	10	14	5	11	16
Adverse circumstances (including business anxiety and pecuniary difficulties)	...	...	...	10	1	11	10	1	11
Mental anxiety and "worry" (not included under above two heads), and overwork	...	...	...	1	4	5	1	4	5
Religious excitement	...	...	...	1	6	7	1	6	7
Love affairs (including seduction)	1	1	2	2	3	5	3	4	7
Fright and nervous shock	...	1	1	1	3	4	1	4	5
Isolation	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2
Nostalgia	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
PHYSICAL—									
Intemperance in drink	3	2	5	50	8	58	53	10	63
Do (sexual)	2	...	2	5	2	7	7	2	9
Venereal disease	2	...	2	4	...	4	6	...	6
Self-abuse (sexual)	6	1	7	3	...	3	9	1	10
Sunstroke	10	...	10	7	1	8	17	1	18
Accident or injury	4	2	6	10	1	11	14	3	17
Pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parturition and the puerperal state	...	...	...	...	24	24	...	24	24
Lactation	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	5	5
Uterine and ovarian disorders	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2
Puberty	...	...	...	2	2	4	2	2	4
Change of life	...	2	2	...	7	7	...	9	9
Fevers	1	...	1	...	2	2	1	2	3
Privation and overwork	2	...	2	3	1	4	5	1	6
Phthisis	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Epilepsy	5	2	7	12	5	17	17	7	24
Disease of skull and brain	1	...	1	10	3	13	11	3	14
Old age	15	7	22	7	5	12	22	12	34
Exophthalmic bronchoale	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Other bodily diseases and disorders and chronic ill health	...	1	1	8	7	15	8	8	16
Excess of opium	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
Excess of Cocaine	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
PREVIOUS ATTACKS	26	18	44	15	13	28	41	31	72
HEREDITARY INFLUENCE ASCERTAINED	15	16	31	...	4	4	15	20	35
CONGENITAL DEFECT ASCERTAINED	13	7	20	...	...	...	13	7	20
OTHER ASCERTAINED CAUSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNKNOWN	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	70	184

* These "causes" are taken from the statements in the papers received with the patients on admission, and are verified or corrected as far as possible by the Medical Officers.
† No cause is enumerated more than once in the case of any patient.
‡ The aggregate of the totals exceeds the whole number of patients admitted, the excess being due to the combinations.

TABLE 4.

SHOWING the causes of death in the Hospitals and Licensed Houses for the Insane during the year 1889.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
CEREBRAL DISEASES—			
Apoplexy and paralysis	8	3	11
Epilepsy and convulsions	8	9	17
General paralysis	26	4	30
Maniacal and melancholic exhaustion and decay	17	11	28
Inflammation and other diseases of the brain, softening, tumour, &c.	22	4	26
THORACIC DISEASES—			
Inflammation of lungs, pleuræ, and bronchi	9	4	13
Pulmonary consumption	9	6	15
Disease of the heart and blood-vessels	7	4	11
Gangrene of lung	.....	2	2
ABDOMINAL DISEASES—			
Inflammation and ulceration of stomach, intestines, and peritoneum	2	1	3
Dysentery and diarrhœa	6	3	9
Albuminuria	.....	.....	.....
Diseases of bladder and prostate	1	.....	1
Disease of liver	1	.....	1
Disease of kidneys	.....	1	1
Disease of uterus	.....	1	1
GENERAL DEBILITY AND OLD AGE	18	14	32
MYXADEMA	.....	1	1
MARASMUS	2	2	4
SUICIDE	1	1	2
ACCIDENT	1	.....	1
Total	138	71	209

TABLE 5.

SHOWING the length of residence in those discharged recovered, and in those who have died in the Hospitals and Licensed Houses for the Insane during the year 1889.

	Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 month	8	2	10	3	9	12
From 1 to 3 months	27	16	43	12	5	17
„ 3 to 6 months	36	36	72	18	4	22
„ 6 to 9 months	20	10	30	13	5	18
„ 9 to 12 months	13	13	26	9	1	10
„ 1 to 2 years	18	16	34	15	6	21
„ 2 to 3 years	5	6	11	10	1	11
„ 3 to 5 years	6	5	11	18	16	34
„ 5 to 7 years	1	1	2	11	7	18
„ 7 to 10 years	.....	3	3	8	4	12
„ 10 to 12 years	.....	.....	.....	6	1	7
„ 12 to 15 years	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Over 15 years	1	1	2	13	10	23
Total	135	109	244	138	71	209

TABLE 6.

SHOWING the ages of admissions and readmissions, discharges, and deaths, and also the ages of all Patients under care, during the year 1889, in the Hospitals and Licensed Houses for the Insane.

	Admitted and readmitted.			Recovered.			Removed, relieved, &c.			Died.			Patients under care during 1889.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1 to 5 years	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
5 to 10 years	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	6	28
10 to 15 years	2	5	7	...	...	...	4	1	5	3	1	4	27	21	48
15 to 20 years	17	8	25	7	6	13	2	...	2	...	3	3	51	43	94
20 to 30 years	70	78	148	37	37	74	10	3	13	12	10	22	289	224	513
30 to 40 years	91	52	143	40	34	74	17	8	25	34	16	50	512	307	819
40 to 50 years	72	46	118	34	19	53	10	2	12	27	10	37	518	316	834
50 to 60 years	47	18	65	15	9	24	5	2	7	26	9	35	398	228	626
60 to 70 years	18	5	23	1	4	5	4	1	5	18	10	28	217	136	353
70 to 80 years	10	2	12	1	...	1	1	...	1	13	8	21	93	54	147
80 to 90 years	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7	17	12	29
90 and upwards	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
Total	335	215	550	135	109	244	53	17	70	138	71	209	2,148	1,349	3,497

TABLE 7.

SHOWING conditions as to marriage in those admitted and readmitted, and those under care in the Hospitals and Licensed Houses for the Insane during the year 1889.

	Admissions and readmissions.			Under care during 1889.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single	188	79	267	1,378	521	1,899
Married	110	119	229	454	594	1,048
Widowed	23	16	39	97	143	240
Unascertained	14	1	15	219	91	310
Total	335	215	550	2,148	1,349	3,497

TABLE 8

SHOWING the religious profession of those admitted and readmitted, and those under care in the Hospitals and Licensed Houses for the Insane during the year 1889

Religious Profession	Admissions and readmissions			Under care during 1889		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Protestant—						
Church of England	154	103	257	966	576	1,542
Presbyterian	40	14	54	141	77	218
Wesleyan	12	13	25	62	41	103
Lutheran	7	1	8	52	13	65
Other Protestant Denominations	17	6	23	52	33	85
Roman Catholic	93	73	166	729	572	1,301
Pagan	6		6	70		70
Hebrew		2	2	12	8	20
Mahomedan	1		1	3		3
Unascertained	5	3	8	61	29	90
Total	335	215	550	2,148	1,349	3,497

TABLE 9.

SHOWING the native countries of those admitted and readmitted, and those under care in the Hospitals and Licensed Houses for the Insane during the year 1889

		Admitted and readmitted during 1889			Under care during 1889		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
British Colonies	New South Wales	99	99	198	566	469	1,035
	Other Colonies	19	8	27	78	40	118
Great Britain	England	97	46	143	579	280	859
	Scotland	29	7	36	118	59	177
	Ireland	55	50	105	491	453	944
France		3		3	16	5	21
Germany		8	3	11	64	17	81
China		7		7	77		77
Other Countries		18	2	20	159	26	185
Total		335	215	550	2,148	1,349	3,497

TABLE 10.

SHOWING the form of mental disorder in the admissions, readmissions, recoveries, and deaths of the year 1889, and of Inmates in Hospitals and Licensed Houses for the Insane, on 31st December, 1889

Form of Mental Disorder	Admissions and readmissions			Recoveries			Deaths			Remaining in Hospital 31st Dec., 1889		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
CONGENITAL OR INFANTILE MENTAL DEFICIENCY—												
Do (*a*) with Epilepsy	9	5	14				9	3	12	64	37	101
Do (*b*) without Epilepsy	13	8	21		1	1	5	3	8	169	120	289
Epileptic Insanity	12	1	13	4	2	6	7	8	15	76	31	107
General Paralysis of the Insane	28	3	31				21	1	22	27	3	30
MANIA—												
Acute	40	26	66	21	17	38	10	6	16	101	87	188
Chronic	2	3	5	2	1	3	6	9	15	225	119	344
Recurrent	8	9	17	6	2	8	2		2	37	48	85
Delusional	61	38	99	29	13	42	14	8	22	427	193	620
A Potu	24	7	31	22	3	25	3	1	4	15	10	25
Puerperal		13	13		11	11		2	2		21	21
Senile	2	1	3				1	2	3	15	10	25
MELANCHOLIA—												
Acute	13	4	17	6	6	12	3		3	42	33	75
Chronic	1	1	2				1	2	3	55	47	102
Recurrent	3	1	4	1	3	4	1		1	9	20	29
Delusional	52	74	126	28	40	68	14	4	18	171	164	335
Puerperal		3	3		3	3					2	2
Senile	5		5				1		1	11	5	16
DEMENTIA—												
Primary	34	11	45	15	7	22	15	6	21	213	76	289
Secondary	3	1	4				13	11	24	75	85	160
Senile	20	6	26	1		1	12	4	16	63	35	98
Organic (*i. e.*, from Tumours, coarse Brain Disease, &c.)	5		5					1	1	27	6	33
Total	335	215	550	135	109	244	138	71	209	1822	1152	2974

TABLE 11.

SHOWING the occupations of those admitted and readmitted, and those under care, in the Hospitals and Licensed Houses for the Insane, during the year 1889.

Occupations.		Admitted and readmitted during 1889.			Under care during 1889.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Professional	Clergy, Military and naval officers, members of the medical and legal professions, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, &c.	16	.....	16	59	.....	59
Commercial	Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, shopkeepers, shopmen, &c.	47	.....	47	153	.....	153
Agricultural and pastoral	Farmers, squatters, graziers, free selectors, &c.	24	.....	24	110	2	112
Mechanics, tradesmen, &c., actively employed, and in out-door avocations	Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine-fitters, firemen, sawyers, painters, police, &c.	40	.....	40	171	.....	171
Mechanics, tradesmen, &c., employed at sedentary or indoor occupation	Bootmakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, &c.	18	.....	18	129	.....	129
Domestic service	Waiters, cooks, servants, &c.	15	.....	15	66	2	68
	Miners, labourers, seamen, shepherds, &c	145	.....	145	1,041	.....	1,041
Educational and higher domestic duties	Governesses, teachers, housekeepers, trained nurses, &c.	1	9	10	5	28	33
Ordinary domestic work	Servants, charwomen, laundresses, &c.	.....	70	70	.....	398	398
Commercial — actively employed	Shopkeepers, saleswomen, &c.	.....	1	1	2	62	64
Commercial — employed in sedentary occupations	Tailoresses, needlewomen, machinists, bookbinders, factory workers, &c.	.....	8	8	.....	39	39
Wives of professional men	Clergy, military, and naval officers, members of the medical and legal professions, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, &c.	.....	8	8	.....	18	18
Wives of commercial men	Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, shopkeepers, shopmen, &c.	.....	13	13	.....	36	36
Wives of tradesmen, mechanics, &c.	Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine-fitters, firemen, sawyers, painters, police, bootmakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, &c.	.....	13	13	.....	67	67
Wives of agricultural and pastoral men	Farmers, squatters, graziers, free selectors, &c.	.....	6	6	.....	37	37
Wives of	Miners, labourers, seamen, shepherds, &c.	.....	39	39	.....	158	158
	No occupation	16	19	35	188	238	426
	Unknown	13	29	42	224	264	488
	Total	335	215	550	2,148	1,349	3,497

Admissions.

The number of patients admitted during the year was 550—335 males and 215 females—and is in the proportion of 1 to every 2,040 of the general population. In other words, 1 out of 2,040 of the population became so insane during the year as to require Hospital care and treatment. This ratio of "occurring insanity" is less than during any year since the statistics have been accurately noted.

Of the total admissions 480 were admitted for the first time, and 70 had been at some prior period under treatment in one of the hospitals for the insane in this Colony.

The papers on which patients were admitted have received the usual close scrutiny. In 5 cases the medical certificates were rejected for informality or defective information, and others procured; and in 12 cases amendments were made in these documents, and approved by the Colonial Secretary under section 13 of the Lunacy Act. In 1 case in which the patient was admitted on an order signed by a police magistrate on the certificate and evidence of two medical practitioners, the condition of the patient, though he displayed some mental insufficiency, did not seem to warrant his detention, and his discharge was at once directed. On the whole there has been less informality in the papers received with patients than during former years, but the provisions of the Lunacy Act, and the forms necessary under it, are even yet not sufficiently studied by the Magistrates and Clerks of Petty Sessions of country Benches; and a number of medical practioners, though correct in their diagnosis of the mental condition, and in their judgment as to the necessity for hospital treatment, record the facts on which their diagnosis is based in such a defective, vague, and incomplete way as to leave the medical certificate open to criticism, and in a considerable percentage to render amendment necessary.

The majority of the patients are now admitted to hospital at an earlier stage of the malady than was possible some years ago before the railway system had been extended to the borders of the Colony, and supplemented by branch and feeding lines; but the journey from some districts, such as Wilcannia, Menindie, and Wentworth, is still a very long and trying one, and that from Broken Hill, to which reference will be made in a subsequent part of this report, presents special difficulties.

Discharges.

The number of patients discharged during the year was 256, and of these 244 had recovered and 12 were classified as relieved.

The recoveries give a percentage of 44·36, and the cases relieved one of 2·18, on the admissions for the year. The average rate for the ten years, 1880-89, was 42·72 per cent. Deducting

Deducting the figures for the Hospital for the Insane at Newcastle, which is set apart for imbecile and idiotic patients in whom complete recovery cannot be expected, the recovery rate in the Hospitals for the Insane was 46·62.

The percentage of recoveries in the different Institutions was as follows:—Gladesville, 52·68; Callan Park, 47·68; Parramatta, free, 29·67; Parramatta, criminal, 80·00; Cook's River, 10·52.

Transfers and Escapes.

The number of patients transferred from one institution to another, under section 80 of the Lunacy Act, was 49. These transfers were made either for the better classification of the patients, to fill vacancies in the wards, or at the request of patients themselves or their friends. Whenever a wish has been expressed for change, the wish has, if possible, been acceded to, and in a number of cases the transfer has been made at the recommendation of the medical officers, as likely to benefit the mental or general health of the patient. The effect of the change has for the most part been decidedly beneficial; and patients discontented, unhappy, and at a stand still in one institution have speedily recovered tranquility and health in another.

The number of escapes was 42, but the majority were absent for only very short periods. In 9 cases, however, the statutory period elapsed, and the patients were written off the books. Several of these were subsequently heard of,—one was taken charge of by friends, and another returned voluntarily to hospital.

With regard to escapes from hospital, it must be remembered that a considerable proportion of these patients are recovering or convalescent, but becoming tired of the restraint of hospital life, take opportunities of leaving the hospital before the Medical Superintendents consider recovery sufficiently pronounced to warrant them in recommending discharge.

Deaths.

The deaths numbered 209,—138 males and 71 females; and the death-rate, calculated on the average number resident, was 7·23, being somewhat over the average rate for the ten years, 1880 to 89, which was 6·80.

The percentage of the different hospitals was as follows:—Gladesville, 6·25; Cook's River, 6·73; Parramatta (free), 6·86; Newcastle, 7·53; and Callan Park, 9·09. At Parramatta (criminal) the percentage was 1·78 only. As in former years the death-rate has been highest among the more recent admissions and among the idiotic and imbecile class of patients. In 112 cases—more than half—the death-rate was due directly to disease of the brain, in 41 cases to diseases of the heart and lungs, and the only other cause running into two figures was the general debility of old age, to which 32 deaths were credited. There was no death from typhoid fever or other infections or epidemic ailment. [*See Table* 4.]

Total number under care, and number remaining at close of the Year.

The total number of patients under care was 3,497, and the average daily number resident 2,889, or 74 more than the average for the previous year. The number on the registers at the close of the year was 2,974; 1,822 males and 1,152 females.

Leave of Absence.

The system of allowing leave of absence to patients is gradually becoming more largely tried. At the beginning of the year 61 patients, and at its close 80 were absent on leave.

Leave was granted during the year in 118 cases, but in a number of these, it was only for short periods to allow patients to spend a few days with their friends, and not as a preliminary to discharge for which the system is more especially useful. Four patients died during their absence, and in 2 cases one absent from Gladesville, and the other from Cook's River, death was due to suicide.

The following return shows the numbers allowed leave from each Institution:—

RETURN showing the numbers allowed leave of absence from each Institution:—

Institution.	Remaining on leave, 31st Dec., 1888.			Granted leave during 1889.			Discharged recovered.			Returned to Hospital.			Died whilst on leave.			Remaining on leave, 31st Dec., 1889.		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville	16	22	38	21	46	67	10	22	32	9	21	30	1	1	2	17	24	41
Do Parramatta..	3	3	6	6	15	21	3	4	7	3	3	6	...	...	...	3	11	14
Do Callan Park.	6	6	12	9	7	16	6	4	10	4	3	7	1	...	1	4	6	10
Do Newcastle ...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
Licensed House, Cook's River.....	3	1	4	4	8	12	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	6	7	13
Total	29	32	61	42	76	118	19	30	49	18	28	46	2	2	4	32	48	80

Accidents.

Whilst cases of sudden death and accidents are almost inevitable in institutions for the insane, these have been less frequent than usual during the year.

There were 4 cases of sudden death, 1 during the administration of chloroform for a necessary operation, 2 during epileptic seizures, and 1 from heart disease. In all these inquests were held, and also in a case of death from peritonitis following a blow. No case of suicide occurred in the institutions though there was as usual several attempts which, however, were happily frustrated.

The accidents have included fractures of the sternum fibula (2), radius (2), ribs, finger, and ulna (2), and all except the latter, which was caused by a blow from a fellow-patient, were due to accidental falls, the patients in three of the cases being epileptics.

In addition to these accidents one patient received a cut on the head, and another had her hand severely bruised in a wringing machine, whilst an attendant at Parramatta received a cut on the head from a patient.

Towards

Towards the close of the year a patient at Gladesville attacked an attendant with a broom and caused a fracture of the skull, resulting in almost immediate death. This lamentable occurrence formed the subject of inquiry by the Coroner and of special Departmental inquiry and report addressed to the Colonial Secretary. There has been no accident of this character since the death of Dr. Greenup, by the hands of a patient twenty-two years ago.

Changes in the Staff.

The following changes among the officers of the Institution occurred during the year:—Mr. and Mrs. Cane, who had held the positions of Superintendent and Matron of the hospital at Newcastle, retired on a well-earned pension, under the provisions of the Civil Service Act, after a service in this department of upwards of seventeen years, and their retirement and the appointment of a Medical Superintendent to the Institution involved the retirement of Dr. John Harris, the Visiting Medical Officer, who had held his appointment for eighteen months.

Dr. W. C. Williamson, who had six years service as Assistant Medical Officer at Parramatta, received the appointment of Medical Superintendent at Newcastle, and was succeeded at Parramatta by Dr. George Henry Taylor, who brought experience gained at the Durham County Asylum to assist in the discharge of his duties.

Provision was made on the Estimates for 1889 for additional medical officers at Parramatta and Callan Park. The former appointment was filled by the transfer of R. U. Russell, L.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P.E., from the Coast Hospital, and Dr. Arthur G. Henry, a graduate of the University of Sydney, was appointed at Callan Park. Consequent on the appointment of a third medical officer at Parramatta, the office of dispenser was abolished, and Mr. Gaud, who had held the appointment for two and a half years, retired from the service.

Two attendants and one nurse at Parramatta, and the cook at Newcastle, retired on pensions under the provisions of the Civil Service Act, after periods of service ranging from fifteen to thirty years.

The changes from resignation and dismissal have been fewer than usual, and no difficulty has been experienced in filling satisfactorily all vacancies which have occurred.

Training of Attendants and Nurses.

The training of attendants and nurses has been continued at Gladesville with very satisfactory results. The lectures and practical instruction have been given by Drs. Sinclair and Ross, and the examinations conducted by the medical officers of the other hospitals and myself, or by medical practitioners not connected with the Department.

Under arrangements made with the Medical Adviser's Department and approved by the Colonial Secretary, the nurses now each spend three months at the Coast Hospital where they gain practical experience in the nursery of typhoid fever and other ailments. This time is perhaps too short, but it is a very useful addition to the other training, and the arrangement has thus far worked most satisfactorily.

It is hoped that systematic training will soon be carried out on the same lines as at Gladesville in the hospitals at Callan Park, Parramatta, and Newcastle.

Necessity for Additional Accommodation.

In the report for the year 1888 I pointed out that the hospitals would soon be overcrowded, and showed the advisability of commencing a new hospital at Goulburn with as little delay as possible.

No additional accommodation was provided during the year, and at the close of 1889 the accommodation in the hospitals, including the branch hospital at Parramatta (where the buildings are not as yet all habitable, owing to alterations and repairs in progress), was sufficient for 2,865 patients, 1,862 males, and 1,003 females. As the number of patients in the hospitals was at the close of the year 2,814—1,759 males, and 1,055 females, there was then room for 51 more patients only. By the close of this year, with the increase which is certain to occur, the hospitals will again be overcrowded.

The hospital for the Criminal Insane is quite full, and there are fifty Government patients at the Licensed House for the Insane at Cook's River.

Overcrowding is bad in all public institutions, but in none is it so unwholesome and so detrimental so likely to militate against successful administration, and to frustrate curative treatment as in hospitals for the insane.

I can but repeat my recommendation that immediate steps should be taken to provide additional accommodation, and point out that the best way of doing this if by building a new hospital on a new site.

The existing hospitals are all so large, and stand on such limited areas of land, that any addition to them is very unadvisable, and they are all, with the exception of Institution for Idiots and Imbeciles at Newcastle, in the neighbourhood of Sydney.

The patients from country districts have to travel a long distance (often in the acute stages of their malady) to reach them, and the friends are put to a very considerable trouble and expense in visiting them in hospital, and in getting them back to their homes after recovery.

The time has arrived when a new departure should be taken, and hospitals established in country districts on large areas of land suitable for agricultural purposes, so as to allow of the occupation of the patients, and to lessen the expenses of maintenance. Such hospitals might be advisedly placed in central situations in the southern, western, and northern districts of the Colony, and a beginning might be made at Goulburn, where the Government already possess a site suitable for the purpose.

Necessity for a new site for an Hospital for the Idiotic and Imbecile.

In the year 1872 buildings adjoining the city of Newcastle, and erected as barracks for Imperial troops, were handed over to this Department as an Hospital for the Idiotic and Imbecile class of the Insane.

These buildings had recently been occupied as an industrial school for girls, but owing to their proximity to the city they had been found unsuitable for this purpose.

In taking charge of the buildings it was felt that their occupation for the purposes of an Hospital for the Insane could only be a temporary expedient, and that their structural defects, the very limited area of land on which they were placed, and the fact that they were overlooked from some of the streets of Newcastle, were very great objections to their use for the special purposes to which they had been dedicated.

The pressing need of further accommodation, the great importance of as speedily as possible separating the patients, feeble-minded either congenitally or from arrested development, from the adult and often more demonstrative classes of the insane, outweighed all objections to the site, especially as the sea air and the very equable climate were of decided advantage to the special class of the insane it was proposed to place in the buildings. As years have gone on many of the structural defects of the buildings have been remedied, and important additions have been made to them so as to increase the accommodation and render the management more efficient, but nothing can cure the radical defects of the site or add to the amount of land. The growth of the city, and the multiplication of dwelling-houses in the streets at the back of and overlooking the Hospital have gradually rendered the buildings and grounds less private, and the question now arises whether it would not be advisable to sell the site which has during the last eighteen years greatly increased in value for building purposes, and with the money thus obtained build a new hospital in a more suitable situation. There is reason to believe that a sum could be obtained for the site which would be sufficient to purchase a new one and to erect all necessary buildings thereon. An institution of this character should be placed at some little distance from a town, and should not have attached to it less than 200 acres of land, which would serve for the employment of the patients in farming and gardening, and allow of space for exercise in the privacy which is necessary.

The question is one which is the more advisedly raised at this time because the existing buildings are overcrowded and some additional accommodation must soon be provided to meet the gradual growth of numbers, and because in the formation of Newcomen-street, which runs along the western boundary of the institution—a matter which is now being pressed on by the Municipal authorities of Newcastle—a very serious expenditure must, under any circumstances, be incurred to secure the safety of the hospital buildings, and to prevent intrusion on, and interference with, the management of the institution.

Insanity in the Broken Hill District.

The questions involved in the care and treatment of the cases of insanity occurring in the Barrier district have pressed for consideration during the year. The population of Broken Hill and Silverton and the surrounding district has rapidly risen to nearly 20,000, and among a population of the mining class living under the special conditions which obtain in this neighbourhood, the occurrence of a considerable number of cases of insanity was to be looked for. At the beginning of the year no steps whatever had been taken to provide accommodation for the insane, and the isolated cases which occurred were removed as soon as they could be legally dealt with to one of the hospitals near Sydney, the journey being a very long and trying one, and for about 460 miles, or somewhat about half the distance, coaches being the only mode of conveyance.

As soon as the necessity was pointed out, authority was asked for such additions to the police buildings at Broken Hill and Silverton as would afford a temporary refuge for the insane during the preliminaries attending their committal to an hospital for the insane, and these it is hoped will soon be completed.

The authorities of the Broken Hill Hospital were then approached with a view of ascertaining if they were prepared to undertake the management of lunacy wards, in connection with the hospital, for the temporary reception and treatment of insane patients, in accordance with section 45 of the Lunacy Act. Although this hospital had been already treated with exceptional liberality by the Government, and the Government was willing to deal liberally with the directors in this particular matter, the assistance asked for was refused, and it became necessary to consider the advisability of establishing a Reception House, either as a separate institution—which would involve a separate staff and a considerable outlay—or as an adjunct to the new gaol, a course which presented some objections, but could be carried out more economically. The determination of this matter is still in abeyance.

Some arrangement for the more prolonged and permanent care of the insane from this district, which should not involve the wearying and harmful journey to Sydney was obviously necessary, and as the establishment of an Hospital for the Insane at Broken Hill was in many respects objectionable, I placed myself in communication with Dr. Paterson, the Colonial Surgeon and Superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane in South Australia, with a view of ascertaining if the South Australian Government was willing to undertake the charge of these cases in the Hospitals for the Insane near Adelaide on being reimbursed all expenses by the New South Wales Government, and suggested that in this event a scheme which I had prepared might be submitted to the Government of both the colonies for approval, and the details left for arrangement between Dr. Paterson and myself. The South Australian Government, on Dr. Paterson's recommendation, expressed a willingness to undertake what was requested, but a difficulty then presented itself as to dealing in a legal manner with these insane patients who would have to be deported from this Colony and dealt with under the Lunacy Act of South Australia. It was pointed out that special legislation, and possibly legislation which could only be undertaken by the Imperial Government, would be necessary to render legal the action proposed, and this matter now remains under the consideration of the Colonial Secretary. In the meantime steps have been taken to convey the patients to the Hospitals for the Insane near Sydney by the most easy route—by train to Adelaide, and thence by steamer or by train *via* Melbourne, as may be found most convenient. In either case the journey is considerably upwards of 900 miles, and apart from the very great expense for conveyance of the patients under proper escort, cannot fail to be prejudicial to them, at all events when in the acute stages of the malady.

The whole matter is one requiring attention, and no delay should occur in making proper provision for the temporary treatment at Broken Hill, and in pressing on such legislation as may be required to permit of some arrangement for the more prolonged care and treatment, which are necessary in the majority of cases, in the Hospitals for the Insane in South Australia.

Patients admitted direct from Shipboard, or soon after arrival in the Colony.

In former reports I have called attention to the number of patients admitted either direct from the ship or soon after their arrival in the Colony. During the year 1889, 29 patients were so admitted, and of these 6 were brought direct from the ship to hospital. Two of these cases were known to be booked for Melbourne, but were brought on to Sydney because, had they been landed in Victoria, the owners or agents of the ship would have been liable for their maintenance to the Victorian Government, under the provisions of a special Act forbidding the importation of insane, infirm, and incapable people.

Acts

Acts containing similar provisions are in force in South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, and New Zealand; and every year persons who should be landed in other colonies are brought on to New South Wales and become chargeable to the Government.

Similar action will no doubt continue to be taken so long as this Colony admits without inquiry or remonstrance every person who may be brought here; and it certainly seems advisable that an Act to prevent the importation of incapable people should be passed, so as to put New South Wales on the same footing as the other colonies in this particular. There would, I believe, be no difficulty in showing that an expenditure of between £5,000 and £6,000 a year is incurred by the maintenance of insane persons who are not properly chargeable to this Colony.

Cost of Maintenance.

The receipts of the Department have amounted to £11,385 14s. 11d., the largest sum yet collected in any one year; and this sum was made up as follows:—Collections by the Master in Lunacy, £10,501 12s. 5d.; collections at the Reception House, Darlinghurst, £16 7s. 10d.; payment by Imperial Government, £428 2s. 11d.; sales of old stores, &c., £340 16s. 1d.; and rent of land, £98 15s. 8d.

The details are shown in the following return:—

TABLE showing total receipts on account of Institutions for the Insane during the year 1889.

Name of Institution.	Collected for maintenance of Patients.	Paid from Imperial Treasury for maintenance of Patients.	Sale of fat and old Stores.	Rent of Land.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville	4,862 6 8	.....	87 4 6	.....	4,949 11 2
Do Parramatta	1,553 11 7	401 7 9	122 0 3	.....	2,076 19 7
Do Callan Park	3,754 3 7	.....	118 7 0	.....	3,872 10 7
Do Newcastle	253 9 2	26 15 2	13 4 4	.....	293 8 8
Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River	78 1 5	.....	.....	.....	78 1 5
Reception House for the Insane, Darlinghurst	16 7 10	.....	.....	.....	16 7 10
Inspector-General's Office	.....	.....	.....	98 15 8	98 15 8
Total	10,518 0 3	428 2 11	340 16 1	98 15 8	11,385 14 11

The total expenditure was £100,302 4s. 5d., and was made up as follows:—Maintenance of patients in Hospitals for the Insane, £92,834 0s. 11d.; maintenance of Government patients at licensed house, Cook's River, £2,927 5s.; maintenance of patients in the Reception House, £1,677 2s. 5d.; and general expenses, including cost of Inspector-General's Office, payments to official visitors, maintenance of steam-launch, &c., £2,863 16s. 1d.

Under the heading maintenance of patients in Hospitals for the Insane, the expenditure has very largely increased, and the increase was due first to the daily average number of patients having increased from 2,815 to 2,889, and, second, to the very high contract rates for provisions and other articles during the greater part of the year.

The following tables give the particulars of expenditure in the Hospitals:—

TABLE showing annual cost of Patients in Hospitals for the Insane during the year 1889.

Institution.	Total number under care.	Average number resident.	Total cost.	Amount of collections.	Total annual cost per Patient, without deducting collections.	Annual cost per Patient, deducting collections.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville	963	751	28,594 9 6	4,949 11 2	38 1 6	31 9 8
Do Parramatta	1,174	1,047	31,393 19 7	2,076 19 7	29 9 7½	28 0 0
Do Callan Park	972	748	25,177 7 4	3,872 10 7	33 13 2	28 9 7¾
Do Newcastle	265	239	7,668 4 6	293 8 8	32 1 8	30 17 1¼
	3,374	2,785	92,834 0 11	11,192 10 0	33 6 8	29 6 3½

TABLE showing weekly cost of Patients in Hospitals for the Insane during the year 1889.

Institution.	Total number under care.	Average number resident	Total annual cost.	Calculated on average number resident.							
				Salaries and allowances.	Provisions &c., &c.	Amusements, books, and periodicals.	Incidental expenses and minor repairs.	Materials for employment of Patients.	Stores, bedding, &c.	Total weekly cost without deducting collections.	Weekly cost, deducting collections.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hospitals for the Insane—											
Gladesville	963	751	28,594 9 6	0 5 1¼	0 5 11½	0 0 2¼	0 0 8¾	0 0 6½	0 2 1¾	0 14 8	0 12 1
Parramatta	1,174	1,047	31,393 19 7	0 3 11¾	0 4 9½	0 0 1½	0 0 2½	0 0 2½	0 2 1½	0 11 4	0 10 9½
Callan Park	972	748	25,177 7 4	0 4 8¾	0 5 3⅝	0 0 1¾	0 0 8⅝	0 0 3	0 1 9¾	0 12 11⅛	0 10 11⅝
Newcastle	265	239	7,668 4 5	0 4 1½	0 5 1	0 0 1¼	0 0 11½	0 0 3¼	0 1 8¼	0 12 3¼	0 11 10¼

Average weekly cost without deducting collections, 12s. 9¾d., or, deducting collections, 11s. 3¼d.

The average weekly cost per head at all the hospitals was 12s. 9¾d. without deducting collections, and 11s. 3¼d. collections being deducted, whilst the cost in 1888 was 11s. 8¼d. and 10s. 2d. respectively.

The

The following return shows the weekly cost of maintenance at all the Hospitals, during the years 1870 to 1889 inclusive:—

TABLE showing weekly cost of maintenance at Hospitals for the Insane, during the years 1870 to 1889 inclusive.

Year.	Gladesville		Parramatta.		Newcastle		Callan Park	
	Collections deducted	Collections not deducted	Collections deducted	Collections not deducted	Collections deducted	Collections not deducted	Collections deducted	Collections not deducted
	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d	£ s. d	£ s. d	£ s. d.
1870	0 12 6	0 12 11						
1871	0 11 11¾	0 12 4	0 9 0	0 9 1½				
1872	0 12 8	0 13 2	0 9 3	0 9 4	0 16 11	0 16 11		
1873	0 12 7	0 13 0	0 11 4¼	0 12 5	0 16 0	0 16 1		
1874	0 12 2¼	0 12 10¾	0 12 3	0 12 4½	0 13 5½	0 13 6		
1875	0 12 2	0 12 6¾	0 11 10½	0 11 10¾	0 14 1½	0 14 3		
1876	0 12 5	0 13 1	0 10 0¾	0 11 2¼	0 14 1	0 14 4¼		
1877	0 12 5	0 13 1	0 11 8¾	0 11 10¾	0 14 1½	0 14 7		
1878	0 11 4½	0 12 3¼	0 12 9½	0 12 10¾	0 13 3¼	0 14 6¼		
1879	0 11 2	0 12 1½	0 11 2¼	0 11 7	0 12 8¾	0 13 1½	*1 2 11¾	*1 3 10¼
1880	0 9 5	0 11 2½	0 10 5½	0 11 1¼	0 11 5	0 12 0¾	0 13 3½	0 13 11½
1881	0 10 1½	0 12 2¾	0 10 2¾	0 10 9¾	0 10 9¼	0 11 8	0 12 10½	0 13 8¾
1882	0 10 11	0 13 0¼	0 12 6	0 13 0½	0 10 10	0 11 5½	0 14 2¾	0 15 2¼
1883	0 10 4¼	0 12 6½	0 10 10½	0 11 4½	0 11 3½	0 12 0¼	0 16 4	0 17 3¼
1884	0 10 4¼	0 12 6½	0 9 11¼	0 10 7	0 10 11	0 12 0	†0 17 2¾	†0 18 8½
1885	0 10 11	0 13 2	0 9 10½	0 10 7½	0 10 11¼	0 12 1	0 15 9	0 17 4
1886	0 11 8	0 13 9½	0 10 2	0 10 11½	0 10 7½	0 11 6½	0 12 5½	0 14 4½
1887	0 11 3½	0 13 1½	0 9 7½	0 10 8	0 12 0	0 12 9¼	0 10 5½	0 12 4¼
1888	0 9 7¾	0 11 10¼	0 10 0¼	0 11 1	0 11 2	0 11 11	0 10 7½	0 12 2¼
1889	0 12 1	0 14 8	0 10 9¼	0 11 4	0 11 10¼	0 12 3¾	0 10 11½	0 12 11¼

* First year, and including cost of stores and outfit † Opening of new hospital.

On examining the particulars of expenditure it appears that except at Gladesville where the fitting up of the Priory, purchased by the Government in the preceding year for the reception of patients, involved a considerable expenditure under other headings, the increase in cost was due entirely to the increased prices of provisions, &c., under the contracts. Meat was very high during the greater part of the year, and for some months the contract price for mutton was nearly double what it was in former years, and forage, butter, and other articles were also paid for at greatly increased rates. It has been already pointed out in former reports that the conditions under which Government contracts are at present taken, allowing their termination at one month's notice acts greatly to the disadvantage of the Government. Contractors take advantage of every rise in the market price to throw up their contracts under the short notice required, whereas they would probably hold them if this notice was a longer one. The Government, which seldom terminates contracts except for default, is thus made to pay the highest rates throughout the year.

At the close of the year the rates paid were so much in excess of prices then ruling that the Government, on my recommendation, terminated some of the contracts for meat and forage, but not until the contractors had for a considerable time held the contracts on very advantageous terms.

Reception House for the Insane, Darlinghurst.

The number of patients who passed through this institution during the year 1889 was smaller than during the preceding year, but about the same as during the year 1887. Although the number of patients sent to Hospitals for the Insane shows a tendency to increase with the increasing population of the Colony, the number passing through the Reception House has for the last three or four years been somewhat less than it was. This is owing apparently to the hospitals at Callan Park and Gladesville being now so readily accessible, that the friends of patients in many instances prefer taking them direct to sending them through the Reception House.

The statistics of the institution however show that a large number of patients both under lunacy certificate and remanded under section 1 of the Lunacy Act Amendment Act still pass through its wards, and that a large proportion recover therein.

During the year 1889, 558 patients were admitted, 234 under remand, and 324 under certificate, and these with 10 remaining from last year, 4 under remand and 6 under certificate, give a total of 568 under care and treatment.

Of these 82 were admitted twice, first under remand and subsequently, on re-examination, under certificate. Of the cases under remand—233 in number—149 were discharged as recovered after periods of treatment, varying from one to four weeks, 82 were certified and readmitted, and 7 remained at the close of the year. Of the cases under certificate—330 in number—25 recovered and were discharged, 301 were sent to Hospitals for the Insane, 2 died, and 2 remained at the close of the year.

Of a total of 568 cases under treatment therefore 174 were discharged recovered, after a comparatively brief period under care and treatment By the provisions of the Lunacy Act patients under certificate cannot be detained beyond a period of fourteen days unless the Medical Officer certifies that they will be benefited by remaining, or are unfit from mental or bodily illness for removal; whilst the patients under remand are admitted only for seven days, and are remanded again and again as may seem necessary from the evidence or certificates of the medical practitioners in attendance. From

From returns submitted by the Superintendent at the close of the year it appears that 3 cases under certificate and 23 under remand were admitted twice during the year, and that altogether 76 patients admitted during the year had been previously under care and treatment in the institution during the twenty-one years it has been open for the reception of patients.

I visited and inspected the institution at least once in each month, and my reports all testify to its general good order and satisfactory management. No suicide or accident has occurred. The building has been kept in thorough repair. Some minor additions have added to its comfort and homeliness, and the gardens have been improved and neatly kept.

The only changes in the staff have been among the junior attendants and nurses. The Superintendent has now been in charge for twenty-one years, and the record of the last year is a continuation of a long period of successful management. The patients have been fortunate in being under the experienced medical care and treatment of Dr. Maurice J. O'Connor, who has now been the visiting medical officer for eleven years.

The following tables give the statistics of the Institution :—

TABLE showing the number of Patients under certificate received at the Reception House for the Insane during the year 1889, and their disposal.

Year	Remaining 31st Dec., 1888.			Received.			Sent to Gladesville			Sent to Parramatta.			Sent to Callan Park.			Sent to Newcastle.			Sent to Licensed House, Cook's River.			Discharged of sound mind.			Discharged to friends			Died.			Remaining 31st Dec., 1889.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1889	5	1	6	214	110	324	106	40	146	.			91	62	153	...	2	2	...			20	5	25				1	1	2	1	1	2

TABLE showing the number of Patients received at the Reception House for the Insane during the year 1889, under section 1 of the Lunacy Act Amendment Act.

Year.	Remaining, 31st Dec., 1888.			Received.			Sent to Police Court and discharged as sane.			Sent to Police Court, certified as insane, and returned to Reception House.			Died.			Remaining 31st Dec., 1889.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1889	3	1	4	170	61	234	120	29	149	47	35	82	..	...	...	6	1	7

TABLE showing the number of Patients received at the Reception House for the Insane for the years 1868 to 1889 inclusive, and their disposal, &c.

Year.	Remaining.			Received.			Sent to Gladesville.			Sent to Parramatta.			Sent to Callan Park.			Sent to Newcastle.			Sent to Cook's River.			Sent to Police Court, and discharged as sane.			Sent to Police Court, certified as insane, and returned to Reception House			Discharged of sound mind.			Discharged to care of friends.			Died.			Remaining on 31st December.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1868	..	...	...	29	19	48	27	19	46	..		.	..	.	...	..	.	..	..	.	..	.		...	...	...	...	1	..	1	..	.	...	1	..	1
1869	1	.	1	78	48	126	77	45	122	...	..		...	.	...	.		..	.	...	..	..	..	..	.	.	...	...	..	.	2	...	2	...	...	..	..	3	3
1870	.	3	3	74	51	125	67	48	115	1	.	1	...	.				..	.	.	..	.		..	...	...	..	4	3	7	..	2	2		...	.	2	1	3
1871	2	1	3	126	64	190	121	56	177	1	2	3	..			.	.	..	.	.	..		..				...	3	3	6	1	.	1	...		...	2	4	6
1872	2	4	6	131	63	194	118	61	179		1	1	...		...	.		.	..	.	...	.	...	..	.		.	11	1	12	2	1	3	...		.	2	3	5
1873	2	3	5	140	74	214	130	65	195	...		.	...	.	..	.	.	.			..	...	..	...	.	.	...	...	..	5	3	8	6	5	11	..	...	.	1	4	5
1874	1	4	5	151	89	240	127	83	210	..	.		..	.		...			.			.	..	..			...	7	5	12	11	5	16	1	...	1	6	.	6
1875	6	...	6	189	106	295	154	87	241	.	.		..	.		...	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	..			...	21	6	27	13	7	20	3	..	3	4	6	10
1876	4	6	10	204	108	312	151	99	250		.	.	..	...		..	.	.	..	.	..	..	.	..	...	.	..	28	7	35	21	4	25	2	1	3	6	3	9
1877	6	3	9	241	99	340	226	94	320	..	..		...	...	...	.	.	.	..	.	..	...	...	.	...	..		...	..	...	..	15	4	19	2	1	3	4	3	7
1878	4	3	7	194	104	298	183	101	284	1	..	1	.			..	.	..	..	.	..	...	.	..	..		..	4	2	6	6	3	9	1	1	2	3	..	3
1879	3	.	3	201	108	309	165	94	259	.		.	14		14	.	.		2	.	2		.	...	...	.	..	20	12	32	.	..	..	.	1	1	3	1	4
1880	3	1	4	202	126	328	122	111	233	2		2	49		49	1	.	1	1	.	1	2	.	2	.	.	..	26	8	34	..	1	1	1	2	3	2	4	6
1881	2	4	6	206	116	322	152	110	262	1		1	39	.	39	.	1	1	.	..		1	.	1		..	...	10	7	17	1	.	1	2	1	3	2	1	3
1882	2	1	3	371	166	537	145	101	246			.	37	..	37	..	1	1	.	.	.	121	33	154	43	18	61	12	12	24	.		.	5	...	5	10	2	12
1883	10	2	12	383	196	579	141	103	244	..	.	.	25		25	2	.	2	...	.	.	153	48	201	50	30	80	12	7	19	1	.	1	3	5	8	6	5	11
1884	6	5	11	474	211	685	115	116	231		.		68		68	..	1	1	1	1	2	205	45	250	52	41	93	17	2	19	.	..		8	3	11	14	7	21
1885	14	7	21	474	218	692	66	47	113	1	1	2	141	73	214	1		1	1		1	166	15	211	91	49	140	10	8	18	.	.		5		5	6	2	8
1886	6	2	8	491	186	677	85	16	101	3	.	3	138	78	216			.		1	1	166	55	221	85	30	115	10	5	15	.		...	4	2	6	6	1	7
1887	6	1	7	374	181	555	100	45	145	1	.	1	72	52	124		1	1	.	.	...	126	34	160	50	35	85	18	10	28	...	...	...	5	2	7	8	3	11
1888	8	3	11	434	207	641	82	37	119	1	1	2	129	76	205	2	3	5	.	.	.	126	46	172	70	31	101	20	11	31	.	.	.	4	3	7	8	2	10
1889	8	2	10	384	174	558	106	40	146	.	..	.	91	62	153		2	2	..	..	...	120	29	149	47	35	82	20	5	25	.	..	..	1	1	2	7	2	9

TABLE showing the number of Patients under certificate received at the Reception House for the Insane during the year 1889, the place whence received, and their disposal.

From whence received.	Remaining on 31st Dec., 1888.			Received.			Sent to Gladesville Hospital.			Sent to Parramatta Hospital			Sent to Callan Park Hospital.			Sent to Newcastle Hospital			Sent to Licensed House, Cook's River.			Discharged to care of friends.			Discharged of sound mind.			Died.			Remaining on 31st Dec., 1889.		
	M	F	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M	F	Total.	M	F.	Total.	M	F.	Total	M	F.	Total.	M	F.	Total.	M	F.	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.
Sydney	1	1	2	104	72	176	3	6	9	.			85	60	145	.			.	.	..	...	..	.	17	5	22		1	1	..	1	1
Goulburn	.	.		3	3	6	3	3	6	.	.	.	..	..	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	...	..	..	.	..	.	.	..	..	...
Armidale	1	...	1	1	3	4	2	3	5	..		..	...	..					.	..	..	..	.	..	...	...	.	..	..	..		...
Newcastle	1		1	12	8	20	12	7	19		.		...	1	1		.	..	..	...			.	.	1	..	1	.	.	.	.	..	..
Hay	...		..	3	...	3	3		3		.	.	..	..			.	..	...		..	..			.	.					..	...
Maitland			.	14	6	20	14	6	20	..	..	.	...	..	...	.		.			..	..	...	.	.	.	...	...	.	..	.	.
Port Macquarie	1	..	1	...	..	.	1		1			.	...	.	..	..	...	.	..	.	..		..	..	...			...	.	...		.
Moruya	...			2	..	2	2	...	2		..			..	..	.	...	...	..	..			..			...			.	.		..
Shoalhaven	...	...		2	..	2	2		2	.	.	.	..	..	..	.	...	...	..	...	..	.	.	..		...			...	...		..
Picton	..		.	1	.	1	1	..	1		.	.			...		.	.	..		..	...	..	..		...			.	.		..
Moss Vale	..		.	1	..	1	1	.	1			..		..	..		.	.		..	..	..	..	..	...			.	.		.	.	...
Bega	..			1	2	3	1	2	3	.	..	.	...	...	..	.	...	.	...	..	.	..	..	..	.	...	.		.	.	..	.	...
Albury	.	..	.	5	1	6	4	1	5	.	..	.	..		..	.	.	.	..	..	.	..	...		.		...	1	.	1	.	.	..
Yass		..		5	1	6	4	1	5		..	...	1	...	1	..	..		..	...	..	..		..	..			...		...			..
Casino	..	...	.	2	1	3	2	1	3	.	.		...		..	.	.	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	.		...	...	.	.	.	.	..
Urana	.	..	...	1	..	1	1	..	1		..	..	...		..	...	..	..	..	..	...		...				...	...	.	..	.	.	..
Liverpool	...	..		10	..	10	8		8	.	..	..	...	.	..	.	.	.	.	...	...	..	.	..	2		2	...	..	.	.	.	..
Temora		.	...	3	..	3	3		3	.	..	..	..	...	..		.	...	..	.	...			.	..	.	...		.	...	..	..
Taree				2	..	2	2		2	.		.	..	.	..			...	..	..	.		.	..	...		...	..	.	...	...	..	...
Wagga	.	..		3	1	4	2	1	3		...	.	..	.	..	..	.	..	.	.	..		..		.	..		.	.	.	1	..	1
Broken Hill		.		5		5	3	..	3		.	..	2	..	2	..	.	.	.	.	..		...	.	..	.	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombala			...	1	...	1	1		1	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	...		..	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Young	.			1	1	2	1	1	2	.	.	..	.	..	..		...	.	..		..	.	..	.	..	..	...	...	.	.	..		.
Gunnedah	..	.		2	..	2	2	.	2				...			..	.			.	...	...	...	.	...			...	.	.	...	..	..
Bulli	...		.	1	.	1	.	..	.		..	..	1	...	1	.	.	...	..	.	...	..	.	..	...	..	.	...	.	.	...	...	..	...
Tamworth	..			3	2	5	3	2	5			.	..	...	.	.	...		..		...	..	...	..	.	.	...	...		.	..		..
Inverell		..		3	1	4	3	1	4	.		.	..	.		..	.		.	..		.		.	.	...	...	...	...	..	.	..
Queanbeyan	..	.		2	...	2	2		2	.		.	..	..	..	.	.	..	...	...	.		...	..	...		...	...	.	.	...	...	...
Cootamundra		..		2	..	2	2		2		.	..	...	...			...	..	..		...	..	..		.	.	..				.		...
Braidwood	..			1	..	1	1	.	1	.		.	.	...	..		.	.	..	..		..	..		..		..	...	.		..	.	.
Wollongong	...			..	1	1	..	1	1			.	...	.	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	.		.	.	..
Narrabri	.	..		3	.	3	3	..	3		..	..	..	.			.		..	..		..	..		..		..	...	.	..	...	..	..
Deniliquin	...			..	3	3		1	1		..	..	...	...	.	..	2	2	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...			.	..		..	..
Tumut	..	..		1	..	1	1	...	1	.		.	..	...	..	...	.	.	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	.	..		...	.	.	.	..
Gundagai	.	.		1	1	2	1	1	2	..	...	.	...	...	...	..		.	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..		..	..	..
Scone	.	...		.	1	1	..	1	1	.	.	.	...	...	..	..		..	...	.	.	..	..	..	..	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	..
Tenterfield	..			1	...	1	1		1	.	..		.	...	..			..		...	...	...	.	..	..	..	..				...	...	...
Mittagong	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..		...	...	..	...		...	..	...	.	...	.	...	...	.	.	..	.	...		...
Corowa	..	..	.	2	...	2	2	...	2	.	.	..		...	..	..	..		...	...	...	..	...	...	..	.	..	.	..	.	..	.	...
Wentworth	..	...		1	.	1	1	...	1	.	..		.	...	..	...	.	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	.	..	.	.	..	.	.	..
Urana	..	.	..	1	..	1	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	..	..	.	.		.	.	...	..	..	...	...	.	...	...	.	..	.	.	..
Kiama	.	...		1	1	2	1	...	1	.	..	..	...	1	1	..		.	...	..	...	.		...	.		.	.	.	...	...	..
Narrandera	1	..	1	..	...	.	1	..	1	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	.	.	...	..	...	...	..		...	..		.	..		...	...
Glen Innes	...		.	2	..	2	2	...	2	...	...	..	.	.	...	...	..	...	..		...	.	.	.	...	...		.	...	...	.	...
Nowra	..		..	1	...	1	1	..	1	.	...	.	...	..	..	.	...	.	.	.	...	.	..		...	...	..	.	...	...	.	...
Coonabarabran	...	...	.	1	..	1	1	.	1	.	...		..			.		...	..	..			.	.	...	...		..	..	...	..	
Stroud	...	...	.	1	...	1	..	...	...	..	...		1	..	1	..	...		...	..	..	...	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	..	...	...	...
Grafton	.	..	...	1	...	1	..	...	.	...	.	.	1	...	1	.	.	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	.	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	..
Muswellbrook	..	.		..	1	1	.	1	1	..	...	...	...		...	.	.	.	..	...		.	...	...	...	.	...	..	.		...	...	..
Total	5	1	6	214	110	324	106	40	146	...	..	..	91	62	153	..	2	2	.	..	..	...	..	...	20	5	25	1	1	2	1	1	2

Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville.

On 31st December, 1888, the number of patients on the register of this hospital was 772—492 males and 280 females. During the year 1889 146 were admitted for the first time, 40 were readmitted, and 5 were transferred from other hospitals, making a total of 963—613 males and 350 females—under care and treatment.

Of this number 93 recovered, 4 were discharged relieved, 16 were transferred, 3 escaped, and 47 died, leaving 795—500 males and 295 females—on the register at the close of the year.

The average daily number resident was 751. The recovery rate, calculated on the admissions, was 52·68, and the death-rate on the average number resident was 6 25, both being satisfactory and comparing favourably with the returns from similar institutions in Australia and in the Mother Country. The statistics of the hospital will be found in the report of the Medical Superintendent and in the Tables thereto attached (Appendix A). The general health of the inmates has been satisfactory, and there has been no epidemic ailment in the institution during the year. There have, however, as in former years, been two or three cases of typhoid fever—due, undoubtedly, to the unsatisfactory water supply—but no deaths have resulted from this cause. There is now a prospect that the works in connection with the extension of Nepean Water Supply to the Ryde and Gladesville districts will be completed in about another year, and it will then be possible to cut off the water which is known to be liable to pollution and which is now taken into the wards for bathing and ordinary cleaning purposes. The official visitors have inspected the hospital once a month as usual, and forwarded a report to the Colonial Secretary after each visit. My visits of inspection were made on January 31st, March 16th and 19th, April 24th, 25th, and 29th,

29th, June 1st and 10th, July 6th, 13th, and 20th, August 13th and 14th, September 20th and 25th, November 26th and 30th, and December 3rd, and the following are copies of entries in the Inspector's book made after three of these visits :—

March 16th.—The number of patients in this hospital, including the branch establishments and the Priory, is now as follows :—Males, 484 ; females, 262 ; total, 746 ; and in addition 12 male and 18 female patients—30 in all—are on the registers, but absent on leave.

I visited the Priory on the 15th and the main building on the 16th instant, and at the latter passed through all the wards both in the male and female division, visited the stores, kitchen, wood-yard, stables, and workshops, and also some part of the gardens and grounds.

Since the last official visit there have been 18 admissions—14 males and 4 females. I saw all these, and inspected the papers on which they were received, finding them correct. I saw and signed the statutory books, which are properly written up. The amount of restraint and seclusion since the last official visit has been very small. In my visit to the wards I saw all the patients, and gave all an opportunity of speaking to me. I heard no complaints requiring investigation or comment, and in the two or three cases in which I noticed bruises or minor injuries these were all readily and satisfactorily accounted for. I found no one in either male or female division in restraint or seclusion, and the number in bed sick was more than usually small, being 4 in the male and 2 in the female division.

With the condition of the female division I have to express very great satisfaction. The patients were tidily dressed ; the bedding in good order, clean, and sufficient ; and the wards everywhere in excellent order.

The condition of the male patients was decidedly more satisfactory as to dress than at some recent visits, and the bedding has received some attention.

Some improvements in the buildings have recently been made. The verandah floor in No. 3 male has been repaired in part, and cemented for the remainder ; the corridor floor in No. 3 has been relaid ; a passage floor in the female division has been relaid in cement ; and a considerable amount of painting has been done in both divisions, all in pleasing colours and excellent taste.

There was little sewing in the wards, but the number usefully employed is keeping up, and is now 61 per cent. of the whole number, 284 males and 164 females being occupied daily.

From the returns it appears that 214 males and 135 females attend Divine service—a percentage of 47 per cent. on the number in hospital.

The number with faulty habits at night is as follows :—30 males are wet, and 4 dirty ; and 17 females are wet, and 5 dirty. This shows some improvement on the numbers at former visits.

From inquiries it appears that the chaplains attend regularly, and that the services are conducted in accordance with the wishes of the Medical Superintendent.

In the stores and kitchen I saw several articles of provision, and found them satisfactory in quality. The stores were clean and in good order, but the kitchen and its adjuncts left something to be desired in these respects.

Among the improvements which are required are the painting and refurnishing of an attendant's dormitory, at present bare and uncomfortable ; the fitting up of the library, and the diverting of a drain which now runs into the main street and tends to become a nuisance. The drains in No. 4 ward also require overhauling and relaying.

I found a number of patients employed in the wood-yard and work-shops, and am glad to see the new carpenter's shop progressing. As soon as this is ready for occupation the Medical Superintendent proposes a thorough reorganization of the industrial department, and it is advisable in connection with this scheme to erect another general work-room for mattressing and other work, and to put up the necessary closets, &c., in connection with this and the rooms now in progress. The number employed in the tailors' shop still remains small, and the amount of work done much less than it should be.

At the Priory I found 27 patients. Some improvements are in progress, and the place is gradually becoming more homelike. The gas fittings are at present not satisfactory, and the rooms require repapering with cheap paper. The cow-sheds are almost complete, and in working order. Unfortunately the water supply at this division of the hospital is very short, and I think some steps might be taken to lay on the dam water for cleansing purposes. The improvements in the grounds of the female division are approaching completion, and the native flower garden is almost ready for planting. A number of patients are still, however, employed at both these works, and in making roads and trenching on the Priory Estate. On the whole my visit impressed me with the generally satisfactory management, and with the progress evident in all parts.

March 19th.—I have to-day inspected the Hill Branch, which is in good order throughout. Only 2 patients were in bed, and though a large number of patients were in the ward, all, with two or three exceptions, were quiet and free from excitement. The hot water pipes have corroded, and are in process of renewal. The kitchen and out-buildings were clean and in good order, and the gardens and grounds nicely kept and showing every evidence of care and attention. The bedding and clothing of the patients was satisfactory.

July 6th.—I have to-day signed the statutory book and visited the male division of this hospital. The books call for no remark. On the 30th of June the numbers in hospital were as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In hospital	496	268	764
On leave	13	23	36
Total on Register	509	291	800

The admissions lately have been somewhat numerous, 15 males and 6 females having been received since the date of my last inspection. The wards now, especially in the male division, are somewhat over-full, and it will be necessary soon to send some patients to Parramatta.

In visiting the wards I saw all the patients in them, specially noting all the recent admissions. I found no one in seclusion, and only 1 in restraint by camisole. The number of sick is small ; 4 were in bed in single rooms, and 3 in the hospital. I regret very much to find an attendant very ill from typhoid fever. He has recently returned from leave, and it is doubtful where he became infected. It is, however, possible that it may have been in the hospital. The stools, in this case, should be specially disinfected with bichloride of mercury, and I think it advisable that another special disinfection of the drains should also be made by the same agent.

I found the wards generally in fair order, but there is a general want of smartness and tidiness as to mattresses and other minor particulars, which contrasts unfavourably with the conditions at Callan Park, and I would specially call attention to the earth closets in the iron buildings and the floors, &c., in No. 4 ward.

The new arrangement, under which the more recent cases are treated in a special ward, appears to answer satisfactorily ; but I think the number of patients in No. 2, considering the class of cases, somewhat too large, and the condition of these patients as to dress, &c., was not altogether satisfactory. I visited the stores, where some of the bread was bitter, and not of the best quality. This had been already rejected, and arrangements were made for further rejection unless the general supply was better.

A large number of patients were employed in the wood-yard and in the shops which I visited. The new carpenters' shop is in use, and arrangements are being made for a general reorganization of this department. I saw and destroyed the letters detained by the Medical Superintendent as unfit to send.

July 13th.—I have to-day visited all the wards in the female division, and seen all the patients, specially noting the nine cases admitted since my last visit to the female wards. I found five patients in bed and two in restraint ; both of these were by muffs, and for reason which, on inquiry, I deemed good and sufficient. The wards were in excellent order, and the patients well and warmly clad.

There was very little noise or excitement, and no complaints, except of detention, were made. In the store I saw some of the bread, which, though light, white, and well made, has a decidedly unpleasant taste, and should, on this account, be rejected. I visited part of the garden and grounds.

November 26th and 30th.—I visited this hospital on both these days, seeing the wards for women and the workshops, &c., on the first, and the wards for men in the main building on the second of these days. The Hill Branch, the Priory, the laundry, and some outbuildings will be visited on an early day.

The number of patients is now 759—491 males and 268 females—and the wards are quite full in both divisions. Since my last visit 20 men and 14 women have been admitted, and with the exception of 2 women who died and 1 who was absent on trial, I saw all. I examined, also, the papers received with all patients admitted since the last official visit, and I saw the case-books, in which all necessary entries are made, except of some of the cases very recently admitted. The statutory books I found written up to date, and I signed them as usual.

In

In the Medical Journal is an entry of a death from chloroform, which formed also the subject of special report.

In the female division I found two patients in muffs, for reasons which renders this exceptional treatment necessary and expedient. There was no one in restraint in the male division, and no one in seclusion in either.

I have to express a general satisfaction with the appearance and demeanour of patients in the female division, whilst in the male division there is still some want of attention to dress and tidiness, and the number of canvas suits seems large.

The new arrangements of the wards seems to be answering well in both divisions, but the number in the ward for more demonstrative patients, especially in the female division, appears to be somewhat larger than is desirable, and the ward is apt to be in continual uproar. The number of patients sick is not above the average, and there is at present no typhoid fever or other preventable ailment.

In addition to extensive repairs to drains and to the structure of buildings, some alterations and improvements tending to better administration of the hospital and the comfort of patients are in progress. There are, however, still a large number of requisitions on the Colonial Architect's Department unattended to, some of them involving important and much needed changes. Among minor matters requiring attention, I wish to point out 1st that the attendants uniform as to cap covers and, stripes on the arm is not so strictly insisted on as is advisable, and 2nd that improvement is necessary as regards the beds bedding, and general fittings and furniture of No. 4 ward male division. The bedding throughout the male division indeed would be better for more attention and care, and many of the mattresses require repicking and remaking.

The wood-yard and stables were in good order, and some progress has been made in tidying up and rearranging the workshop yard in which, besides the provision of closets, there is still much to do.

The addition of another workshop for mattress-making, &c., is under consideration, and plans are being prepared.

I have had a special interview with a patient who is anxious for discharge, and whose case presents some peculiarities. He is, however, without doubt, the subject of delusions as regards his wife's chastity, and these are so likely to influence his actions as to render his discharge at present unadvisable.

When visiting the Institution I have made the inquiries prescribed by the Lunacy Act, and have examined and signed the statutory books. I have also seen all patients recently admitted and examined the papers on which they were received. The main changes in the hospital during the year have been—1st the organisation of the branch buildings at the Priory, which now contains 34 patients mainly engaged in farming work on the adjoining estate; 2nd the re-arrangement of the wards so as to devote one in each division entirely to the reception of new cases, and to apply to these more active treatment after hospital methods; and 3rd the enlargement of the workshops, which is still in progress, so as to allow of an extension of industrial occupations.

The hospital has been well kept, and various minor improvements have been carried out, so as to add to the comfort of the inmates. Some very necessary works including a new dining hall for 2 wards and the enlargement of single room windows have been delayed, owing to want of funds and other causes.

Hospital for Insane, Parramatta (Free).

The number of patients in this hospital on December 31st, 1888, was 989—651 males and 338 females. During 1889, 87 were admitted for the first time, 4 were readmitted, and 25 were transferred from other hospitals, making a total of 1,105—743 males and 362 females—under care and treatment during the year. Of this number 27 were discharged recovered, 3 were transferred, 5 escaped, 68 died, and 1,002—673 males and 329 females—remained at the close of the year.

The average daily number under care was 990.

The recoveries give a percentage of 29·67 on the admission, and the death rate was 6·86 on the average number resident.

The statistics of the Institution are given in tables attached to the report of the Medical Superintendent. [*Appendix B*1.]

The official visitors Dr. Isaac Waugh and Frederick Gibson, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, visited the Institution once a month throughout the year. Dr. Walter Brown carried out his duties as visitor during January, February, and March, and on his leaving for England during the latter month Dr. Wm. Goode was appointed to act in his stead, and visited the Institution to the close of the year.

The visitors, in several reports made during the year, commented strongly on the condition of some of the buildings, and at the close of the year provision was at length made by Parliament to replace these with more suitable structures. Plans and specifications had been ready for upwards of three years and a contract has just been taken for carrying out the work which is likely to take from a year to eighteen months to complete. My visits of inspection were made on January 29th, February 21st, March 26th, April 2nd, May 1st, June 3rd, 12th, and 22nd, July 24th, August 1st, September 3rd and 27th, October 15th, and December 18th, and the following are copies of the entries made in the Inspector's book at some of these visits:—

February 1st.—I have to-day visited this Institution, signed the statutory books, and inspected the whole of the female division of the hospital, with which I have to express a general satisfaction. There are now 336 female patients on the Register, and of these 3 are on leave, and the remainder in the Institution, except one on temporary absence. The general health of the patients is good. There is no epidemic disorder, and only 4 are in bed. I found no one in seclusion or restraint, but from the *Medical Journal* it appears that 3 are in restraint at night for reasons which appear satisfactory—two being suicidal and violent and one destructive.

The wards were clean, and free from all offensive smell, and the dormitories and day rooms were in good order. As it was the general bathing day the number employed in sewing was small. In the laundry I found a fair number employed. The ironing-room is being improved by sky-lights, but no change has been made in the drainage of the washing-room, which is very defective and needs attention.

The stores were in excellent order, and the bread, cheese, and other articles of provision good. The kitchen was as usual, clean and in a satisfactory state, but the meat-shop and verandahs were not as well kept as they might be, and the sinks require immediate attention.

The gardens and grounds in the female division all require attention and additional care. The dust sheds are badly kept and out of repair, and the Medical Superintendent pointed out the need for some additional fencing, which should be obtained by requisition, or else made the subject of special letter requesting authority for expenditure from Departmental votes.

I regret to find that the water supplied from the Parramatta Water Works is very turbid and bad both to smell and taste. The terraces at the back of the hospital and overlooking the river should be securely fenced off from cattle, and be planted during the ensuing autumn.

March 26th.—On the Register of this hospital there are now 992 patients—658 males and 334 females—and of these 3 males and 3 females are on leave, and the remainder under care and treatment. Thirty male patients are at the Branch Establishment. There has only been one admission since the last official visit, and I saw the papers in this case and found them correct. I saw and signed the statutory books. From the *Medical Journal* it appears that 1 patient (male) is in a camisole by day and 4 (all women) in restraint at night—2 for suicidal, and 2 for destructive habits.

The number employed is 346 males and 177 females, and the number with faulty habits at night is 31 wet and 10 dirty among the women, and 27 wet and 10 dirty among the men. The number of wet and dirty women compares very unfavourably with the male division of this hospital and with the female division of other hospitals, and care should be taken to ensure better supervision at night, so as to remedy this, either by placing some of the wet and dirty cases under the nurse on special duty, or under the night nurse, with instructions to raise them frequently so as to break through bad habits.

The

The number of sick is small, 3 only being in bed in the ordinary hospitals. A few cases of mumps have recently occurred, and these have been, as far as possible, isolated. I visited all the wards in the male division, and at the weatherboard, and found them as a rule in fair order. At the weatherboard division some much needed painting, &c., is in progress, and the grounds are being improved in various ways. The bedding in this division still requires attention.

In other divisions a gradual improvement is being made in the bedding by the substitution of coir for straw. The patients were fairly tidy in dress, and no complaints requiring investigation were made to me.

I visited the carpenters, tailors, and mattress makers shops, in which a fair number of patients were at work. The necessity of further additions to the industrial department of the hospital were pointed out by the Medical Superintendent, and it will be advisable to prepare plans for additional shops, and commence them as soon as the Amusement Hall is completed.

In the stores I saw the bread and cheese and other articles, the former is not quite as good as it should be, and the contractor should be warned that a better supply will be insisted on.

The Amusement Hall is now progressing, and I hope will be hurried on as fast as possible.

The water supply is reported as better in quality, but still far from satisfactory.

Some minor matters have received attention from the Colonial Architect's Department, but there are a large number of outstanding requisitions for urgent and necessary works.

April 2nd.—At the branch there are 30 patients, who appear to be comfortably housed and contented. The contractor has not yet completed all the details of his contract, and should be urged to finish spoutings, down pipes, and other works.

Some work is in progress with a view of fitting the rooms for an additional number of patients.

June 3rd.—The number on the register is now 1001—665 males and 336 females—and of these 6 are on leave, 44 at the branch, and the remainder in the main hospital. Since the last official visit there have been 5 admissions—4 males and 1 female. I saw the 4 male patients during my visit to the wards. I visited the whole of the wards in the main building. The numbers of sick is comparatively small, and I found no one in seclusion, and only 1 in restraint by camisole. No. 1 ward was in good order, but there is a want of attention to details, and a degree of slovenliness both as to the dress of the patients, the bedding, and the ward fittings and furniture in all the other wards which should be corrected. In No. 2 ward the store was very untidy, and the new fireplace in this ward is a yawning chasm quite unsuited to its purpose, and very unsightly.

There was considerable noise and excitement among the patients, but no complaints requiring investigation were made. I passed through the grounds of the weatherboard division, which are improving in appearance, and this division is gradually regaining a condition of good order which for some time was absent. In the stores I saw various articles of provisions which appeared of good quality, and the stores themselves and also the kitchen were in good order.

I regret to find that the recent gale has done great, and indeed almost irreparable injury. The bridge connecting the hospital with the farm has been carried away, and also the dam forming the artificial water, which has taken four years to build. In addition, considerable damage has been done to the new Amusement Hall, and the trees and the grounds and gardens generally.

On inquiry, I find that the supply of milk from eleven cows is 10 to 12 quarts a day only, and the mere statement of the fact is sufficient to show considerable want of care and management. I saw and signed the statutory books.

August 1st.—I inspected the weatherboard division, and the wards in the male side of the house generally.

The weatherboard division contains 268 patients, in charge of 12 attendants.

The patients are mostly of a demented class. Though there has been considerable improvement in the gardens, sheds, and general grounds of this division, there is still a very considerable shortcoming in the dormitories and other parts. The floors, bedsteads, &c., are not nicely kept, and the back verandah floor is very rough, and smells offensively. I hope to see very decided improvement soon in this part of the hospital.

The number of sick was small, and the ailments for the most part chronic and those incident to old age and debility. The wards in the main division were in fair order, though there is still a want of attention to details. The patients were somewhat wanting in tidiness, and the number of canvas dresses large. No. 3 ward struck me as being less orderly than usual.

In connection with this subject I find that three attendants are bricklayers, two carpenters, and one a stone-cutter, and that the assistant gatekeeper is employed at plumbing, and that of this number 2 to 5 are engaged daily at work other than ordinary ward duty, and mainly at the new Amusement Hall. I do not think the arrangement a good one as tending to the neglect of ward work, and general care of the patients, and it should, no doubt, be discontinued as soon as possible. I found 1 patient in restraint by camisole, but no one in seclusion. The number of sick were not above the average. I visited the tailors, carpenters, and mattress makers' shops, in the latter the number of patients was much too small; there is now ample space, and considering how easy this work is, and how well suited for demented and other patients, steps should be taken to keep up a supply of hair and coir, and to keep the room full. In the store I saw the bread, some of which was decidedly of inferior quality. A Board asked for by contractor, had decided against him, and the Medical Superintendent had rejected it.

The attendants do not seem to me as smartly and tidily dressed as usual, and their distinctive marks of rank are not on their coat sleeves as they should be.

I visited the branch hospital with the Medical Superintendent. The number of patients is now 50. The dormitories and day-rooms were in good order, and progress has been made with the gardens, &c.

September 27th. The number of patients in this Institution has somewhat decreased owing to the deaths, mainly occurring in old and feeble folks, having outnumbered the admissions.

I saw and signed the statutory books, which are on the whole correctly kept, though some misapprehension has occurred as to what is to be entered as restraint, which should, I think, include camisole or long-sleeved jackets, muffs, gloves, and protection bed, as well as tying in ordinary bedstead, but not canvas dresses, which allow full freedom to the arms, &c. I made a somewhat rapid round of all the wards, both in the male and female division, and found the Institution generally in fair order. One patient only was in seclusion, and there was no one, so far as I saw, in restraint, though this is used at night in two or three cases.

No complaints requiring investigation were made to me, and the patients generally were tidily dressed. There is now comparatively little sickness, and no epidemic disease.

Some works in progress, under the Colonial Architect, are very slow in steps towards completion, and in other cases the tenders have been called for or contracts taken, there is no sign of a start. No coir has yet been supplied so that the patients who might be usefully employed in teazing it, are still idle. I am glad to see that some progress is being made with the Amusement Hall, which it is desirable should be in a state for occupation as soon as possible, so as to leave the room at present used for Church services, available as an hospital, when the contract for the Hospital Ward, &c., is taken.

I saw the bread, meat, and other articles of provision, and found all reasonably good.

The Institution was overcrowded at the beginning of the year, but as soon as some of the buildings at the branch establishment at Subiaco were put in proper repair some of the more quiet and chronic patients were transferred thither, and at the close of the year there were 50 patients at the branch with the requisite staff of attendants, and rooms had been prepared for an additional 50 to be transferred as soon as the alterations at the main hospital were commenced.

A severe gale in the month of May caused great damage at this hospital. The bridge over the Parramatta River, by which communication was kept up between the hospital and the farm, was swept away by the flood, and carried with it a dam which had been built at great labour and expense to form a sheet of ornamental water at the back of the hospital. The gable of the new amusement room was blown down, and other buildings sustained damage.

The very necessary work of covering the roofs of the weatherboard buildings for male patients with galvanised iron has been delayed, and there seems no immediate prospect of its being carried out.

Other works more or less urgent which have been made the subject of requisition on the Colonial Architect's Department are also unattended to.

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Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park.

The number of patients in this hospital on 31st December, 1888, was 730—427 males and 303 females. During 1889 212 patients were admitted for the first time, 25 were readmitted, and 5 were transferred from other hospitals, making a total of 972—560 males and 412 females—under care and treatment during the year. Of this number 113 recovered, 6 were discharged relieved, 12 were transferred to other hospitals, 1 escaped, and 68 died, leaving 772—453 males and 319 females—on the register at the close of the year. The average daily number resident was 748.

The recoveries give a percentage of 47·68 on the admissions, and the death-rate was 9·09 on the average number resident.

The statistics of the hospital are given in tables following the report of the Medical Superintendent. [*Appendix C.*]

The general health of the patients has been good, and there has been no infectious disease during the year.

The official visitors visited the Institution once a month during the year, and forwarded a report to the Colonial Secretary after each visit. My visits of inspection were made on February 12th and 15th, March 23rd, April 9th, May 3rd, June 7th and 19th, July 11th and 19th, August 15th, September 2nd, October 11th, and December 4th and 10th. The following are copies of the entries in the Inspector's book made after some of these visits:—

February 12th.—The number of patients in this hospital is now 731—430 being males and 301 females; and, in addition, 9—4 males and 5 females—are absent on leave, but still on the register. Since the last official visit 9 males and 5 females have been received, and I examined all the papers on which they were admitted, and saw all the patients except 3, one of whom had died, another discharged to care of wife, whilst the third was working in the grounds.

The statutory books which I signed called for no special remark. At the last entry 2 patients were in restraint at night to prevent self-injury, but none were restrained by day.

I went through all the wards, both in the male and female division, and visited also the laundry and sewing-room. The wards throughout were in most commendable order, and the patients tidy, well clothed, and comfortably provided for. There was very little noise or excitement, and no complaints were made requiring investigation. The general health is good, and the number in bed small, but there is one case in which the symptoms point to typhoid fever. The subject has been for some time an inmate of the hospital, and it is difficult to account for typhoid under all the surrounding circumstances. I found one woman in seclusion owing to violence at the medical visits, but there was no restraint by camisole. Four patients were, however, in gloves, owing to destructive and bad habits. Improvements are still in progress in the rooms and airing courts, and the Medical Superintendent has promised to place more glass panels in the doors of the attendants rooms, supply window blinds where required, and carry out other necessary minor improvements.

The floors of No. 2 ward require recalking almost throughout.

The Turkish bath rooms in the male division should be fitted and furnished for use, and other matters will necessitate requisition on the Colonial Architect's Department. As soon as the arrangements can be made it is advisable to put the general dining-room for the male division into use, and allow the majority of patients in 3, 4, and 5 wards to dine in it. I notice, with pleasure, that more sewing is done in the female wards, but there are still a number of patients unoccupied.

The cottage wards are in excellent order, and the patients in them are now very comfortably placed and well cared for.

The laundry was in full working order and very well kept, but the laundry yard and the gardens in it require attention and care.

February 15th.—I have to-day visited the carpenters', painters', tailors', and mattress-makers' shops; and also the engine and boiler-house, the blacksmiths' shop, kitchen, store and other outbuildings, which are in generally good order and well kept. In the provision store I saw a number of articles supplied by the contractor, and found all good except the bread, which is neither in taste or smell what it should be. A better supply should be insisted on. Various minor improvements are in progress, and additional gardens are being made in the engine-house yard. I visited some part of the gardens and grounds, and also the pigsties, which are in good order, and to which some additions are being made.

April 9th.—I have to-day visited this Institution and inspected the whole of the male wards, the artizans' shops, engine-room, and other out-buildings.

The hospital now contains 739 patients, 436 males and 303 females, and the male wards are very nearly full, there being only seven or eight vacant beds. The admissions since my last visit have been 9—5 males and 4 females. I saw all the men, and examined the papers on which they were received, except in one case, where they were away for amendment.

The statutory books are written up to date, and none of the entries call for special comment. There has been no restraint in the female division since 17th March, and the restraint in the male division is at present 2 by camisole, to prevent self-injury, and 3 by gloves at night to prevent destructive habits.

I found the wards in excellent order throughout, clean, smart, and well ventilated, there being an entire absence of offensive smell. The airing-courts in 1, 2, and 3 yards, the latter especially, are very nicely kept, and the attendants are showing an interest in these and in their work generally. I found the patients well, and nicely dressed, and no complaints, except of detention, were made. In one or two cases in which there were bruises these were properly accounted for.

The number in bed was as follows:—In single rooms, 9; in associated rooms, 4. Those in single rooms were either all suffering from epilepsy, or general paralysis, or recurrent mania. From the daily returns it appears that the number attending Divine service is 267—122 males and 145 females, or 36·37 per cent. of the whole population. The percentage of women is increasing, whilst that of the men is less than formerly.

The number employed is 405, or 55·17 per cent. of the whole, and here again there is some falling off in the number in the male division.

The new visiting rooms and shops are nearly ready for occupation, and a very considerable improvement is being made in the ward pantries by cutting additional openings for light and ventilation.

I found a number of patients employed in the mattressing and tailors' shops, and hope soon to see a large party employed either in the wards or in one of the shops in teasing coir for beds.

Considerable work is in progress in the garden and grounds, and the new plantations around the walls are being fenced in and put in order.

The engineer has recently effected some alterations in the steam apparatus, by which he hopes to get an improved hot water supply, with a saving of coals amounting to 4 cwt. a day, or 75 tons a year.

August 15th.—I have to-day visited this hospital, which now contains 752 patients—450 males and 302 females. I saw and signed the statutory books, which are correctly kept. The amount or seclusion and restraint has been very small for some time past, and the only entry in the journal calling for comment relates to the sudden death of an epileptic patient, in whose case the necessary reports were made both to the Coroner and to my office.

There have been 22 admissions since my last visit, and of these 15 are males and 7 females. I saw the papers received with all the patients since the last official visit and spoke to all the 15 male patients recently received. I visited the whole of the wards in the male division. All the rooms, including the pantries, closets, &c., are admirably kept, and the airing-courts are in excellent order. The patients' dress and bedding was satisfactory, and the wards generally were quiet. The only complaints made to me were of detention, and I did not see my way to release any of the complainants.

No one was in seclusion, and the only patients in restraint were 3—1 in protection bed, 1 in camisole, and 1 in gloves, and in each case the means adopted seemed necessary and right.

The number employed is reported to 189 females and 230 males, and the number with faulty habits at night, 31 males and 10 females wet, and 9 males and 5 females dirty.

I visited the tailors' mattress-makers' and blacksmiths' shops, and also the engine-house, and I purpose at my next visit to see the carpenters' and painters' shops, and to visit the general grounds, &c.

The gardens, grass-plots, &c., about and around the kitchen and central offices require more planting and further attention. This part should be as well or better kept than the wards, which is not at present the case.

The Medical Superintendent proposes to take steps as soon as possible to utilize the main dining-room of the male division.

I find that the male division is practically full, and it will be necessary soon to take steps to arrange some further dormitory space.

December 4th.—I have to-day visited all the wards in the male division of this hospital, and have signed the statutory books and examined the papers received with patients since the last official visit. The number of male patients received since my last visit was 18, and I saw all of these, except one whom I had seen previously. The number of female patients recently admitted has been more than usually large, and the number of this sex in the hospital has increased. The number of patients at present is 757—448 males and 309 females. The number on leave is 7 only, and, compared with Gladesville, this is so small that I am inclined to think that this mode of dealing with patients might be resorted to more frequently, and that, perhaps, some of the present inmates might be allowed a trial at home with advantage.

In visiting the wards I found 4 patients in restraint—2 by gloves for destructive tendencies, 1 for persistent suicidal attempts, and 1 for attempts to denude and injure himself. The wards with one exception were remarkably quiet and orderly, and no complaints requiring investigation were made. The number of patients sick and in bed was not larger than usual, and there is no ailment of an infectious character.

The dormitories and day rooms were throughout in good order and the bedding clean, neat, and sufficient. The care displayed in the airing-courts, with regard to the gardens, &c., is most commendable, and even the ward for the more violent and destructive patients is admirably kept.

December 10th.—I have to-day visited all the wards in the female division of this Institution, seeing all the patients, and specially noting all the new cases received since my last visit to these wards. These were 18 in number, and I saw all except 1 who was employed in the laundry. The wards generally were in excellent order, and the dormitories have recently been much improved by window blinds which serve to keep out heat and glare, besides preserving the colours of the counterpanes and mattings, and making the wards more homely. The number of patients sick and in bed is not larger than usual, and there is no infectious disease.

I visited the laundry which was in full working order, and in which a considerable number of patients were employed. Tha laundry yard I found in somewhat better order, but there is still room for improvement. The asphalting of one part of the drying space is completed, but this requires attention and a coating of tar, and a requisition should be sent to complete the remaining space at an early date. The yard should receive attention and some arrangements made to improve gardens and borders which might receive attention at fixed times, say one day a week. The number of patients employed in wards seemed somewhat larger.

I visited the new cottage for farm attendant, the cow sheds recently completed, and the gardens which are slowly becoming more productive. Arrangements are being made for occupying the main dining-room of the male division, and, as the male wards are full, steps should be taken to use temporarily for male patients the cottages built for women but not yet required.

Hospital for the Insane, Newcastle.

At the close of the year 1888, there were 241 patients—133 males and 108 females in this hospital. During 1889 11 patients were admitted direct; 1 was readmitted, and 12 were transferred from other hospitals, making a total of 265 under care. Of this number 1 was discharged relieved, 1 was transferred to Callan Park, 18 died, and 245 remained at the close of the year.

The average daily number resident was 239, and the death-rate was 7·53 on this number.

The death-rate is not over the average, and the general health of the inmates has been satisfactory. There has been no cases of typhoid or other infectious fever, and though a patient when admitted was found to be suffering from whooping-cough, careful isolation and disinfection prevented the spread of this troublesome affection.

The statistics of the Institution are given in the Medical Superintendent's report and the tables appended thereto. [*Appendix D.*]

I visited and inspected the hospital on February 6th, May 16th, July 3rd, August 28th, and December 13th, and at these visits I examined the patients, inspected all rooms occupied by them, as well as the kitchen, laundry, stores, and other offices, and made myself acquainted with the whole working of the Institution. At three of these visits I saw the patients at dinner, and at two of them I examined the registers and saw specially every patient upon them.

The following are copies of entries made in the Inspector's book at visits paid on February 6th and August 28th:—

February 6th.—I visited this hospital on the 5th and 6th instant, and the first day saw and signed the statutory books, which are correctly kept, and examined all the Departmental records.

The medical journal shows that restraint has not been used for a year; and there is no record of seclusion for some weeks. All the new cases are entered in the case books.

The Departmental books are, as a rule, in good order.

The staff register requires revision, so that for the month of January the full particulars of age, &c., are filled in, and a new list of pay patients is required, and should be made up from the old ones, and recent notices from the Master in Lunacy.

On the second day I inspected the hospital throughout.

The number on the books at my last visit was as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In hospital on 16th November, 1888	131	109	240
Admitted since	4	2	6
	135	111	246
Died	...	3	3
	135	108	243
On leave	1	0	1
	134	108	242

During my visit I saw all the new patients and consider all fit subjects for the Institution, and I saw all the papers on which they were received and found them in good order. The patients generally are in good health. I saw every one, carefully ticking off each on my register. There are some cases of opthalmia in the female division, but no epidemic disease of any kind.

The rooms throughout were clean and in good order. There are some unfulfilled requisitions on the Colonial Architect's Department which require attention, and the want of a proper system of hot water supply and of stables and cart sheds is much felt; a mortuary is also much needed. At present there is no room in which a *post mortem* examination can be performed, and one of the old guard-room cells is used as a dead-house.

In the stores I saw and examined several articles of provision, finding all satisfactory except the rice, which is decidedly not equal to sample and should be returned.

In looking over the day and night reports I find that only 40 males and 35 females are usefully employed. The number wet at night is—males 27, females 14; and dirty—males 21, females 3. I am convinced that with due care on the part of the night nurse these numbers might be decreased.

I examined the dietary sheets and found that 4 or 5 patients still receive stimulants (brandy or wine) for a reward for work. This should, I think, be discontinued, and the use of stimulants be reserved for cases of sickness only. If active working patients require more food this should be in the shape of milk, coffee, or other extras, and if other reward is given it should be in the form of special Sunday clothing or something of this kind.

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The nurses are not yet in caps and aprons, but these will be obtained with the uniform for this year, and should be put in use as soon as possible.

August 28th.—I have to-day visited the Institution, and inspected most of the day rooms and dormitories, as well as the kitchen, stores, and other buildings. The number of patients is somewhat less than at my last visit, and the changes have been as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In hospital on 3rd July	133	110	243
Admitted	1	1	2
	134	111	245
Died	3	2	5
Absent on leave	1	...	1
	130	109	239

I saw both of the recent admissions, and examined the papers on which they were received finding them correct. The deaths have been due to disease incident to persons of feeble constitution and not to preventable causes.

In passing through the wards I closely examined the patients and found them generally in good health. There were only 4 or 5 in bed, and in the wards only two or three cases of weak eyes and minor skin afflictions. I found no one in seclusion and only one boy in restraint by means of a long-sleeved jacket. The female division was in its usual good order, the patients being neat and tidy in dress, and in all respects well-cared for.

In one part of the male division the patients were not quite as tidy as is desirable, but many of them no doubt belong to a slovenly, careless class, with depraved habits.

The rooms were thoroughly clean and in good order. In the stores, such articles of provisions as I saw were of good quality, and the superintendent reports that the general supply is satisfactory and that the contractors are careful to carry out the conditions of contract. The kitchen struck me as even less tidy than usual, but the cook complains very much of the dirt and dust from the alterations to the engine shed.

Some works are in progress under the Colonial Architect's Department. Among them, the new boilers and hot water supply and the stables, both important adjuncts to the efficient working of the Institution. The dormitory floor, which was standing over at my last visit, has been completed, and the room reoccupied. I saw the female patients at dinner, which was served in an orderly and proper manner.

The statutory books were seen and duly signed, and I spent some time in going through the Departmental records.

The furniture for the general dining-room for nurses, and for the sitting-room for the nurse at the male division, has not yet arrived. I am anxious that both these rooms should be made more homely-looking and comfortable, and they no doubt will receive attention as soon as the furniture is supplied.

The screen along the back verandahs is a great improvement, but requires painting. The general repairs rendered necessary by the gale of two months ago are now completed, and the hospital is structurally in good repair. There are, however, still some outstanding requisitions on the Colonial Architect's Department.

As this is my last visit of inspection prior to the resignation of office by Mr. and Mrs. Cane, I desire to place on record my cordial appreciation of the care and kindness and the anxious desire to improve the condition of the hospital, and to ameliorate the affliction of the patients, which have at all times been exhibited during their long tenure of office. The present condition of the hospital is in marked contrast to that in which they found it in assuming the responsibilities of the anxious and trying offices they have so satisfactorily filled, and almost the whole credit is due to their judicious and kindly management.

The buildings have been kept in good repair, new stables and cart sheds have been erected, and new boilers supplied and fitted so as to supply steam and hot water to the kitchen, laundry, and bathrooms. On 31st August Mr. and Mrs. Crane, who for seventeen years had filled the offices of superintendent and matron with conspicuous success, retired under the provisions of the Civil Service Act, and Dr. W. C. Williamson was appointed Medical Superintendent of the Institution.

Hospital for the Criminal Insane, Parramatta.

At the close of 1888 there were 63 patients—54 males and 9 females—in this hospital, and during the year 5 were admitted and 1 transferred from Gladesville making a total of 69 under care and treatment.

Of this number 4 were discharged recovered, 13 were transferred, and 1 died, leaving 51 patients—42 males and 9 females—at the close of the year. The average daily number resident was 56.

The statistics of the Institution will be found with the report of the Medical Superintendent. [*Appendix* E.]

I visited the Institution on January 29th, March 26th, June 3rd, August 1st, and September 3rd, and was able to express a general satisfaction with its condition and management. The industrial occupation of the patients has received special attention, and at several of my visits I found from 70 to 80 per cent. engaged either in the special vegetable garden attached to the ward, or in picking hair or coir, mattress-making, or other work. Some minor improvements have been carried out including the better lighting and ventilation of the main corridor. In my reports for the year 1887 and 1888 I pointed out the very overcrowded condition of this Institution, and the necessity for further accommodation, and in the report for the latter year I urged that a special ward should be built in connection with one of the prisons in which accommodation of a proper kind should be provided for prisoners becoming insane whilst undergoing sentence, so as to leave the present hospital for Queen's pleasure patients and for those awaiting trial and found insane on arraignment. On May 11th, 1889, at the request of the Colonial Secretary, a conjoint report was furnished by the late Comptroller-General of Prisons, Mr. Harold Maclean and myself, on the subject of additional accommodation for the criminal insane, and this report contained a recommendation that a ward for those becoming insane whilst undergoing sentence should be built in connection with the gaol at Parramatta. On this report no action has been yet taken. The very special character of the patients already in this Institution, the danger of continuing the overcrowding, and the necessity for temporarily appropriating some of the rooms in connection with it for other purposes during the structural alterations to the hospital for free patients at Parramatta, has rendered it impossible to admit more than a very limited number of patients, and all prisoners becoming insane during the year whilst serving sentence have therefore been detained in the gaols.

Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River.

On December 31st, 1888, the number of patients in this institution was 102—19 males and 83 females. During the year 19 patients were admitted, and 1 was transferred from one of the Hospitals for the Insane, making a total of 122 under care. Of this number 2 recovered, 1 was discharged relieved, 4 were transferred, 7 died, and 108—21 males and 87 females—remained on the register at the close of the year.

The average daily number resident was 104. The percentage of recoveries on the admissions was 10·52 only; but the percentage last year was exceptionally large, and for the quinquennial period 1885 o 188 9 inclusive was 39·63. The death-rate for the year was 6·73, and for the quinquennial period mentioned

mentioned 4·84. The official visitors, Sir Alfred Roberts, Mr. C. J. Manning, Barrister-at-law, and Dr. J. C. Cox, inspected the Institution once in each month, and visits of inspection were made by me on February 14th, March 29th, May 31st, July 18th, September 23rd, and December 28th. On November 19th, during my absence on leave, a visit was paid by Dr. Blaxland for me.

At my visits I have always seen all the patients, except such as were temporarily absent from the Institution on visits to Sydney, Manly Beach, and elsewhere, and I have given to all who so wished an opportunity of seeing me alone, and making any representation they might desire. At every visit I have specially inquired into the cases of patients recently admitted, and seen the papers on which they were received. I have made the statutory inquiries as to the classification and dietary, the performance of Divine service, the amusements and means of recreation provided, and the sufficiency of the staff of attendants and nurses, and I have found the general management of the Institution efficient and satisfactory.

The provisions of the Lunacy Act as to leave of absence has been largely taken advantage of, and at the close of the year 13 patients were absent from the Institution under the conditions prescribed by the statute.

The buildings have been kept in satisfactory repairs. The kitchen, laundry, and offices have been much improved, and are now fitted with every requisite. New summer houses have been provided, and at the close of the year a new detached building containing a billiard-room with lavatories and other conveniences, and with a spacious verandah was nearly ready for occupation. The number of Government patients has been kept up to 50, in accordance with the conditions of contract, and the number of private patients is slowly increasing, having risen from 25 in 1885 to 58 at the close of 1889. As this is the only licensed house in the Australian Colonies, patients are now sent to it from Victoria, Queensland, and other colonies.

The following tables give the main statistics of the Institution for the year:—

TABLE 1.

SHOWING the admissions, readmissions, discharges, and deaths, in the Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River, during the year 1889.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In hospital on 31st December, 1888	19	83	102
	Male.	Female.	Total.			
Admitted for the first time during the year	7	12	19			
Readmitted during the year	.....	.....	.....			
Transferred during the year	.....	1	1			
				7	13	20
Total under care during 1889				26	96	122
Discharge or removal—						
Recovered	1	1	2			
Relieved	1	.....	1			
Transferred	1	3	4			
Escaped (and not recaptured)	.....	.....	.....			
Died	2	5	7			
Total discharged or died during the year 1889				5	9	14
Remaining				21	87	108
Average number resident during the year				20	84	104
* Persons under care during the year †				26	96	122
* Persons admitted				7	13	20
* Persons recovered				1	1	2

* Persons, *i.e.*, separate persons in contradistinction to "cases" which may include the same individual more than once, † Total cases minus readmission of patients discharged during the current year.

TABLE 2.

SHOWING the admissions, discharges, and deaths, with the mean annual mortality, and the proportion of recoveries, &c., per cent., at the Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River, during the years 1876–1889 inclusive.

Year.	Admitted. For the first time.			Admitted. Readmitted.			Transferred from other Hospitals, &c.			Discharged. Recovered.			Discharged. Relieved.			Transferred to other Hospitals, &c.			Escaped and not recaptured within 28 days			Died.			Remaining in Hospital, 31st December in each year.			Average number resident.			Percentage of recoveries on admissions and readmissions.			Percentage of patients relieved on admissions and readmissions.			Percentage of deaths on average number resident.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M	F	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1876	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	33	33	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	8	10	5	130	135	6	113	119	..	..	..	50·00	..	33·33	31·25	7·06	8·38
1877	5	3	8	..	1	1	..	11	11	2	6	8	..	1	1	2	1	3	..	..	..	2	7	9	4	130	134	5	129	134	40·00	150·0	88·88	..	25·00	11·11	40·00	5·42	6·66
1878	5	2	7	..	1	1	1	7	8	3	2	5	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	8	9	5	128	133	5	128	133	50·00	20·00	31·25	..	10·00	6·25	20·00	6·24	6·76
1879	3	1	4	..	1	1	..	4	4	1	1	2	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	5	6	127	133	4	128	132	33·33	50·00	40·00	..	50·00	20·00	..	3·93	3·79
1880	3	2	5	1	..	1	..	9	9	1	3	4	1	1	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	5	5	6	129	135	4	128	132	25·00	150·0	66·66	25·00	50·00	33·33	..	3·90	3·79
1881	5	9	14	..	..	..	1	10	11	4	3	7	2	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	6	132	138	5	132	137	80·00	33·33	50·00	40·00	55·55	50·00	..	6·06	5·83
1882	7	4	11	..	..	..	1	11	12	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	9	10	9	135	144	7	133	140	28·57	50·00	36·36	14·28	25·00	18·18	14·28	6·77	7·14
1883	7	9	16	1	..	1	1	4	5	5	2	7	3	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	8	7	139	146	8	137	145	62·50	22·22	41·17	37·50	22·22	29·41	37·50	3·65	5·51
1884	7	12	19	..	..	..	2	5	7	4	8	12	1	..	1	..	3	3	..	..	..	4	2	6	7	143	150	7	141	148	57·14	66·66	63·15	14·28	..	5·26	5·71	1·41	4·05
1885	12	9	21	..	..	..	..	6	6	5	8	13	1	3	4	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	7	8	10	140	150	10	142	152	41·66	88·88	61·90	8·33	33·33	19·04	10·00	4·92	5·26
1886	6	13	19	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	4	4	2	1	3	..	72	72	..	..	..	1	3	4	13	78	91	10	77	87	..	30·76	21·05	33·33	7·69	15·78	10·00	3·89	4·59
1887	13	16	29	1	..	1	1	..	1	3	7	10	1	3	4	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	23	81	104	15	78	93	21·42	43·75	33·33	7·14	18·75	13·33	..	1·28	1·07
1888	6	12	18	2	2	4	..	4	4	6	9	15	2	1	3	2	2	4	..	..	..	2	4	6	19	83	102	20	81	101	75·00	64·28	68·18	25 00	7·14	13·63	10·00	4·93	5·94
1889	7	12	19	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	1	..	1	1	3	4	..	..	..	2	5	7	21	87	108	20	84	104	14·28	8·33	10·52	14·28	..	5·26	10·00	5·95	6·73

Licensed House for the Insane, Swiss Cottage, Upper Picton.

This house, licensed under section 42 of the Lunacy Act for the reception of a single patient, was visited twice during the year, and found in a satisfactory condition. The house is visited by a medical practitioner, in accordance with the provisions of the 43rd section of the Lunacy Act, and the medical journal is filled in and signed at each visit.

Observation Ward, H.M. Gaol, Darlinghurst.

At the close of 1888 there were 8 prisoners in this ward, and during 1889 72 were admitted, making 80 under observation and care. Of the total number 53 were discharged of sound mind, 3 were certified and sent to Hospitals for the Insane, 9 were discharged to the Police Courts, and 15 remained at the close of the year. The whole of these prisoners came within the provisions of section 67 of the Lunacy Act and section 4 of the Lunacy Act Amendment Act. In addition to these, the ward has been used under Departmental arrangement for the observation and care of 9 persons awaiting trial at the Supreme Court or Quarter Sessions; 7 acquitted on the grounds of insanity, and awaiting the pleasure of His Excellency the Governor; 21 under sentence from Police Courts; and 84 on remand, making, with 6 from last year, a total of 127.

Of this number 43 were discharged of sound mind, 2 were sent to Hospitals for the Insane, 77 discharged to Police Courts, 1 died, and 4 remained at the close of the year. The ward was specially visited on February 21st, May 13th, September 11th, and December 9th; and I had opportunities of seeing it at other times when having occasion to inquire into the cases of individual prisoners.

At my special visits I saw and spoke to every inmate, and gave everyone an opportunity of speaking to me. I saw the corridor, the sleeping-rooms, and the exercise-yard, and closely examined the registers and journals kept by the officers in charge. The ward was, on all occasions, in excellent order, and the care and treatment of the inmates appeared to be judicious. At my visit in February I found the exercise-yard, which I had stated to be necessary, had been provided; and at the December visit I thought it necessary to call attention to the overcrowded condition of the ward, due to the fact that, as the Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Parramatta was full, several prisoners who were obviously insane and should have been certified and removed were still kept in the ward.

This overcrowded condition which continued at the close of the year is not conducive to the recovery of such inmates as are really insane; and the practice of keeping these persons in the ward is not calculated to further the end for which it was established, since it allows those sent to the ward for observation, and who are malingering to learn the tricks and peculiarities of insane people, and so helps them to defeat the officers in charge. I am decidedly of opinion that until such time as more room is provided in the Hospital for the Criminal Insane all the prisoners who are obviously insane and could be so certified should be removed elsewhere, and the ward devoted to the purpose for which it was especially gazetted under section 67 of the Lunacy Act. The following return furnished by the Comptroller-General of Prisons gives the statistics for the ward for the year:—

RETURN showing the number of persons received into the Observation Ward, H.M. Gaol, Darlinghurst, during the year 1889, the places whence received, and their disposal.

Whence received.	Remaining on 31st December, 1888.			Received.			Discharged.												Remaining on 31st December, 1889.		
							Of sound mind.			To Hospitals for the Insane.			To Police Courts.			Died.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Admitted under the provisions of section 63 of the Lunacy Act and section 4 of the Lunacy Act Amendment Act, from— H. M. Gaols—																					
Darlinghurst	2	...	2	33	1	34	22	...	22	1	1	2	5	...	5	...	...	...	7	...	7
Parramatta	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bathurst	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goulburn	2	...	2	7	1	8	7	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Maitland	1	...	1	4	1	5	5	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berrima	1	...	1	7	...	7	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
Biloela	1	...	1	5	1	6	4	...	4	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamworth	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wollongong	...	...	...	4	...	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hay	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Young	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coonabarabran	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bega	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Braidwood	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Walgett	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total	8	...	8	68	4	72	51	2	53	1	2	3	9	...	9	...	...	...	15	...	15
Awaiting trial. Supreme Court, Sydney	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Awaiting trial. Quarter Sessions	...	...	...	4	4	8	4	2	6	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Acquitted on the grounds of insanity, and awaiting Governor's pleasure	...	...	...	7	...	7	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
From Police Courts ... Under sentence	2	...	2	13	8	21	14	6	20	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
From Police Courts ... Or on remand	4	...	4	71	13	84	11	...	11	1	...	1	62	13	75	1	...	1	...	...	...
Total	14	...	14	164	29	193	86	10	96	2	3	5	72	14	86	1	...	1	17	2	19

I am indebted to the courtesy of the Comptroller-General of Prisons for the following return showing the number of persons under treatment in Gaols with symptoms of insanity during the year 1889:—

RETURN showing number of persons under treatment for symptoms of Insanity in Gaols, &c., during the year 1889.

Name of Gaol.	Under treatment and not certified as Insane.	Certified as Insane in Gaol.	How disposed of.					
			Discharged to Hospital for Insane or Receiving House.	Discharged to Darlinghurst or other Gaols.	Discharged as sane at Police Court.	Discharged—cured.	Died.	Remaining
Albury	13	5	5	.....	1	12	.....	.....
Armidale	15	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
Bathurst	13	1	1	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
Bega	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bourke	8	1	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Braidwood	.....	9	4	.....	1	4	.....	.....
Balranald	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Berrima	.....	8	.....	5	1	1	1	.....
Biloela	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bingera	3	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Burrowa	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Cooma	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Coonamble	5	1	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Coonabarabran	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cootamundra	2	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Cobar	1	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Cowra	1	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Deniliquin	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Dubbo	9	5	4	1	5	4	.....	.....
Forbes	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Glen Innes	2	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Goulburn	13	5	6	6	4	1	1	.....
Grafton	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
Gundagai	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Gunnedah	2	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Hay	9	5	4	.....	5	4	1	.....
Hillston	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inverell	2	4	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Maitland	40	5	5	1	38	1	.....	.....
Mudgee	1	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Muswellbrook	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murrurundi	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Narrabri	3	2	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Orange	6	8	8	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Parramatta	25	3	4	.....	6	14	.....	4
Queanbeyan	1	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Silverton	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	2
Tamworth	2	3	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Tenterfield	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wagga Wagga	8	3	3	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Walgett	3	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Wellington	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Wentworth	3	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Windsor	1	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Wollongong	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yass	3	7	6	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Young	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Total	243	100	87	28	157	58	4	9

Of 343 under treatment 87 were certified and sent on to Hospitals for the Insane, 28 were forwarded to other gaols, 157 discharged as sane at the Police Courts, 58 discharged cured from gaol, 4 died, and 9 remained.

In the great majority of the cases, especially in those discharged at the Police Courts, the symptoms of insanity were of a very temporary character, and were due to alcohol.

It is satisfactory to find that the number of insane persons treated in gaol is slowly diminishing. There were 47 less in 1889 than in the preceding year, and those certified are only detained for very brief periods, and are sent on to hospital as soon as possible.

APPENDIX A.

The Medical Superintendent, Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, to The Inspector-General of the Insane.

Sir, Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, 18 March, 1890.

I have the honor to forward, for your information, a report on this hospital for the year 1889, together with the usual statistical tables.

At the beginning of the year there were 772 patients in the hospital. During the year 191—121 men and 70 women—were admitted. The whole number under treatment was 963, and the average number resident, 751. There were discharged, 168—of whom 98 had recovered, 4 were relieved, 16 were transferred to other hospitals, 3 escaped, and 47 died. There remained at the close of the year 500 men and 295 women, a total of 795.

The

The admissions for 1889 were 22 more than in the previous year, but the number discharged was 7 less. This is partly due to the diminished death-rate, but also to the large proportion of demented and incurable patients admitted. The recovery-rate is therefore smaller than in 1888, but it is still considerably above the average for the past ten years, and is so far a satisfactory one.

The death-rate for the year was 6·25 per cent., as compared with 7·55 per cent. for the previous year. In 32 of the 47 deaths *post mortem* examinations were made.

The general health of the hospital has been good during the year, as shown by the reduction in the death-rate. There has been an entire freedom from infectious diseases, but a few cases of typhoid fever have occurred amongst the patients, all fortunately recovering. In 3 patients recovery from the mental illness took place during the fever, and they were discharged completely recovered soon after convalescence. This has frequently been observed before, so that an attack of fever is now felt to be not altogether an evil, especially if it occur in patients who are drifting towards the dementia following an acute attack of insanity.

The increase in the admissions and diminution in the discharges and deaths has caused an accumulation of patients in the wards, there being 23 more resident at the end of the year than at the beginning. This is to be regretted, as the hospital was already overcrowded, and any increase in the numbers interferes very seriously with the comfort of the patients and the good management of the Institution.

The accidents were rather more numerous than usual, comprising 2 fractures of the ulna, 1 of the radius, 1 of the fibula, 1 of the metacarpal bone. One patient died while chloroform was being administerd to allow of a minor operation being performed.

The water supply of the hospital, which has been for so many years a source of inconvenience, expense, and danger to health, is still as bad as ever. It was expected that during 1890 the Prospect water would be available for use, but though the reservoir at Ryde is now nearing completion, and the main line of pipes is being laid to within a mile from the hospital, no steps have been taken to carry a branch to the hospital itself. It is sincerely to be desired that the Government will see fit to have the necessary pipes laid as soon as possible, and so ensure a sufficient supply of pure water, and enable the present impure dam water to be removed entirely from the wards, where it is a constant source of danger to the health of the patients.

During the year the workshops have been rearranged, and a large and commodious shop has been erected for the carpenter. There are now blacksmith and plumbing, bookbinding, painting, and carpentering trades established in well-arranged shops, but it is still necessary to supply suitable accommodation for the tailoring and for the upholstery departments. This it is proposed to do by the erection of a building similar in size and design to that just completed for the carpenter, and to place it in the same enclosure as the other workshops, so as to make the supervision of the patients as complete as possible. The shop will be built by the hospital staff, and will afford desirable employment for a number of patients during its erection.

The wards in the main building have been to some extent rearranged, to allow of a better classification of the patients. This has so far proved an advantage, and has enabled me to make those more comfortable who are able to appreciate it, and to give more special care and attention to new patients and acute cases than has heretofore been possible. It has also been of service in connection with the training classes for the nurses and attendants, as a larger staff can be maintained in the acute ward, and instructed in the practical treatment of these cases.

The classes for the training of nurses and attendants have been continued with, as before, good results to both staff and nurses. The system here is to have a two years' course of lectures. In the first or junior ordinary surgical and medical nursing is taught, and in the second or more advanced the nursing of the insane. Examinations are held at the end of each year, and to those who attend the full course, and pass the examinations, certificates are given, provided they show in their every-day ward work that they are competent in other respects to discharge the duties of attendants on the insane.

Several additions to the permanent building have been made by the Colonial Architect and by the hospital staff. One very necessary addition, has, however, not been carried out—the provision of dining-room accommodation for two wards on the male side where, at present, the patients take their meals in the open air, with no more shelter than a verandah affords. A plan for a building which would provide two dining-rooms was drawn up two years ago, and the work asked to be done, but, so far, no beginning has been made. Next to this the most necessary work is the provision of a building to take the place of a dormitory built of galvanized iron twenty-two years ago to meet an urgent need of accommodation, and only intended to be of a temporary nature. This building is now very old, and unsuitable in many ways for the use it is put to. The plans for the wing to take its place, for which a vote was passed by Parliament last session, are now complete, and it is probable that the actual building will soon be begun.

The farm operations have been extended during the year by purchasing more cows, and by trenching and preparing for cultivation land on the reserve. There are now a sufficient number of cows to supply more than half the total quantity of milk used in the establishment, and it is hoped that in a year or two more than all the milk required will be procured from the hospital cows. The newly-opened land on the reserve is used to extend the orchard, and to grow green food for the cows. Some is being grassed over as pasture land. An application for permission to reclaim part of the mud-flat fronting the reserve in Tarban Creek has been sent on in the usual form. If this is granted the actual work of reclamation will afford employment for a large number of patients for many months, and the land reclaimed will be a valuable addition to the very limited area of good farm land now attached to the hospital. It will also get rid of a portion of the obnoxious mud flat which fronts "The Priory," a part of the hospital occupied by the farm patients.

I regret to have to record the death of one of the attendants, Hubert Bruce Small, in December, 1889, under circumstances already reported to you. H. B. Small was one of the younger attendants, and was always good-natured and anxious to do his work in the hospital efficiently. Great sympathy is felt for his parents under their sad bereavement.

The following donations have been received, and I take this opportunity of thanking the donors for their gifts:—Illustrated papers from Mr. E. O. Smith, Miss Walker, of Concord, and Mrs. Salter; books from Dr. Manning, Miss Felton, Dr. Jenkins; pipes from Mr. Pearson, Mr. C. J. Manning; £1 from Mr. Darval, £1 1s. from Mr. Colles, £2 from Mr. Isles, £5 from Dr. Manning, £5 from Sydney Rowing Club, three pieces of tarleton from Mrs. Plews. A fancy dress ball was held in August, at which many of the patients were present in costume, and I beg to thank the ladies in the neighbourhood for their kindness in assisting in the work of making dresses.

I have, on behalf of the hospital, to tender thanks to those who kindly gave entertainments, concerts, and theatrical performances, viz.:—Mr. Flemming and friends, the Lotus Club, the Gladesville Amateur Minstrels, the Newtown Band, the Premier Band, Our Boys Amateur Minstrels, Government Printing Office Dramatic and Musical Society, the Employés of Messrs. Gibb, Shallard, & Co., the Australian Gas-light Company's Literary and Musical Society, and the Coldstream Band.

The proprietors of the following newspapers—*Bathurst Free Press*, *Deniliquin Chronicle*, *Weekly Advocate*, *Bathurst Daily Times*, *Burrangong Argus*, *Dubbo Despatch*, *Goulburn Herald*, *Maitland Mercury*, *Queanbeyan Age*, *Monaro Mercury*, *Wagga Wagga Express*, *Western Post*, *Yass Courier*, *St. Leonards Recorder*, and *Sydney Daily Telegraph*—have generously forwarded a copy of each issue free during the year.

To the officers and staff I beg to tender my hearty thanks for the willing and efficient assistance they have rendered me during the year.

I have, &c.,
ERIC SINCLAIR,
Medical Superintendent.

Table 1.

Showing the admissions, readmissions, discharges, and deaths, in the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, during the year 1889.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Hospital on 31st December, 1888	492	280	772
Admitted for the first time during the year	94	52	146
Readmitted during the year	25	15	40
Transferred during the year	2	3	5
	121	70	191
Total under care during 1889	613	350	963
Discharge or removal—			
Recovered	55	43	98
Relieved	4	...	4
Transferred	15	1	16
Escaped (and not recaptured)	3	.....	3
Died	36	11	47
Total discharged or died during the year	113	55	168
Remaining	500	295	795
Average number resident during the year	485	266	751
*Persons under care during the year†	608	348	956
*Persons admitted	119	70	189
*Persons recovered	53	43	96

* Persons, *i.e.*, separate persons in contradistinction to "cases" which may include the same individual more than once. † Total cases minus readmission of patients discharged during the current year.

Table 2.

Showing the admissions, readmissions, discharges, and deaths, with the mean annual mortality and the proportion of recoveries, &c., per cent., at the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, from the year 1869 to 1889 inclusive.

Year.	Admitted. Admitted for the first time. M.	F.	Total.	Admitted. Readmitted. M	F	Total.	Transferred from other Hospitals, &c. M	F	Total.	Discharged. Recovered. M.	F.	Total.	Discharged. Relieved. M	F	Total.	Transferred to other Hospitals, &c. M	F	Total.	Escaped and not recaptured within 28 days M	F	Total.	Died. M	F	Total.	Remaining in Hospital 31st December. M.	F.	Total.	Average number resident. M.	F.	Total	Percentage of recoveries on admissions and readmissions. M.	F.	Total.	Percentage of patients relieved on admissions and readmissions. M.	F.	Total.	Percentage of deaths on average numbers residents. M.	F.	Total.
1869	143	75	218	.	..					56	32	88	20	9	29	12	40	53	..	.	..	53	7	60	429	223	652	435	215	650	39	16	42·66	40·36	..	.	..	12·18	3·25	9·23
1870	131	66	197	.	.				..	41	35	76	7	3	10	233	1	234	..	.	..	25	4	29	254	246	500	262	231	493	31	29	53 03	38·57	.	..	..	9·54	1·73	5 88
1871	172	105	277	.	.		..	..		53	40	93	6	7	13	111	40	151	.	.	.	27	8	35	229	256	485	265	248	513	30	80	38·01	33·57	..	..	..	10·18	3·22	6·82
1872	164	104	286	.	.		.	..	..	70	49	119	11	4	15	68	39	107	..	.	.	29	9	38	215	259	474	231	256	487	42	68	47·11	44·44	..	..	..	12·55	3·51	7 80
1873	189	107	296	.	.		..	..	..	64	36	100	12	10	22	41	16	57	..	.	.	20	10	30	267	294	561	246	279	525	33	86	33·64	33·78	.	..		8·13	3·59	5·71
1874	186	126	312	.	.		.	.	.	51	41	92	9	13	22	49	104	153	..	.	..	40	15	55	304	247	558	280	301	581	27	44	32·53	29·48	..	..		14·28	4·98	9·46
1875	203	134	337	.	.		.	.	.	44	53	97	7	5	12	56	34	90	..	.	.	37	10	47	363	279	642	327	264	591	21	67	39·55	28·78	.	..	.	11·31	3·78	7·95
1876	203	137	340	.	..		..	..	.	81	69	150	14	18	32	98	43	141	..	.	.	26	17	43	349	267	616	342	268	610	39	90	50 36	44·11		..	..	7·60	6·34	7·05
1877	311	122	433	.	.		..	..	.	129	64	193	13	17	30	126	21	147	.	.	.	38	10	41	354	277	631	343	263	606	41	48	52 56	44·56	.	.		11·07	3·80	7·92
1878	240	160	400	.	.		..	..	..	101	44	145	13	20	33	109	42	151	.	.	.	37	9	46	334	322	656	335	301	636	42	08	27 50	36·25	..	..	..	11·04	2 99	7·23
1879	204	129	333	.	.		..	..	..	88	52	140	12	26	38	74	12	86	.	.	.	34	14	48	330	347	677	338	331	669	43	13	40·31	42 03	..			10·05	4 22	7.17
1880	132	115	247	25	29	54	9	1	10	86	51	137	14	17	33	23	32	55	2	..	2	36	23	59	335	369	704	33	353	686	54	43	35·66	45·51	10	19	11 80	10·96	10·81	6·51	8·60
1881	170	118	288	25	27	52	3	1	4	76	67	143	8	12	20	15	14	29	1		1	29	18	47	404	404	808	371	380	751	38	97	46 20	42 05	4·10	8·27	5 58	7·81	4·73	6·25
1882	147	112	259	17	25	42	4	..	4	62	73	135	12	15	27	9	10	19	2		2	40	20	60	447	423	870	419	398	817	37	80	53 28	44·81	7·31	10·94	8 97	9 54	5·02	7·3
1883	143	118	261	17	22	39	5	2	7	65	69	134	10	8	18	11	140	151	.	..	.	48	25	73	478	323	801	459	342	801	40	62	49·28	44·66	6 25	5 71	6·00	10·45	7 31	9·11
1884	136	128	264	18	33	51	4	3	7	59	66	125	12	9	21	15	33	48	3	.	3	49	31	80	498	348	846	494	325	819	33	31	40 99	39 68	7·79	5·59	6 66	9 91	9·53	9·76
1885	71	71	142	10	20	30	7	.	7	59	44	103	6	10	16	2	71	73	2	.	2	39	15	54	478	299	777	472	274	746	72	84	48·35	59 88	7·40	10 98	9·30	8 26	5·47	7·23
1886	95	35	130	14	7	21	4	3	7	67	49	116	1	3	4	1	5	6	2	..	2	48	16	64	472	271	743	465	266	731	61	46	116·66	76·82		91	11 90	3·67	10·32	6 01	8·75
1887	104	53	157	17	10	27	3	2	5	54	37	91	5	2	7	3	1	4	2		2	32	18	50	500	278	778	477	257	734	44	62	58 73	49 45	4·13	3·17	3 80	6 70	7·60	6·81
1888	88	47	135	11	13	24	7	3	10	53	43	96	6	2	8	9	3	12	3		3	43	13	56	492	280	772	480	267	741	53	53	71·60	60·37	6 00	3 33	5 03	8 95	4·98	7 55
1889	94	52	146	25	15	40	2	3	5	55	43	98	4	.	4	15	1	16	3	..	3	36	11	47	500	295	795	485	266	751	46	21	64 18	52 68	3 36	..	2 15	7 42	4 13	6·25

TABLE 3.

SHOWING the causes of insanity*, apparent or assigned, in the admissions and readmissions in the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, during the year 1889.

Causes of Insanity.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.								
	As predisposing cause.†			As exciting cause.†			Total.‡		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MORAL :—									
Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	2
Adverse circumstances (including business anxiety and pecuniary difficulties)	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Mental anxiety and "Worry" (not included under above two heads) and overwork	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	2	3
Religious excitement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Love affairs (including seduction)	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	2
Fright and nervous shock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Isolation	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Nostalgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PHYSICAL :—									
Intemperance in drink	...	...	...	15	...	15	15	...	15
Do. (sexual)	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Self-abuse (sexual)	2	...	2	2	...	2	4	...	4
Sunstroke	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Accident or injury	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2
Pregnancy	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Parturition and the puerperal state	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	8	8
Lactation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uterine and Ovarian disorders	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Puberty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Change of life	...	1	1	...	3	3	...	4	4
Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Privation and overwork	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Phthisis	1	...	1	..	...	...	1	...	1
Epilepsy	...	...	...	4	3	7	4	3	7
Disease of skull and brain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old age	2	1	3	..	...	...	2	1	3
Other bodily diseases and disorders and chronic ill-health	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3
Excess of opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PREVIOUS ATTACKS	4	3	7	...	...	...	4	3	7
HEREDITARY INFLUENCE ASCERTAINED	8	6	14	...	...	...	8	6	14
CONGENITAL DEFECT ASCERTAINED	5	2	7	...	...	...	5	2	7
OTHER ASCERTAINED CAUSES	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNKNOWN	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	38	107

* These "causes" are taken from the statements in the papers received with the patients on admission, and are verified or corrected as far as possible by the medical officers.
† No cause is enumerated more than once in the case of any patient.
‡ The aggregate of the totals exceeds the whole number of patients admitted, the excess being due to the combinations.

TABLE 4.

SHOWING the causes of death in the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, during the year 1889.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
CEREBRAL DISEASE :—			
Apoplexy and paralysis	.....	.....	.....
Epilepsy and convulsions	1	.....	1
General paralysis	5	.....	5
Maniacal and melancholic exhaustion and decay	5	1	6
Inflammation and other diseases of the brain, softening, tumour, &c.	10	1	11
THORACIC DISEASE :—			
Inflammation of lungs, pleura, and bronchi	1	1	2
Pulmonary consumption	1	1	2
Disease of heart and blood-vessels	2	.....	2
Gangrene of lung	.....	2	2
ABDOMINAL DISEASE :—			
Inflammation and ulceration of stomach, intestines, and peritoneum	2	...	2
Dysentery and diarrhœa	1	1	2
Disease of kidneys	.....	1	1
Disease of bladder and prostate	1	...	1
Disease of liver	1	.....	1
Disease of uterus	.....	1	1
Erysipelas	.....	.....	.....
Typhoid Fever	.....	.....	.....
General Debility and Old Age	4	2	6
Accident	1	.....	1
Suicide	1	.....	1
Total	36	11	47

TABLE 5.

SHOWING the form of mental disorder in the admissions, readmissions, recoveries, and deaths of the year 1889, and of inmates on 31st December, 1889.

Form of mental disorder.	Admissions and readmissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.			Remaining in Hospital.		
	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total
CONGENITAL OR INFANTILE MENTAL DEFICIENCY—												
(*a*) with epilepsy	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
(*b*) without epilepsy	6	1	7	...	...	...	1	1	2	25	20	45
Epileptic insanity	1	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	1	13	7	20
General paralysis of the insane	4	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	8	...	8
MANIA—												
Acute	25	19	44	14	11	25	8	3	11	54	46	100
Chronic	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	26	16	42
Recurrent	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	...	1	18	13	31
Delusional	19	5	24	4	2	6	3	...	3	125	42	167
A Potu	12	...	12	12	...	12	2	...	2	11	1	12
Puerperal	...	5	5	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	4	4
Senile	2	1	3	...	...	..	1	1	2	6	3	9
MELANCHOLIA—												
Acute	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	17	40
Chronic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	11
Recurrent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delusional	17	24	41	12	19	31	7	...	7	65	73	138
Puerperal	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Senile	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DEMENTIA—												
Primary	23	7	30	11	5	16	9	2	11	116	41	157
Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senile	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	2	3	2	2	4
Organic (*i.e.*, from tumours, coarse brain disease, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	119	67	186	55	43	98	36	11	47	500	295	795

TABLE 6.

SHOWING the occupation of those admitted and readmitted, and those under care, in the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, during the year 1889.

Occupations.		Admitted and readmitted during 1889.			Under care during 1889.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Professional	Clergy, military and naval officers, members of the medical and legal professions, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, &c	3	.....	3	10	.....	10
Commercial	Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, shopkeepers, shopmen, &c	10	.....	10	45	.....	45
Agricultural and pastoral	Farmers, squatters, graziers, free-selectors, &c	13	.....	13	55	2	57
Mechanics, tradesmen, &c., actively employed, and in out-door avocations	Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine-fitters, fireman, sawyers, painters, police, &c.	16	.....	16	61	.....	61
Mechanics, tradesmen, &c., employed at sedentary or indoor occupations	Bootmakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, &c	2	.....	2	29	.....	29
Domestic service	Waiters, cooks, servants, &c	4	.....	4	11	2	13
	Miners, labourers, seamen, shepherds, &c.	62	...	62	351	.....	351
Educational and higher domestic duties	Governesses, teachers, housekeepers, trained nurses, &c	1	4	5	5	9	14
Ordinary domestic work	Servants, charwoman, laundresses, &c.	.....	23	23	.....	108	108
Commercial — actively employed	Shopkeepers, saleswomen, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Commercial — employed in sedentary occupations	Tailoresses, needlewomen, machinists, bookbinders, factory-workers, &c	.....	4	4	.....	14	14
Wives of professional men	Clergy, military and naval officers, members of the medical and legal professions, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, &c	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Wives of commercial men	Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, shopkeepers, shopmen, &c	.....	4	4	.....	11	11
Wives of tradesmen, mechanics, &c.	Blacksmiths, carpenters, enginefitters, fireman, sawyers, painters, police, bootmakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors &c	.....	4	4	.....	28	28
Wives of agricultural and pastoral men	Farmers, squatters, graziers, free-selectors, &c	.....	1	1	.....	8	8
Wives of	Miners, labourers, seamen, shepherds, &c.	....	20	20	.....	59	59
	No occupation	4	4	8	30	66	96
	Unknown	4	3	7	16	35	51
	Total	119	67	186	613	350	963

APPENDIX B.

Sir, Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, 18 March, 1890.

I do myself the honor to forward, for your information, a report upon this hospital for the year 1889, with the statistical tables for the same period, from which it will be seen that the percentage of recoveries on admissions and readmissions is lower than during the previous year, and the death-rate is somewhat higher.

A larger number of escapes had to be recorded than usual, one being a woman, in whose case considerable cunning and ingenuity was exhibited. She had made several unsuccessful attempts previously, and for this reason was sleeping in a dormitory, which was under the care of a special night-nurse; but, notwithstanding, she managed to squeeze herself through an opening in a window from which the glass had been removed. The police were at once communicated with, and every effort made to trace her, but without avail until some two or three months had elapsed, when she sent word to me, through her brother-in-law, that she was in good health and spirits. This, I believe, is the first instance for a great number of years in which any female patient made good her escape from this hospital.

Four men also escaped, two from the branch, who were recaptured by the police and returned within a short time, and two who were not heard of within the twenty-eight days allowed by the Act, consequently their names were taken off the books.

The general health of the patients has remained good, and, with the exception of a few cases of mumps at the commencement of the year, no epidemic disease has been present.

A few injuries occurred to some of the more aged patients, principally due to falls, all being of an accidental nature, and none being attended with fatal results.

A number of patients have, as usual, been employed under the supervision of the several artizans connected with the establishment.

The mattressing-room has been in operation for some months, and has formed an important adjunct to the means of employing patients, besides being of the highest utility as regards keeping the dormitories well supplied with decent-looking and comfortable beds. Already a large number of new mattresses have been made, and other work of an equally important nature carried out.

The work of excavating and cleaning the bed of the river at the back of the hospital is still going on, but I am very sorry to have to record the loss of the bridge and dam which were swept away by the floods of May last; the loss of the former has been attended with great inconvenience, and seriously retarded the improvement of the farm on the other side of the river, to which the bridge formed the only ready means of access.

The Amusement Hall is slowly approaching completion, and I anticipate having it ready for use in a short time. The usual Sunday services have been conducted, but the amusements in the shape of concerts and entertainments have been curtailed in consequence of no convenient room being available. The number of patients at the branch hospital has been gradually increased, the majority of them are engaged under the supervision of the attendants in carrying out improvements and attending to the grounds generally.

Several changes have taken place amongst the officers during the year.

The Rev. J. Done having been appointed as Chaplain in the place of the Rev. J. R. Blomfield, who died somewhat suddenly, and whose kind and gentle manner has been sadly missed by a great number of the patients to whom he was ever welcome. The very Rev. Monsignor Rigney resigned his office as chaplain, after many years of kind and ever-thoughtful service, and was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas O'Reilly.

Dr. W. C. Williamson has been promoted to the medical superintendency of the hospital at Newcastle, Dr. G. H. Taylor being appointed Senior Medical Officer in his place, and Dr. Robert U. Russell has been appointed Junior Medical Officer. The office of dispenser formerly held by Mr. G. A. Gand having been abolished.

In concluding my report I have to thank all the officers and members of the staff generally, for their efficient and ready help accorded me at all times.

I have, &c.,
EDWIN GODSON,
Medical Superintendent.

The Inspector-General of the Insane.

Table 1.

Showing the admissions, readmissions, discharges, and deaths, in the Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, during the year 1889.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Hospital on 31st December, 1888	651	338	989
Admitted for the first time during the year	67	20	87
Readmitted during the year	2	2	4
Transferred during the year	23	2	25
	92	24	116
Total under care during 1889	743	362	1,105
Discharge or removal—			
Recovered	18	9	27
Relieved	.....	.....	.. ...
Transferred	3	.....	3
Escaped (and not recaptured)	4	1	5
Died	45	23	68
Total discharged or died during the year	70	33	103
Remaining	673	329	1,002
Average number resident during the year	660	330	990
*Persons under care during the year†	742	361	1,103
*Persons admitted	68	21	89
*Persons recovered	18	9	27

* Persons, *i.e.*, separate persons in contradistinction to "cases" which may include the same individual more than once. † Total cases minus readmission of patients discharged during the current year.

Table 2.

Showing the admissions, readmissions, discharges, and deaths, with the mean annual mortality, and the proportion of recoveries, &c., per cent., at the Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, for the years 1876 to 1889 inclusive.

Year.	Admitted. For the first time. M.	F.	Total.	Admitted. Readmitted. M.	F.	Total.	Transferred from other Hospitals, &c. M.	F.	Total.	Discharged. Recovered. M.	F.	Total.	Discharged. Relieved. M.	F.	Total.	Transferred to other Hospitals, &c. M.	F.	Total.	Escaped and not recaptured within 28 days. M.	F.	Total.	Died. M.	F.	Total.	Remaining in Hospital, 31st December in each year. M.	F.	Total.	Average number resident. M.	F.	Total.	Percentage of recoveries on admissions and re-admissions. M.	F.	Total.	Percentage of patients relieved on admissions and re-admissions. M.	F.	Total.	Percentage of deaths on average number resident. M.	F.	Total.
1876	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	..	88	2	1	3	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	10	45	567	201	768	555	208	763	..	..	..	..	..	..	6·30	4·80	5·89
1877	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	6	61	5	..	5	4	..	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	49	7	56	563	200	763	561	202	763	..	..	..	..	..	..	8·73	3·46	7·34
1878	1	1	2	..	..	..	60	22	82	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	16	59	575	207	782	569	201	770	4·91	..	3·57	4·91	..	3·57	7·54	7·96	7·60
1879	40	20	60	..	1	1	19	1	20	15	6	21	1	1	2	13	4	17	..	..	..	42	10	52	563	208	771	564	206	770	37·50	28·57	34·42	2·50	4·76	3·27	7·52	4·47	6·71
1880	54	25	79	1	1	2	18	2	20	25	12	37	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	..	1	36	13	49	571	209	780	562	212	774	45·45	46·15	45·67	3·63	3·84	3·70	6·40	6·13	6·33
1881	48	12	60	2	..	2	15	5	20	23	6	29	4	2	6	1	2	3	2	..	2	36	7	43	570	209	779	570	208	778	46·00	50·00	46·77	8·00	16·66	9·67	6·31	2·88	5·39
1882	52	20	72	..	..	..	26	1	27	26	9	35	1	..	1	1	3	4	1	..	1	25	14	39	594	204	798	581	209	790	50·00	45·00	48·61	1·92	..	1·38	4·20	6·69	4·93
1883	56	26	82	1	..	1	14	136	150	33	4	37	3	1	4	2	2	4	..	..	..	32	10	42	595	349	944	592	309	901	57·89	15·38	44·57	5·26	3·84	4·81	5·40	3·23	4·66
1884	50	9	59	1	..	1	26	15	41	21	5	26	..	2	2	6	2	8	..	..	..	33	14	52	607	350	957	603	348	951	41·17	55·55	43·33	..	22·22	3·33	6·30	4·01	5·40
1885	52	28	80	2	1	3	14	5	19	21	8	29	1	1	2	4	4	8	1	..	1	42	14	56	606	357	963	600	348	948	33·88	27·58	34·93	1·85	3·44	2·40	7·00	4·02	5·96
1886	50	21	71	..	..	..	17	3	20	29	12	41	2	..	2	4	3	7	2	..	2	27	19	46	639	347	956	608	350	958	58·00	57·14	57·74	4·00	..	2·81	4·44	5·42	4·80
1887	64	21	85	3	1	4	11	3	14	14	10	24	..	1	1	4	1	5	2	..	2	33	25	58	634	335	969	621	341	962	20·39	45·45	26·96	..	4.54	1·12	5·31	7·33	6·02
1888	65	25	90	5	1	6	13	3	16	24	8	32	..	1	1	5	1	6	..	..	..	37	16	53	651	333	939	637	335	972	34·28	30·76	33·33	..	3·84	1·04	5·80	4·77	5·45
1889	67	20	87	2	2	4	23	2	25	18	9	27	..	..	..	3	..	3	4	1	5	45	18	63	673	329	1002	660	330	990	26·08	4·90	29·67	..	..	..	6·81	6·96	6·86

TABLE 3.

SHOWING the causes of insanity*, apparent or assigned in the admissions and readmissions in the Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, during the year 1889.

Cause of insanity	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned								
	As predisposing cause †			As exciting cause †			Total ‡		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
MORAL—									
Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)				1		1	1		1
Adverse circumstances (including business anxiety and pecuniary difficulties)								..	...
Mental anxiety and "worry" (not included under above two heads) and overwork								..	
Religious excitement					2	2		2	2
Love affairs (including seduction)				1		1	1		1
Fright and nervous shock					1	1		1	1
Isolation	1		1				1		1
Nostalgia	2		2				2		2
PHYSICAL—									
Intemperance in drink	1		1	10		10	11		11
Do (sexual)				2		2	2		2
Venereal disease									
Self abuse (sexual)				3		3	3		3
Sunstroke	1		1	1		1	2		2
Accident or injury	1		1	1		1	2		2
Pregnancy									
Parturition and the puerperal state					5	5		5	5
Lactation									
Uterine and ovarian disorders					1	1		1	1
Puberty									
Change of life									
Fevers									
Privation and overwork				1		1	1		1
Phthisis									
Epilepsy	1		1	2		2	3		3
Disease of skull and brain	1		1	5	2	7	6	2	8
Old age	8	1	9	2		2	10	1	11
Other bodily diseases and disorders and chronic ill health					1	1		1	1
Excess of opium									
PREVIOUS ATTACKS	6	3	9		1	1	6	4	10
HEREDITARY INFLUENCE ASCERTAINED	1	1	2				1	1	2
CONGENITAL DEFECT ASCERTAINED	1	1	2				1	1	2
OTHER ASCERTAINED CAUSES									..
UNKNOWN							18	6	24

* These "causes" are taken from the statements in the papers received with the patients on admission, and are verified or corrected as far as possible by the Medical Officers

† No cause is enumerated more than once in the case of any patient

‡ The aggregate of the totals exceeds the whole number of patients admitted, the excess being due to the combinations

TABLE 4

SHOWING the causes of death in the Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, during the year 1889.

	Male	Female	Total
CEREBRAL DISEASE—			
Apoplexy and paralysis	2		2
Epilepsy and convulsions	2	2	4
General paralysis	8	3	11
Maniacal and melancholic exhaustion and decay		1	1
Inflammation and other diseases of the brain, softening, tumour, &c	8	2	10
THORACIC DISEASE—			
Inflammation of lungs, pleura, and bronchi	5	1	6
Pulmonary consumption	6	2	8
Disease of heart and blood-vessels	4	1	5
ABDOMINAL DISEASE—			
Inflammation and ulceration of stomach, intestines, and peritoneum			
Dysentery and diarrhœa		2	2
Albuminuria			
Disease of bladder and prostate			
Disease of liver			
ERYSIPELAS			
TYPHOID FEVER			
GENERAL DEBILITY AND OLD AGE	10	9	19
ACCIDENT			
SUICIDE			
Total	45	23	68

TABLE 5.

SHOWING the form of mental disorder in the admissions, readmissions, recoveries, and deaths of e year 1889, and of Inmates on 31st December, 1889.

Form of mental disorder.	Admissions and readmissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.			Remaining in Hospital.		
	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total
CONGENITAL OR INFANTILE MENTAL DEFICIENCY :—												
Do (*a*) with Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	17	1	18
Do (*b*) without Epilepsy	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	40	16	56
Epileptic Insanity	4	...	4	...	...	...	3	2	5	29	10	39
General Paralysis of the Insane	3	1	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	2	1	3
MANIA :—												
Acute	2	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	24	13	37
Chronic	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	8	94	59	153
Recurrent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	17	24
Delusional	17	11	28	10	2	12	9	6	15	242	87	329
A Potu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal	...	4	4	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	10	10
Senile	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	4	10
MELANCHOLIA :—												
Acute	9	1	10	3	1	4	2	...	2	16	9	25
Chronic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	17	19	36
Recurrent	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
Delusional	9	5	14	...	...	...	5	2	7	66	34	100
Puerperal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Senile	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	3	9
DEMENTIA :—												
Primary	6	...	6	2	...	2	6	3	9	41	19	60
Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
Senile	13	...	13	1	...	1	11	2	13	47	24	71
Organic (*i.e.*, from Tumours, coarse Brain Disease, &c.)	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	14	2	16
Total	69	22	91	18	9	27	45	23	68	673	329	1,002

TABLE 6.

SHOWING the occupations of those admitted and readmitted, and those under care, in the Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, during the year 1889.

Occupations.		Admitted and readmitted during 1889.			Under care during 1889.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Professional	Clergy, military and naval officers, members of the medical and legal professions, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, &c.	1	.....	1	4	.....	4
Commercial	Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, shopkeepers, shopmen, &c.	5	.....	5	13	.....	13
Agricultural and pastoral	Farmers, squatters, graziers, free selectors, &c.	5	.....	5	25	.....	25
Mechanics, tradesmen, &c., actively employed, and in outdoor avocations	Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine-fitters, firemen, sawyers, painters, police, &c.	13	.....	13	65	.....	65
Mechanics, tradesmen, &c., employed at sedentary or indoor occupations	Bootmakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, &c.	1	.....	1	29	.....	29
Domestic service	Waiters, cooks, servants. &c.	1	.....	1	17	.....	17
	Miners, labourers, seamen, shepherds, &c.	36	.....	36	413	.....	413
Educational and higher domestic duties	Governesses, teachers, housekeepers, trained nurses, &c.	.....	2	2	.....	2	2
Ordinary domestic work	Servants, charwomen, laundresses, &c.	.....	11	11	.....	121	121
Commercial — actively employed	Shopkeepers, saleswomen, &c.	.....	1	1	.....	53	53
Commercial—employed in sedentary occupations	Tailoresses, needlewomen, machinists, bookbinders, factory-workers, &c.	.....	1	1	.....	5	5
Wives of professional men	Clergy, military and naval officers, members of the medical and legal professions, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Wives of commercial men	Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, shopkeepers, shopmen, &c.	.....	2	2	.....	1	1
Wives of tradesmen, mechanics, &c.	Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine-fitters, firemen, sawyers, painters, police, bootmakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Wives of agricultural and pastoral men	Farmers, squatters, graziers, free selectors, &c.	.....	1	1	.....	15	15
Wives of	Miners, labourers, seamen, shepherds, &c.	.....	2	2	.....	51	51
	No occupation	3	.....	3	10	20	30
	Unknown	4	2	6	167	88	255
	Total	69	22	91	743	362	1,105

APPENDIX C.

The Medical Superintendent, Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, to The Inspector-General of the Insane.

Sir, Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, 15 March, 1890.

I do myself the honor to submit for your information a report on this hospital for the year 1889, together with the usual statistical tables.

On the 31st December, 1888, there were in the hospital 730 patients—427 males and 303 females. During the year 212 patients were admitted for the first time—118 males and 94 females; 25—13 males and 12 females—were readmitted, and 5 were transferred from other hospitals for the insane, making a total of 972 under care—560 males and 412 females. The average number resident was 748— 443 males and 305 females.

Under the heading of discharges, 113 were discharged as recovered (57 males and 56 females), 6 as relieved (2 males and 4 females), and 12 were transferred (6 males and 6 females) to other Institutions. The deaths numbered 68 (41 males and 27 females), making with the discharges a total of 200 (107 males and 97 females), and leaving under care at the end of the year 453 male and 319 female patients—a total of 772.

The percentage of recoveries on the admissions was 47·68, and of deaths on the average number resident 9·89. An interesting feature in connection with the admissions during the past few years is the gradually increasing number of "general paralytics." In the year 1887, out of a total of 193 admissions, only 6 were thus classified. In the following year it rose to 12 out of 277, and during the past year, 1889, to 21 out of 137. This disease being an incurable one will, if it increases in a corresponding ratio in the future, seriously affect the percentage of recoveries, calculated on the admissions, as far as this Institution is concerned.

The general health of the patients has again been good, but 4 cases of typhoid occurred among those resident in the hospital. Of these, 1 was an officer's wife, 2 were nurses, and 1 was the junior medical officer, who was laid up shortly after his appointment, it being his second attack within twelve months. There is no reason to suppose that in any of the cases the disease was contracted within the hospital, as during the last few years occasional cases have occurred among the staff, but the patients have altogether escaped, although they cannot enjoy any especial immunity from this disease. It therefore seems to me that the cause must be sought for elsewhere. I am glad to state that none of the cases proved fatal.

Several minor accidents occurred during the year, full reports of which were transmitted to you in due course.

The escapes numbered 8, and with the exception of 1 all were returned to hospital within the statutory period. A Departmental inquiry was held in each case, and the members of the staff concerned were found to be free from serious blame. The patient who remained at large suffered from recurrent attacks of mania, and was recovering from one at the time of his escape.

Three patients were received direct from shipboard as against 1 last year, and 12 were admitted who had only recently arrived from England or other colonies, one of the number having escaped from an institution for the insane in Victoria.

The detached buildings set apart for paying patients in the male division are working satisfactorily. The rooms are cheerful and are well furnished, the dietary scale is a liberal one, and the comfort of the patients is well attended to. The gardens are well kept, and attending to the flower-beds affords agreeable occupation to some of the patients. The rooms are not yet fully occupied, but are filling up gradually.

The condition and appearance of the airing courts in both divisions of the main building is all that could be wished. The flower-beds and paths are well kept; and the attendants and nurses in charge, together with those patients who assist them, deserve great credit for the interest they have evinced in keeping them in such excellent order. The drying portion of the laundry-yard has been laid down in tar-paving, and in wet weather, instead of being a puddle, is dry, much to the comfort of the patients and others employed in the laundry. The flower-beds in the laundry-yard are not as nice as could be wished, owing to the extremely poor and clayey nature of the soil; but in the course of time, by manuring, &c., they will no doubt improve.

The cottage for the farm attendant is now approaching completion and will shortly be occupied, and form, I trust, a protection to the fowl-yard, forage store, &c., which have hitherto been exposed to depredations from persons outside the hospital. In connection with this it was thought advisable to remove the cow-shed to a position nearer the other farm buildings, which now form a compact group.

The water supply has been ample, and, in accordance with the instructions and regulations of the Water and Sewerage Board, requisitions have been sent in to replace all plug-taps with light-pressure ones, and to affix ball-cocks to all closets, tanks, urinals, &c. A water-meter has also been attached to the main.

The hot water supply has been a source of trouble. The water-heaters originally supplied proved very unsatisfactory in many ways and were eventually discarded, a new system being devised which heated the water quicker and saved fuel. I regret to say that, owing to not clearly ascertained cause, probably connected with the quality of the water, the hot water pipes corrode very rapidly and have to be constantly renewed. Steps are now being taken to replace the iron pipes with copper ones, and it is to be hoped that the work will be carried out very shortly, as, owing to the condition of the present pipes, a general breakdown may occur at any moment. Irrespective of this—as the work will take some months to carry out—it should certainly be started before the cold weather sets in, when the want of hot water will be severely felt.

There has been considerable delay in the erection of the heating apparatus for the Turkish bath. A requisition for this was sent in as long ago as February, 1889, but nothing as yet appears to have been done towards commencing the necessary work. These baths are needed as a useful adjunct in the treatment of special cases, and should, I think, be made available for use as soon as possible.

As in former years, a vast amount of out-door work has been carried out. New plantations have been laid out and trenched; additional roads have been formed and existing ones repaired; and new fences have been placed round the vegetable garden and some of the plantations.

The work of reclamation at the bay is progressing, and part of it was planted during the year; but the result can hardly be called satisfactory, owing, no doubt, to the amount of salt in the silt. This, however, will improve as times goes on.

The

The vegetable garden yielded an ample supply of vegetables; and from the bush-house and general grounds the wards have been well supplied with flowers and pot-plants for decorative purposes.

Satisfactory telephonic communication has been established between the central hall and the wards, and it is now possible to bring patients and their friends together on visiting days without unnecessary delay.

A fair proportion—about 50 per cent.—of the patients have been usefully employed in various occupations, and during the year the nurses were taught mattress-making by the mattress-room attendant. This has thrown open additional employment for the female patients and several are now engaged at it. Many of the feeble patients, who would otherwise be idle, find suitable work in hair-picking, &c. The nurses and patients are gradually remaking the whole of the mattresses in the female division and the work is most creditably performed.

Divine service by the Church of England and Roman Catholic Chaplains have been held regularly and attended by large and attentive congregations, and I have to tender my thanks to them for their prompt and ready attendance in cases of sickness, &c., when their ministrations were needed. The Reverend John Dixon still acts as Church of England Chaplain, but the Reverend T. O'Reilly having accepted an appointment in the Church some distance away had to resign, and carried with him the good wishes of all. He has been succeeded by the Reverend J. Moynagh. I may here state that I have again—as in several previous years—to thank Mr. Fred. Russell for his kind and regular attendance at the harmonium on Sundays during the Church of England Services.

Amusements—indoor and outdoor—have been fully provided for. The "Silbon and Stirks" gave an excellent performance, as also did the "Faust Family," the "Bonhairs," the "Alhambra Music Hall Company," and the "Haymarket Music Hall Company." Several concerts were also kindly given by lady and gentlemen amateurs. In addition I have to thank the following bands for gratuitous performances on several Saturday afternoons:—The Naval Volunteer Artillery, the 1st Regiment, the Wharf Labourers, and the Union.

Cricket, quoits, skittles, rounders, and tennis were the staple outdoor amusements for the men; and the steam launch "Mabel" being now at my disposal on certain days of the week, I am enabled to arrange for regular trips down the harbour and occasional picnics which are much enjoyed, especially by the female patients, many of the turbulent of whom will frequently exercise considerable self-control for a long period in order to get an "outing."

I have to acknowledge with thanks the following donations and gifts for the hospital:—Mr. W. Maddock, Messrs. Turner and Henderson, and Mrs. Whitton, books, periodicals, and illustrated papers; Mr. Justice Manning, four boxes briar pipes; Dr. Traill, two boxes pipes; two pairs black swans from Dr. Godson; a flying squirrel from Mr. Williams; presentation copy, "Tent Life," Mr. Hutchison; a screen for the Hospital Ward, Mrs. Favenc; a complete copy of Dickens' Works, Mr. R. M'Dowall, the engineer of the hospital; and palms and croton cuttings from Capt. Castle, H.M.S. "Rapid."

To the officers and staff I again tender my thanks for their cordial co-operation and assistance, without which it would be impossible to maintain the discipline and usefulness of the Institution.

I am, &c.,

HERBERT BLAXLAND,
Medical Superintendent.

TABLE 1.

SHOWING the admissions, readmissions, discharges, and deaths, in the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, during the year 1889.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
In the Hospital on 31st December, 1888				427	303	730
Admitted for the first time during the year	118	94	212			
Readmitted during the year	13	12	25			
Transferred during the year	2	3	5	133	109	242
Total under care during the year				560	412	972
Discharge or removal—						
Recovered	57	56	113			
Relieved	2	4	6			
Transferred	6	6	12			
Escaped (and not recaptured)	1	.....	1			
Died	41	27	68			
Total discharge or died during the year				107	93	200
Remaining				453	319	772
Average number resident during the year				443	305	748
* Persons under care during the year †				558	410	968
* Persons admitted				118	94	212
* Persons recovered				57	56	113

* Persons, *i.e.*, separate persons in contradistinction to "cases", which may include the same individual more than once.
† Total cases minus readmission of patients discharged during the current year.

Table 2.

Showing the admissions, readmissions, discharges, and deaths, with the mean annual mortality, and the proportion of recoveries, &c., per cent. at the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, during the year 1879 to 1889 inclusive.

Year.	Admitted.						Transferred from other Hospitals			Discharged.						Transferred to other Hospitals.			Escaped and not recaptured within 28 days.			Died.			Remaining in Hospital, 31st December.			Average number resident.			Percentage of recoveries on admissions and readmissions.			Percentage of Patients relieved on admissions and re-admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on average numbers resident.		
	Admitted for the first time.			Readmitted.						Recovered.			Relieved.																											
	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.
1879..	16	..	16	..	..	..	54	..	54	1	..	1	2	..	2	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	107	..	107	56	..	56	6·25	..	6·25	12·5	..	12·5	1·78	..	1·78
1880..	52	..	52	2	..	2	5	..	5	18	..	18	2	..	2	5	..	5	..	..	..	12	..	12	129	..	129	120	..	120	33·33	..	33·33	3·70	..	3·70	10·00	..	10·00
1881..	43	..	43	8	..	8	2	..	2	26	..	26	4	..	4	2	..	2	1	..	1	9	..	9	140	..	140	135	..	135	50·98	..	50·98	7·84	..	7·84	6·62	..	6 62
1882..	43	..	43	3	..	3	2	..	2	20	..	20	6	..	6	3	..	3	..	..	..	13	..	13	146	..	146	144	..	144	43·47	..	43·47	13·04	..	13·04	9·02	..	9·02
1883..	30	..	30	2	..	2	3	..	3	12	..	12	2	..	2	3	..	3	..	..	..	14	..	14	150	..	150	148	..	148	37·50	..	37·50	6·25	..	6·25	9·45	..	9·45
1884..	56	..	56	1	..	1	90	12	102	13	.	13	2	..	2	5	..	5	1	..	1	15	..	15	261	12	273	168	..	168	22·80	..	22·80	3·50	..	3·50	8·92	..	8·92
1885..	160	85	245	7	2	9	5	67	72	58	23	81	4	9	13	9	3	12	3	..	3	29	3	32	330	128	458	296	100	396	34·73	26·43	31·88	2·39	10·34	5·11	9·79	3·00	8·08
1886.	166	116	282	4	..	4	1	74	75	72	34	106	7	6	13	8	7	15	2	..	2	35	19	54	377	252	629	350	221	571	42·35	29·31	37·06	4·11	5·17	4·54	10·00	8·59	9·42
1887..	95	82	177	8	8	16	2	3	5	41	45	86	2	6	8	3	4	7	..	..	..	38	20	58	398	270	668	384	253	637	39·80	50·00	44·55	1·93	6·66	4·14	9·89	7·90	9·10
1888..	150	102	252	14	11	25	7	1	8	81	48	129	11	7	18	11	6	17	2	..	2	37	20	57	427	303	730	422	280	702	49·38	42·47	46·57	6·70	6·19	6·49	8·76	7·14	8·26
1889..	118	94	212	13	12	25	2	3	5	57	56	113	2	4	6	6	6	12	1	..	1	41	27	68	453	319	772	443	305	748	43·51	52·13	47·68	1·52	3·77	2·11	9·25	8·85	9·09

Table 3.

Showing the causes of insanity*, apparent or assigned, in the admissions and readmissions in the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, during the year 1889.

Causes of Insanity.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.								
	As predisposing cause.†			As exciting cause. †			Total. ‡		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral—									
Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	...	1	1	3	9	12	3	10	13
Adverse circumstances (including business anxiety and pecuniary difficulties)	...	...	...	9	1	10	9	1	10
Mental anxiety and "worry" (not included under above two heads) and overwork	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2
Religious excitement	...	...	...	1	4	5	1	4	5
Love affairs (including seduction)	...	...	...	1	3	4	1	3	4
Fright and nervous shock	...	...	...	1	3	4	1	3	4
Isolation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nostalgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Physical—									
Intemperance in drink	1	...	1	25	7	32	26	7	33
do (sexual)	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	2	3
Venereal disease	2	...	2	4	...	4	6	...	6
Self-abuse (sexual)	...	...	...	4	1	5	4	1	5
Sunstroke	5	...	5	6	1	7	11	1	12
Accident or injury	2	2	4	7	1	8	9	3	12
Pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parturition and the puerperal state	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	10	10
Lactation	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	5	5
Uterine and ovarian disorders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puberty	...	...	...	2	2	4	2	2	4
Change of life	...	1	1	...	4	4	...	5	5
Fevers	...	...	..	...	2	2	...	2	2
Privation and overwork	2	...	2	2	1	3	4	1	5
Phthisis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epilepsy	...	...	...	6	2	8	6	2	8
Disease of skull and brain	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5
Exophthalmic Bronchoale	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Old age	5	5	10	5	5	10	10	10	20
Other bodily diseases and disorders and chronic ill-health	...	...	...	7	5	12	7	5	12
Excess of opium	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
Previous attacks	15	12	27	15	12	27	30	24	54
Hereditary influence ascertained	6	7	13	...	4	4	6	11	17
Congenital defect ascertained	4	1	5	...	...	...	4	1	5
Other ascertained causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	19	44

*These "causes" are taken from the statements in the papers received with the patients on admission, and are verified or corrected as far as possible by the medical officers. † No cause is enumerated more than once in the case of any patient. ‡ The aggregate of the totals exceeds the whole number of patients admitted, the excess being due to the combinations.

TABLE 4.

SHOWING the causes of death in the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, during the year 1889.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
CEREBRAL DISEASE :—			
Apoplexy and paralysis	6	1	7
Epilepsy and convulsions	1	4	5
General paralysis	13	1	14
Maniacal and melancholic exhaustion and decay	11	7	18
Inflammation and other diseases of the brain, softening, tumour, &c.	2	1	3
THORACIC DISEASE :—			
Inflammation of lungs, pleura, and bronchi	1	2	3
Pulmonary consumption	1	3	4
Disease of heart and blood-vessels	1	3	4
ABDOMINAL DISEASE :—			
Inflammation and ulceration of stomach, intestines, and peritoneum	.....	1	1
Dysentery and diarrhœa	2	.....	2
Albuminuria	.....	.....	.....
Disease of bladder and prostrate	.....	.....	.....
Disease of liver	.....	.....	.....
ERYSIPELAS	.....	.....	.....
TYPHOID FEVER	.....	.....	.....
GENERAL DEBILITY AND OLD AGE	3	3	6
MYXŒDEMA	.....	1	1
ACCIDENT	.....	.....	.....
SUICIDE	.....	.....	.....
Total	41	27	68

TABLE 5.

SHOWING the form of mental disorder in the admissions, readmissions, recoveries, and deaths of the year 1889, and of Inmates, on 31st December, 1889.

Form of Mental Disorder.	Admissions and readmissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.			Remaining in Hospital.		
	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total
CONGENITAL OR INFANTILE MENTAL DEFICIENCY—												
(*a*) with epilepsy	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	4	17
(*b*) without epilepsy	3	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	16	30
Epileptic insanity	6	1	7	2	1	3	2	5	7	34	10	44
General paralysis of the insane	19	2	21	...	...	...	15	1	16	15	2	17
MANIA—												
Acute	13	7	20	6	5	11	2	3	5	20	13	33
Chronic	2	2	4	...	...	...	2	3	5	102	43	145
Recurrent	6	8	14	5	1	6	1	...	1	10	17	27
Delusion	22	16	38	15	9	24	2	...	2	37	33	70
A Potu	11	5	16	10	3	13	...	1	1	1	6	7
Puerperal	...	4	4	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	2	2
Senile	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	2	4
MELANCHOLIA—												
Acute	2	2	4	3	5	8	1	...	1	...	6	6
Chronic	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	33	18	51
Recurrent	3	1	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	7	17	24
Delusional	25	42	67	14	21	35	2	1	3	33	39	72
Puerperal	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Senile	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
DEMENTIA—												
Primary	5	4	9	2	2	4	...	1	1	53	7	60
Secondary	2	...	2	...	...	...	13	11	24	63	71	134
Senile	3	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	9	16
Organic (*i.e.*, from tumours, coarse brain disease, &c.)	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	8
Total	131	106	237	57	56	113	41	27	68	453	319	772

TABLE 6.

SHOWING the occupations of those admitted and readmitted, and those under care in the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, during the year 1889.

Occupations.		Admitted and readmitted during 1889.			Under care during 1889.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Professional	Clergy, military and naval officers, members of the medical and legal professions, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, &c.	9	.....	9	41	.....	41
Commercial	Bankers, merchant, accountants, clerks, shopkeepers, shopmen, &c....	28	.....	28	81	.....	81
Agricultural and pastoral	Farmers, squatters, graziers, free selectors, &c.	5	.....	5	22	.....	22
Mechanics, tradesmen, &c., actively employed and in outdoor avocations	Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine-fitters, firemen, sawyers, painters, police, &c	9	.....	9	35	.....	35
Mechanics, tradesmen, &c., employed at sedentary or indoor occupations	Bootmakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, &c.	15	.....	15	63	.....	63
Domestic service	Waiters, cooks, servants, &c.	10	.....	10	36	.....	36
	Miners, labourers, seamen, shepherds, &c.	47	.....	47	244	.....	244
Education, and higher domestic duties	Governesses, teachers, housekeepers, trained nurses, &c.	.....	2	2	.....	14	14
Ordinary domestic work	Servants, charwomen, laundresses, &c....	.....	33	33	.....	130	130
Commercial—actively employed	Shopkeepers, saleswomen, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Commercial—employed in sedentary occupations	Tailoresses, needlewomen, machinists, bookbinders, factory-workers, &c....	.....	3	3	.....	19	19
Wives of professional men	Clergy, military and naval officers, members of the medical and legal professions, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, &c.	.....	8	8	.....	11	11
Wives of Commercial men	Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, shopkeepers, shopmen, &c....	.....	5	5	.....	14	14
Wives of tradesmen, mechanics, &c.	Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine-fitters, firemen, sawyers, painters, police, bootmakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, &c.	.....	9	9	.....	31	31
Wives of Agricultural and pastoral men	Farmers, squatters, graziers, free selectors, &c.	.....	4	4	.....	10	10
Wives of.....	Miners, labourers, seamen, shepherds, &c.	.....	16	16	.....	38	38
	No occupation	3	2	5	19	9	28
	Unknown	5	24	29	19	134	153
	Total	131	106	237	560	412	972

APPENDIX D.

The Medical Superintendent, Hospital for the Insane, Newcastle, to The Inspector-General of the Insane.

Sir, Hospital for the Insane, Newcastle, 13 February, 1890.

I have the honor to forward for your information a report upon this hospital for the year 1889.

Mr. and Mrs. Cane, who held the offices of Superintendent and Matron for a considerable number of years, retired under the provisions of the Civil Service Act on August 31st, and on September 1st I took over the charge of the Institution.

From the records it would appear, that on December 31st, 1888, there were 241 patients in the hospital, of whom 133 were males and 108 females. During the year 1889 there were admitted for the first time, 5 males and 6 females, making a total of 11; 1 male was readmitted, while 9 males and 3 females were transferred from other hospitals for the Insane.

The total number under care was 265, and the average number resident 239. There were discharged 1 male patient relieved, 1 transferred to another hospital, and 18—of whom 13 were males, and 5 females—died. There remained at the close of the year 133 males and 112 females—a total of 245. The usual statistical tables are appended. In an Institution of this kind, devoted to the care and treatment of patients who are imbecile, a recovery-rate cannot be shewn. The death-rate is lower than that of the previous year, being 7·53 per cent., against 10·46 per cent. in 1888. The health of the patients has been very good, and no epidemic made its appearance during the twelve months under notice.

Considerable improvements have been effected. The hot water supply, which for years was unsatisfactory and insufficient, has now been put upon a thoroughly satisfactory basis. New boilers, tanks, and connections have been supplied, and hot water has been laid on from this central system to laundry, kitchen, and bathrooms. The steam necessary for cooking is now wholly obtained from this source, the vertical boiler previously used in the kitchen being condemned as no longer safe.

New stables, built on a very commodious design, have been erected by the Colonial Architect, and will, as soon as the yard attached thereto is asphalted, be brought into use. A new road has been laid

out

out and formed, leading from the entrance gate to these stables, and this has afforded healthy occupation to several able-bodied male patients, and fully employed as many of the staff as could be spared from other work. Some improvement has also been effected in the recreation paddock, and particularly in the removal of some unsightly old sheds which have for years served as stables.

At the back of the male division a large portion of the verandah has been enclosed with lattice-work. This was found necessary on account of the exposure thereof to the public street on the western side. A considerable amount of painting and some minor improvements have been carried out by the members of the staff and patients, and the buildings generally are in good repair. During the year, in compliance with the requirements of the Municipal by-laws, the pigs which had been kept in the grounds of the hospital were all sold.

No steps have as yet been taken towards establishing an organized system of teaching the patients, but it is hoped the present year will witness the inauguration of a scheme having for its purpose the training and development of their mental faculties. Many of them by their ability to assist in the work incident to the routine of an Institution of this kind, show that with care and patience they can be made to profit by such instruction as is carried out in similar hospitals in England. The first step in this direction will be, I hope, the building of a hall which will answer for drill-shed, class instruction, and amusement, and, upon Sundays, for religious services. A determined effort has and is being made to increase the number of patients who are daily employed at some useful occupation, and it is very satisfactory to report there are now between 50 and 60 per cent. of the total number so engaged. I am sanguine enough to hope this number may be still further increased to the health and contentment of those so occupied. It is surprising with patients of low mental organization how often habits of industry are aroused by example, and I think no means should be left untried to further in every possible way this movement.

A considerable number of the patients in this hospital suffer from epilepsy, and as great interest is being felt in this disease, and particularly in its causation, I have attempted to put in tabular forms the ages of all patients who suffer therefrom, and, as far as can be ascertained, the supposed causes thereof.

TABLE showing the ages of all Epileptic patients in hospital.

Up to 10 years.		10 to 15.		15 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		Total.	
Male.	Female	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
4	3	4	7	10	12	8	8	4	2	1	5	...	...	...	1	31	38

Total of both sexes 69
Percentage of epileptic to all other patients ... ... 28·16

TABLE showing the supposed causes of Epilepsy in patients.

	Male.	Female.
Hereditary	3	1
Congenital	7	8
*Developmental	9	4
Eclampsic	2	3
Traumatic	1	5
Sequel to other diseases	2	2
Fright	2	...
Having insane relations	...	4
Unknown	6	11
	31	38

* The term Developmental is used to indicate that Epilepsy made its appearance during growth, and without there being any specially assigned cause.

The position of the hospital in relation to the street which bounds its western side is very unsatisfactory. The boundary wall in this direction was erected many years ago, and before the formation of a municipality. Now, however, that the street has been partially formed, it is, in places, several feet above the level of the wall, and this does away with all privacy, and causes the buildings and grounds to be overlooked by the public. The street in question is one of the principal thoroughfares from the lower part of the city to that portion which is built on the neighbouring hill, and the traffic is, in consequence, considerable. In addition to this, the boundary-wall was not built to withstand such a strain as the street would throw upon it when formed to its full width. At present only half the width is formed and in use, and, if the other half is formed, the boundary-wall, unless greatly strengthened, is almost certain to give way, with the result of serious injury to property, if not to life. The whole matter is a pressing one, and now that there is, I understand, some move being made by the Corporation to form the street in full, action of some kind will have to be taken.

The amusement of the patients has not been overlooked. Walking parties, in the neighbouring reserve, are sent out in fine weather, and, on Saturday afternoons, those of the male patients who, from physical reasons, are unable to walk are taken for drives in the country, a boon they most thoroughly enjoy.

The

The attendance at religious services on Sundays has increased, and, as the room used at present for church purposes is now overcrowded, on such occasions, the proposed new hall will prove a welcome addition.

Thanks are due the members of the Handel Glee Club, for several excellent concerts given to the patients during the year. To the staff of the hospital, generally, I return my acknowledgements of the assistance I have received since taking over the management.

I have, &c.,

W. COTTER WILLIAMSON,
Medical Superintendent.

Table 1.

Showing the admissions, readmissions, discharges, and deaths, in the Hospital for the Insane, Newcastle, during the year 1889.

	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Hospital on 31st December, 1888				133	108	241
Admitted for the first time during the year	5	6	11			
Readmitted during the year	1	..	1			
Transferred during the year	9	3	12	15	9	24
Total under care during				148	117	265
Discharged or removed—						
Recovered	...	...	..			
Relieved	1	...	1			
Transferred	1	...	1			
Escaped (and not recaptured)	.	...	...			
Died	13	5	18			
Total discharged or died during the year				15	5	20
Remaining				133	112	245
Average number resident during the year				130	109	239
*Persons under care during the year†				148	117	265
*Persons admitted				15	9	24
*Persons recovered				...	...	...

* Persons, *i.e.*, separate persons in contradistinction to "cases," which may include the same individual more than once
† Total cases minus readmission of patients discharged during the current year.

Table 2.

Showing the admissions, discharges, and deaths, with the mean annual mortality, and the proportion of recoveries, &c., per cent., at the Hospital for the Insane, Newcastle, during the years 1871 to 1889, inclusive.

Year.	Admitted.						Transferred from other Hospitals &c.			Discharged.						Transferred to other Hospitals, &c.			Escaped and not recaptured within 28 days			Died.			Remaining in Hospital 31 December in each year.			Average number resident.			Percentage of recoveries on admissions and readmissions.			Percentage of patients relieved on admissions and readmissions.			Percentage of deaths on the average number resident.		
	Admitted for the first time.			Re-admitted						Recovered.			Relieved.																											
	M	F	Total.	M	F.	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1871							88	25	113	..		..	..		.	..		.			.		1		.	.	..	.		..	..	..	..	.		..	..	..
1872							32	11	43				.	.	1		1			..	18	3	21	101	33	134	91	27	118	.	..		.	..	.	19·78	11·11	17·79
1873	Totals admitted.						11	1	12	.		.			.			.			.	12	2	14	100	32	132	100	32	132		.	.	..		..	12 00	6·25	10·66
1874							26	18	44	2		2	..		.			.			.	9	1	10	115	49	164	108	34	142	.	..	..	..	..	..	8 33	2 94	7·04
1875							25	9	34				2	.	2	1	1	2			.	16	4	20	121	53	174	116	48	164		..	..			.	13 79	8·33	12·19
1876	7	1	8	.	..	..	11	10	21	1		1	2	.	2		2	2			.	14	2	16	122	60	182	119	56	175	14·28	..	12·50	28·57	.	25·00	11·76	3·57	9·14
1 77	1	3	4	1	.	1	14	7	21						..		2				7	3	10	129	67	196	127	60	187	.		..	..	..		5·52	5·00	5·34
1878	3	1	4		.		6	13	19				1	..	1		2	2			..	16	3	19	121	76	197	127	72	199	.	.	.	11·11		4·34	12·59	4·16	9·55
1879	5	1	6	.			12	11	23			.	3	1	4							10	2	12	124	85	209		79	200	.	..	.	60·00	100 00	66 66	8·26	2·53	6·00
1880	5	3	8				3	21	24				1	1	2	1		1				6	4	10	124	104	228	123	94	217	.		.	20 00	33·33	15·00	4·87	4·25	4·60
1881	3	1	4				10	3	13	.					.	2		2			..	7	1	8	128	107	235	124	106	230	.					.	5 64	0·94	3·47
1882	11	4	15	.			5	2	7				2		2						.	12	4	16	130	109	239	128	109	237	..	.	.	18·18		13·33	9·37	3·66	6·75
1883	13	5	18			..	6	3	9				1		1	2		2				12	5	17	134	112	246	132	110	242	.	..	..	7 69	.	5·55	9 00	4·54	7·02
1884	2	6	8			.	8	7	15	.			1	1	2		1	1				14	11	25	129	112	241	130	112	242	..	..		50·00	16·66	25·00	10·07	9·82	10·33
1885	6	8	14		1	1	2	5	7				3	2	5	1	1	2			.	6	10	16	127	113	240	128	114	242	..	..	..	50·00	22·22	33·33	4·68	8·77	6·61
1886	7	10	17		1	1	5	3	8			.	4		4		1	1			.	10	9	19	125	117	242	125	114	239	..	..	..	56·11	..	22·22	8·00	7·89	7·99
1887	10	4	14	1	2	3	2	2	4	..		..	3	2	5							8	10	18	127	113	240	124	114	238	..	..	..	27·27	33 33	29·41	6·45	8 77	7·56
1888	10	7	17			..	9	3	12	1		1	1		1	1	.	1	..	..	..	10	15	25	133	108	241	128	111	239	10·00	..	5·28	10·00	..	5 88	7 81	13·51	10 46
1889	5	6	11	1	.	1	9	3	12	..	..	..	1	.	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	13	5	18	133	112	245	130	109	239	..	..	..	16·66	..	8·33	10·00	4·58	7·53

Table 3.

Showing the causes of death in the Hospital for the Insane, Newcastle, during the year 1889.

	Male	Female.	Total.
Cerebral Disease—			
Apoplexy and paralysis		1	1
Epilepsy and convulsions	3	2	5
General paralysis			
Maniacal and melancholic exhaustion and decay			
Inflammation and other diseases of the brain, softening, tumour, &c.	1		1
Thoracic Disease—			
Inflammation of lungs, pleura, and bronchi	2		2
Pulmonary consumption	1		1
Disease of heart and blood-vessels			
Abdominal Disease—			
Inflammation and ulceration of stomach, intestines, and peritoneum			
Dysentery and diarrhœa	3		3
Albuminuria			
Disease of bladder and prostate			
Disease of liver			
Erysipelas			
Typhoid Fever			
General Debility and Old Age	1		1
Marasmus	2	2	4
Accident			
Suicide			
Total	13	5	18

Table 4.

Showing the ages of the admissions and readmissions, discharges, and deaths, and also the ages of all Patients under care during the year 1889, in the Hospital for the Insane at Newcastle.

	Admitted and re-admitted			Recovered.			Removed, relieved, &c			Died.			Patients under care.		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female.	Total.	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total.
1 to 5 years	1	1	2										2	2	4
5 to 10 „	2		2										20	6	26
10 to 15 „	2	4	6				2		2	3	1	4	27	20	47
15 to 20 „	1	1	2								2	2	26	24	50
20 to 30 „										5	1	6	36	26	62
30 to 40 „										2	1	3	19	21	40
40 to 50 „										2		2	5	16	21
50 to 60 „										1		1	6		6
60 to 70 „													5	2	7
70 to 80 „													2		2
80 to 90 „															
90 and upwards															
Total	6	6	12				2		2	13	5	18	148	117	265

Table 5.

Showing the native countries of those admitted and readmitted, and those under care, during the year 1889.

		Admitted and Readmitted during 1889			Under care during 1889.		
		Male	Female.	Total	Male	Female	Total
British Colonies	New South Wales	5	5	10	112	97	209
	Other Colonies	1		1	12	4	16
Great Britain	England				17	8	25
	Scotland		1	1	2	2	4
	Ireland				3	5	8
Other Countries					2	1	3
Total		6	6	12	148	117	265

APPENDIX E.

The Medical Superintendent, Hospital for the Criminal Insane, Parramatta, to The Inspector-General of the Insane.

Sir, Hospital for the Criminal Insane, Parramatta, 14 March, 1890

I do myself the honor to forward herewith a report upon this hospital for the year 1889, together with the usual statistical tables

The number of patients remaining in the hospital on the 31st December, 1888, was 63—54 men and 9 women. Four men and 2 women were admitted during the year, making the total number under care and treatment 70—59 men and 11 women Four men were discharged, 11 men and 2 women were transfered to the Hospital for the Insane, and 1 man died, leaving a total of 42 men and 9 women in the Institution on the 31st December, 1889, being a smaller number than for some years past. I have appended three tables to this report—one showing the classification of the crimes committed by patients admitted during the year; the second similar particulars concerning the patients remaining in the hospital on the 31st of December, 1889; and the third the admissions, discharges, and deaths, &c, at the Hospital for the years 1878 to 1889 inclusive. The percentage of recoveries on admissions was higher than usual, and the death-rate, calculated on the average number resident, unusually low, 1 man only having died, and death in that case being due to natural causes. The general health of the patients has been good. No accident amongst the patients has taken place. An attempt was made during the early part of the year by one of the men working in the wood-yard to strike an attendant with an axe, which grazed the side of his head, fortunately without serious results, the whole matter forming the subject of a special report to you at the time of the occurrence. A large proportion of the inmates are as usual interested in various occupations, such as teasing hair and coir and in the cultivation of vegetables, sawing wood, &c, &c.

Thirteen patients were transferred to the Hospital for the Insane on the expiration of their sentences, no improvement having taken place in their mental state.

I have, &c,
EDWIN GODSON.
Medical Superintendent.

TABLE showing the classification of the crimes of patients admitted into the Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Parramatta, during the year 1889 —

Crimes.	Classified with reference to the period at which insanity was recognized																	
	Total number admitted during the year 1889			Certified to be insane whilst awaiting trial			Found insane by Jury on arraignment			Acquitted on the ground of insanity			Reprieved on the ground of insanity			Certified to be insane whilst undergoing sentences of penal servitude		
	M	F.	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M.	F	Total	M	F.	Total
Murder	1		1	1		1										.		.
Horse-stealing	1		1	.						1		1				.		.
Attempting suicide		1	1					1	1				.					.
Assault	1		1		.		.									1	.	1
Carnally knowing child	1		1				1		1							..		.
Drunkenness		1	1					...					.			.	1	1
Total	4	2	6	1		1	1	1	2	1		1		.		1	1	2

TABLE showing classification of the crimes of patients remaining in the Hospital for the Criminal Insane, at Parramatta, on the 31st December, 1889.

Crime.	Classified with reference to the period at which insanity was first recognized.															Total number in Hospital on 31st December, 1889.
	Certified to be insane whilst awaiting trial			Found insane by Jury on arraignment			Acquitted on the grounds of insanity			Reprieved on the grounds of insanity			Certified as insane whilst serving sentence			
	M	F	Total	M.	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F.	Total	
Murder	2		2	2	1	3	11	1	12		.		4	1	5	22
Attempt to murder	1		1	1		1										2
Cutting and wounding, with intent, &c				1		1	6	2	8				4	1	5	14
Unlawful offence					.		1		1							1
Manslaughter							1		1				1	.	1	2
Indecent Assault	1		1				1		1							2
Rape													2		2	2
Horse-stealing	1		1		.						.		2	.	2	3
Attempting suicide		1	1				.	1	1		.					2
Arson				.		.		1	1						.	1
Total	5	1	6	4	1	5	20	5	25				13	2	15	51

The following table shows the admissions, discharges, and deaths, with the mean annual mortality and the proportion of recoveries, &c., per cent., at the Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Parramatta, for the years 1877 to 1889 inclusive.

Year.	Admitted.						Transferred from other Hospitals, &c.			Discharged.						Transferred to other Hospitals, &c.			Escaped and not recaptured within 28 days			Died.			Remaining in Hospital, 31st December in each year.			Average number resident.			Percentage of recoveries on admissions and readmissions.			Percentage of Patients relieved on admissions and readmissions.			Percentage of deaths on average number resident.		
	For the first time.			Readmitted.						Recovered.			Relieved.																											
	M.	F.	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M	F	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1877..	10	..	10	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	1	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	38	4	42	37	4	41	27·27	..	27·27	..	..	..	5·40	..	4·87
1878..	8	2	10	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	1	2	..	2	40	4	44	38	5	43	25·00	66·66	36·36	..	..	..	5·26	..	4·65
1879..	16	3	19	..	..	..	12	..	12	5	..	5	3	..	3	6	1	7	..	..	..	3	..	3	51	6	57	49	4	53	31·25	..	26·31	18·75	..	15·78	6·12	..	5·66
1880..	21	2	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	11	2	13	..	..	..	4	..	4	53	6	59	47	6	53	19·04	..	17·39	..	..	..	8·51	..	7·54
1881..	18	3	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	14	3	17	..	..	..	1	..	1	50	6	56	50	6	56	33·33	..	28·57	..	..	..	2·00	..	1·78
1882..	26	2	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	..	..	..	24	1	25	..	..	..	..	1	1	44	6	50	52	5	57	30·76	..	28·57	..	..	..	..	20·00	1·75
1883..	21	3	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	11	3	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	6	56	45	6	51	19·04	..	16·66	..	..	..	..	..	..
1884..	25	4	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	20	3	23	..	..	..	1	..	1	50	7	57	47	6	53	16·00	..	13·79	..	..	..	2·02	..	1·83
1885..	17	4	21	1	..	1	1	..	1	8	..	8	..	..	..	11	4	15	1	..	1	1	..	1	48	7	55	44	7	51	44·44	..	36·36	..	..	..	2·27	..	1·96
1886..	21	1	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	14	..	14	1	..	1	..	..	..	48	8	56	46	7	53	28·57	..	27·27	..	..	..	..	..	..
1887..	16	3	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	8	2	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	9	62	49	9	58	13·75	..	15·78	..	..	..	..	..	..
1888..	14	2	16	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	9	2	11	..	..	..	3	..	3	54	9	63	51	8	59	14·28	..	12 50	..	..	..	5·83	..	5·08
1889..	3	2	5	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	..	4	..	..	..	11	2	13	..	..	..	1	..	1	42	9	51	47	9	56	133·33	..	80·00	..	..	..	2 12	..	5·78

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1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NAUTICAL SCHOOL-SHIP "VERNON."

(REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 APRIL, 1890.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 *August*, 1890.

The Superintendent N.S.S. "Vernon" to The Under Secretary of Public Instruction.

Sir, Nautical School-ship "Vernon," Sydney, 16 July, 1890.

I have the honor to submit my Annual Report upon the Institution under my charge for the year ended the 30th April last.

2. The conduct of the boys has been good. They have been quiet, orderly, and respectful, have done their work cheerfully, and have made fair progress in school and drill. The general behaviour has been surprisingly good, when the antecedents of many of our lads are considered. No immorality has occurred. I have heard at times more improper language in one day, when walking in the streets, than I have heard on the ship in a year; and my experience is that of my officers. It is only strictly just that I should say the behaviour of our lads, as a body, is fully up to the standard of conduct of boys who have been brought up under more favourable conditions.

3. I am sorry to have to report a death—a poor lad with chronic disease when admitted. This was the third death in fourteen years out of some 1,900 boys who have been on board during that time. The general health has been, as usual, very satisfactory. The complaints treated have been mostly confined to the diseases from which the boys were suffering when admitted. The great majority come on board in a dirty, neglected state, and, for the most part, suffering from skin complaints, sore eyes, exposure, and neglect. The manner in which parents neglect these lads is shameful.

4. Good work has been done in school, where the ordinary Public School curriculum is carried out. Each boy attends school for three hours daily, either in the morning or in the afternoon, according to his "watch." Table I shows the educational status of those admitted. Only 14 per cent. of the new-comers could read and write well.

5. Three hours' schooling per boy, of course, takes a large bite out of the day, but there is plenty of other employment. Firstly come the various drills. Manual exercise, battalion drill, cutlass exercise, gun drill, pulling in boats, manning yards, making, reefing, and setting sails, and various other exercises are systematically taught. They all tend to improve the boys, physically and morally, to bring them under control, to teach them to be clean, obedient, and respectful, and to raise their self-respect. The work so accomplished cannot be appraised in a monetary sense, but the other labour done is fairly valued hereunder:—

	£	s.	d.
Repairing clothing	60	0	0
Making bags, towels, covers, sundries	10	0	0
Carpenter's work—repairing boats, shed, spars, caulking, glazing, and general ship's work and repairs	120	0	0
New main-deck awning	12	0	0
Poop awning (part)	5	0	0
Forecastle awning	3	0	0
Repairs to various awnings	8	0	0
Making sixty hammocks, at 3s. 6d.	10	10	0
Covering fire-hoses	2	0	0
Making six hatch covers	8	0	0
Making fifty galley bags	3	0	0
Making two masts' coats	1	0	0
Repairing hammocks, bags, tarpaulins, making and repairing clews, repairs to sails, and general sailmaker's work	80	0	0
Fishing-net repairs	1	0	0
General labourers' work, such as discharging stores, provisions, coaling ship, &c.	50	0	0
General riggers' work, including tarring, scraping, sewing, setting up rigging, rattling, repairing boat's gear, flags, work in connection with anchors and chains, &c.	200	0	0
Painting ship four times	80	0	0
Painting boats	15	0	0

[1,126 copies—Approximate cost of printing (labour and material), £4 17s. 6d.]

	£	s.	d.
Painting aloft	20	0	0
Cleaning decks, cabins, windows, furniture, rifles, ship's side, play-ground, sheds, landings, whitewashing	150	0	0
Lamp trimming and cleaning	50	0	0
Cooking and stewarding performed by some twelve boys under the supervision of one instructor	200	0	0
Value of services of band when playing at ceremonies not connected with the ship	100	0	0
Washing clothes.—A daily average of 225 boys has been maintained, and each lad has to wash his own clothing—about eight pieces weekly, and a hammock every fortnight, besides bedticks, collars, towels, &c., and occasionally blankets, serge clothing—(say) 142,000 pieces, at 2d.	930	0	0
Total	£2,118	0	0

From this it will be seen that the boys lead a busy life on board, and are fully occupied from rising in the morning at 5 until going to bed at 8 p.m., with intervening periods for meals, rest, and recreation.

6. On the 30th April, 1889, the number remaining on the ship was 229. During the year under report 166 boys were admitted, making the total number dealt with on board in the year 395. The discharges amounted to 162, leaving 233 on the ship on the 30th April, 1890. The daily average was 225, the highest average yet attained in any year. During the last ten years the daily average has nearly doubled.

7. The number of apprentices under my control has also largely increased, and they now number 480. Some of them have been away over five years from the ship. Quite recently all their masters' residences were visited to ascertain the character of the boys, their masters' treatment of them, and to inquire generally if the conditions under which the lads were apprenticed were being observed. No less than 442, or 92 per cent., were favourably reported upon in every way, while only thirty-eight were at all unfavourably spoken of. The list of "goods" included several who did not receive favourable reports last year, but who are now doing well. Within the past few months I have received many hundreds of letters from employers, from apprentices, and from visitors, nearly all of a favourable nature. It is not necessary to publish these, and they are available for inspection at any time.

8. One of the most satisfactory matters in connection with the system is the fact that so many persons who have had experience of our boys as apprentices desire to obtain more of them. It is not likely that they would do this if their apprentices had been badly behaved. At the present time, notwithstanding the large number we have placed out, the applications for apprentices largely outnumber the available supply. This should be some practical evidence that good is being done.

9. The Institution is now in its twenty-fourth year of service, and has been established sufficiently long to admit of its work being accurately judged. The value of any such establishment can best be estimated by the after-lives of those who have undergone its system. To the 30th April last 2,367 boys have been committed to the "Vernon," of which number 233 remain aboard; consequently, 2,134 lads have left. I regret to say that some of these have found their way into the gaols of the Colony. Their cases naturally come very prominently into notice, and attract so much attention that some mistaken ideas may prevail respecting the results accomplished by the "Vernon" system. It is an undoubted fact that boys are not sent on board until, in the vast majority of instances, they have been found to be beyond control. There are now some 60 boys, or over a fourth of the inmates, who have been inmates of other charitable institutions, and who have been given up as failures, and have had to be sent here as a last resource. These latter are amongst our most troublesome subjects, but the "Vernon" will most certainly be blamed should any one of them do badly in after-life.

10. Perhaps, in view of their antecedents prior to coming on board, a certain percentage must always be expected to turn out unfavourably. During the year, the Comptroller-General of Prisons states that 28 ex-inmates of the "Vernon" had been under conviction. Nine of these were remanets from the previous year; 9 had been discharged instead of undergoing the full training, and some were not recognised by me. Still, taking these 28 (who had at any time been on board since May, 1867), and comparing them with 2,134 who have left the ship, the percentage is only 1·3 for the year, while the Government Statistician informs me that, taking the whole *male* population over 15, the proportion of offenders to the named population is 1·8 for 1889. This seems strong evidence in favour of the "Vernon" lads.

11. Yet these few undoubtedly come more into prominence than the many hundreds who do well, and a wrong idea is entertained where due consideration has not been given to the subject. In older countries, notably in England, 80 per cent. is considered a high percentage of reforms. The Government Reformatory Inspector last year gave 74 as the number. Our results are considerably better, and while I regret to see some ex-Vernonites become habitual criminals, it may certainly be concluded that the vast majority who have left the ship have been quietly absorbed in the law-abiding ranks of the people, and are leading as honest, blameless lives as any members of the community. The ship has also done good as a deterrent to youths who may have been inclined to break away from home control. The mere fact of the existence of the "Vernon" has undoubtedly prevented a certain amount of wrong-doing. May it not also be in some measure attributable to the work of reformation accomplished by the ship that crime has not increased with the great increase of population. The "Vernon" was established by Sir Henry Parkes in 1867. From "The Wealth and Progress of New South Wales" I find that for the two years preceding its establishment the proportion per 10,000 of the population convicted was 19·9 and 18·3 respectively, while since that year a steady decrease has set in, until now the proportion is considerably less than half those percentages.

12. A large number of former apprentices continue to visit and to correspond with me. Of one man who left in 1868 I heard this morning; he has been in the same situation for fifteen years, and is 38 years old. From my "after-career" book I find that visits, letters, and reports on the part of ex-apprentices during the year have been more numerous than in any other like period. One young man visited the ship twenty-one times, another one twelve times, another one fourteen times, and so on.

13. Some mistaken notion seems to exist respecting the composition of the inmates. The practice is to hand young boys over to the care of the State Children's Relief Department. Any young boys now

on

on board are those who have proved unamenable to other influences, and who have been given up as incorrigible. The boys are all in classes according to conduct, and are not left night or day without supervision. The youngest lads sleep by themselves in the commodious establishment on the neighbouring island, coming to the ship for meals, school, and instruction. The others sleep on board in various portions of the main-deck, according to age or classification. No lad leaves the ship or land dormitories on any pretence through the night. Lamps are brilliantly burning, and responsible officers walk round the sleeping-quarters, carrying detector clocks, which they have to press against certain portions of the dormitories, and which accurately register their movements and ensure watchfulness. Good-conduct boys, relieved every hour, also patrol the deck, as an additional precaution. Misconduct cannot escape detection. I have visited a very large number of similar institutions, but nowhere have I observed an equal degree of supervision maintained. It is clear that if opportunities for misbehaviour occur here they must be much more numerous on a large farm or in scattered dwellings, where the supervision could not be so strict.

14. The necessity for recreation has not been overlooked. Sir Henry and Lady Parkes again entertained the lads at their residence, and a very happy day was spent; several visits have been paid to the theatres on the generous invitation of the proprietors, and the various regattas have, as usual, been attended. Cricket, gymnastics, and other out-door games have been vigorously prosecuted on Cockatoo Island, and numerous fishing and pleasure excursions have been made about the harbour. On board, numerous concerts, lantern lectures, and other entertainments have taken place, while the library has been open of an evening. The boys are fond of reading, and there are some 1,000 carefully-selected works for them to pick from. All the foregoing indulgences are held out as inducements to good conduct, and boys misbehaving are debarred from participation. And here I may be allowed to say that no flogging has had to be resorted to during the year, and no abscondings have taken place, although opportunities for running away have necessarily been frequent, on account of the many excursions indulged in.

15. Owing to the high repute which the "Vernon" apprentices have gained during the past twenty-two years, the ship is able to deal with a large number of boys at a small cost. If the system had not been successful, instead of the boys going out as apprentices, employers would have declined engaging them, and the 480 now at service would have had to be shut up in institutions at a great charge to the country, and at great suffering to themselves. There are now 705 boys under my legal guardianship, a larger number than is met with in the case of any similar establishment, and their cost per head to the State is under sixpence daily. A boy remains here only a short probationary period, and is then practically free, so long as he behaves well at his situation. To the age of 18 he is under my control, and can be brought back for further disciplinary treatment at any time. At the end of apprenticeship he can get work anywhere on a farm, will probably settle down to country life, and has accumulated wages in the Savings Bank amounting to as high as £50, according to the duration of his apprenticeship. The average period is for four years, the wages amount to about £30 for that time, while the value of board, lodging, and clothing, &c., supplied by the employer may be computed at £20 yearly, or a total earning of £110 during service. Multiplying this by the number of boys at service, and a sum of £52,800 is shown as being earned by those lads who are now serving apprenticeship. What would be their cost to the country under other and easily-imagined conditions? I do not think that the system initiated by Sir Henry Parkes, and which has stood the test of so many years' observation, is sufficiently understood or appreciated.

16. Table E shows the principal reasons for the boys coming here. Parental neglect is chiefly to blame.

17. On Sundays the boys landed and marched to their respective places of worship. Religious instruction has been conducted on board by the Rev. W. A. Charlton, Mrs. Ford, the Sisters of St. Joseph, the Rev. E. Corcoran, the Rev. A. Boyle, and the Rev. A. Handley. To these ladies and gentlemen great credit is due for the continued and warm interest taken by them in the welfare of the boys.

18. Much interest has been shown in the doings of the Institution, and it has been largely visited. With the approval of the Minister of Public Instruction, the Hon. J. H. Carruthers, a number of improvements have been effected tending to the comfort of the boys; a larger vessel is being procured, a swimming-bath is being constructed, and important additions are being made in connection with the land playground and gymnasium. The new dormitory at Biloela, virtually another institution, has relieved the overcrowded condition of the ship, and works smoothly and efficiently.

19. The staff of officers remains unchanged. They continue to carry out their duties in a cheerful efficient manner. During my absence on leave, the ship was managed by my very capable chief assistant, Mr. Mason. It may not be out of place to state that I recently visited the principal reformatories and industrial schools in England and France, such as Mettray, Red Hill, Princess Mary Homes, &c. The information I gained from these visits, from interviews with various well-recognized authorities on this question, and from other sources, may, perhaps, prove of value, and is at the disposal of the authorities.

20. The usual tables are appended.

I have, &c.,
FREDK. W. NEITENSTEIN,
Commander and Superintendent.

A.

Cost per head for year (Boys on board).

Daily average, 225.

	£	s.	d.
Provisions	2,521	15	6
Crockery, mess utensils, knives, forks, &c.	28	1	3
Clothing	518	7	2
Stores, rope, paint, &c.	246	12	5
School, stationery, good-conduct awards	132	1	4
Salaries (including two teachers for school duties)	2,111	0	5
Fuel and light	50	3	11
Boats and oars	76	16	9
Medicines and Surgeon's salary	75	5	6
Bedding, hammocks, and blankets	95	2	7
Repairs generally	200	0	2
Petty charges	34	11	9
Gross cost of only those on board	6,089	18	9
Deduct parents' contributions	310	17	6
Net cost	5,779	1	3

Or £25 13s. 8d. each boy yearly.

Expenses of Apprentices.

	£	s.	d.
Proportion of salaries	200	0	0
Visiting, stamps, &c.	55	10	3
Total	255	10	3

Net cost to State of all "Vernon" Boys under control.

	£	s.	d.
Average number on ship, 225—cost	5,779	1	8
Do do apprenticed, 480—cost	255	10	3
Total cost of 705 maintained	6,034	11	11

Cost per head, yearly, for all under State control, £8 11s. 2d.
Do daily, do do 5½d.

B.

Admissions and Discharges during the year.

Admissions—		Discharges—	
Committals	152	Apprenticed	106
Returned, various causes	14	Young boys transferred to State Children's Relief Department	34
		Otherwise discharged	21
		Died	1
Total admissions	166	Total discharges	162

C.

Character Classification of Boys on board on the 30th April, 1890.

Excellent (boy officers receiving pay)	25
Very good	151
Good	40
Indifferently behaved. (These latter eat by themselves, sleep apart from the rest, and are always under the immediate supervision of an officer)	17
Total number on board	233

D.

Religion of the new Committals.

Protestants	100 = 66 per cent.
Roman Catholics	52 = 34 ,,

E.

Ages of the new Committals.

Under 10	16	= 41 per cent.
10 to 12	46	
12 to 14	45	= 59 per cent.
Over 14	45	

F.

Parentage of new Committals.

Mother a drunkard, father a cripple	1	Mother dead, father neglects to control	1
Mother deserted, father dead	4	Father deserted, mother dead	3
Parents unfit to have charge	15	Mother a drunkard, father dead	1
Mother a prostitute, father deserted	5	Father in gaol, mother unknown	5
Mother a prostitute, father cannot control	2	Father deserted, mother cannot control	5
Mother in gaol, father dead	2	Father a drunkard, mother dead	2
Mother a prostitute, father a drunkard	1	Mother married again, father dead	3
Mother in gaol, father deserted	2	Father married again, mother dead	5
Mother a prostitute, father in gaol	1	Parents deserted, or dead	41
Mother a drunkard, father cannot control	1	Father dead, mother cannot control	11
Mother a lunatic, father a drunkard	2	Parents neglect, or are unable to control	39

G.

POLICE COURTS sending boys.

Sydney and Suburbs	101 = 66 per cent.
Country	51 = 34 per cent.

H.

BIRTH-PLACES of Committals, not natives of the Colony.

England	11
Victoria	5
Queensland	3
Ireland	1
New Zealand	5
Scotland	7
South Australia	1
East Indies	1
Total, not natives of Colony	34 = 22 per cent.

I.

EDUCATIONAL status of Admissions and Discharges.

	Reading.			Writing.			Arithmetic.			Total.
	Well.	Indifferently.	Not.	Well.	Indifferently.	Not.	Well.	Indifferently.	Not.	
On board, 30th April, 1889	94	120	15	94	120	15	94	120	15	229
Admitted, to 30th April, 1890	24	96	46	24	96	46	24	90	52	166
Discharged, to 30th April, 1890	120	32	...	128	34	...	128	34	...	162
Remaining on the 30th April, 1890	165	68	...	160	73	...	164	69	...	233

Only 14 per cent. of the admissions could read and write well.

J.

PERSONS who have been under conviction in the gaols during the year ended 30th April, 1890, who have been at any time on the "Vernon" since its establishment in May, 1867. (Comptroller-General's Report.)

Number under conviction during year (including all offences, imprisonment for absconding, &c.)	28
Total number of boys left "Vernon"	2,134
Percentage of ex-"Vernon" boys who have been under conviction during the year	1·3

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1890.

[6*d*.]

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1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

N.S.S. "VERNON."

(MINUTE OF MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ON CERTAIN CHARGES MADE BY MESSRS. BRAGG AND ARDILL.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 7 August, 1890.

Minute by The Minister of Public Instruction after inquiry into certain charges concerning the Industrial School Ship "Vernon" made by Messrs. Bragg and Ardill.

MR. ARDILL called upon me about two months since, requesting an interview to enable him to represent to me certain alleged defects in the management of the "Vernon." I granted his request, and he proceeded to state that the "Vernon" was producing a large number of our worst criminals, and that unnatural offences were committed upon the ship by the boys. I asked for particulars, but Mr. Ardill could not then give me the details; but he assured me he was in possession of sufficient evidence to prove what he said. I told him that I thought the supervision was so perfect that no opportunity was permitted for improper behaviour amongst the boys, and Mr. Ardill stated that his information showed that the bath-room was the part of the ship where such behaviour occurred. I informed Mr. Ardill that it was clearly his duty to give me the information he possessed, so as to warrant an inquiry upon specific charges. This he promised to do without delay, and the interview closed. From that time up to the date of entering upon this inquiry Mr. Ardill in no way redeemed his promise either by verbal or written communication to me. There was no obstacle in the way so far as regards my bearing towards him, for, as his evidence says, "I always treated him better than he deserved." Later on I received a pamphlet published by a person calling himself "Joe Bragg," a notorious criminal whose record shows that he has served thirty sentences of imprisonment for various offences from drunkenness to garotting and robbery during a period extending from 1883 to so recent a date as the 20th May, 1890. According to his own evidence he states that "he has done a total period of about ten years' solitary confinement." He is a protege of Mr. Ardill; he was working for Mr. Ardill at the time of publishing the pamphlet; he has his address at Mr. Ardill's office, and there has been many years' communion between these two persons in regard to the subject of the inquiry. Mr. Ardill repudiates any responsibility for Bragg's action in regard to the pamphlet and there is no direct evidence in contradiction to this. It appears, however, that the printer, Mr. Brooks charged the account for printing to Mr. Ardill, but afterwards received payment from Bragg. The charges made by Bragg may be summed up in the concluding words of his pamphlet:—"In conclusion, I charge the "Vernon" with having manufactured murderers, sodomites, self-polluters, mophs (mophs is an abbreviation of the word hermaphrodite, and its modern signification must be plain)—in fact men who have committed every crime under the sun."

A debate having arisen in the Legislative Assembly, and considerable publicity having been given to these charges, I considered it necessary in the public interest to investigate the matter, so as to ascertain whether there was a sufficient foundation of truth in these statements, or in fact, whether there was any good cause, to warrant the appointment of a Commission to inquire fully into the working of the "Vernon," and into the results of the system under which it was conducted. Having made ample inquiry I am of opinion that there is no ground whatever to warrant any further action, as the charges made are in their general significance unfounded, and as regards the particular cases upon which it has been sought to found proof, they are in a few instances admitted as isolated exceptions of most infrequent occurrence, whilst in the remainder, they are only supported by most unreliable testimony.

Analysing the evidence the first witness was Bragg, who at the onset referred me to Mr. Ardill, asking me to examine him as the person who had his list of criminals together with other names collected from other persons. It appeared thereafter that Mr. Ardill was the moving spirit in the matter of the charges, and that he had been for months, and even years, collecting what information he could against the Institution. Bragg's evidence was broad and general—too broad, however, to be valuable as proof of anything. He stated that he had met "over 100, and it may have been 200" "Vernon" boys in gaol; but upon being pressed to name as many as he remembered he stated that he had given his list to Mr. Ardill who would produce it. Even with this latter gentleman's evidence the number of ex-"Vernon" boys named by Bragg as having being met by him in the course of a fifteen years' experience of gaol life falls short of twenty. Summarising

Summarising the whole evidence as to the ex-"Vernon" boys, known to have become inmates of our gaols, it appears that sixty-four are named, of whom thirteen do not appear upon the ship's records as "Vernon" boys, five are too vaguely described to be indentified, fifteen did not undergo the full course of the reforming system, having been released at the request of the guardians, and twenty-three left the ship over ten years ago. Messrs. Ardill and Bragg with their witnesses have raked up the cases of boys who left the ship as far back as 1867 and 1868, over twenty years ago, and yet their total number of reliable cases of ex-"Vernon" criminals does not exceed fifty in a total number of 2200 "Vernon" boys, who, since the Institution was established, have come within its operations. During the inquiry much stress was laid upon the probable result of an inspection of the confinees in Darlinghurst Gaol, and accordingly I directed Mr. Neitenstein and Mr. Coglan of my staff to visit the gaol, and ascertain the number of ex-"Vernon" criminals there. The inspection showed only five of such, and some of these were lads who had been released without undergoing the full course of the system. Last year inquiry was made through the Prisons Department as to the number of ex-"Vernon" boys in prison at the date of inquiry, and it was found that there were only twenty-eight, or less than 1·3 per cent. of the total number who had left the ship. The inquiry has not resulted in the slightest disproof of this fact, and it remains as the best evidence of the splendid results of the reformation effected by Mr. Neitenstein and his staff.

During the inquiry I elicited the fact that twelve boys have passed through or left the various Boys' Homes under Mr. Ardill, and of these, three, if not four, have since been sent to the "Vernon."

As to the charges that the "Vernon" is manufacturing some of our worst criminals, Messrs. Ardill and Bragg sought to prove that the management was defective, that unnatural offences were practised amongst the boys, and generally that the comparatively criminal were indiscriminately herded with the comparatively innocent. As to the last, and most general charge, I needed but little evidence to convince me, that with the overcrowded state of the ship for many years, and in the absence of proper reformatory and refractory prisons, there is great danger of evil influence arising out of the mixing of the depraved with the innocent. Lately, I have caused large dormitories to be erected on Cockatoo Island, and these relieve the ship to a great extent, but nothing short of a new vessel of ample accommodation will meet the requirements of the Institution. The Government are in treaty for such a vessel, and I hope shortly to be able to place Mr. Neitenstein in possession of her. Even admitting so much, yet the evidence shows that most constant vigilance is exercised both day and night to prevent too much freedom of intercourse amongst the boys, and it is difficult to conceive how all the discipline and safeguarding influence exercised by the officers can be overcome by even the worst boys desirous of contaminating the minds of their companions.

Mr. Thomas Joyce was called as a witness by Mr. Ardill, and he gave his evidence in a frank and candid manner, apparently free from any bias. He had been for five years and four months a seaman on the "Vernon," and afterwards for fifteen years a warder in Darlinghurst Gaol. He had therefore good opportunities of judging of the system actually operating on the ship many years ago prior to 1874, and also of the criminals who having been "Vernon" boys came into the gaol with which he was connected. He had no knowledge of the "Vernon" since 1874, and it was made clear on examination, that spending most of his life since 1874 in the performance of his duty in Darlinghurst Gaol, he had but little opportunity of meeting the reformed portion of his former charge. He stated that he believed that he had met sixty ex-"Vernon" boys in Darlinghurst Gaol during his fifteen years service, but he could only give the names of far less than that number. He distinctly affirmed that during his experience on board of the "Vernon" he saw nothing to lead him to suppose the ship was manufacturing criminals.

As to sodomy, he stated that it was a matter of impossibility during his time. Moreover, this witness, on hearing an explanation of the system of watch and checks on watch now in vogue, admitted that "it was very complete, and that there was nothing like it in his time at all." Mr. Joyce further testified that the "Vernon" system did not make the boys worse, but a great deal better; and even as regards the criminals he met in after years, their downfall was not attributable to their training on the "Vernon."

It may be mentioned that Mr. Joyce differs from the other ex-"Vernon" officers whom Mr. Ardill called, in that he had no personal grievance to vent against any of his old officers.

As to the remainder of Mr. Ardill's witnesses, their evidence is rendered comparatively worthless from the fact that they are ex-officers or servants of the ship, each having a strong animus against the present officers, on account chiefly of personal differences which occurred on board the vessel.

Mr. Morgan was a seaman for two years and three months, between September, 1884, and December, 1886. The circumstances of his leaving the vessel show that he was either dismissed or he abruptly left upon the Superintendent finding him incapable of maintaining order among the boys under his charge.

Morgan knew of but few ex-"Vernon" criminals, and he confined his evidence chiefly to one or two reported complaints of misbehaviour amongst the boys. He admitted that good watch was kept on board by day and by night; but his own evidence shows that he had but a poor sense of his duty in not reporting several matters subversive of good discipline among the boys, and which took place under his eyes and in his watch.

Of the two charges of sodomy which he testified to as having been made, one was a malicious concoction against himself, and proved to be quite unfounded; the other was, in his opinion, not proved, but it is referred to later on in the evidence of Mr. Geeson.

Thomas Geeson, an ex-cook and steward from the "Vernon," and having served about two years in that capacity, was also called by Mr. Ardill. He is a man of very irritable temper, as I myself noticed in his bearing before me. He displayed great bitterness towards Mr. Neitenstein, and was full of complaints against him, more especially for excessive punishment of the boys.

Several of the other witnesses complained that there was too little punishment, but Geeson thought there was far too much. It was shown to me, however, that this same witness was the greatest complainer of boys, and consequently the greatest cause of punishment amongst the ship's crew at the time of his service. He seems to have been the victim of the rough jokes of the boys, and he complained of them for all manner of offences, from stealing his utensils to putting soap into his soup. As to cases of excessive punishment reported, the charges were so stale that I was unable to thoroughly investigate them. I satisfied myself, however, that during the term of my administration of this Department, and for a long time previous, no excessive punishment had taken place. I did this by

despatching

despatching Mr. Maynard, the ablest of my staff in inspectorial work, to the ship, where he examined the whole of the boys privately, apart from any of the officers, and found that no excessive punishment was or had been administered during recent years, that they were well treated, had no cause of complaint, and knew of no cases of immoral behaviour.

As to immorality, Geeson gave evidence of the case referred to by Morgan, but, by his own showing, he did not report the circumstance to his superior officer, the Superintendent, a default of duty of a most serious character. Altogether, I am inclined to believe that Geeson himself was in doubt, and neglected to report because he saw nothing to found a proper charge upon.

A witness named M'Callum, a seaman on the "Vernon" for some months, was next brought forward. He was very ready to prove the general charge of prevailing immorality in the Institution, but his evidence is rendered almost completely worthless by the rebutting testimony of the officers and others, who show that he made no complaints during his stay on board, but left in a temper because his superiors considered that he was incompetent to maintain order. Mr. M'Callum has his grievance to air against the officers, and no doubt he is biassed against them and their system accordingly. Where he gives distinct evidence as to improper behaviour of the boys on board it is distinctly denied by the officers, and upon inspecting the records, silent as to any complaints, and, judging of the reputation of this witness and those contradicting him, I have no hesitation, in the conflict of testimony, in refusing to give much credence to Mr. M'Callum's story. He cited a case of two little boys misconducting themselves in open daylight on the fore-top, children under 10 years of age. One was a proved idiot, afterwards sent to a lunatic asylum, and the most that possibly can be made out of the circumstance, if true, is that a poor imbecile child in its depravity, without concealment, acted in a fashion common with such unfortunates. However, the officers' evidence goes to show that even this alleged occurrence was utterly unknown to them, and probably is a gross exaggeration.

Another person named C. A. M'Donnell, ex-tailor of the ship, gave evidence that he was thirteen and three-quarter years aboard. He says he never saw any particular misbehaviour on the boys' part, and altogether his evidence is favourable to the conclusion that the system is a good one, fairly effective in discipline, and promoting good conduct. Mr. M'Donnell also has his grievance against the officers above him, and he took great pains to let me know of it. He considers he was "disparaged" too much. He knew of cases of drunkenness on board, very infrequent, indeed; and he frankly acknowledged that he had been a culprit in that respect himself.

I need not analyse the evidence against the charges of Messrs. Ardill and Bragg. It is that of the ship's officers, the ship's records, the boys themselves, and the records of our prisons. It seems to me to be a complete refutation of the stale, vague, and unreliable testimony of the other witnesses. I am no infrequent visitor to the ship myself, nor have I neglected to inspect closely the work in operation. I have read hundreds of letters from ex-"Vernon" boys, and these letters breathe almost an air of love and regard for the ship and its officers.

I see no reason to put the country to the expense of further investigation, as not a scintilla of evidence has been adduced to show any present grave defect in the administration of the Institution, nor is there any substantial ground to warrant belief in the wholesale charges publicly made by Bragg as to evil results from past administration.

Since closing the inquiry Mr. Ardill has proffered additional testimony, but I can see no reason to drag out this investigation at the instance of the unreliable testimony of discharged officials, dissatisfied servants, and unreformed lads. Whatever position Mr. Ardill may have assumed in regard to Bragg's pamphlet, it is clear to me that he has for years collected whatever evidence he could against the ship; has endeavoured to create a mistrust of its operations by his tactics, and after all has failed to adduce any tangible evidence to support any one of the grave, general charges which he made on the responsibility, as he puts it, "of what he had been told."

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1890.

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1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ABORIGINES.

(REPORT OF BOARD FOR THE PROTECTION OF, FOR 1889.

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Aborigines Protection Board to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Office of Aborigines Protection Board, Sydney, 31 May, 1890.

In accordance with the usual practice, we have the honor to submit the following Report of the operations of the Board during the year 1889, with information regarding the present condition of the Aborigines, and a detail of the funds placed at our disposal for their assistance.

Mr. George O'Malley Clarke accepted a seat on the Board, being appointed thereto on the 24th April, 1889, but his services have been since lost to the Board by his departure for Europe.

The census, which has been collected by the police (Appendix A), shows a total of 4,652 full-blood aborigines and 2,877 half-castes, making in all in the Colony 7,529 of all classes. Of this number, 1,509, chiefly aged, sick, and infirm, and unable therefore to work for a livelihood, also children depending upon the same or attending school, have been fed and clothed at the public cost, and the Aborigines Protection Association have at the Cumeroogunga, Warangesda, and Brewarrina Mission Stations, maintained 265, leaving a balance of 5,755, who have been getting a living in their own way, or by obtaining work or gratuitous support from the numerous persons well-disposed towards them.

The return (Appendix B) shows an increase over decrease in the half-castes of 110, and a decrease over increase in the full-blood of 66. Births have been reported amongst the full-blood of 152, and the half-castes of 163; between the ages of 20 and 40 there are 829 full-blood women and 494 half-castes, showing on these numbers the latter to be the more prolific in the proportion of 33 to 18·3 per cent. The increase by births has been on a ratio of 6·7 per cent. on the adult population.

The expenditure by the Board is given in detail (Appendix C). It will be seen that during the year the 1,509 aborigines already alluded to, namely, 935 adults and 574 children, have been fed and clothed, and that fishing-boats and gear, tents, farming implements, &c., have been supplied, and a number of huts erected, at a cost of £5,275 13s. 3d.

As will be also seen, by Appendix E, there has been a large increase in the number receiving rations at the public cost, mainly aged and infirm aborigines unable to work. This has been partly owing to the fact that when it became generally known that the Government made such provision it has been asked for in the case of old aborigines who had been (properly enough) hitherto provided for by station-owners on whose properties aborigines were camped. The increased number assisted in 1889, as compared with 1888, is 214 adults and 86 children.

344—A

[1,203 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £21 0s. 6d.]

Below

Below is a summary of the expenditure by the Government on behalf of the Aborigines for the year, particularising the Votes from which paid.

Vote.	Sub-Vote.	Service.	Amount expended.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aborigines Protection Board.	Maintenance of old and infirm Aborigines, &c., expended by Board	Rations, clothing, &c., for 1,509 Aborigines	.....	5,275 13 3
	Rent of offices and incidental expenses	Incidental expenses	4 11 5	
		Freight on goods to Mission Stations	145 1 0	
		Office rent	58 0 0	
				207 12 5
	Salary	Salary of Secretary to Board	.....	60 0 0
	Aid to Association for Protection of Aborigines in the proportion of £2 for every £1 raised by private contributions	Expenses of Mission Stations	....	1,080 4 8
Special Grant in aid of the Aborigines Protection Association.	Supplementary Estimates	Expenses of Mission Stations	....	1,003 0 0
Miscellaneous Services—Colonial Secretary's Vote	Burial of Paupers	Burial expenses	.....	83 2 6
Medical Vote	Contingencies	Medical attendance	.....	694 12 6
Stores and Stationery	Contingencies	Clothing for 146 adults and 74 children, and 8,390 blankets, &c., &c. (See Appendix D.)	.....	2,895 15 4
		Total	£	11,300 0 8

The expenditure by the Aborigines Protection Association on behalf of the Cumeroogunga and Warangesda Mission Stations has largely increased, partly arising from the fact that the buildings at Maloga had to be removed from Mr. Matthews' private land and re-erected on the reserve at Cumeroogunga set apart for the use of the Aborigines; and further, when these establishments were first formed they were little more than camping-grounds for the Aborigines, where they worked for their rations, elementary instruction being imparted to the children, but they have now developed into settlements, with greatly improved huts for married couples and their families, and adequate accommodation for teaching, duly qualified masters having been appointed by the Department of Public Instruction.

The number of residents at these two stations, and their condition, is exhibited in the following table:—

Stations.	Full Blood.					Half-castes.					Grand Total.
	Adults.		Children.		Total.	Adults.		Children.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Cumeroogunga	14	10	5	9	38	28	22	20	26	96	134
Warangesda	7	5	3	7	22	7	5	10	15	37	59
Total	21	15	8	16	60	35	27	30	41	133	193

Efforts are being made by the Association to make these establishments self-supporting, and it has been found necessary to make considerable additions to the buildings, plant, and stock, at a cost far exceeding the means available from private contributions, which necessitated application to the Government for additional assistance.

In recommending all expenditure on behalf of the Association, the Board have been guided by a minute of the Colonial Secretary (the late Sir Alexander Stuart), dated the 25th February, 1884 (Appendix F); and whilst they have exercised a "watchful inspection of, and control over," the claims submitted to them, and have had constant communication with the officers of the Association, they cannot accept the responsibility which attaches to the management of the mission stations, which is left in the hands of the Council.

It is incumbent upon the Board, however, to draw the Colonial Secretary's attention again to the fact that the cost of maintaining the three establishments under the Aborigines Protection Association

(Cumeroogunga,

(Cumeroogunga, Warangesda, and Brewarrina), for the benefit of 265 inmates, amounted to £3,297 for the past twelve months, whilst the amount expended on the remaining Aborigines in the Colony, numbering 7,264, during the same period, was only £9,200, which includes the cost of the usual supply of blankets.

The circumstances affecting the station at Brewarrina are different, though under the control and management of the Association. There were absolutely no funds, privately contributed, available for its support, but as there were a large number of Aborigines, adults and children, camped at Brewarrina prior to the new reserve being occupied, who were in a painful condition of disease and destitution, constantly aggravated by their contact with Europeans, their withdrawal from such a state of degradation was a necessity so urgent that the Board had no hesitation in applying to the Colonial Secretary for authority to cover the necessary expenditure, and which from time to time has been promptly approved.

So far, the Board have no reason to be dissatisfied with the result, and will be extremely pleased when circumstances will admit of similar action being taken in other districts.

The Board lose no opportunity of encouraging the attendance of the children at school. During the year there has been an increase of 63 children at the Public Schools, whilst the number receiving private instruction is reduced by 13. The relative numbers are 385 at Public Schools and 43 elsewhere.

Within a radius of 5 miles of the Public Schools there are 321 children, probably many under school age, receiving no education at all. Outside this radius there are, by the census, 2,103 children of all ages under 20 years leading camp life, or hanging on to the skirts of civilization.

In conclusion, the Board desire to express their satisfaction at the fairly well-behaved attitude the race presents; also with the regularity with which the meetings of the Board are attended, and the interesting nature of the duties they have to perform.

We desire again to gratefully acknowledge the valuable assistance rendered to us by the Police throughout the Colony, who have continually evinced a personal interest in the welfare of the aborigines, in promptly and effectively carrying out the wishes of the Board.

Appended will be found the Report of the Aborigines Protection Association for 1889.

We have, &c.,

EDMUND FOSBERY, Chairman,
RICHARD HILL, M.L.C.,
PHILIP GIDLEY KING, M.L.C.,
A. M. HUTCHINSON,
SYDNEY BURDEKIN, M.L.A.,
} Members of the Board.

APPENDICES.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

CENSUS, 1889.

District or Locality.	Full-blood.								Half-castes.								Grand Total.
	Men.			Women.			Children.	Total.	Men.			Women.			Children.	Total.	
	Between 20 & 40 years.	Between 40 & 60 years.	Over 60 years.	Between 20 & 40 years.	Between 40 & 60 years.	Over 60 years.			Between 20 & 40 years.	Between 40 & 60 years.	Over 60 years.	Between 20 & 40 years.	Between 40 & 60 years.	Over 60 years.			
Albury	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	1	1
Arakoon	8	4	2	5	3	3	13	38	5	...	...	4	...	...	9	18	56
Araluen	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Armidale	5	3	2	5	2	1	7	25	1	...	...	1	...	...	6	8	33
Ashford	13	1	1	4	1	...	4	24	9	...	...	1	...	...	4	14	38
Ballina	4	3	1	6	5	3	5	27	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	8	35
Balranald	24	14	3	20	11	...	8	80	2	...	...	3	...	...	4	9	89
Baradine	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	2	...	...	12	18	21
Barraba	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	5	...	...	14	20	21
Barringun and Enngonia	28	10	1	25	9	...	7	80	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	88
Bateman's Bay	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bathurst	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	..	2	...	...	1	3	6
Bega	3	...	1	1	...	...	4	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	4	13
Bingara	4	4	...	1	1	2	5	17	2	3	...	4	...	...	14	23	40
Blackville	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	5
Blick's River	6	6	...	7	2	...	17	38	2	...	...	1	1	...	3	7	45
Boat Harbour	5	10	5	9	10	4	10	53	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	58
Boggabilla	11	5	2	6	6	2	6	38	2	1	...	2	...	...	7	12	50
Boggabri	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	3	...	...	14	20	21
Booligal	3	7	...	4	1	...	...	15	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	3	18
Bourke and Byrock	20	3	...	14	2	...	23	62	15	1	...	5	1	...	16	38	100
Braidwood	...	..	...	...	3	...	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	7
Brewarrina and Gongolgon	11	8	20	16	14	2	41	112	2	4	...	4	...	...	14	24	136
Broadwater	1	3	...	1	3	...	10	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	20
Brushgrove	3	...	2	3	3	...	2	13	2	...	...	1	...	...	3	6	19
Buckley's Crossing	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bundarra	5	1	...	2	1	...	7	16	...	...	...	1	...	...	10	11	27
Bungwall Flat	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	2	1	...	...	7	7
Camden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	..	2	...	10	15	15
Cannonbar	2	9	6	3	4	1	6	31	4	...	...	4	...	...	9	17	48
Canowindra	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	4	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Carroll	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	6	2	...	4	...	...	11	23	26
Casino	47	36	4	56	20	3	94	260	6	...	...	14	1	...	38	59	319
Cassilis	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	5
Clare	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cobar	9	9	5	11	7	6	13	60	1	...	...	2	...	...	3	6	66
Cobargo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	7	11	11
Collector	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Condobolin	10	5	2	8	6	1	9	41	3	1	...	2	1	...	10	17	58
Cooma	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Coonabarabran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	...	22	2	1	39	76	76
Coonamble	7	5	4	3	4	1	15	39	3	1	...	4	...	...	7	15	54
Copmanhurst	8	14	5	10	6	3	35	81	2	...	...	5	...	...	20	27	108
Coraki	7	5	1	1	2	3	13	32	3	2	...	2	...	...	2	9	41
Corowa	3	3	...	3	...	2	3	14	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	1	15
Cowra	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	5	2	1	5	3	...	35	51	53
Cudal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	5	7	7
Cudgellico	3	4	1	2	2	...	4	16	3	...	...	3	...	...	5	11	27
Cudgen	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	5	10
Dalmorton	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	7	9
Dandaloo	10	5	2	6	6	3	10	42	3	...	...	4	...	...	16	23	65
Darlington Point, including Warengesda	9	11	4	3	6	3	14	50	12	...	...	8	...	...	33	53	103
Deniliquin	1	4	...	1	3	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	11
Drake	7	14	1	12	4	1	10	49	1	1	...	3	1	...	9	15	64
Dubbo	3	4	1	2	2	1	13	26	2	3	...	6	3	...	13	27	53
Dungog	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Eden	3	2	...	1	1	...	7	14	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	14
Emu Flat	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	4
Euabalong	11	2	1	8	5	1	18	46	4	1	...	4	...	...	16	25	71
Engowra	2	1	...	2	1	...	5	11	2	2	...	2	1	..	11	18	29
Eurobodalla	12	4	2	1	3	4	14	40	4	4	...	7	4	...	35	54	94
Euston	...	4	...	3	...	...	6	13	3	...	...	...	...	..	1	4	17
Forbes	12	6	5	4	5	...	24	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Forster	9	2	3	4	1	1	4	24	5	1	...	5	1	...	20	32	56
Gerogery	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1
Gilgandra	8	4	3	5	4	1	13	38	4	...	...	5	...	...	29	38	76
Gilgunnia	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Gladstone	3	2	1	1	...	...	6	13	2	...	...	3	2	...	14	21	34
Glen Innes	11	6	2	4	5	...	9	37	3	...	...	3	1	...	14	21	58
Goodooga, Angledool, and Tatalla	54	25	12	40	17	12	30	190	15	11	3	19	...	...	32	80	270
Grafton	10	7	2	7	4	...	6	36	1	...	...	3	1	...	7	12	48
Grafton South	26	11	...	15	5	...	9	66	4	...	...	3	...	...	5	12	78
Gresford	2	2	...	1	...	...	7	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Gunnedah	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	...	1	2	...	6	12	16

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APPENDIX A—*continued.*

District or Locality.	Full blood.								Half castes								Grand Total.
	Men.			Women.			Children.	Total	Men.			Women.			Children.	Total.	
	Between 20 & 40 years	Between 40 & 60 years.	Over 60 years.	Between 20 & 40 years	Between 40 & 60 years	Over 60 years			Between 20 & 40 years	Between 40 & 60 years	Over 60 years	Between 20 & 40 years	Between 40 & 60 years.	Over 60 years			
Hargraves	...	1	..	..	...	.	...	1	.	.	...	.	1	..	6	7	8
Hartley Vale	.	...	...	.	..	..	.	2	1	.	1	1	..	4	9	9	
Harwood Island	4	2		1	1	..	3	11	1	.	..	1	..	...	...	2	13
Hay	...	1			...	...	..	1	.	..	..	..	.	...	..	..	1
Hill End	..	.	.	.	...	...	.	.	..	1	..	1	1	..	3	6	6
Hillston	10	8	2	6	4	...	12	42	..	.		2	...	.	6	8	50
Inverell	..	..	.	..	.		..	..	2	..	..	5	...	..	12	19	19
Jerilderie	.	5		..	2	..		7	2	...	..	2	...	.	2	6	13
Kempsey	57	22	15	46	16	14	64	234	24	10	2	20	10	1	46	113	347
Kiama	.	.	1	...	.	1		2	1	1	.	6	1	...	10	19	21
La Perouse	1		.	.	..	..	...	1	3	2	1	4	3		15	28	29
Lawrence	13	3		14			13	43	1	.	.	1	..	..	2	4	47
Lismore	15	15	4	6	8	2	23	73	13	..	.	7	..	..	32	52	125
Liverpool	.			1	1		.	2	5	1	1	1	.	..	2	10	12
Louth, Tilpa, and Curranyalpa	36	5	1	32	7		17	98	2	..	...	4		.	16	22	120
Maclean	..	..				.		..	2		..		.	.	2	4	4
Maitland	...			1		..		1	.	...	.	1	..	.	1	2	3
Manilla	.	..		1	.		.	1	1		..	1	..	.	12	14	15
Marsdens	2		.			.	..	2	4	1	..		..	...	..	5	7
Maude	1		.		.	.	.	1	1	...	.		...	...	..	1	2
Menindie	20	10	6	8	4		6	54		...	.	.	...	...		.	54
Meroe	7	6	2	11	4	4	7	41	1	..	.	2		...	4	7	48
Merriwa	1			.	1		..	2	..		.	2		.	...	2	4
Michelago	1		..				.	1	.	...	..		..	.	...	..	1
Milparinka	32	22	.	26	7	...	15	102	2	...		2	..	.	9	13	115
Milton and Ulladulla	8	1	3	2	3	...	4	21	8	3	.	11	3	1	28	54	75
Moama, including Cumeroogunga	16	9	1	8	3	4	21	62	29	2	...	19	2	...	58	110	172
Mogil Mogil, Mungindi, and Collarendabri	15	11		32	12	.	15	85	1	.	.	2	..		2	5	90
Molong	1	...	.		.		1	2	...	.	...	1	..	..	2	3	5
Moonbi	1	..	.	1		.		2	..	.	..	..	..	..	.	..	2
Moree	15	9	.	11	4		25	64	.	.	..	4	..	..	12	16	80
Morpeth	.		.	1			.	1	..	.	...		.				1
Moruya	.	4	.	1	2		3	10	.	..	..		1	.	5	6	16
Mossgiel	24	13		20	7	..	18	82	2	..		2	.	..	12	16	98
Moulamein	2	13	1	4	7	1	1	29	6	1	...	4	1	..	15	27	56
Mount Hope	1	..	.	..	.	..	..	1	...	.	..		...	..	...	...	1
Mundooran	..	.	..	.		..	..			1	...	2		...	1	4	4
Murrurundi	1	.	.			...	2	3	2	...	...	2	1	..	3	8	11
Murwillumbah	12	4	1	12	3	..	10	42	1	.	...	1	...	...	8	10	52
Nambucca	10	8	9	5	8	4	13	57	2	.	.	5	2	.	12	21	78
Narrabri	8	4	1	11	.	6	8	38	8	1	1	10	2	2	21	45	83
Narrandera	4	5	2	2	3	1	3	20	7	3	..	7	1	...	23	41	61
Nelligen	...	.	1	.		..		1	1	2	.	1	1	...	7	12	13
Nimitybelle	1	..	.	.		.	..	1	.	..	...	.	...	...	...	..	1
Nymagee	6	4		3	4	1	8	26	2	1	.	2	1	.	6	12	38
Nyngan and Girilambone	3	2	2	3	2	1	2	15	3	1	.	4	1	..	.	9	24
Nundle	.			.	.	.	.	...	1	.	.	2		...	10	13	13
Obley	2	2		.			7	11	1	1	.	5	2	..	5	14	25
Orange	5	2		2		.	4	13	3	..		1	...	...	1	5	18
Palmer's Island	4	3	.	3	1		5	16		..	.	1		..	1	2	18
Parkes	..	1	..		1	...	1	3	1	2	..	4	3	..	17	27	30
Parramatta	..	...		1	..	.	1	2		.		1	.	.	6	7	9
Penrith	2					1	3	6			.	.	..	.		..	6
Picton	..	1	1		2	2	..	6	8		..	5	2	..	19	34	40
Pilliga	23	2	1	10	3	.	25	64	8	1	.	4	.	..	12	25	89
Pooncarie	2	13	.	8	4	..	11	38	2	.	...	1	.	..	1	4	42
Port Macquarie	5	11	1	7	6	2	8	40	4	4		5	4	...	35	52	92
Quambone	9	6	4	6	7	3	19	54	1		..	1	1	..	2	5	59
Queanbeyan	.	.	.		1		.	1		1		1	..	..	7	9	10
Quirindi	1	.				..	1	2	1	.	.	1	.		2	4	6
Rylstone	.	1			2		.	3	2	...	..	3	...	...	16	21	24
Salt Creek	5	9	4	1	10	.		29	1	...	...	..	.		...	1	30
Scone	3	2		1	2		.	8		2			...	...		2	10
Shoalhaven	6	7	2	5	2	3	18	43	23	3	1	11	5	.	73	116	159
Silverton	2			.	.	.	.	2		.	..	.			.	.	2
Singleton	7	6	..	..	5	.	15	33	1			1	.	..	3	5	38
Somerton	1	.			..	1	..	2	3	..	...	1	..	.	8	12	14
Stroud	2	.			1	.	..	3	.	...	...	1	..	..	4	5	8
Stuart Town	...	..		.	1		.	1		..	.			..	..		1
Swansea			.	..	2	.	.	2	2	2	.	1	2		4	11	13
Tamworth	.	.					.		.	2	..	.		.	...	2	2
Taree	4	1	1	3	2		8	19	5	2	.	2	1	.	29	46	65
Tea Gardens	1	6	.		2		.	9		1	..	2	1	.	9	13	22
Temora		1				..	2	3	..				.		.	...	3
Tibooburra	29	8	1	28	5		26	97	3	.		5			23	31	128
Timbrebongie	5	2		1	1		3	12	5	1	.	3	2		2	13	25
Tinonce	..		3	1		2	1	7	6	1	.	3	2		8	20	27
Tocumwal	1						.	1			.	..			.	.	1
Tomingley	9	4	1	6	2		17	39		1		1	1	..	6	9	48
Trunkey	.		.		1			1	3			2		.	7	12	13
Tuena				1		.	...	1	.	1	.				.	1	2

APPENDIX A—*continued*

District or Locality	Full blood								Half castes								Grand Total
	Men			Women			Children	Total	Men			Women			Children	Total	
	Between 20 & 40 years	Between 40 & 60 years	Over 60 years	Between 20 & 40 years	Between 40 & 60 years	Over 60 years			Between 20 & 40 years	Between 40 & 60 years	Over 60 years	Between 20 & 40 years	Between 40 & 60 years	Over 60 years			
Tumbulgum		1	1		2		2	6							1	1	7
Tumut	9	7	1	7	2		21	47	3	5		3	4		16	31	78
Ulmarra	6	2	2	2	1	2	2	17	5			3			4	12	29
Uralla	2			1			2	5							1	1	6
Walburdrie				1			1	2									2
Walcha	12	6		8	4		37	67	10	2		7	1		30	50	117
Walgett, Cumnda, and Grawin	27	17	4	25	13	2	16	104	12			13			50	75	179
Wallsend	1							1									1
Wanaaring and Yantabulla	35	13	4	23	12	2	7	96	2						1	3	99
Wardell	2		1	1			3	7		1		1			3	5	12
Warialda	1	2		1			1	5				1			1	2	7
Warren	34	10	4	10	15	5	10	88	6	5	1	6			12	30	118
Wee Waa	10	3		11	4	1	12	41	6	4		5	1		10	26	67
Wellington	9	3	1	4	1		2	20	4	4		6			12	26	46
Wentworth	3			1				4									4
Werris Creek	2				1			3	10	3		5	2		42	62	65
Wilcannia	6	5	2	3	1	2	6	25	4			1			4	9	34
Wilson's Downfall	4	5		3	3		6	21				1			4	5	26
Windsor	6	3	3	8	3		10	33	6	2	1	14	3		19	45	78
Wingham	2	6	3		4	1	4	20	4	1		2			9	16	36
Wollar		3		2	1		8	14	1							1	15
Wollongong		1		1			3	5		1			1			2	7
Woodburn	6	2		2	3	1	10	24	1							1	25
Woodenbong	4	5	6	4	4	4	8	35	2			2			2	6	41
Yamba	3							3									3
Yass	2					1	1	4	9	6		10	5		63	93	97
Yetman	6	13	1	5		4	6	35	8			3			6	17	52
Total	1,105	380	212	329	160	142	1,224	4,652	493	139	12	494	106	5	1,628	2,877	7,529

APPENDIX B.

CENSUS RETURNS, 1888 AND 1889

Comparison

	Full blood					Half castes					Grand Total
	Adults			Children	Total	Adults			Children	Total	
	Males	Females	Total			Males	Females	Total			
By return, 1888	1,983	1,458	3,441	1,277	4,718	611	578	1,189	1,578	2,767	7,485
Do 1889	1,997	1,431	3,428	1,224	4,652	644	605	1,249	1,628	2,877	7,529
Decrease		27	13	53	66						
Increase	14					33	27	60	50	110	
Total Increase											44

This return shows a decrease in the year of 66 full blood Aborigines, but an increase of 110 half castes, or an increase of 44 of the whole

1889

Full blood		Half castes	
Births reported	152	Births reported	163
Deaths ,,	210	Deaths ,,	61
Decrease	58	Increase	102
Decrease unaccounted for	8	Increase unaccounted for	8
Total Decrease	66	Total Increase	110

Net Increase, 44.

APPENDIX C.

APPENDIX C.

EXPENDITURE, 1889.

CHARGES against Votes—"Maintenance of old and infirm Aborigines," and "Rent, Incidental Expenses, &c."—expended by Board.

Locality.	Average Monthly. Adults.	Average Monthly. Children.	Period.	Aid.	Amount expended in the Year. £ s. d.
Angledool	11	7	12 months	Rations	130 6 11
Ballina	1	.....	12 ,,	,,	5 14 1
Barrington	9	10	12 ,,	,, and clothing	101 10 8
Bathurst	1	.....	1 ,,	,,	0 10 7
Bega	3	.....	12 ,,	,,	13 6 8
Bingera	.....	4	1 ,,	,,	1 10 3
Biranganbil	.....	4	2 weeks	,,	0 12 0
Bonshaw	1	5	12 months	,,	31 7 2
Bourke	3	.....	12 ,,	,, and clothing	19 11 7
Bowraville	18	2	12 ,,	,, ,,	98 0 3
Breeza	3	17	12 ,,	,,	69 2 8
Brewarrina	33	23	6 ,,	,,	141 9 5
Broke	12	1	4 ,,	,, and tents	16 18 9
Brungle	35	26	12 ,,	,, seed potatoes, and medical comforts	235 15 0
Bullerawa	3	.....	12 ,,	,,	29 12 2
Bundarra	1	.....	5 ,,	,,	4 13 11
Bungawalbyn	1	.....	12 ,,	,, and clothing	6 19 8
Burrier	3	.....	12 ,,	,,	14 6 7
Byron Bay	.....	.....	.....	Farming implements	5 5 2
Camira	3	.....	12 months	Rations	20 14 3
Casino	105	29	4 days	,,	13 8 0
Cobar	3	...	10 months	,,	13 12 6
Collarendabri	3	2	12 ,,	,,	22 4 5
Coolangatta and Greenwell Point.	10	18	12 ,,	,, clothing, paint, kellick-rope and jib-sheet for boat, &c., &c.	112 14 3
Coonabarabran	1	.....	6 ,,	,, and clothing	5 13 6
Coonamble	9	.....	1 week	,,	0 11 2
Copmanhurst	2	.....	7 months	,,	5 14 0
Coppymurrumbilla	11	2	12 ,,	,, clothing, camp oven, axes, cooking utensils, &c., &c.	104 5 1
Cowra	11	27	12 ,,	,, and clothing	129 16 11
Cox's River	8	12	12 ,,	,,	90 12 6
Dandaloo	5	.....	6 months	,,	7 9 11
Dubbo	10	12	12 ,,	,, and clothing	71 2 7
Dungog	2	.....	.....	Clothing	0 18 0
Eden	.....	6	.....	,,	3 5 0
Elsmore	2	.....	6 months	Rations	5 18 0
Euabalong	3	.....	3 ,,	,, and clothing	7 19 0
Fernmount and Boat Harbour.	19	4	12 ,,	,, ,,	63 7 7
Forster	5	2	12 ,,	,, clothing, fishing-net, and paint for boat	31 17 9
Gilgunnia	4	.....	12 ,,	,, and clothing	26 16 2
Glenugie	3	2	12 ,,	,, and galvanized iron for hut	17 15 7
Glenorchy	2	5	4 ,,	,, and clothing	17 18 11
Goodooga	11	.....	12 ,,	,, ,,	87 10 6
Goonal	7	2	12 ,,	,, ,,	74 9 4
Grafton	4	6	1 ,,	,, tent, cooking utensils, &c.	8 17 9
Gresford	4	5	12 ,,	,, clothing, and tents	35 7 3
Gulargambone	13	5	12 ,,	,, and clothing	80 1 4
Gunderimba	3	.....	6 ,,	,,	8 11 7
Gunnedah	3	.....	12 ,,	,, and clothing	12 3 8
Hillston	11	6	.....	Clothing	10 1 0
Jembaicumbene	2	1	12 months	Rations	11 17 10
Kangaroo Valley	6	7	12 ,,	,, and clothing	36 17 10
Kiama and Gerringong.	3	13	12 ,,	,, clothing, boat, and galvanized iron for huts	74 4 6
Kogarah	1	.....	1 ,,	,,	0 11 3
Kyogle	1	.....	12 ,,	,,	9 13 3
La Perouse	7	8	12 ,,	,, clothing, boat sails, sculls, rope, repairs to boats, &c.	151 12 8
Laura	1	... ..	3 ,,	,,	0 18 4
Lionsville	2	.....	12 ,,	,,	16 3 10
Lismore	3	.....	12 ,,	,,	11 10 3
Macleay River	76	41	12 ,,	,, clothing, medical comforts, school requisites, cooking utensils, oars, fishing-net, erection of huts, and allowance to Postmaster, Bellbrook, for supervision of aborigines.	440 15 11
Milparinka	24	.....	.....	Clothing	19 4 0
Moama	2	3	.....	Coach fares to Mission Station	1 0 0
Mogil Mogil	11	7	12 months	Rations and clothing	122 12 3
Moruya and Turlinjah	6	7	12 ,,	,,	47 6 0
Mungindi	17	.....	12 ,,	,, and clothing	142 3 11
Murwillumbah	3	.....	12 ,,	,,	5 5 7
Nambucca	12	7	12 ,,	,, clothing, and timber for huts	107 10 11
Narrabri	2	.....	.....	Clothing	1 19 0
Narrandera	4	8	12 months	Rations, clothing, and medical comforts	16 17 4
Nelligen	.....	5	.....	Clothing for 5 children, and a boat for adults	24 11 6
Newstead	2	.....	8 months	Rations	10 13 2
Oban	5	.....	12 ,,	,,	34 8 0
Orange	4	.....	....	Clothing	3 0 0
Orara River	2	.....	8 months	Rations	7 4 9
Palmer's Island	3	.....	12 ,,	,,	14 3 6

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Locality.	Average Monthly. Adults.	Average Monthly. Children.	Period.	Aid.	Amount expended in the year. £ s. d.
Penrith	1	1	12 months	Rations and clothing	5 6 9
Port Macquarie	22	9	12 ,,	,, ,,	91 11 5
Port Stephens	17	4	12 ,,	,, clothing, fishing-lines, hooks, &c., sails, mast, boom, &c., for fishing-boat.	98 18 10
Quambone	12	9	9 ,,	,,	80 13 5
Rylstone	1	9	12 ,,	,,	27 15 0
Singleton	21	16	12 ,,	,, clothing, tents, fishing-lines, axes, tomahawks, gunpowder, shot, and caps, cooking utensils, horse, cart, and harness.	185 17 6
Southgate	1	.....	5 ,,	,,	2 14 6
Stuart Town	1	.....	.....	Clothing	0 13 0
Swansea	2	2	12 months	Rations and clothing	17 8 4
Tamworth	1	3	4 ,,	,,	4 18 8
Taree	17	18	12 ,,	,, clothing, and medical comforts	118 10 8
Terembone	7	6	12 ,,	,, and clothing	74 5 2
Terry Hie Hie	8	5	12 ,,	,, ,,	77 1 5
Tibbereenah	5	.....	6 ,,	,, ,,	15 0 6
Tilpa	3	.....	5 ,,	,,	8 14 2
Tomakin	2	.....	12 ,,	,,	12 1 10
Tomerong	3	5	12 ,,	,, and clothing	31 3 11
Tooloom	3	.....	12 ,,	,,	27 10 10
Toulby	5	.....	6 ,,	,, and clothing	29 5 10
Ulladulla	13	17	12 ,,	,, medical comforts, repairs to boat	107 10 3
Wagonga	.....	.....	.....	Boat and gear	28 14 0
Walcha	1	.....	12 months	Rations and medical comforts	6 9 10
Walgett	5	.....	12 ,,	,,	23 11 3
Wallaga Lake and Bermagui.	23	24	12 ,,	,, clothing, and medicines	236 12 8
Wanaaring	48	.....	12 ,,	,,	15 8 9
Wardell	.....	.....	.....	Punt, seed maize, fishing-lines and hooks	6 0 0
Warren	11	.....	12 months	Rations	43 19 4
Wee Waa	2	.....	12 ,,	,, and clothing	17 14 10
Weilmoringle	2	.....	12 ,,	,,	17 4 6
Wellingrove	1	4	12 ,,	,,	21 17 6
Wellington	12	5	12 ,,	,, and clothing	133 7 4
Windsor	29	34	12 ,,	,, boat sails, and clothing	98 18 2
Wingham	12	7	12 ,,	,, and clothing	57 9 0
Wollar	1	1	12 ,,	,, ,,	9 15 7
Wollomombi	6	.....	12 ,,	,, ,,	41 6 11
Wollongong	2	1	12 ,,	,, and centreboard for boat	10 2 8
Woodenbong	7	.....	.....	Clothing	4 1 0
Wyrallah	8	.....	6 months	Rations	17 3 2
Yass and Blackney Creek.	6	43	12 ,,	,, and clothing	138 18 2
				£	5,275 13 3
Sundry incidental expenses.	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 11 5
Freight on goods to Mission Stations, Warangesda and Brewarrina.	.....	.....	.....	.....	145 1 0
Office rent, Sydney	.....	.....	.....	.....	58 0 0
Total	935	574		Total £	5,483 5 8

AMOUNTS paid for Medical Attendance, 1889.

Place.	Amount. £ s. d.	Place.	Amount. £ s. d.
Armidale	2 10 0	Lismore	7 0 0
Barrington	7 18 6	Macleay River	50 0 0
Bega	4 2 6	Moruya and Turlinjah	7 17 6
Braidwood	11 0 0	Narrabri	12 9 0
Brungle	30 10 6	Narrandera	35 10 0
Casino	9 0 0	Newcastle	5 10 0
Coolangatta	12 4 0	Port Macquarie	13 6 0
Coonabarabran	3 5 0	Singleton	24 18 0
Coppymurrumbilla	1 0 0	Tamworth	0 10 0
Cumeroogunga	134 8 0	Taree	80 5 0
Drake	2 3 6	Ulladulla	38 0 0
Fernmount	1 0 0	Walcha	4 15 0
Goulburn	0 10 0	Wellington	7 10 0
Grafton	39 1 0	Wingham	42 8 0
Gunnedah	11 0 0	Wollongong	3 0 0
Hillston	6 5 0	Yass	34 11 0
Kiama	1 5 0	,,	
La Perouse	50 0 0	Total £	694 12 6

APPENDIX D.

LIST of Articles supplied Aborigines from the Government Stores, 1889.

Station supplied.	No. receiving Aid.		Nature of Aid.
	Adults.	Children.	
Ashford	3	6	Clothing.
Ballina	7	.....	do
Blick's River	8	6	do
Brunswick Heads	1	.....	do
Brushgrove	4	.....	do
Bundarra	2	.....	do
Casino	7	21	do
Copmanhurst	20	5	do
Coraki	4	.....	do
Dandaloo	.....	.....	15 tomahawks.
Drake	14	.....	Clothing.
Glen Innes	1	4	do
Grafton	2	.....	do
Grafton South	6	.....	do
Greenwell Point	.....	.....	1 pair oars and anchor for boat.
Harwood Island	3	1	Clothing.
Kiama	.....	.....	2 pairs oars, 2 pairs rowlocks, and 100 feet coir rope for boat.
Lawrence	3	1	Clothing.
Lismore	9	.....	do
Maclean	3	.....	do
Murwillumbah	15	21	do
Palmer's Island	3	.....	do
Port Stephen	.....	.....	1 pair oars and anchor for boat.
Rylstone	.....	5	Clothing.
Sackville Reach	.....	.....	1 pair oars.
Sydney	.....	.....	Office stationery.
Tingha	3	1	Clothing.
Tumbulgum	1	3	do
Ulladulla	.....	.....	1 pair oars.
Ulmarra	6	.....	Clothing.
Walcha	1	.....	do
Wardell	5	.....	do
Wilson's Downfall	7	.....	do
Woodburn	1	.....	do
Woodenbong	7	.....	do
Various places throughout the Colony	.....	.....	8,390 blankets.

The cost of these articles and their transit—£2,895 15s. 4d.—was defrayed from the Vote for Government Stores.

APPENDIX E.

TABLE showing number who received rations from Board. Comparison between years 1888 and 1889.

Year.	No. supplied with rations throughout the year.		No. supplied for—																				Total.	
			10 months only.		9 months only.		8 months only.		7 months only.		6 months only.		5 months only.		4 months only.		3 months only.		2 months only.		1 month only.		Under 1 month.			
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.
1888 ...	577	390	5	11	1	1	6	5	...	...	7	31	11	11	2	8	17	8	1	3	5	...	36	...	668	468
1889 ...	655	470	3	...	12	9	4	...	2	...	62	23	5	...	15	9	4	...	...	...	6	10	114	33	882	554
Increase	78	80	...	...	11	8	...	...	2	...	55	...	...	...	13	1	...	...	...	...	1	10	78	33	214	86
Decrease	...	...	2	11	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	8	6	11	...	...	13	8	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX F.

COPY of Minute of Colonial Secretary, dated 25th February, 1884.

1. I have laid it down as a principle (see my minute of 5th February, 1883, appointing the Board) that in administering the funds voted by Parliament for the Aborigines advantage should be taken of any movement dictated or impelled by the benevolent or religious instincts of persons working for the benefit of these people. I also stated that one of the main objects of the Protection Board should be to supplement the funds raised by private benevolence and expended by voluntary associations.

2. I would prefer the Government aid passing through the Protectorate, and have only given it hitherto direct to the Society in fulfilment of engagements made before the appointment of the Board.

3. I consider that the Society for the Protection of the Aborigines is the best channel through which to pass the money aid. The object of that Society is to raise funds voluntarily, and distribute to the two missions, and it seems to me that these funds are those which should be supplemented.

4. While I consider this a better way of distributing the aid than by giving it as a direct payment from the Government to these institutions, I consider it most desirable that the Protectorate should have a watchful inspection of and control over them, care being taken, while not interfering with their religious aspects, that the physical welfare of the Aborigines is cared for, in accordance with general principles approved of for their benefit.

ALEX. STUART.

APPENDIX G.

REPORT of the Aborigines Protection Association for 1889, including Cumeroogunga (late Maloga), Warangesda, and Brewarrina Missions.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

Hon. Treasurers:

MR. U. W. CARPENTER, J.P., 53, West-street, Darlinghurst. | MR. JAMES GREEN, 511, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

General Secretary:

MR. G. E. ARDILL, Temperance Hall, Pitt-street.

Council:

BISHOP OF RIVERINA,	MR. A. MENZIES,	MR. C. E. WIGZELL,
ARCHDEACON GUNTHER,	MR. U. W. CARPENTER, J.P.,	MR. MOSES WEYMARK,
REV. W. MARTIN,	MR. JAS. GREEN,	MR. J. W. WATKIN,
REV. A J. CLARKE,	MR. J. G. TRESEDER,	MR. G. OLDHAM.

Bankers:

THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

THE Council of the Aboriginies Protection Association desire to place before the subscribers and friends the record of another year's work, with their views as to the future working of the Association.

The past year has been marked by much of the Divine approval, and while at times matters of serious import have needed to be dealt with, the Council desire to record their sense of gratitude to Almighty God for the constant guidance and help vouchsafed.

Cumeroogunga (late Maloga).

The Mission Station at Cumeroogunga has been sustained under the efficient management of Mr. G. C. Bellenger, who has for some time had the assistance of Mr. Bruce Ferguson. During the year the land under cultivation was added to considerably, and about 100 acres were brought under crop, the yield being 166 bags of wheat, 68 bags of barley, and 15 tons of hay, the estimated value being about £220. The lack of proper appliances somewhat hindered a larger return. The buildings on the station have been considerably improved, and a large and commodious meeting-house erected. An area of land has been set apart for raising willows and tobacco; also a portion as an apple orchard. This venture so far has been very successful, and there is every prospect of increased development.

The public school has been continued under the control of Mr. James, who manifests considerable interest in the progress of the children, and is able to impart much valuable knowledge to them.

At this station especially a large area of land could be made profitable for cultivation at a very small outlay, with a bountiful supply of water. We regret that the Minister for Lands granted the entire area of the highest land on the river bank, immediately adjoining our station at Cumeroogunga, to a squatter in the district for the erection of a pumping plant, though the Council had applied for the same as a site for building the huts out of reach of the high floods. The floods surrounded the houses and caused a departure for the sand hills. We intend again to apply for a small portion of the high ground, as it embraces the best access to the river for water for all purposes. Dr. T. Orde Smith, of Echuca, has been appointed Medical Missionary to this station. His regular visits and reports prove helpful in the conduct of the mission. The monthly average number on this station has been 130.

Warangesda.

In connection with this mission we regret to have to record the death of Mr. Thomas Wales, who was for some time Superintendent of the mission, and showed much devotion to the interests of the blacks. He passed away after a short but severe illness, soon after his return from the city, where he had been attending a series of meetings in advocacy of the claims of the Association. Mr. F. W. Clarke, a practical farmer, was appointed to the position of manager rendered vacant by Mr. Wales' death. He has shown much energy in connection with the farm operations, and has brought about 30 acres of land under crop, the yield from which is valued at £240.

The establishment of a Training Home has been accomplished, and Mrs. Bridall has been placed in charge of the home on this mission. The Council look upon this as a trial effort, and a temporary arrangement, with a view to the extension of the scheme by the removal of the home nearer the city, and the withdrawal of a number of the half-caste girls between the ages of ten and fourteen years from the several stations and camp life, to be brought under distinct and special training for domestic service. Some of the girls have already been sent out to service, and reports have been received from their employers bearing testimony to their uniform good behaviour, and willingness to learn and be useful.

Application has been made to the Minister for Lands for an area of 250 acres almost adjoining the mission site, with a view to increased cultivation. Much of the land on the present reserve is unsuitable for cultivation, and it is desired to secure this addition with a view to approach nearer a self-supporting basis of operations.

The public school is under the control of Mr. G. C. Nash, who proves an able teacher.

The Council would again place on record their thanks to the Bishop of Riverina and the clergy of Narandera for their periodical visits to the station, and also to the Bishop for the liberal contributions sent by the Diocesan Church Fund.

The monthly average residents has been 60.

Brewarrina.

Through the death of the brother of Mr. C. E. Taplin, he was necessitated to resign his position at this station, and the Council chose Mr. W. R. Harvison to fill the vacancy. Since taking the oversight he has shown considerable interest in the welfare of the aborigines, and much practical skill in connection with the working of the station. It is proposed to work the station more as a sheep-farm than to attempt to bring a very large area under cultivation. A Provisional School has been started under the superintendence of a good teacher, and many of the children have already made considerable advance in elementary knowledge.

The monthly average residents on the station has been 75.

The Scattered Tribes.

While occupied with the works of the several stations and grateful for the results obtained, your Council has not been unmindful of the needs of the aborigines scattered throughout the Colony, and who, in many instances, are exposed to the wiles of wicked men, and become an easy prey to their vices. Many of them too are suffering considerable privations. An endeavour has been made by visiting several of the camps to improve their condition. Mr. P. J. Braine, accompanied by Martin Simpson, an aboriginal from Cumeroogunga, has visited the Wallaga Lake and other camps in the Bega District, the camp at Yass, and other places. Hughey Anderson, a half-caste trained at Cumeroogunga (late Maloga), became interested in those camping near Kiama and asked for assistance for them. A kind friend offered them a better camping-ground, and promised to give attention to their needs. It is gratifying to note the missionary spirit exhibited by Hughey Anderson. The Rev. A. Turnbull takes a lively interest in those at Wallaga, and we were enabled to send him a large box of clothing for them lately. However, the Council have still to deplore their inability through lack of public support to extend their operations and occupy some of the most suitable reserves already gazetted for the aborigines in the districts where large numbers are to be found.

In this connection we would mention one great barrier to real and effective work, namely, the constant desire on the part of the aborigines for change, and the lack of restriction to the travelling up and down the country. It is of primary importance that some direct control of the children at any rate should be vested in the Government Board.

Improvements.

An application was made to the Colonial Secretary for a special grant of £1,000 to provide pumping plants and machinery for each of the stations. As yet the desired amount has not been received. The motive power could be used to provide an adequate water supply to the huts, and to irrigate portions of the land, and secure at least liberal supplies of vegetables for the stations.

Visits

Visits of Inspection.

Deputations from the Council have visited the several stations, Mr. J. G. Treseder and Mr. E. G. W. Palmer going to Brewarrina, the Ven. Archdeacon Gunther to Warangesda, and the Rev. A. J. Clarke and the General Secretary to Cumeroogunga. Valuable reports and suggestions were received in each case, and much better possibility of correct treatment and dealing with the wants of the stations effected by this means. A local Committee of Advice has been appointed in connection with each station. We are grateful for the ready counsel and help.

Finances.

The support accorded to the Association has been quite inadequate to enable the Council to obtain from the Government a sufficient amount of subsidy added to the subscriptions to faithfully and regularly discharge all liabilities, and carry out absolutely necessary work. The hands of the Council are much hampered from this cause, and they now appeal to a generous and sympathetic public for increased liberality. It is due that reference should be made to the kindness and ready assistance afforded to us at all times by the Government Board.

Vacancies in the Council.

The Council have suffered considerable loss during the year through the decease of the Rev. Joseph Barnier, one of the most valued and tried friends of the cause. His devotion to and interest in the affairs of the Association were very marked. The wisdom he brought to bear upon the discussion of questions brought before the Council helped to the solution of many difficulties. The Rev. J. D. Hennessey was elected to fill the vacant position. Two other vacancies have occurred through the retirement of Messrs. J. Fox and Thomas Pepper.

Spiritual Work.

While the Council have thus sought to provide comfortable homes for the aborigines on the several stations, and to develop in them habits of industry and thrift, the main object has been to reach them with the glad tidings of the Gospel of God. Regular services have been maintained, and much christian teaching imparted. Many of the men and women profess to have obtained a knowledge of the truth as it is in Christ Jesus. The children receive the religious instruction, and are apparently much influenced by the Word of God.

We would again appeal to the Christian public for increased support for this truly missionary association, which seeks to bring the heathen at our doors to the knowledge of Christ Jesus as their personal Saviour, and thus prepare for the day when the redeemed from all nations and tribes and tongues shall swell the glad triumphant song of salvation to our God and the Lamb.

MANAGERS' REPORTS for 1889.

Cumeroogunga.

I have much pleasure in furnishing a brief report of this station for the past year. In the first place, I must refer to the sickness (typhoid fever) at the commencement of last year, which, however, did not originate in the place, but was supposed to be caused through excessive rains, while a number of our people were camping at Brighton Beach, Melbourne, enjoying their Christmas holidays. In fact the fell disease came amongst them so rapidly that five out of their number did not live to reach home, where, under the skilled treatment of Dr. Eakins, the disease was soon stamped out, although not before five children had succumbed. But, thanks be to God, at the present time the place is tolerably free from sickness. And here allow me to pay a tribute of praise to our medical missionary (Dr. Smith, of Echuca) for the able and painstaking manner in which the sanitary condition of our settlement is attended to.

With regard to the spiritual work, I may state that solid work is being done, especially among the young, a considerable portion of our time each evening being devoted to that purpose.

With regard to the secular work of the station, I think we have been fairly successful for this year. We have cleared another 45 acres—making in all 100 acres under cultivation—which produced this season : 166 bags wheat, 68 bags barley, and 15 tons of hay, which, considering the lateness of sowing, is satisfactory.

All the cottages removed from Maloga, as well as the large meeting-house, have been re-erected and very much improved. We have also erected a substantial store, and a four-roomed cottage for manager's residence ; also yards, sheds, and paddocks, for the convenience of working the place. 400 acres of ringbarking has been done. We have to chronicle 8 births, 2 marriages, 13 deaths.

GEORGE BELLENGER.

Warangesda.

We are able to report progress in the work of the mission here during the past year. A large number of aborigines have availed themselves of the shelter afforded by the mission. Sometimes the people come to us in great destitution, and during the year we have received some who were almost destitute of clothing, and some have come broken down in health, and we have been able to care for them during their sickness. During the last six months we received two cases, one, an old man named Charley Burns, who came to us for the first time ; he was very sick when he came on the mission from the camp at Brungle, and he died after he had been with us about three weeks. Sarah Bow came to us in an almost dying condition, and she lingered about a month before she died.

The mission is a great benefit to the aged, the sick, and the unprotected children, as well as providing a home and work for the men who wish to give up their camp life.

The appointment of a matron to take charge of the girls in the dormitory, and to train them for domestic service, has helped to shelter otherwise unprotected girls, and to train them as servants. We have four girls in service near the mission giving satisfaction. There will be no difficulty in getting respectable homes for girls. At present we get more applications for girls than we are able to supply. The training home would be better quite away from the camps or the missions ; then the children would be saved from the wandering habits of the older people.

The men who are on the mission have shown a willingness to work on the land to earn something for their own maintenance. Beyond the ordinary work, such as killing sheep, drawing water, and milking, we have cleared 40 acres of land and put up about half a mile of fencing. We put 30 acres under crop, and have cut sixty tons of hay, which, at the present price of chaff in Narandera, would realise about £270. We want plant for cutting chaff, sawing timber, and pumping water. We are expecting to put 70 acres under crop for hay this year.

The religious condition of our people is cause for thankfulness. We generally hold six services a week, the attendance being good, and the people enter heartily into the public worship. The Rev. Trickett, of Narandera, conducts service here once a month, his ministry being much appreciated. We are at times cheered in our work by the testimonies of those who pass away to be with Jesus. Jargo, one of our men who passed away during the year, left a clear testimony as to his personal trust in Christ, and his hope beyond the grave. It is in suffering and in death that we see most clearly the simple trust of the people in Christ.

F. W. CLARKE.

Brewarrina.

On arriving at this station, last June, we found everything, as we expected, in a somewhat primitive condition, owing to its recent establishment. Much labour and considerable expenditure of money are required on this station ere it be nearly self supporting.

Improvements.—Some 12 acres of the plain has been cleared of all green timber and scrub and fenced off for cultivation. Also about 30 acres of timbered land has been cleared of all but the heavy timber and enclosed with a sheep-proof fence. About 10 acres of this land have been broken up and cross-ploughed and sown and planted with vegetables for station use. The corn and lucerne crops, now growing, look well. Gates and sheds have been built. A dormitory for the boys is in course of erection ; the schoolroom has been re-covered and necessary improvements made.

Moral and Religious Culture of the People.

The Aged.—These are regularly supplied with rations, mutton, medicine, clothes, and as much vegetables as could be spared to them. *The younger men and women* will doubtless gradually come to adopt more settled and industrious habits of life sought to be impressed on them. The liberal manner in which luxuries and weekly wages had been supplied to the workmen has tended to make them very dissatisfied with the altered state of things under "contract" work. They live for the present only, without any concern for the future. Hence the difficulty one experiences in awakening in them

even

even a desire to know or prepare for the life to come. We do hope, however, by kind and patient efforts with God's blessing to bring them to realize its importance. The Young.—The hope of the station.—There are twenty-six children in all, the majority of whom possess an European strain; both these and the black children give promise of much mental improvement, being apt to learn. Inspector Smith was more than pleased with the progress made by them in the day-school under Mr. Hedley White's efficient tuition. In the Sabbath School also they evince great quickness in learning hymns and tunes, which they sing correctly and with remarkable sweetness. The children are not too fond of other work, but we find them willing to do a little when rewarded. If the young be secured to the station by legislation for a *fixed* time good will result from it.

W. R. HARVISON.

Dr. BALANCE-SHEET of the Aborigines Protection Association, year ending 31 December, 1889. Cr.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance in hand	.....	134 3 7	By Cumeroogunga—		
General Account—			Rations, clothing, &c.	575 4 2	
Subscriptions and donations	.....	356 5 11	Freight and duty on goods	133 15 8	
Cumeroogunga—			Salaries, wages, &c.	277 16 9	
Subscriptions and donations	15 12 5		Building material, property	268 9 5	
Sale of wool, &c.	116 17 5				1,255 6 0
Sale of rations	71 13 8		Warangesda—		
		204 3 6	Rations, clothing, &c.	424 18 2	
Warangesda—			Salaries	215 1 8	
Subscriptions and donations	48 12 0		Building material, property, &c.	143 11 8	
,, per Bishop of Riverina	121 12 6				783 11 6
Sale of rations	54 14 10		Brewarrina—		
Sale of wool, &c.	116 15 2		Rations, clothing, &c.	543 17 5	
		341 14 6	Material, property, &c. ...	118 17 1	
Brewarrina—			Salaries	138 15 0	
Sale of sheepskins	.....	14 12 2	Freight, travelling, &c. ...	61 10 3	
Government subsidies	.....	2,252 18 0			862 19 9
			General—		
			Salaries (Travelling Missionary and General Secretary)	227 19 8	
			Travelling expenses	79 8 3	
			Rent of halls, &c.	36 10 0	
			Printing, advertising, &c...	51 12 5	
					395 10 4
					3,297 7 7
			Balance in hand, 31 Dec., 1889	.....	6 10 1
	£	3,303 17 8		£	3,303 17 8

U. W. CARPENTER, JAMES GREEN, } Honorary Treasurers.

Audited and found correct,
RHODES BATTEY, T. C. DREW, } Auditors.

DONATIONS AND COLLECTIONS.

	£ s. d.
Allen & Allen	1 1 0
Arnott W....	2 0 0
Brownscombe	1 0 0
Bull & Co., Hy.	2 2 0
Balfour, Hon. J.	2 2 0
Barnier, Rev. J., late ...	1 1 0
Barry, K. A. Miss, mission box	3 0 0
Bond, A.	1 1 0
Buchanan, H.	1 1 0
Brough, Rev. A. W. ...	1 1 0
Blair & Sons	0 10 0
Bland, F.	1 0 0
Bishop of Goulburn ...	1 1 0
Bray, Mr.	0 5 0
Barker, Mrs. F.	1 0 0
Collections—	
All Saints S. S., Woollahra	1 2 10
Bright Drill Room ...	3 2 5
Brighton Beach Meeting	1 9 3
Burton-street Tabernacle	4 6 4
Baptist S. S., Parramatta	1 6 0
do Tabernacle, Woollomooloo... ...	3 17 0
Domain	2 5 0
Holy Trinity S. S. ...	3 0 0
Oddfellows' Hall, Manly	0 8 6
do do, North Shore	0 13 3
Public Meeting, Newcastle	0 10 0
St. Kilda Town Hall ...	1 0 0
St. Barnabas S. S. ..	2 16 0
St. Matthews S. S. ...	5 0 0
St. David's S. S., Surry Hills	3 0 0
St. Thomas' S. S., Enfield	2 0 0
S. S. Children, Bega ...	0 11 0
Singleton	4 4 0
Town Hall, Petersham	2 2 0
Temperance Hall ...	1 7 11
Town Hall, Parramatta	2 11 0
West Maitland	2 8 6

	£ s. d.
Collections—	
Wesleyan S. S., Kurrajong Heights	1 0 0
Wesleyan S. S., Newtown	2 15 0
Y.M.C.A., annual meeting	6 13 9
Christ Church S. S. Newcastle	2 0 0
Coleman, Rev. J. A. ...	0 10 0
Cohen, G.	1 1 0
Carpenter, U. W.... ...	1 1 0
Crossley, C.	1 0 0
Cullen, J. F., M.L.A. ...	1 1 0
Cohen, D. & Co.	2 2 0
Conway, R. W.	0 10 0
Cowell, Mrs.	1 0 0
Carpenter, U. W.... ...	2 0 0
Codwell, Rev. F.	1 0 0
Cowdery, W.	1 0 0
Collected by—	
Miss Beale	2 10 0
Mrs. Lockett	1 0 0
H. Chidgey	1 1 0
Ada Haigh	0 11 0
Ada Britten	0 2 6
Alice Britten	0 1 0
Mrs. Lockett	0 9 0
D. P. Harrison	0 8 10
John Alexander ...	0 9 2
Jacob Alexander ...	0 8 3
King, H.	0 7 2
Amelia Miller	0 3 6
Harold & Leo Robertson	0 16 6
Miss Kingsboro... ..	0 10 6
Amelia Miller	0 8 0
Smythe, Wm.	0 5 3
Wordrop, D.	0 1 3
Miss Steel	0 10 0
Leslie & Lillie Heffer ...	0 12 10
Dalton, Mrs.	0 3 6
Davies, Mrs.	1 0 0
do	1 0 0
Dean, A.	0 10 6

	£ s. d.
Davies, Rev. J. T. W. ...	1 1 0
Dibley, W, H.	0 9 0
Darcy, Mr....	1 0 0
Dangar, F. H.	10 0 0
Dawson, Jas. & Son ...	1 0 0
Davies, J.	1 0 0
Dixson & Sons	1 1 0
Elliott & Clarke	1 1 0
Emily	1 0 0
Evershed, Dr.	1 0 0
Edwards, E. S.	1 0 0
Friend, A	0 5 0
do	0 10 0
Farmer & Co.	1 1 0
Foster, Judge	3 3 0
Fairleigh, Nettheim, & Co.	1 1 0
Friend	1 1 0
do	2 0 0
Frenchard, H.	0 10 0
Frazer, Jno. & Co. ...	3 0 0
Friend	1 0 0
Ferguson, J. M. A. ...	1 0 0
Fenner	0 10 0
Forsyth, H.	1 1 0
Falk, Mayer, & Co. ...	0 10 0
Gunther, Archdeacon ...	0 10 6
Gidley, W....	0 5 0
Gregg, A. W. S.	5 0 0
Gardiner, John	1 1 0
Green, Jas.	1 0 0
Gibbs, Bright, & Co. ...	2 2 0
Gardiner, W. S. & Co. ...	1 1 0
Garrick & Co.	1 0 0
Gray, R., & Son	2 2 0
Gibbs, Shallard, & Co. ...	1 1 0
Gillies, J.	1 1 0
Graham, Mr.	0 10 0
Gannon, H. S.	0 10 6
Gray, Sons, & Co, ...	2 2 0
Gregg, A. W. S.	2 2 0
Gardiner, W. S. & Co. ...	1 1 0
Hartshorn, C. W.... ...	0 10 0
Header	0 5 0
Hicks	1 14 0

DONATIONS AND COLLECTIONS—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.
Hassall, Miss, ...	1	0	0
Harper, R. & Co. (Melbourne)	1	1	0
Hoffnung & Co.	2	2	0
Harrison, J. S.	2	0	0
Holdsworth, Macpherson, & Co.	1	1	0
Heyde, Todman, & Co. ...	2	2	0
Hunt, R.	1	1	0
Harper, Robert, & Co. (Sydney)...	1	1	0
Hoyer, Mr.	1	0	0
Howard, H. G.	2	2	0
Hardy Bros	1	1	0
Harbottle, Alsopp, & Co...	2	2	0
Hennessey, Rev. J. D. ...	3	0	0
Ireland, Mrs.	0	10	0
Johnstone, C.	0	10	0
Johnstone, G. A.	1	5	0
Jones, Mrs.	0	5	0
Jones, R.	2	2	0
Jones, Dr. P. S.	1	1	0
Jones & Jones	1	1	0
Jones, David, & Co. ...	1	1	0
Kitchen, Messrs., & Sons	3	0	0
Kitchen, Theo.	2	2	0
Kent, H. C.	1	1	0
Kellick, J....	1	1	0
Lark, Sons, & Co.... ...	2	2	0
Little ones at Campbelltown	1	0	0
Lander	0	10	0
Larke	0	5	0
Lady, a	0	7	0
do	0	3	0
Lester, Miss S. E. ...	1	1	0
Lane & Sons, C.	0	10	0
Leslie, W.	0	10	0
Lecture (Goulburn) ...	2	14	0
do (Wagga)	1	0	2
do (Rutherglen, Pict.)	1	4	3
Loder, G.	2	0	0
Lockett, Mrs.	1	0	0
Lobb & Co.	1	1	0
Little, Jas....	0	5	0
Man of Kent	1	0	0
Morphet, G. D.	1	1	0
Miller & Miller	0	10	0
McDonald	1	5	0
Manning, Sir W.	2	2	0
McLean Bros. & Rigg ...	1	1	0
McArthur A., & Co. ...	2	2	0
Millson, Jas.	1	1	0
Morson, Dr.	0	10	0
Mission Meetings—			
Brewarrina	2	1	3
Dubbo	3	0	8
Albury	5	10	0
Richmond, Vict. ...	5	3	2
Wollongong	3	8	1
Bulli	1	14	1
Cobargo	1	4	0
Bega	4	4	0
Tilba Tilba	1	6	6
Bermagui	0	10	6
Goulburn	2	6	6
Bowral	1	18	0
Mittagong	1	6	8
Morris, Augustus... ...	1	1	0
MacCarthy, Dr. C. W. ...	0	5	0
McLean Bros. & Rigg ...	1	1	0
McArthur & Co., A. ...	2	2	0
McWilliam, T. J.... ..	0	10	0
Mowle, W. W.	0	10	0
Nihill	0	3	6
Newton, C. J.	1	0	0
Nolan, J.	0	10	0
Newton & Co.	1	1	0
"Oxford"...	1	10	0
O'Connor, Mrs.	0	6	6
Prince, Ogg, & Co. ...	1	1	0
Plummer & Owen... ...	1	1	0
Perry & Co.	1	1	0
Paul, C.	0	10	0
Peyton, Dowling, & Orme	1	1	0
Palmer, Joseph	5	5	0
Proctor, Mr.	1	1	0
Photos. sold	2	7	0
Riverie College	1	4	6
Robinson	5	0	0
Rourke, J....	0	10	0
Rennie, E. A.	1	1	0
Rabone, Feez, & Co. ...	1	1	0
Rowe, Mr....	1	0	0
Ross, Archdeacon... ...	1	1	0
St. Barnabas S. S. ...	10	0	0
Small sums...	1	9	0
Sargood, Col.	1	0	0
Simon, Dr....	0	6	0
Salvation Army	1	0	0
Sherwood	0	10	10
Stephens	0	3	3
Simmonds, S. P.	1	1	0
School of Arts, Ashfield ...	2	15	0
Small sums...	0	19	3
School of Arts, Burwood...	0	17	6
Slee, R.	1	1	0
Sturt, Dr., Clifton ...	1	0	0
Smith, Mr....	1	0	0
Scott, Mr.	1	0	0
Spencer, Rev. Geo. ...	1	0	0
Small sums...	5	11	9
Tattersall	0	11	0
Tuplin, Mrs, ...	0	10	0
T. M. M.	0	5	0
Thompson, J. M.	1	1	0
Thompson & Giles... ...	2	2	0
Terry, R. R.	3	3	0
Tarplee, Mrs.	1	0	0
Thompson, Thos.	1	1	0
Tillock & Co.	1	0	0
Tucker & Co.	0	10	6
Veitch	0	5	0
Ward, E. J.	1	1	0
Wickham, Miss	0	10	0
Webb	0	5	0
Ware	0	5	0
Wilson & M'Kinnon ...	2	10	0
Wearne, J. and J. ...	2	0	0
Woolls, Dr. W.	1	1	0
Woolls, Dr. W., 2nd Sub.	1	1	0
Wingate, Mrs.	2	2	0
Woodward, F.	1	1	0
Wynn, Mr.	0	10	0
Wood, P.	1	0	0
Watson, S....	1	0	0
Walker, J. E. P.	0	10	0
Whiddon, S.	1	0	0
Yarrington, Rev. A. ...	0	15	6

Cumeroogunga.

Collected at S. A. Barracks	1	1	0
do Brighton ...	0	6	10
do Mt. Furlong...	0	5	0
do Drill Room, Brighton...	2	6	5
Cunningham, J. J. ...	4	11	0
S. A. W.	1	0	0
A Friend	0	2	8
Mr. Shaw	0	10	0
Mrs. Bellenger	0	8	1
A wellwisher	1	0	0
T. Dorward	0	10	0
Dr. Sergeant	0	5	0
Collection at Tea Meeting	1	3	5
Geelong Women's Prayer Union	2	0	0
Friends	0	3	0

Warangesda.

Per Alex. Gordon, Esq., Milksham, Wilts, England :—			
Awdry, Miss	0	10	6
Baird, Rev. J.	1	1	0
Barker, Mrs.	0	5	0
Bennett, Rev. C.	0	5	0
Barker, Mrs. A.	1	0	0
Brown, Rev. Bryan ...	0	5	0
Brown, Rev. J. and Mrs...	1	0	0
Campbell, Miss S.... ...	0	5	0
Chambers, C., Esq. ...	0	5	0
Chambers, Miss C. E. ...	0	2	6
Childe, Rev. C. J. ...	0	10	6
Clay, Mrs.	1	1	0
Cooke, Miss	0	2	6
Denison, Lady	1	1	0
Dickinson, Miss	1	0	0
Edgell, Rev. B.	0	2	6
Edgell, Mrs.	0	5	0
Elwin, Miss	0	2	0
Farthing box	0	2	1
Friend, A.	10	0	0
Gabb, Mrs.	0	5	0
Gordon, Miss	0	10	0
Gordon, Miss J.	1	1	0
Gordon, Alex., Esq. ...	1	0	0
Gordon, Mrs.	0	5	0
Gunnery, Rev. R.... ...	1	1	0
H.	2	2	0
Hodgson, Mrs.	0	5	0
Hussey, W., Esq.... ...	0	5	0
Interest, Savings Bank, 1888	0	4	0
Jones, H. Eadman, Esq....	1	1	0
Keymaston, Rev. W. E. E.	0	10	6
Maples, The Miss... ...	0	10	0
Marsden, Bishop	0	10	0
Marsden, Mrs.	0	10	0
Marsden, Miss	0	10	0
Meyer, Mrs.	0	5	0
Missionary box	0	3	5
Owen, Mrs. L.	0	2	0
Pearson, Lady	0	5	0
Phillips, Rev. A. and Mrs.	0	5	0
Scrivens, Miss	1	0	0
Smith, Miss	0	2	0
Tapson, Rev. R.	0	10	6
Thynne, Rev. B. B. ..	0	2	6
Williams, Rev. A. L. ...	1	1	0
Woods, E., Esq.	1	1	0
Unknown donor	6	0	0
St. Paul's S. S., Burwood	8	0	0
Per Bishop of Riverina ...	121	12	6

Sydney : Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1890.

[1s.]

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1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ROSSIVILLE ESTATE.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING PURCHASE OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 26 *June*, 1890.

Captain F. R. L. Rossi to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, Rossiville, Goulburn, 15 October, 1889.

In consequence of having learnt of the intention of the Government to establish a Hospital for the Insane at Kenmore, Goulburn, I am led to offer you for sale the best and larger portion of my property, deeming that it will commend itself as infinitely surpassing the former, from the character of the improvements thereon, which will facilitate immediate use and enjoyable occupancy of the estate.

The area is estimated at about 870 acres, as comprised within the boundaries as follows:—On the east by the Municipality of Goulburn; on the north by the public road from Goulburn to Wheeo; on the west by the Wollondilly River; on the south by a public road from Goulburn to Mummell. These boundaries confer to the estate the advantage of complete isolation. The land is copiously watered by springs as well as the river.

It should especially be noticed that while Rossiville adjoins the Municipal boundary of Goulburn, the house and grounds more distant, but within a few minutes drive of town, are quite secluded from public observation.

The formation is limestone and whinstone, dry and sound.

The home is truly English-like, is in excellent order, and possesses all the requirements of a beautiful residence in the healthiest of climates. The improvements, together with the grounds and plantations, represent the labours, skill, and capital expended thereon for above 60 years past, and the whole represents exceptionally rare beauty in its features of landscape gardening.

The house, of stone and brick, slated, contains with other rooms a magnificent hall; drawing-room, 30 ft. by 20 ft.; dining-room, 26 ft. 6 in. in length; stables of massive hewn stone, to accommodate eight or twelve horses; kitchen, store, and other rooms of similar material; a circular reservoir 100 ft. diameter for supply of water from river by large windmill pump with nine hydrants, besides tanks for dairy, horse-stables, and garden.

I should further mention, this estate, besides its adaptation for a Hospital for the Insane, is suitable for a public park, and a model farm.

The price for the estate offered, which comprises all the improvements, is £16,000 (sixteen thousand pounds).

I have, &c.,
F. R. L. ROSSI,
Captain.

The Inspector of the Insane to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Lunacy Department, Inspector General's Office, Gladesville, 29 November, 1889.

In accordance with the verbal instructions of the Colonial Secretary, I do myself the honor to report that I visited Goulburn on the 27th and 28th instant, and inspected land offered for sale by Captain Rossi to the Government, with a view of seeing how it compared with the estate at Kenmore, as a site for an Hospital for the Insane.

I may mention in the first place that the Estate at Kenmore contains 348 acres, and is situated on the Wollondilly River, to which it has a long frontage, below the town of Goulburn. It is a very fair site for the purpose for which it was purchased, its advantages being a situation sheltered from bleak winds; a large proportion of level or gently sloping land, well suited as a site for buildings or for cultivation; ready drainage; and easy access, since it is close to the main line from Sydney to Goulburn (though on the opposite side of the river), and the projected line from Goulburn to Crookwell will pass within a few hundred yards of it. By road it is about 3 miles from the centre of the town of Goulburn. The drawbacks to the site are that it has little or no view or outlook; and that the water supply must be brought from the Goulburn Waterworks, the river at this spot being polluted, and a creek passing through the property likely to become so by agricultural operations at a higher level.

This property cost £1,218, or £3 10s. an acre, and is now valued at something over £7 an acre. It is fenced, and for the most part cleared, but otherwise unimproved.

Appendix A

The land offered by Captain Rossi consists of two portions, containing altogether 746 acres (out of a total of 1,105 acres owned by him), and is shown bordered with red in the accompanying tracing. It is the pick of an original grant, and is one of the most beautiful spots in the neighbourhood of Goulburn. In the matter of view and general outlook the Kenmore site cannot be in any way compared with it, and there are excellent sites on it for building, though possibly, owing to the more rapid undulations of the land, buildings could not be put up so economically as on the Kenmore Estate. It has also distinct advantages as to water supply, as the Wollondilly unpolluted and above the Goulburn Waterworks borders one side of the estate. The soil appears very good for agricultural and grazing purposes. On the other hand the drainage would be less easy, since the river must not be polluted, and it has no communication with Goulburn except by road, from which it is distant 3 miles the same as Kenmore.

The estate is fenced, improved, and in admirable order, and the dwelling-house, with all necessary outbuildings, stands in very extensive and beautiful grounds.

Putting the house and its surroundings out of the question as being of comparatively little use for hospital purposes, the estate altogether is a decidedly better one for the purposes of an Hospital for the Insane than the one at Kenmore, though the easy accessibility of the latter by rail is a great advantage. I have omitted to note that the estate offered is bounded on one side by the river, on two sides by main roads, and on the other by the municipal boundary.

The total area is somewhat larger than is necessary for hospital purposes, and if purchased a considerable area along the municipal boundary might be sold without in any way detracting from the value of the remainder as an hospital site.

I have no means of ascertaining the present value of the estate.

I have, &c.,
F. NORTON MANNING.

The Principal Under Secretary to The General Manager, Bank of New South Wales.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 3 December, 1889.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to say that the Government have under consideration the purchase of the Rossiville Estate, but they cannot come to a decision for some days, and as a postponement of sale for fourteen days cannot, it is assumed, affect the ultimate disposal of the property, I am directed to ask if it can be postponed for that period.

If the Bank assents to this postponement of sale, you will oblige by stating the area of the estate in acres, as mortgaged to the Bank.

I have, &c.,
CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

The Secretary, Bank of New South Wales, to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, Sydney, 3 December, 1889.

I have the honor to inform you, in reply to your letter of this date, requesting the Bank to postpone for a fortnight the sale of the "Rossiville" Estate, that we are willing to do so, and have accordingly instructed Messrs. Finlay & Co., of Goulburn, in whose hands the property has been placed, to defer the sale till the 19th instant.

It must be clearly understood, however, that such postponement is final.

Particulars of the property, as mortgaged to us, are enclosed herewith.

I have, &c.,
CHAS. M. PALMER.

[*Enclosure.*]

F. R. L. Rossi.

1887, July 11.—Mortgage O.S., registered No. 708, Bk. 367:—600 acres, fronting Wollondilly River, near Goulburn, county Argyle, on which is erected "Rossiville" a private residence; 218 acres fronting Wollondilly River aforesaid, county Argyle; also 271 acres, more or less, which is subject to a first mortgage to the A.M.P. Society, dated 6th May, 1880, registered 816, Bk. 202, £2,000.

NOTE.—The above parcels of land adjoin each other.

1889, August 15.—Mortgage O.S., unregistered:—271 acres, part of F. R. Rossi's 2,560 acres grant situated near the city of Goulburn, county of Argyle, subject to first mortgage to A.M.P. Society for further securing £2,000. Also 182 acres, parish Narranganil, on the Wollondilly River, county of Argyle, being whole of certificate of title, dated 22nd July, 1875, vol. 225, folio 113, subject to first mortgage to A.M.P. Society of £2,000 and interest at 7½ per cent.

The Inspector-General of the Insane to The Principal Under Secretary.

Lunacy Department, Inspector-General's Office,
Gladesville, 6 December, 1889.

Sir,

With regard to my memo. of the 29th ultimo on the land near Goulburn, offered to the Government by Captain Rossi, I do myself the honour to report that having made further inquiries as to the relative cost of building a large public institution on a level site like the Kenmore Estate and one with rapid undulations like that at "Rossiville" will be from 25 to 30 per cent. more in the case of the latter.

In the case of a large institution this difference is relatively much greater than in that of a private house, since it is necessary that a large proportion of the buildings stretching over a considerable area must be on one level, and this can only be obtained where the land is uneven, by excavation, or very considerable basement structures.

I have, &c.,
F. NORTON MANNING,
Inspector-General.

Messrs.

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Messrs. Richardson and Wrench Limited to The Colonial Secretary.

"Rossiville."

Dear Sir, Sydney, 17 December, 1889.

In conformity with your instructions, our Mr. Wrench has visited and inspected the Rossiville Estate, near Goulburn, and we beg to report as follows, viz.:—

"Rossiville" (the property of Captain Rossi) is situated on the road running from the city of Goulburn to Wheeo, and is distant about 3 miles from the Goulburn Railway Station, by a good road all the way.

The portion of the estate with which it is proposed to deal contains an approximate area of 746 acres of well-grassed undulating open downs country, principally trap and limestone formation, with a few small patches of inferior soil. Only on the boundaries of the estate is there any timbered country, and even that does not extend to more than one-tenth of the whole area.

The estate has the following boundaries or frontages, viz:—

The road, Goulburn to Wheeo, above-mentioned;
The main road, Goulburn to Pomeroy;
The line of fence separating it from the municipality of Goulburn; and the
Wollondilly River, which extends from the bridge on the Wheeo Road to the bridge on the road leading to Pomeroy—a great stretch of running water.

The whole of the property is fenced and divided into two large paddocks, except around the homestead, where there are a few small enclosures.

The homestead is approached from the Wheeo Road by a long winding carriage-drive, lined with well-grown and thick shrubberies, and a small brick-built lodge stands close to the principal gates. The residence is a strongly-built cottage of brick, the main building having a slate roof, and the rest corrugated iron. It contains entrance hall (shaped something like a quadrant), with a handsome tesselated pavement. Opening out of it are the drawing-room, handsome, large, and well proportioned; dining-room, comfortable, about 18 feet by 24 feet. (These rooms open out on to side verandahs.) Bedrooms—four of fair size, and two attics; bathroom, pantry, &c., &c.

The outbuildings—detached and separate—contain kitchens, servants' hall, dairy, and many other apartments.

The stable is of stone; it contains room for eight horses and three or four carriages, and partly enclosed, adjoining it are wooden sheds with stalls for four horses. The harness and men's room is in a separate building. The milking-yard, partly covered, is capable of housing about forty cows. There are other buildings about the property, such as men's cottage, woolshed, &c.

The gardens, lawns, and shrubberies around the homestead are in capital order, and show signs of great care extending over many years, some of the trees dating back fifty years or more.

Water is laid on in pipes over the garden, &c., the supply coming from an elevated circular tank of great capacity, which is fed by a powerful windmill pump on the banks of the Wollondilly.

The homestead, as shown, is limited in accommodation, but there is ample room for adding to it without destroying its cottage appearance.

The climate is delightful and bracing, and the surroundings of the property for extensive views are all that could be desired. Its short distance from Goulburn and its easy access seem to make it part of that city.

As a property for a public institution, in conjunction with a model farm, for which its soil is admirable, and its water supply never ending, we do not know of another estate to equal it, considering its short railway distance from Sydney, and for the purposes indicated it can hardly be paid for too dearly. As a marketable investment for grazing and dairying purposes, with residence and grounds, we estimate its value at £15,158.

We have, &c.,
RICHARDSON AND WRENCH (LTD.)

The Principal Under Secretary to Captain F. R. L. Rossi.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 18 December, 1889.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to transmit herewith, for your information, a copy of a letter from the General Manager of the Bank of New South Wales, which has been received this day, in reply to the request made by the Government for a postponement of the sale of the Rossiville Estate.

I have, &c.,
CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

Captain F. R. L. Rossi to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, Rossiville, Goulburn, 23 December, 1889.

If it should be the purpose of the Government in purchasing so much of the property known as Rossiville as is now under offer for £16,000 to apply it to twofold uses—as a Hospital for the Insane and a model farm—I would, with utmost respect, venture to say I am prepared to make an arrangement at completion of purchase which may perhaps be quite acceptable. Thus:—

If I am permitted to retain the old house and grounds as included in the small area immediately surrounding it (about 40 acres), I would in lieu thereof give a largely-augmented quantity of land, with two cottages built thereon, with a long river-frontage—as indicated on map—of about 170 acres.

In such respect an advantage would arise to the Government by the increased acreage, a more extended water-frontage, and the separation of the model farm by a public road (only) from the other institution.

I have, &c.,
F. R. L. ROSSI,
Captain.

The

The Principal Under Secretary to Messrs. Richardson and Wrench Limited.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 16 January, 1890.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request, in reference to his consultation with Mr. Wrench three days ago, that you will be good enough to negotiate the purchase of the Rossiville Estate for the Government.

By the papers enumerated in Schedule you will observe that the Inspector-General of the Insane does not attach much value to the homestead for the purposes to which it is contemplated to devote the property if purchased by the Government. These purposes are—(1) The erection of a large asylum for insane persons, with latest modern improvements, surrounded by grounds of the greatest beauty that can be attained within reasonable cost, and, connected with these, a farm for the supply of the establishment; (2) the establishment of a reformatory for boys, with cultivation ground; and (3) possibly an experimental farm, in connection with the Department of Agriculture.

Dr. Manning points out that the undulating character of the land, and the absence of a sufficient level, would render the erection of so extensive a pile of buildings as is contemplated more costly than on land less picturesque in formation; but as the object is to erect an asylum which shall be amongst the first in the world in all its appointments and surroundings, the consideration of expense in this particular will of course be governed by other matters to be equally considered. You will, however, report upon the question of site when giving a second inspection to the property.

In considering Captain Rossi's letter of the 23rd December, you will carefully protect the Government as to value of the respective properties which he suggests might be exchanged.

You will be good enough to report to the Colonial Secretary any modified proposal of sale on the part of Captain Rossi before anything final is concluded.

I have, &c.,
CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

NO.		PAGE.
1.	Letter from Captain Rossi, of 15th October, 1889, offering the property, as comprising about 870 acres, with house and offices, for £16,000	1
2.	Plan (tracing) of the property	Appendix A
3.	Letter, 3rd December, 1889, to Bank of New South Wales	2
4.	Letter, same date, from the Bank of New South Wales, giving particulars of property and the mortgage held by the Bank	2
5.	Report of Dr. Manning upon the property of 29th November, 1889	1
6.	Letter from Captain Rossi, 23rd December, 1889, proposing a modification of his offer by substituting an additional portion of land, about 170 acres, in lieu of the house and about 40 acres surrounding it	3

Messrs. Richardson and Wrench Limited to The Principal Under Secretary.

Rossiville.

Dear Sir, 98, Pitt-street, Sydney, 22 January, 1890.

In conformity with the instructions conveyed in your letter of the 16th instant, concerning an amended offer by Captain Rossi for the sale of the above estate, by reserving a certain area of land and the homestead improvements, our Mr. Wrench has again visited the property and begs to report as follows:—

In our official letter to Sir Henry Parkes, dated the 17th ultimo, our estimate of the value of the property as then offered for sale is stated at £15,158, which included the whole of the two blocks of land, together 746 acres, and the homestead and all other improvements thereon.

It being now desired to eliminate the homestead, garden, and other improvements from the purchase, and to increase the area of land by including in the sale a paddock of about 173 acres, and only separated from the rest of the estate (but immediately opposite to it) by the main road running from Goulburn to Wheeo, I beg to amend the figures of the valuation previously referred to in accordance with the present aspect of the case.

The three blocks of land now offered include an area of 919 acres, from which I deduct about 106 acres to cover and go with homestead, garden, house paddocks, and some land lying between the house and the river, and also portion of the blocks of 475 and 271 acres immediately adjoining, shown on the tracing accompanying this letter by the line A to B.

Appendix B.

These 813 acres I estimate at the value of £12,978; and under your instructions I have offered, on behalf of the Government, to purchase from Captain Rossi the lands so mentioned for the round sum of £13,000 cash, subject, of course, to the approval of the Colonial Secretary. It is right that I should state that Captain Rossi appears to be disappointed at the sum offered, as he has all along believed that he would obtain a much larger amount; but while asking the consideration of the Colonial Secretary, I do not think Captain Rossi will refuse the amount stated, which is certainly not determined by his necessities.

I shall be glad to receive your directions as to closing the purchase, should my figures meet your approval, or Captain Rossi's desire for your consideration be entertained.

As instructed, I have again carefully gone over the ground, and I am of opinion that no finer sight for a public institution, with picturesque surroundings, is likely to be found anywhere than that possessed by a portion of the 475-acre block, which may be described as south of the homestead, where the land rises gently to an extensive plateau nearly level, affording ample room for the erection of buildings of enormous space and capacity, while the land falls on one side of the hill away from the Wollondilly, thus affording good drainage without pollution. There are also other good sites for large buildings on other portions of the estate, while the 173-acre block, which has a very long frontage to the river, would from its variety of soil be admirably adapted for a model farm, it having also good sites for large buildings in connection with such purposes. On this block there are two small cottages—one of brick containing four rooms, which is included in my valuation, and one of wood and plaster, which is of little or no value, and is not reckoned in my figures.

Yours, &c.,
RICHARDSON AND WRENCH (LTD.)

Mr.

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Captain F. R. L. Rossi to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, Grand Central Coffee Palace, Sydney, 22 January, 1890.

I have the honor to place before you the enclosure, a copy of letter written by me this day to Mr. Wrench, which I have advised him of my desire to forward to you, and I have received his (Mr. Wrench's) concurrence. I pray for the kindness of your most careful perusal of the enclosure, and if it fail to speak as clearly as I would desire, may I enlarge to this extent upon it by saying:—

1. I am really asking the precise amount of £16,000 now, which I did in the beginning. I have not acted upon Mr. Wrench's report of its surpassing value and increased my valuation or price accordingly; but Mr. Wrench's report which followed upon my demand, more than confirms the intrinsic value of land to the Government.
2. That for the purposes needed the exchange, as contained in my second offer (whatever personal sentiment I may attach to the retention of my old home), is more than counterbalanced by the actual total increase of acreage, and gives twice the extent of river frontage—which now presents such a water boundary-line in relation to the area of land it marginates as is, perhaps, unequalled in the Colony.

I trust to your most comprehensive view of the question in its broadest features, and the acknowledged unparalleled advantages in the public interests of the fine estate.

The price of £16,000 which I still hope for, is, in my most unprejudiced judgment, and according to the dictates of my conscience what I believe it to be worth, such amount is not attempted to be discussed by Mr. Wrench, who, without any profession of sentiment, has just as conscientiously declared, the land cannot be overpaid for—and so far does more than support my request to be paid in full £16,000.

I humbly, earnestly, respectfully, and hopefully leave it with you.

I have, &c.,
F. R. L. ROSSI,
Captain.

Enclosure as received, a portion of this letter apparently missing.—C.S.O., 2/4/90.

[*Enclosure.*]

Another portion of the property for that which it is not considered so conducive to the public interests.

Finally it is imposed upon me to leave on record, I repeat I do so with deepest respect to the Government and to yourself personally, that if I am to accept £13,000 instead of £16,000, I always believed I should receive, it is under the painful pressure of my necessities without, and it is no index of the truer value so well given in portion of your first report, which had been arrived at unsolicited by me.

I am, &c.,
F. R. L. ROSSI,
Captain.

The Crown Solicitor.—C.W., P.U.S., B.C., 1 April, 1890.

Captain F. R. L. Rossi to The Colonial Secretary.

Re Rossiville.

Sir, Grand Central Coffee Palace, Sydney, 24 January, 1890.

I crave the indulgence if I may make further reference to the correspondence relative to above. My letter of 23rd ultimo reads thus: "I am prepared, at completion of purchase, to make an arrangement which may perhaps be quite acceptable."

The land under second offer, to which the foregoing refers, contains above 60 acres more than the quantity found to be contained in the first offer of 745 acres, while the latter, after excision of old homestead, is 813 acres.

I urge it with all emphasis of accentuation of truth that the second offer is, if I may be allowed to say so, of more consideration in the public interests than is represented in my original offer. On the one hand the marked feature distinguishable is my own deep heart-rooted attachment to the home of my father—immaterial, however, as giving it value in public estimation. On the other hand the second offer is transparently of superior excellence for public uses, for, irrespective of the extended area and doubled river frontage, a magnificent opportunity is afforded by the inclusion of the 173 acres, to carry out, if desired, three institutions of paramount importance in the interests of this great Colony, viz.—(1), Hospital for the Insane, on block 475 acres; (2), a model farm, on 173 acres; (3), a reformatory for boys, on 270 acres.

These great establishments would have ample spaces pertaining to each, and although distinctively separate, would possess the advantage of being sufficiently contiguous.

May I remark, the later estimate of Mr. Wrench has, so far as it appears to me, suggested itself to that gentleman from consideration of the personal advantage I should derive by the retention of my dear old home. I am free to acknowledge its benefit towards me, but Mr. Wrench has, unintentionally perhaps, omitted to weigh as carefully the more than counterbalanced value derived by the Government in its increased ability to have, as I have pointed out, the property utilised for three great objects instead of two.

On the whole, I am persuaded this important property is increased in value in such respect rather than diminished from my offer upon receiving £16,000, which I still pray, in the liberal spirit which always directs the hands of a powerful and just Government, may be given to me.

I have, &c.,
F. R. L. ROSSI,
Captain.

The

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The Inspector-General of the Insane to The Colonial Secretary.

Lunacy Department, Inspector-General's Office,
Gladesville, 24 January, 1890.

My dear Sir Henry,

If the Government decide to purchase Rossiville, I would very strongly advise that they do not allow Captain Rossi to retain the house and surrounding grounds. Though the house is of practically no use for asylum purposes, it would never do to cut it and the surrounding grounds off. A neighbour—whether Captain Rossi or anyone else—in that position would lead to difficulties and objections, and the Government would be obliged eventually to purchase the piece cut off at an extravagant price. I am speaking from experience at Gladesville, Callan Park, and Parramatta. One of the strongest recommendations of the estate in my mind was that it was a compact block, with the river on one and roads on the remaining sides, so that there were practically no neighbours. I would not trouble you, but this point seems to me of importance, and a much larger area of land outside the fixed boundaries would not compensate for the loss of the house and grounds and the presence of a neighbour.

I am, &c.,
F. NORTON MANNING.

Captain F. R. L. Rossi to The Colonial Secretary.

Grand Central Coffee Palace, Sydney, 31 January, 1890.

Sir,

Having been advised of an objection on the part of the Principal Medical Officer, Dr. Manning, in the matter of eliminating my old homestead from the purchase of the Rossiville property, I waited to-day upon Dr. Manning, and learnt from him:—

1. That he thought it undesirable to have a neighbour who might be disturbed by trespassers crossing the fences, which would be different if the land were bounded by a public road.
2. That annoyances of such kind had in other instances necessitated the resumption of lands by the Government at treble the original value.

To these statements I replied in effect:—

1 (*a*). That I was ready to bind myself and heirs by a covenant, not to sell or lease the reserved portion of Rossiville to any person without concurrence of the Government, in order that nothing of an offensive use might be made of the property. In fact, if desired, I may here add, I should be prepared to consent that even a public road should be deducted from the reserved area, to marginate one of its boundaries.

2 (*b*). To prevent unreasonable demand in the distant future, I would arrange that after my decease and the decease of my wife, if at any time the Government needed to resume the reserved portion of 106 acres, I would covenant it might be purchased at a price now to be agreed and determined upon, so that no unreasonable advantage hereafter might occur.

Dr. Manning who, I may go so far as to say, appeared fairly satisfied, in reply said, "Well, I must leave it to the Government to decide the difficulty."

I trust that by the explanations conveyed herein that the solution has been given, and that the Government will be satisfied.

I have, &c.,
F. R. L. ROSSI,
Captain.

Messrs. Richardson and Wrench Limited to The Colonial Secretary.

98 Pitt-street, Sydney, 4 February, 1890.

Dear Sir,

We have the honor to advise that under your instructions we have this day purchased from Captain F. R. L. Rossi, on behalf of the Government of New South Wales, a portion of the Rossiville Estate, near Goulburn, containing 746 acres more or less, together with the homestead and other improvements thereon, for the sum of £15,158.

We are, &c.,
RICHARDSON AND WRENCH (LTD).

Messrs. Richardson and Wrench Limited to The Principal Under Secretary.

98 Pitt-street, Sydney, 5 February, 1890.

Dear Sir,

We have the honor to enclose for your information a copy of the contract of sale by Captain Rossi, of part of the Rossiville Estate, Goulburn, purchased by us under the instructions and on behalf of the Government of New South Wales.

We are, &c.,
RICHARDSON AND WRENCH, (LTD).

Purchase. Approved—£15,158.—H.P., 12/3/90. Will the Crown Solicitor kindly take the requisite legal steps for the conveyance of this property to the Crown, B.C., 12 March, 1890.—C.W., P.U.S.

[*Enclosure.*]

Private contract. Conditions and terms of sale for the undermentioned property, sold by private contract, this fourth day of February, 1890, by Captain F. R. L. Rossi, of Goulburn, as owner.

BLOCK of land containing 746 acres, more or less, being part of the Rossiville Estate, near Goulburn, together with the homestead and all improvements thereon.

This parcel of land is bounded on one side by the waters of the Wollondilly River, on the eastern side by the Goulburn City Boundary, on the south by the road from Goulburn to Kippilow, and on the northern side by the main road from Goulburn to Wheeo at the bridge:—

1. The vendor will forthwith and without delay after the day of sale prepare and deliver to the purchaser, or his solicitor, or the agents, an abstract of his title, and shall not be called upon to abstract, produce, or procure a covenant to produce, or to covenant to produce any deeds, copies of deeds, or evidences of title whatsoever, in support of his title, or in verification of the abstract, other than what are now in his possession, and no objections shall be made to any deed or deeds (if any) which shall appear to have been executed under a power of attorney.

2. That all attested or other copies and evidences of title which the purchaser shall require, and which the vendor shall be able and willing to obtain, shall be procured at the purchaser's expense.

3.

3. That all objections which under these conditions the purchaser can take to the title shall be made and delivered to the vendor's solicitor within fourteen (14) days from the delivery of the abstract, and all objections not so taken shall be deemed to be waived, and within twenty-one (21) days from the delivery of the abstract the purchaser shall at his own expense tender to the vendor or his solicitor a conveyance for execution.

4. That no error or misdescription of the property shall annul the sale, but a compensation shall be made or given, as the case may require, by the usual mode of arbitration.

5. That upon the completion of the purchase the vendor will deliver to the purchaser all deeds relating solely to the lot sold, but will retain such as relate to other lands sold by or belonging to the vendor, and from such completion the purchaser shall be entitled to the rents and profits of the lot or lots purchased by him.

6. If the purchaser shall fail to comply with these conditions, or any of them, all moneys, bills, and promissory-notes which he shall have paid to the agents or vendor on account of his purchase shall be absolutely forfeited to the vendor, and the vendor or agents shall be at liberty to sue such purchaser for breach of contract, or at his option to resell the property in any manner and upon such terms and conditions as he may think proper, and all loss and expenses consequent upon such resale, and all damages which the vendor may sustain thereby, shall be recoverable by him from the purchaser as and for liquidated damages, and it shall not be necessary to give any notice of such resale.

7. That if the vendor shall be unable or unwilling to remove any objection which the purchaser shall be entitled to make under these conditions, the vendor shall be at liberty to rescind the contract, and upon returning to the purchaser all moneys, bills, and promissory-notes given by him as aforesaid, shall not be liable to any sum for damages, costs, charges, or expenses whatsoever incurred by the purchaser in and about the contract.

TERMS OF SALE.

Upon completion of the conveyance the whole amount of purchase money shall be paid in cash.

Subject to the preceding conditions and terms of sale, we, the undersigned, on behalf of and under the instructions from the Government of New South Wales, hereby agree to and do purchase the property known as portion of the Rossiville Estate, more particularly described on the front page hereof, for the sum of £15,158.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH (LTD.),
As agents for the Government of New South Wales.

As owner and vendor of the property included in this contract, I hereby consent to the sale thereof for the price mentioned.

F. R. L. ROSSI,
Captain.

The Inspector-General of Insane to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Lunacy Department, Inspector-General's Office, Gladesville, 21 February, 1890.

The Government having purchased the estate at Rossiville, near Goulburn, for the purposes, among others, of an Hospital for the Insane, I do myself the honor to recommend as a necessary preliminary step that the Engineer-in-Chief for Roads and Bridges, who is charged with the general conduct of sewerage work, should be requested to report on the drainage and the disposal of sewage, having regard to the site of the proposed buildings, and to the situation of the Goulburn Waterworks, which are on the Wollondilly, below Rossiville.

I have, &c.,
F. NORTON MANNING,
Inspector-General.

Submitted for approval.—C.W., 6/3/90. Approved.—H.P., 26/3/90. The Under Secretary for Public Works, B.C., 27 March, 1890.—C.W., P.U.S. Roads, B.C., 28/3/90.—J.B. Submitted.—P.F., 31/3/90.

The Inspector-General of Insane to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Lunacy Department, Inspector-General's Office, Gladesville, 21 February, 1890.

The Government having purchased the estate at Rossiville, near Goulburn, for the purposes, among others, of an Hospital for the Insane, I do myself the honor to recommend that a contour survey, under the direction of the Colonial Architect, may be authorized as early as possible.

Until this is done the plans of buildings cannot be prepared, as these must depend, both in plan and in arrangement, very largely on the site selected, which should be as level as possible, and with a good outlook and aspect.

I have, &c.,
F. NORTON MANNING,
Inspector-General.

The Under Secretary for Public Works, B.C., 26 February, 1890.—C.W., P.U.S.

The Crown Solicitor to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 3 March, 1890.

I have the honor to inform you that I have received from Messrs. Allen and Allen, Solicitors, an abstract of the title of F. R. L. Rossi to land at Goulburn, which I am informed your Department has purchased as a site for a Lunatic Asylum, and to state that I am without instructions on the matter. I therefore forward herewith the abstracts of title, and have to request that when instructing me in the matter you will inform me if the land purchased is comprised in the land described in the abstracts.

I have, &c.,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor,
(Per C.E.P.)

P.S.—Since the above was written, I have been furnished with a copy of the conditions of sale, and notice that the time within which objections to the title can be taken is limited to fourteen days from the 27th ultimo; it is therefore important that I should be instructed in the matter at your very earliest convenience.—C.E.P., 4 March, 1890.

ABSTRACT OF THE TITLE of Francis Robert Lewis Rossi, of Rossiville, near Goulburn, Esquire, to land situate near Goulburn aforesaid, in the Colony of New South Wales.

August, 1835. BY Grant from the Crown, under the hand of His Excellency Lieutenant-General Ralph Bourke, then Governor of the Territory of New South Wales and its dependencies,—

The said Governor, in pursuance of the powers vested in him by his then Majesty the King,

Did grant unto Francis Nicholas Rossi, his heirs and assigns (subject to the reservations hereinafter contained),

All that parcel of land containing by admeasurement two thousand five hundred and sixty acres, more or less, situated in the county of Argyle and parish of Goulburn, in the Colony aforesaid, bounded on the west by a line south two hundred and thirty-four chains, commencing at the north-east corner of his purchased land; on the south by a chain of ponds to the south-west corner of William Broughton's purchased land; on the east by a line north one hundred and fourteen chains, a line east forty chains, and another line north one hundred and sixty chains; and on the north by the Wollondilly River to the north-east corner of the purchased land aforesaid,

Being the land promised to the said grantee on or before the date abovementioned, and of which he was authorized to take possession on the 5th April, 1827, in lieu of a reserve of 2,000 acres, authorized by Sir Thomas Brisbane, and being also inserted as No. 69 in the Government notice of 29th April, 1835.

Together with the appurtenances, reservation of all such parts of said lands as might thereafter be required for public ways; all lands within one hundred feet of high-water-mark on the sea-coast; all mines of gold, silver, and coals; and also all stone, gravel, indigenous timber, and other materials for the construction of roads, bridges, and other public works.

To hold the same, with the appurtenances (reserving as aforesaid)to the said F. N. Rossi, his heirs and assigns, for ever.

Paying therefore yearly unto his said Majesty, and his successors the rent of £21 6s. 8d. for ever, from the 1st day of January, 1835, unless redeemed within that date.

And further, that before the 1st January, 1835, 150 acres of said lands should be cleared, and permanent improvements be made thereon to the value of £426 13s. 4d.

Proviso for re-entry on non-payment for 20 days after said rent should become due, of said quit-rent.

Signed by said Governor, and sealed with the Public Seal of the said Colony. Entered in Register of Grants of Land, No. 34, page 24, 3rd December, 1835.

Enrolled in the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in Book O, No. 147.

Entered 179, folio 47, in Register of Grants for County of Argyle.

21 January, 1841. Certificate under the hand of M. Campbell, Acting Colonial Treasurer, that said quit-rent of £21 6s. 8d. had been redeemed in conformity with a notice dated 1st January, 1841.

BY Indenture of this date, made between the said Francis Nicholas Rossi, of the one part, and John Thacker, Adolphus William Young, and Campbell Drummond Riddell, therein respectively described (thereinafter designated mortgagees) of the other part.

Reciting seizure in fee-simple of the said Francis Nicholas Rossi of the hereditaments described in Schedule to now abstracting indenture.

And that said mortgagees had agreed to lend him the sum of £1,200 out of moneys belonging to them in a joint account upon the security of the same.

It is witnessed, that in consideration of the said sum of £1,200, paid by the said mortgagees to the said F. N. Rossi, at, &c., the receipt, &c., the said F. N. Rossi

Did grant, bargain, sell, release, and confirm unto the said mortgagees and their heirs (*inter alia*)—

All and singular the messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments described in the schedule to now abstracting Indenture,

Together with all rights, &c.

And all reversions, &c.

And all the estate, &c.

And all deeds, &c.

To hold same with the appurtenances unto and to the use of the said John Thacker, Adolphus William Young, and Campbell Drummond Riddell, their heirs and assigns, subject to the

Proviso for redemption and reconveyance of said hereditaments upon payment of the said sum of £1,200 by said Rossi, and interest thereon at £10 per centum per annum, at the times and in the manner in now abstracting indenture mentioned.

Covenants by said Rossi, his heirs, &c., with said mortgagees, their heirs, &c., to pay said principal sum and interest, at the times and in the manner appointed by last-abstracted proviso without any deduction whatsoever,

That he had good right to convey, and on default in payment of said moneys, or any part thereof

That it should be lawful for the said mortgagees, their heirs, &c., to enter, &c.

Free from incumbrances.

For further assurance.

And to insure the dwelling-house and outbuildings standing on the first hereinbefore abstracted lands in the sum of £400 at the least.

Usual power of sale on default and receipt clause and

Indemnity to purchasers,

Proviso that notwithstanding before abstracted power said mortgagees, their heirs, &c., might foreclose the Equity of redemption in said lands and hereditaments.

Proviso for reduction of interest to £7 10s. per cent. per annum if the same should be paid within twenty-eight days after said interest becoming due, and

For quiet enjoyment by the said mortgagor, his heirs, &c., of said lands and hereditaments until default.

The Schedule referred to.

All the lands (*inter alia*) and hereditaments described and comprised in the hereinbefore abstracted Grant.

Executed by said F. N. Rossi, signing as F. Rossi, and attested.

Receipt for consideration money, £1,200, signed and witnessed.

Registered 28th May, 1849, No. 609, Book 16.

BY

By Indenture of this date, attached to last abstracted indenture made between the said John Thacker, Adolphus William Young, and Campbell Drummond Riddell, thereinafter called assignors of the first part; James Norton therein described of the second part; and the said John Thacker, Campbell Drummond Riddell, and Charles Nicholson of the third part. 25 February, 1852.

Reciting that the said principal sum of £1,200 secured by last abstracted indenture was due and owing by the said Francis Nicholas Rossi to the said assignors, and reciting that said Jno. Thacker, Campbell Drummond Riddell, and Chas. Nicholson, had agreed, out of moneys belonging to them on a joint account, to pay to the said assignors the said principal sum of £1,200 upon having an assignment thereof, and of all interest and of the hereditaments described in last abstracted indenture made to them.

It was witnessed that in pursuance, &c., and in consideration of the sum of £1,200 to the said assignors, paid by the said John Thacker, Campbell Drummond Riddell, and Charles Nicholson, at &c., the receipt, &c., and also of 10s. to the said assignors, paid by the said Norton, the receipt, &c, the said assignors did grant, bargain, sell, assign, transfer, and set over unto the said James Norton, his executors, administrators, and assigns:—

All that the said principal sum of £1,200 secured by said last abstracted indenture, with all interest due and to grow due in respect thereof, together with the said indenture and all the rights, &c.

To hold, receive, take, and enjoy said principal sum of £1,200 and the interest and premises assigned by now abstracting indenture unto said James Norton, his executors, administrators, and assigns.

Upon trust to assign and assure the said principal sum and interest and premises unto the said John Thacker, Campbell Drummond Riddell, and Charles Nicholson, their executors, administrators, and assigns, to be held by them as joint tenants in equity and at law.

Declaration that said sum of £1,200 was money belonging to said Thacker, Riddell, and Nicholson on a joint account. Power of attorney, enabling them and the survivors or survivor, and as the attorney and attorney of the said Adolphus William Young, to demand, sue for, recover and receive from the said Rossi (when so assigned as aforesaid) the said principal sum of £1,200, and all interest due, and to grow due in respect thereof.

Together with the full benefit of the said hereinbefore abstracted mortgage security.

It is further witnessed that the said assignors did grant, bargain, sell, and release unto the said James Norton and his heirs.

All and singular the lands and hereditaments granted and comprised in said hereinbefore abstracted mortgage security.

And all the estate, &c.

To hold the said lands with the appurtenances unto said J. Norton and his heirs to the use of the said Thacker, Riddell, and Nicholson their heirs and assigns for ever, as joint tenants.

Subject to the equity of redemption, &c., subsisting therein.

Covenant by said Adolphus Wm. Young, his heirs, &c.

That he had not incumbered the premises executed by said Jno. Thacker, A. W. Young, and Campbell D. Riddell, and attested receipt for consideration money, signed and witnessed.

Registered 23 April, 1852, No. 821, book 22.

By deed-poll attached to mortgage of this date for the consideration (10s.) therein expressed, the said James Norton Same date.

Did bargain, sell, assign, transfer, and set over unto the said John Thacker, Campbell Drummond Riddell, and Chas. Nicholson, their executors, administrators, and assigns.

The said principal sum of £1,200.

And all interest due and to grow due in respect thereof.

Together with said abstracted indenture of mortgage.

And all the rights, &c.

To hold the said principal and interest, moneys, and all other the premises thereby assured unto the said Thacker, Riddell, and Nicholson, their executors, administrators, and assigns as joint tenants in equity and at law.

Executed by the said James Norton and attested.

By indenture of this date, attached to mortgage, made between the said John Thacker, Campbell Drummond Riddell, Chas. Nicholson (then Sir Chas. Nicholson, Knight) of the one part, and Francis Robt. Lewis Rossi, therein described, of the other part. 19 October, 1853.

Reciting that the said F. N. Rossi departed this life on or about the 26th day of November, 1851, having first duly made and published his last will and testament in writing, bearing date the 17th day of April, 1850, whereby he gave, devised, and bequeathed all his real and personal estate, property, and effects unto his son, the said Francis R. L. Rossi. To hold the same unto the said Francis Robt. Lewis Rossi, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns according to the nature of the same absolutely and for ever.

And reciting that the said will was duly proved in the Supreme Court of the said Colony.

And reciting that the said Francis Robt. Lewis Rossi had proposed to the said Jno. Thacker, Campbell Drummond Riddell, and Chas. Nicholson to pay them the principal sum of £1,200, and that they should thereupon release to him the lands and hereditaments comprised in the hereinbefore abstracted indenture of mortgage, which they had consented and agreed to do.

It was witnessed that in consideration of the sum of £1,200 to the said John Thacker, Campbell Drummond Riddell, and Charles Nicholson, paid by the said F. R. L. Rossi, at &c., the receipt, &c., the said J. Thacker, C. D. Riddell, and Chas. Nicholson

Did, and each of them did, bargain, sell, release, and confirm unto said F. R. L. Rossi,

All and singular the lands and hereditaments comprised in and granted by the said hereinbefore abstracted further written indenture of mortgage, with the appurtenances and all reversions, &c., and all the estate, &c.

To hold the said hereditaments unto, and to the use of, the said F. R. L. Rossi, his heirs, and assigns for ever.

Freed and discharged from the said abstracted indenture of mortgage and of the payment of the principal and interest moneys thereby secured.

Separate covenants by said Thacker, Riddell, and Nicholson—

That they have not encumbered.

Executed by said Thacker, Riddell, and Nicholson, and attested.

Receipt signed and witnessed.

Registered 20th January, 1854, No. 235, Book 30.

June, 1861. By indenture of mortgage of this date madeb etween the said Francis Robert Lewis Rossi (thereinafter designated the mortgagor) of the one part, and John Lamb, therein described (and thereinafter designated the said mortgagee), of the other part.

Reciting seizure by said mortgagor of lands thereinafter described, and the agreement for a loan of £6,000 on said security.

It was witnessed that in consideration of said sum of £6,000, paid by said John Lamb to said mortgagor on, &c., receipt, &c., the said mortgagor did grant, bargain, sell, release, and confirm unto the said John Lamb and his heirs (*inter alia*)

all the lands and hereditaments described in the hereinbefore abstracted Crown Grant of 8th August, 1835, together with all buildings, &c., and all the estate, &c., and all deeds.

To hold said lands (*inter alia*) with the appurtenances unto and to the use of said John Lamb, his heirs and assigns for ever.

Proviso for redemption of (*inter alia*) said lands on payment of said sum of £6,000, with interest at the rate of £8 per cent. per annum, at the times and in manner in now abstracting indenture mentioned and appointed.

Covenant by said mortgagor, his heirs, &c., for payment of said principal sum and interest at the times mentioned in preceding proviso; also to complete and finish, on or before the 1st January, 1863, the principal messuage, a dwelling-house on the said 2,560 acres of land, and on that day to pay the sum of £1,000 in part liquidation of the said principal sum of £6,000.

To insure said premises in the sum of £1,500.

That said mortgagor had good right to convey power to said John Lamb, his heirs, &c., to enter on default.

Free from encumbrances.

And for further assurance.

Usual power of sale on default, and mortgagees' receipt clause, &c., to purchasers.

Proviso that nothing contained in now abstracting presents should preclude the right of said Lamb, his heirs, &c.. to foreclose the equity of redemption of said lands, and for quiet enjoyment by said mortgagor until default.

Executed by said Francis Robert Lewis Rossi and attested.

Receipt for consideration money signed and witnessed.

Registered 10 July, 1861. No. 356, Book 73.

31 August, 1864. STATUTORY release of this date by Walter Lamb, ONE OF THE EXECUTORS of the will of said John Lamb, whose will was proved by him and the executors therein named on the 5th day of February, 1862, of the receipt from said F. R. L. Rossi of the sum of £6,000, secured by last abstracted indenture of mortgage, together with all interest thereon.

Signed by said Walter Lamb and attested.
Registered 10th September, 1864, No. 643, Book 89.

6 May, 1880. By indenture of mortgage of this date, made between Francis Robert Lewis Rossi, therein described (and therein called mortgagor), of the one part, and the Australian Mutual Provident Society, therein described, of the other part,

Reciting seizure by said mortgagor of lands and hereditaments thereinafter described, and reciting agreement for loan of £2,000 on said security.

It was witnessed that in pursuance of said agreement, and in consideration of £2,000 paid by the said Society to said mortgagor on, &c., the receipt, &c., the said mortgagor did thereby covenant,

For payment of the said principal sum of £2,000 on the 10th day of May, 1880, and for payment of interest thereon in the meantime, and during such further time as the said principal sum or any part thereof should remain unpaid, at the rate of seven pounds ten shillings per cent. per annum, and on the days and times therein mentioned.

It

It was also witnessed that the said mortgagor, for the consideration aforesaid did thereby grant, bargain, sell, alien, release, and confirm unto the said Society and its assigns,

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 271 acres be the same more or less, being part of F. N. Rossi's 2,560 acres, situated near the City of Goulburn, county of Argyle, commencing at a point on the eastern boundary of F. N. Rossi's 2,560 acres at the intersection of that boundary with the northern side of the road from Pomeroy to Goulburn, and bounded on the east by the west boundaries of portions Nos. 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, and 166, within the municipal boundaries of the City of Goulburn, being a line bearing northerly 35 chains 92 links to the road from Wheeo to Goulburn; on the north-east by that road by lines bearing north-westerly 50 chains and 15 chains 23 links; on the north by a line westerly 5 chains; on the north-west by lines bearing south-westerly 1 chain 15 links, 2 chains 67 links, and 6 chains 28 links; on the south-west by lines bearing south-easterly 28 chains 44 links, 12 chains 15 links, and 7 chains 60 links; on the north by a line westerly 38 links; on the west by a line southerly 1 chain 80 links; on the south by a line easterly 38 links; on the south-west by a line south-easterly 5 chains 97 links to the road from Pomeroy to Goulburn; thence on the south by that road by lines south-easterly 34 chains 61 links and 15 chains 31 links to the point of commencement.

Together with all buildings, &c.

And all the estate &c.,

and all deeds, &c.,

To have and to hold the said land, &c.,

Unto and to the use of the said Society and their assigns for ever.

Proviso for redemption upon payment of the said sum of £2,000 by said mortgagor, and interest thereon on the days at the rate and in manner thereinbefore contained, and upon observance of all other covenants therein contained.

Covenants by said mortgagor—

For payment of interest.

For repairs.

For insurance in the sum of £500, &c.

Proviso for entry on default on non-observance of covenants and approval of receiver.

Power to distrain.

Power to lease.

Power of sale with usual auxiliary clauses and indemnity to purchasers.

Covenants by said mortgagor—

For good right to convey.

For freedom from incumbrances.

For quiet enjoyment.

For further assurance.

Executed by F. R. L. Rossi and attested.

Receipt for consideration-money signed and witnessed.

Registered 25th day of May, 1880.

No. 816. Book 202.

ABSTRACT OF THE TITLE of Captain F. R. L. Rossi to 746 acres, part of the Rossiville Estate, Goulburn, in the Colony of New South Wales.

BY indenture of mortgage of this date made between Francis Robert Lewis Rossi, therein described and thereinafter designated "mortgagor," of the one part, and Henry Edward Kater, therein described and thereinafter designated "mortgagee," of the other part, it is witnessed that, in consideration of £1,200 paid, &c. (the receipt, &c.), he the said mortgagor did for himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, covenant— June 7th 1881.

For payment of £1,200 and interest.

For keeping in repair.

For insurance.

And for the considerations aforesaid he, the said mortgagor, did

Grant and release

Unto said mortgagee, his heirs, and assigns, the several lands and hereditaments specified in the schedule thereunder written,

To hold the same unto the said mortgagee, his heirs, and assigns, for ever.

Proviso for redemption and reconveyance.

Covenants by said mortgagor—

For good right to grant.

For further assurance.

Usual power of sale.

Proviso for redemption at any time within three years.

The

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The Schedule hereinbefore referred to.

All that the lands and hereditaments known as "Rossiville Estate" as now occupied by said mortgagor, situate near Goulburn, in the county of Argyle, containing by estimation 800 acres, be the same, more or less: Commencing at the intersection of the road from Goulburn to Baw Baw with the Police boundary of Goulburn; bounded towards the east by the said Police boundary to the Wheeo Road; thence again towards the east by the western boundary of Bishopthorpe, being a line northerly to the Wollondilly River; towards the north and west to the said river to the Baw Baw Crossing; and towards the south by the said road from Goulburn to Baw Baw, being a line easterly, to the commencing point.

Duly executed and attested.

20 July 1887 Registered No. 534, Book 367.

Receipt for £1,200 endorsed.

October 15,1883 By indenture of mortgage of this date, made between said F. R. L. Rossi, thereinafter designated the said mortgagor, of the one part, and Adelbert Schleicher therein described, thereinafter designated the said mortgagor of the other part.

It is witnessed that, in consideration of £3,000, &c. (the receipt, &c.), he, the said mortgagor, did

Grant and convey

Unto the said mortgagee, his heirs, and assigns

All and singular the real estate of the said mortgagor, situate in Goulburn, in the county of Argyle, and Colony of New South Wales, known as "Rossiville," and all other the real estate of the said mortgagor wheresoever situated, and all the estate, &c.

To hold the said property

Unto and to the use of the said mortgagee, his heirs, and assigns for ever. Subject to all prior mortgages and incumbrances affecting the said land and hereditaments or any part thereof.

Proviso for redemption and reconveyances as therein mentioned.

Covenant by the said mortgagor

For payment of principal and interest.

Usual power of sale.

Covenant by said mortgagor

For insuring.

For freedom from incumbrances.

For good right to convey.

For further assurance.

Duly executed and attested.

Receipt for £3,000.

12 Jan. 1887. Registered No. 923, Book 355.

July 11, 1887 By indenture of mortgage of this date, endorsed on the before abstracted indenture of mortgage of 15th October, 1883, and made between said A. Schleicher of the one part, and said F. R. L. Rossi of the other part.

Reciting payment by said F. R. L. Rossi to said A. Schleicher of £3,000 secured by the lastly abstracted indenture and all interest thereon and costs.

It is witnessed that, in consideration of £3,000 and all interest thereon to said A. Schleicher, paid by said F. R. L. Rossi (the receipts, &c.), said A. Schleicher did thereby

Grant release and enfeoff

Unto said F. R. L. Rossi and his heirs

All and singular the land, hereditaments, and premises granted by the therein written indenture, and all the estate and interest therein.

To hold the said premises

Unto and to the use of said F. R. L. Rossi, his heirs and assigns, for ever, freed and discharged from all principal, moneys, and interest secured by the within written indenture and all claims and demands on account thereof.

Covenant by said A. Schleicher

That he had not encumbered.

Duly executed and attested.

Receipt for £3,000 endorsed.

22 July 1887. Registered No. 709, Book 367.

July 5, 1887 By indenture of this date, made between George Cole, therein described and thereinafter designated "said covenantor," of the one part, and said F. R. L. Rossi, thereinafter designated "said covenantee," of the other part.

Reciting possession by said covenantee of the documents set forth in the Schedule thereunder written, and that they related not only to land of said covenantor, but also to land of said covenantee.

It

It is witnessed that in consideration of the premises he, the said covenantor, did thereby for himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators

Covenant with the said covenantee, his heirs, and assigns that he, the said covenantor, his heirs, or assigns (unless prevented by inevitable accident), will at any time, or from time to time, at the request in writing, and at the cost of the said covenantee, his heirs, or assigns, produce, cause to be produced in New South Wales unto the said covenantee, his heirs, and assigns, or his or their attorney, solicitor, agent, or counsel, or before any Court or Courts of Law or Equity, or upon any commission for the examination of witnesses or otherwise, as occasion shall require, the several documents specified in the Schedule to the presents or any or either of them in manifestation or defence of the title of the said covenantee, his heirs, or assigns to the hereditaments and premises so belonging to him, as aforesaid, and at the like request, and at the costs of the said covenantee, his heirs, or assigns, furnish him or them with true copies or extracts of the said several documents, or any or either of them, such copies or extracts to be attested if required.

Usual defeasance clause.

The Schedule referred to.

1835, August 8th.—Grant from Crown of this date to Francis Nicholas Rossi, of 2,560 acres, in the county of Argyle, parish of Goulburn.

1838, August 10th.—Grant from the Crown of this date to said Francis Nicholas Rossi, of 1,000 acres, in the county and parish aforesaid.

1849, May 23rd.—Indenture of this date made between said Francis Nicholas Rossi of the one part, and John Thacker and others of the other part.

Registered No. 609. Book 16.

1852, February 5th.—Deed Poll of this date by James Norton, endorsed on foregoing indenture.

Registered No. 821. Book 22.

1853, October 19th.—Indenture of release of this date, made between said John Thacker and others of the one part, and Francis Robert Lewis Rossi of the other part.

Registered No. 235. Book 30.

1861, June 29th.—Indenture of mortgage of this date said Francis Robert Lewis Rossi to John Lamb.

Registered No. 356. Book 73.

1864, August 31st.—Statutory receipt endorsed on said last indenture by Walter Lamb, one of the executors of the will of said John Lamb.

Registered No. 643. Book 89.

Duly executed and attested.

By indenture of mortgage of this date made between said F. R. L. Rossi, thereinafter designated "mortgagor," of the one part, and the Bank of New South Wales, therein described and thereinafter designated "the said Bank," of the other part. 11th July, 1887

Reciting that said mortgagor was seized or possessed of and absolutely entitled to the land and hereditaments described in the Schedule to the presents now being abstracted for an estate of inheritance in fee-simple in possession free from encumbrances.

And reciting that said mortgagor had applied to the said Bank to grant him certain credit advances and accommodations in current account to the extent of £4,000, which the said Bank has agreed to do upon having the repayment of such credit advances and accommodation, and all the debts and liabilities of the said mortgagor thence to arise, and all other debts and sums of money which should at any time hereafter become due or owing by the said mortgagor to the said Bank, secured by the bond of the said mortgagor, and also by the mortgage and covenants hereinafter contained as collateral thereto.

And reciting that the said mortgagor had previously to the execution thereof entered into and executed a bond to said Bank bearing even date therewith in the penal sum of £8,000 upon conditions therein expressed.

It is witnessed that in pursuance of the said agreement, and in consideration of the premises and of the sum of 10/- paid, &c., (the receipt, &c) He the said mortgagor did by these presents.

Grant, bargain, sell, release, and confirm.

Unto the said Bank its successors and assigns.

All that piece or parcel of land described and comprised in the Schedule to these presents. Together, &c.

To have and to hold the said lands and hereditaments, and all and singular other the premises thereby assured or intended so to be, with the appurtenances.

Unto and to the Bank, its successors and assigns, for ever, as and for such collateral security as aforesaid.

Interpretation clause.

Proviso for redemption and reconveyance upon the terms and subject to the conditions and provisoes therein mentioned.

Proviso for quiet enjoyment until default.

Covenants

Covenants by said mortgagor—

For repayment of moneys secured.

For quiet enjoyment after default.

For freedom from encumbrances.

For further assurance.

For repairs and insurance.

Usual power of sale and usual trusts for purchase money.

Schedule therein referred to.

All that piece or parcel of land situated at Rossiville, in the parish of Goulburn, county of Argyle, and Colony of New South Wales, be the hereinafter mentioned several dimensions a little more or less, containing about 600 acres, more or less, and forming part of Francis Rossi's 2,560 acres grant: Commencing at a point on the south-western side of the road from Goulburn to Wheeo, being a north-western corner of land mortgaged to the A. M. P. Society, and bounded thence by lines successively dividing it from said land as follows:—On the south by a line westerly five chains; on the south-east by lines bearing south-westerly one chain fifteen links, two chains sixty-seven links, and six chains twenty-eight links; on the north-east by lines bearing south-easterly twenty-eight chains forty-four links, twelve chains fifteen links, and seven chains sixty links; on the south by a line westerly thirty-eight links; on the east by a line southerly one chain eighty links; and on the north-east by a line south-easterly five chains ninety-seven links to a point on the northern side of the road from Pomeroy to Goulburn, being the south-western corner of the land under mortgage aforesaid; thence towards the south by northern side of the road from Pomeroy to Goulburn, bearing in all westerly about ninety-five chains to the right bank of the Wollondilly River; thence generally towards the north-west by the right bank of that river downwards to its intersection with the south-western side of the road from Goulburn to Wheeo aforesaid; and thence towards the remainder of the north-east by the south-western side of that road bearing south-easterly to point of commencement.

Duly executed and attested.

egistered, 22 July, 1887. Registered No. 708, Book 367.

29 August, 1887. By indenture of mortgage and reconveyance of this date, made between said H. E. Kater of the first part, said F. R. L. Rossi (therein designated mortgagor) of the second part, and said Bank of New South Wales (therein designated said Bank) of third part.

Reciting an indenture of mortgage of 6th May, 1880, made between said mortgagor and the A.M.P. Society of the other part. Registered No. 816, Book 202.

And reciting hereinbefore abstracted indenture of mortgage of 7th June, 1881.

And reciting hereinbefore abstracted indenture of mortgage of 11th July, 1887.

And reciting that sum of £1,251 secured by said indenture of mortgage of 7th June, 1881, still remained due and owing.

And reciting application by said mortgagor to said Bank for loan of £1,251 to pay off and satisfy the said hereinbefore recited indenture of mortgage of 7th June, 1881, and for grant to him of certain cash credit advances and accommodation in current account, which said Bank had agreed to do upon having a conveyance to it of the lands therein described, and also the lands thereinafter described, and upon having the payment of all moneys, &c., secured by the bond of said mortgagor, and upon having the same and all moneys, &c., secured by said bond of 11th July, 1887, and collaterally, by the said recited indenture of mortgage of even date therewith or intended so to be collaterally, and further secured by the mortgage and convenants thereinafter contained.

And reciting that said mortgagor had previously to the execution thereof entered into and executed a bond to the said Bank, bearing even date therewith, in the penal sum of £2,500 for the purpose of securing to said Bank the payment of all moneys, and which said Bank should from time to time lend said mortgagor with interest, &c., as in the condition of said bond is more fully set forth.

It is witnessed that, in pursuance of said agreement, and of £1,251 paid by said Bank to said H. E. Kater (the receipts, &c.), said H. E. Kater did thereby

Grant, bargain, sell, and release

and in consideration of the premises and of 10s. to said mortgagor by said Bank (the receipt, &c.), the said mortgagor did thereby

Grant, release, and confirm

Unto said Bank, its successors and assigns,

All that the land described in the before abstracted indenture of mortgage of 7th June, 1881, and which said lands are more particularly described in the Schedule to the presents now being abstracted.

Together, &c.

And all the estate, &c.

To have and to hold said lands with the appurtenances

Unto and to the use of said Bank, its successors and assigns, for ever, freed and discharged from said therein recited indenture of 7th June, 1881, subject nevertheless to the proviso for redemption thereinafter contained.

Interpretation

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Interpretation clause.

Proviso for redemption and reconveyance on payment of moneys.
Covenants by said mortgagor.
For payment of all moneys secured by said bond, &c.
For good right to convey.
For quiet enjoyment after default.
For freedom from encumbrances.
For further assurance.
For repairs and insurance,

Usual power of sale and usual clauses.
Covenant by said H. E. Kater.
For freedom from encumbrances.
Duly executed and attested.

The Schedule thereinbefore referred to.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Goulburn aforesaid; commencing at the intersection of the north side of the road from Goulburn to Kippelaw with the eastern boundary of F. N. Rossi's 2,560 acres grant; and bounded on the east by that boundary, being a line bearing northerly to the road from Goulburn to Pomeroy; thence on the north-east by the south-west side of that road to the Wollondilly River; thence on the north-west by that river to the road from Goulburn to Kippelaw aforesaid, and on the south by that road easterly to the commencing point.

Also all that piece or parcel of land situate as aforesaid, commencing at the intersection of the north-east of the road from Goulburn to Pomeroy with the eastern boundary of F. N. Rossi's 2,560 acres grant aforesaid, and bounded on the east by that boundary northerly to the Wollondilly River; on the north-west by that river south-westerly to the said road; and on the south-west by that road to the commencing point.

Registered No. 439. Book 372.

By indenture of mortgage of this date made between said F. R. L. Rossi of the one part, and said Bank of New South Wales of the other part. 15 August, 1889.

Reciting memorandum under the hand of said F. R. L. Rossi, dated 24th July, 1889, whereby said F. R. L. Rossi agreed to execute to said Bank a second mortgage over his two properties, consisting of one hundred and eighty-two acres and two hundred and seventy acres respectively, thereinafter described and therein mortgaged to the Australian Mutual Provident Society.

It is (*inter alia*) further witnessed that in further pursuance of said agreement, and for the consideration aforesaid, the said F. R. L. R. did thereby

Grant, release, and convey unto said Bank, its successors, and assigns
All and singular the land and hereditaments described in the second Schedule thereto,
Together, &c.

To have and to hold said lands and hereditaments, and all and singular other the premises intended to be thereby assured.

Unto and to the use of said Bank, its successors and assigns, for ever, subject to the mortgage specified in said thereto, and subject to the proviso for redemption and other powers, provisoes, declarations, and agreements thereinafter contained.

Interpretation Clause.

Proviso for redemption and reconveyance on payment, &c.
Covenants by said mortgagor.
For payment on demand of said money.
For good right to convey.
For further assurance.
For repairs and insurance.

Power of sale, and usual clauses.

The 1st Schedule thereinbefore referred to.

Property held under the Real Property Act.

The 2nd Schedule thereinbefore referred to.

Property therein conveyed.—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 271 acres, be the same more or less, being part of Francis Nicholas Rossi's 2,560 acres grant, situate near the City of Goulburn, county of Argyle, commencing at a point on the eastern boundary of Francis Nicholas Rossi's 2,560 acres, at the intersection of that boundary with the western side of the road from Pomeroy to Goulburn, and bounded on the east by the west boundaries of portions Nos. 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, within the Municipal boundaries of the City of Goulburn, being a line bearing northerly 35 chains 92 links to the road from Wheeo to Goulburn; on the north-east by that road by lines bearing north-westerly 50 chains, and 15 chains 23 links; on the north by a line westerly 5 chains; on the north-west by lines bearing south-westerly 1 chain 15 links, 2 chains 67 links, and 6 chains 28 links; on the south-west by lines bearing south-easterly 28 chains 44 links, 12 chains 15 links, and 7 chains 60 links; on the north by a line westerly 38 links; on the west by a line southerly 1 chain 80 links; on the south by a line easterly 38 links; on the south-west by a line south-easterly 5 chains 97 links to the road from Pomeroy to Goulburn; thence on the south by that road by lines south-easterly 34 chains 61 links and 15 chains 31 links to the point of commencement.

Mortgage.

Dated 6th May, 1880, in favour of the A. M. P. Society, for further securing the above sum of £2,000 and interest. Registered No. 816. Book 202.

The

The Crown Solicitor to The Principal Under Secretary.

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 8 March, 1890.

Sir,

I have the honor to refer you to my letter of the 3rd instant, with reference to the purchase of land at Goulburn, from F. R. L. Rossi, as a site for a Lunatic Asylum, and would urge you to let me have instructions in the matter without delay, as the time within which objections can be taken to the title expires on the 12th instant, which leaves me very little time to investigate the title.

Be so good as to let this matter have your immediate attention.

I have, &c.,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

The Principal Under Secretary to Captain F. R. L. Rossi.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 12 March, 1890.

Sir,

With reference to previous correspondence I am now directed to inform you that the Colonial Secretary has approved of the purchase of your estate at Goulburn, known as "Rossiville," for the sum of £15,158, and that the Crown Solicitor has been instructed to take the requisite legal steps for the conveyance of this property to the Crown.

I have, &c.,
CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

The Crown Solicitor to The Principal Under Secretary.

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 26 March, 1890.

Sir,

I have the honor to return herewith the papers referring to the purchase from Captain Rossi of land near Goulburn as a site for a Lunatic Asylum, and to request that you will cause a surveyor's description of the land purchased to be prepared and forwarded to me at your earliest convenience, for insertion in the deed of surrender to Her Majesty.

I also forward the abstract of title in the matter, which may be of assistance to the surveyor in preparing the description.

I would also draw your attention to the concluding portion of my letter to you of the 3rd instant, wherein I requested to be informed if the land purchased is comprised in the lands described in the abstract title. Perhaps you will be so good as to request that the surveyor, when preparing the description asked for, will answer this question.

I may mention that the vendor's solicitors have written to me, requesting me to forward the draft conveyance for their perusal, but until the description of the land has been furnished I am unable to do so. Will you therefore please consider the matter as *very urgent*.

I have, &c.,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

Apply to Lands for it.—C.W., 29/3/90. Will the Under Secretary for Lands kindly cause me to be supplied with the description herein asked for.—C.W., B.C., 29 March, 1890. The District Surveyor, Goulburn.—W.H., B.C., Lands, 10/4/90. U.S., *per* J.O'D.

It does not appear to be possible to prepare an accurate description from the plans of surrounding portions and roads; and in the case of the road bounding the land resumed on the north-east, survey of the opposite side only has been effected for the greater part of its length. It would seem to be necessary to have a survey made in order to describe with definiteness the land resumed.—W. D. ARMSTRONG, 18 April, 1890.

The District Surveyor. Instruct Mr. Glasson to make the survey desired.—J. C. GRITTON, 18 April, 1890.

The Crown Solicitor to The Principal Under Secretary.

Rossi to the Crown.

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 11 April, 1890.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of surveyor's description, sent to us by vendor's solicitor, of the land sold to the Crown, and shall be obliged if you will instruct me as to the correctness or otherwise of the same.

I have, &c.,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor
(*per* J.H.).

Very urgent. The Under Secretary for Lands.—C.W., B.C., 18/4/90. Copy contract herewith, Survey Branch.—W.H., 21/4/90.

[*Enclosure.*]

Licensed Surveyor's description, 746 acres, Rossiville.

ALL that part and parcel of land situated in the parish of Goulburn, county of Argyle, and Colony of New South Wales, be the hereinafter mentioned several dimensions a litt'e more or less being a part of Francis Rossi's 2,560 acres grant, and Francis Rossi's 1,000 acres grant, and containing by admeasurement 746 acres more or less: Commencing at a point on the eastern boundary of said Francis Rossi's 2,560 acres, being the intersection of that boundary with the northern side of the road from Pomeroy to Goulburn, and being also the south-west corner of suburban portion 161 of the city of Goulburn; and bounded thence by the west boundaries of suburban portions 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, which are common to the eastern boundary of said Francis Rossi's 2,560 acres, being a line bearing northerly 35 chains 92 links; thence by the southern side of the said road from Wheeo to Goulburn (as shown on plan catalogued R. 1,089 and 1,089A–1,603 in the Surveyor-General's Office) north-westerly to the Wollondilly River; thence by the Wollondilly River, bearing generally in a south-westerly direction to the northern side of the road from Pomeroy to Goulburn (as shown on plans catalogued R. 407 and 407A–1,603 in the Surveyor-General's Office), thence by the north side of said road easterly and south-easterly, to the point of commencement.

S. W. ALEXANDER,
Licensed Surveyor,
9 April, 1890.

The

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The Acting Surveyor-General to The Under Secretary for Lands.

746 acres, Rossiville, parish of Goulburn, county of Argyle.

21 April, 1890.

THE description furnished by Mr. L. S. S. W. Alexander is *definite and clear*, viewed in connection with the features and road surveys referred to. It has been compared with the brief description given on the copy of the contract of sale enclosed; but though it is sufficiently evident that both refer to land within the same general limits, yet *in the absence of a survey of the surroundings it cannot be stated decisively that the boundaries laid down embrace an area of* 746 *acres.*

From an examination of the parish map in this office, the area would appear to be approximately about 730 acres.

The enclosed photo.-litho. shows by tint the area described. E.T. Appendix D.

May be remitted to the Colonial Secretary's Department.—W.H., 21/4/90. The Principal Under Secretary.—W.H., B.C., 21/4/90. The exact acreage in the area, marked in red in the accompanying plan, must be stated before the conveyance is prepared. Kindly supply.—C.W., B.C., 22/4/90. The Under Secretary for Lands. Can the Acting District Surveyor, Goulburn, supply the required information? It is understood that Mr. Alexander (L.S.) has effected a survey of the land.—W.H., B.C., 22/4/90. Very urgent. To Mr. Surveyor Glasson, who is now making the necessary survey.—J. L. TRITTON, A.D.S., 23 April, /90. Urgent. Plan with my letter, No. 90–13, of 30 April.—R. G. GLASSON.

Mr. Temporary Surveyer R. G. Glasson to The District Surveyor.

Rossiville Estate.

Sir, Goulburn, 30 April, 1890.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan of the Rossiville Estate, in the parish of Goulburn, in the county of Argyle, measured as portion 323, in accordance with your instructions of the 18th April, 90–34. Appendix C.

It will be observed that the area corresponds exactly with that deduced from private surveys.

The estate is highly improved, but I did not estimate the value thereof as I had not sufficient time at my disposal to enable me to do so.

I have, &c.,
R. G. GLASSON,
Temp. Sur.

P.S.—I was engaged 3½ days in the field making above survey, and one day in office in connection therewith.

The survey of the area recently purchased by the Government out of Rossiville has been made in accordance with instructions, and a copy of the plan and description is forwarded herewith.—J. L. TRITTON, A.D.S., 1 May, 1890. The Under Secretary for Lands.

I understand that the Crown Solicitor desires a certificate as evidence that the land surveyed agrees with the area sold and is comprised in the land described in the abstracts. Will the Acting Surveyor-General be so good as to supply the necessary certificates.—W.H., B.C., 6/5/90. Specially urgent.

Chief Draftsman,—P.R.D., 6/5/90. Acting Surveyor-General. Mr. Bergelin. Descriptions examined.—BERGELIN. Urgent, 4/5/90.

Investigation in connection with the road, plans, and parish map in this office, shows that the land surveyed by Mr. Surveyor Glasson, containing 746 acres, is that described in general terms in the sale contract.—R.M., 6/5/90. The Acting Surveyor-General.

[*Enclosure.*]

Description of land resumed out of Francis Rossi's 2,560 acre and 1,000 acre grants, known as Rossiville.

ALL that part and parcel of land situated in the parish of Goulburn and Colony of New South Wales, be the hereinafter several dimensions more or less:—Being part of Francis Rossi's 2,560 acre grant and Francis Rossi's 1,000 acre grant, and containing by admeasurement 746 acres, more or less: Commencing at a point on the eastern boundary of the said Francis Rossi's 2,560 acres, being the intersection of that boundary with the northern side of the road from Pomeroy to Goulburn, and being also the south-western corner of suburban portion No. 161, parish of Goulburn; and bounded thence on the east by the western boundaries of suburban portions 161, 162; 163, 164, 165, and 166, to the north-west corner of the latter portion, being lines bearing north 1 degree 10 minutes east 14 chains 96 links, north 33 minutes east 10 chains, and north 58 minutes east 10 chains 94 links to the southern side also of the road from Goulburn to Wheeo; on the north-east by the south-western side of said road, being lines bearing north 57 degrees 47 minutes, west 7 chains 53 links, north 54 degrees 31 minutes, west 8 chains 19 links, north 53 degrees 50 minutes, west 34 chains 33 links, north 44 degrees 40 minutes, west 17 chains 94½ links, north 52 degrees 45 minutes, west 3 chains 76 links, north 64 degrees 22 minutes, west 2 chains 48½ links, north 44 degrees 42 minutes, west 5 chains 6½ links, north 10 degrees 16 minutes, east 2 chains 82½ links, and north 3 degrees 9 minutes, east 1 chain 48½ links, to the right bank of Wollondilly River; thence on the north-west by that bank of said river upwards to the northern side of the road from Pomeroy to Goulburn; and on the south by said side of that road, being lines bearing north 80 degrees 38 minutes, east 13 chains 88 links, north 71 degrees 13 minutes, east 14 chains 19 links, north 83 degrees 4 minutes, east 29 chains 84 links, north 72 degrees 36 minutes, east 3 chains 22 links, north 66 degrees 44 minutes, east 6 chains 2½ links, north 71 degrees 42 minutes, east 22 chains 1 link, south 74 degrees 26 minutes, east 29 chains 46 links, south 70 degrees 39 minutes, east 18 chains 50 links to the south-western corner of portion 161, parish of Goulburn, being the point of commencement, as shown on plan catalogued A 2,663–2,121.

J. L. TRITTON,
1st May, 1890. A.D.S.

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The Inspector General for the Insane to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Lunacy Department, Inspector General's Office, Gladesville, 25 April, 1890.

I do myself the honor to submit herewith a memo. showing the necessity for further accommodation for the Insane, and the desirability of placing this at Goulburn.

I have, &c.,
F. NORTON MANNING,
Inspector General.

[*Enclosure.*]

Lunacy Department, Inspector-General's Office, Gladesville, 25 April, 1890.

Memo. showing necessity for further accommodation for the Insane and the desirability of placing this at Goulburn.

THE number of insane persons in the public asylums of the Colony on 31st December, 1889, was 2,865, and 50 Government patients were boarded out at Cook's River, making a total of 2,915 patients under the charge of the Government, in addition to 58 private patients at Cook's River. The present accommodation for patients, counting the whole of the buildings at Gladesville, Paramatta (including the Subiaco Branch), Callan Park, and Newcastle, and taking into account the whole of the space in the buildings now in course of erection and alteration at Parramatta, and the branch at Subiaco, is for 2,920 patients. This is calculating the dormitory space at 600 cubic feet per patient, the amount fixed by the English Poor Law Commissioners as the lowest compatable with health. There was thus at the close of last year space for five beds only, and taking into account the difference in climate the buildings were even then overcrowded. The patients increased by 32 during the first three months of the current year, and the average annual increase for the last ten years has been about 100 per annum. This annual increase is likely to continue, being dependent on, and coincident with, the increase in the general population of the Colony, and not due to any increase in the proportion of insane to population, which has remained about the same for the last twenty years. The necessity for increased accommodation is therefore apparent, and this accommodation should be provided as soon as possible. The present institutions for the insane are all near the Metropolis, with the exception of the Asylum for Imbeciles at Newcastle. This has arisen partly owing to the facilities for administration being until lately, and especially in the absence of railways, greater near Sydney than at a distance, and partly to the existence of a number of old buildings at Parramatta and elsewhere, which have gradually been converted for asylum use; but it is now quite time that asylums should be established in the country districts. When such asylums are established the patients will be spared a long journey to hospital, and will be nearer home when discharged on recovery, their friends will be spared trouble and expense in visiting them, and provided that the asylums are placed on large areas of land suitable for cultivation, the patients can be employed in agricultural pursuits, for which their prior occupation fits them, with the result of considerably diminishing the cost for maintenance. Goulburn has been selected as the position for a country asylum, because it is in a central and convenient position in relation to the southern district of the Colony, and it is now nearly eleven years ago since a site for an asylum, with an area of 385 acres, was purchased at Kenmore, near that city.

It will probably be advisable, as the Colony increases in population, to establish country asylums in the Western, Northern, and South Coast Districts.

At the present time there are upwards of 300 patients in Gladesville, Parramatta, and Callan Park Asylums from Goulburn and the southern district of the Colony, including Yass, Wagga, Gundagai, Murrumburrah, Braidwood, Queanbeyan, Cooma, and other places, and when an asylum is built, these could be transferred thither.

The asylum would also serve for the reception of all the recent cases occurring in the southern district. The asylum should be designed for 600 or 650 patients, this being the number which can be most satisfactorily and economically managed in one establishment, and in the proportion of 350 or 375 males to 250 or 275 females.

The administrative buildings, officers, stores, kitchen, laundry, workshops, officers' quarters, stables, and out-buildings should be planned and built at once to serve for the establishment when complete.

It may be advisable, however, to erect accommodation at first for from 400 to 450 patients only (say) 220 males and 190 females, and to add the additional wards as they may be required.

The proposed classification is as follows:—

To be erected at once—

	Male.	Female.
Recent and acute cases	30	30
Infirm and sick	70	50
Violent and noisy	30	30
Quiet and industrious	90	80
	220	190 = 410

To be erected as required—

	Male	Female.
Convalescent and better class	40	30
Intermediate	40	30
Epileptic	50	...
	130	60 = 190
	350	250 = 600

The numbers for each class are approximate only, and in the exigencies of planning they may be slightly varied, so that the total remains about that stated.

The wards for the recent and acute, and for the infirm and sick, should be close to the administrative buildings and offices, and connected with them by verandahs or covered ways so as to render them easily accessible to the medical officers.

The

The remaining accommodation should be in the form of detached houses standing in such positions on the estate as may be found most suitable, but not too far distant from the administrative buildings, and the houses for the industrious patients should be near the workshops for males, and near the laundry for female patients.

The whole of the buildings, though containing every requisite for the proper treatment of the insane, should be simple in construction and without ornament, and the detached houses or wards should be so planned as to resemble large private houses, both inside and out, as far as possible.

It will probably not be necessary to make any of the buildings more than two stories in height. The ward for epileptics should be of one story only, and might be designed exactly after that planned by English Commissioners in Lunacy, and figured in their report for the year 1874. The day and dining rooms should be on the ground-floor, and all dormitories, except those for the infirm and sick and epileptics, on the first floor.

About one-third of the total accommodation should be in the form of single rooms necessary for the excited, noisy, dirty, and other special cases, and for a few sick and convalescent.

The day space for dining and sitting rooms should be calculated at not less than 600 cubic or 50 superficial feet, and the dormitory space at not less than 700 cubic or 60 superficial feet in associated dormitories, and 960 cubic or 80 superficial feet in single rooms. For the sick the space should be 1,080 cubic or 90 superficial in associated dormitories, and 1,200 cubic or 100 superficial feet in single rooms.

The buildings generally should be of brick, but the workshops and other outbuildings might even preferably be built of wood.

It will be necessary to supply architects with details as to the number and size of rooms, &c.

The water supply and sewerage will require very special consideration.

Appended is a return showing the number of patients in existing hospitals.

F.N.M.

25th April, 1890.

RETURN showing Number of Patients in the existing Hospitals on 31st December, 1889.

Institution.	Number in Hospitals on 31st December, 1889.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville	500	295	795
Do do Parramatta (free)	673	329	1,002
Do do do (criminal)	42	9	51
Do do Callan Park	453	319	772
Do do Newcastle	133	112	245
	1,801	1,064	2,865
Licensed house, Cook's River (Government patients)	.....	50	50
Total	1,801	1,114	2,915

[Four plans.]

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1890.

[3*s.* 3*d.*]

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ROSSIVILLE ESTATE.

(APPENDICES A, B, C, AND D.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 *July*, 1890.

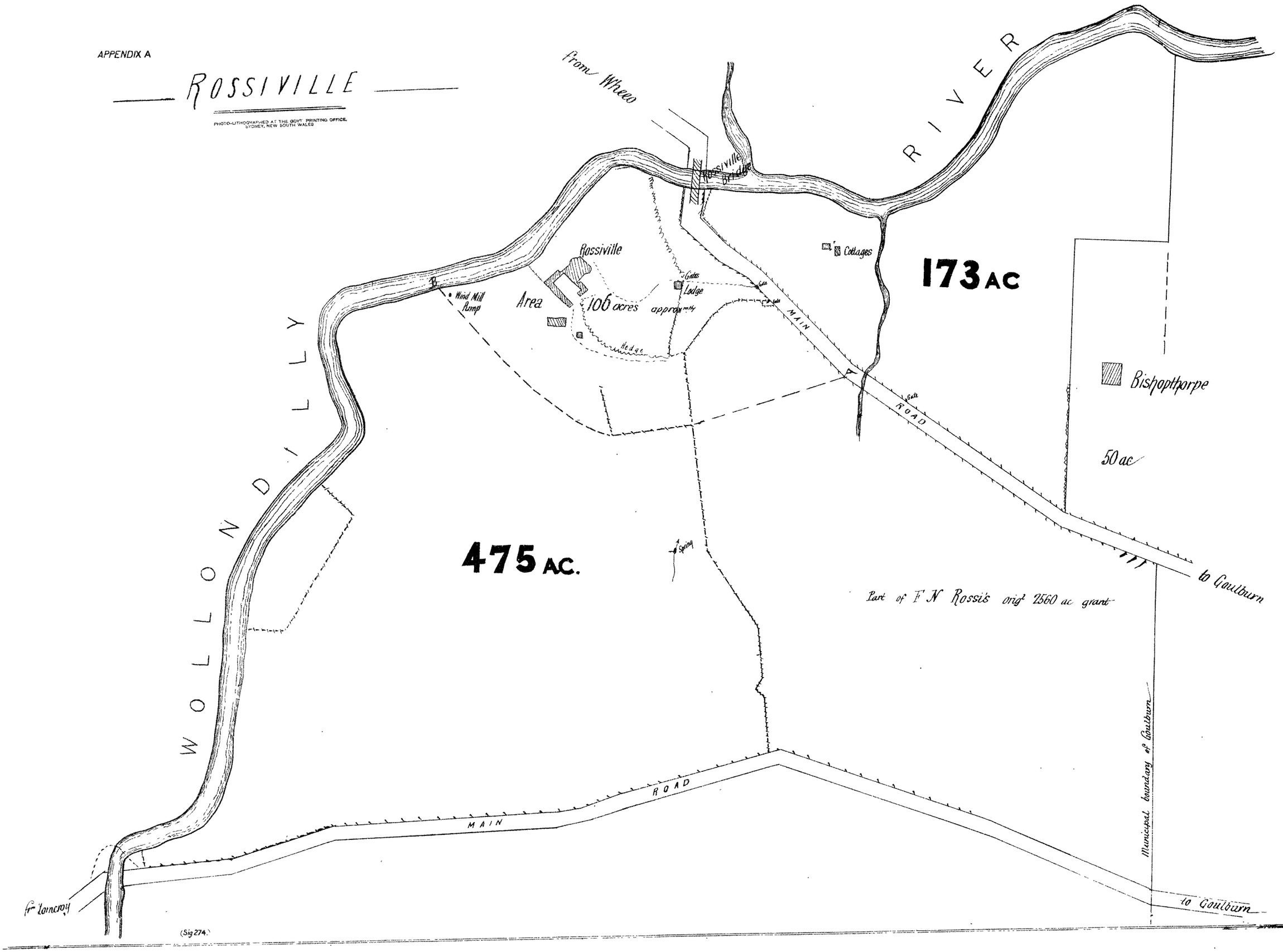
[Four Plans.]

[1s. 9d.] 274 (b)—

APPENDIX A

ROSSIVILLE

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES



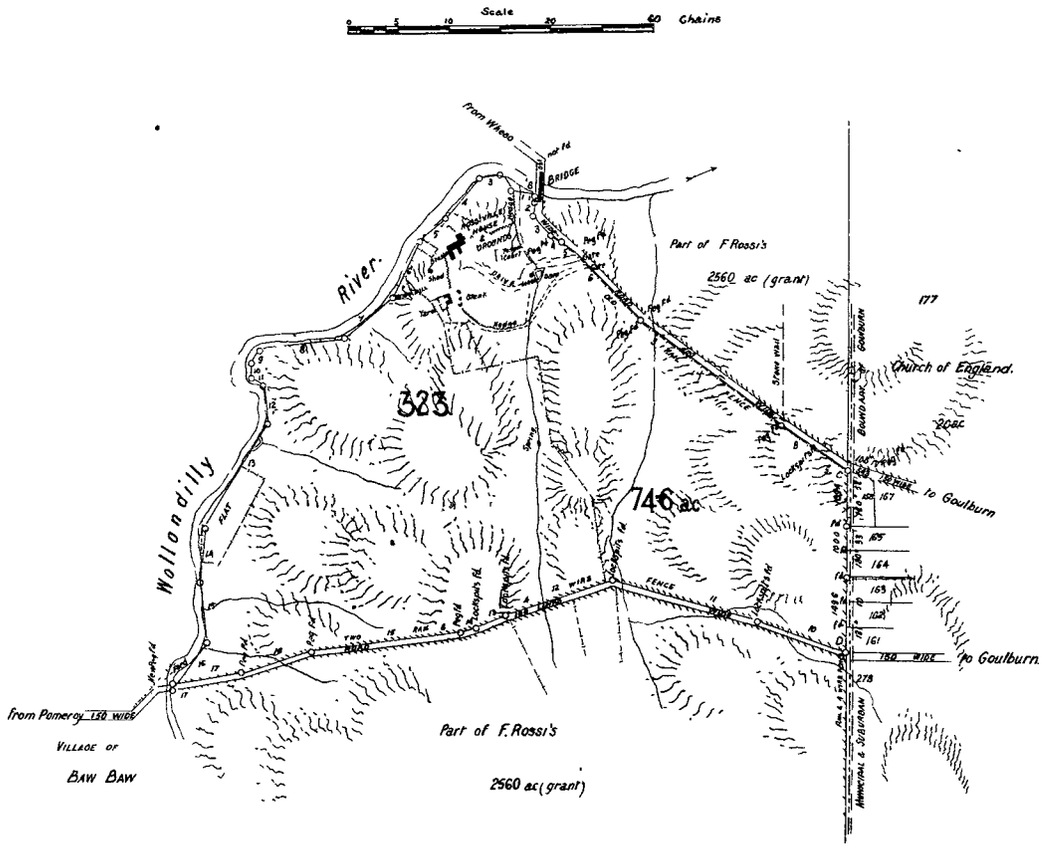
APPENDIX B.

ROSSIVILLE ESTATE.

PLAN OF PORTION 323.

County of Argyle, Parish of Goulburn.

LAND DISTRICT OF GOULBURN, LAND BOARD DISTRICT OF GOULBURN.



Azimuth taken from Line 7 of Road Traverse.

Reference to Corners

Corner	Bearing	From	Links	No. on Tree	
A	Numbered Post			323	
B	Numbered Post			323	
C	108° 17'	Dd. Tree	18	166	323
D	Post of fence			161.	328

Reference to Traverse

Line	Bearing		Distance
	Road		
1	183 °	09	148½
2	190 °	16'	282½
3	135 °	18'	506½
4	115 °	38'	248½
5	127 °	15'	376
6	135 °	20'	1794.5
7	126 °	10'	3433
8	125 °	28'	819
9	122 °	13'	733
10	222 °	21'	1850
11	225 °	34'	2946
12	251 °	42'	2201
13	246 °	44'	602½
14	252 °	30'	322
15	203 °	04'	2984
16	251 °	13'	1419
17	260 °	33'	1388
	River		
1	282 °	56'	481
2	324 °	10'	308
3	261 °	51'	412
4	219 °	09'	1047
5	230 °	13'	600½
6	205 °	08'	1230
7	230 °	03'	1218
8	262 °	01'	1091
9	210 °	39'	490½
10	184 °	15'	293
11	113 °	34'	225
12	175 °	13'	769
13	210 °	53'	2381
14	186 °	25'	1069
15	173 °	19'	1206
16	215 °	17'	1137
17	0 °	24'	96

I hereby certify that I in person made and on the 29th April, 1890 completed the survey represented on this plan, on which are written the bearing and lengths of the lines measured by me, and I declare the survey has been executed in accordance with the regulations published for the guidance of Licenced Surveyors and the practice of the Surveyor Generals Department

(Sgd.) R G Glasson Licenced Surveyor

Transmitted to the District Surveyor with my letter of the 30th April

(Sig 274)

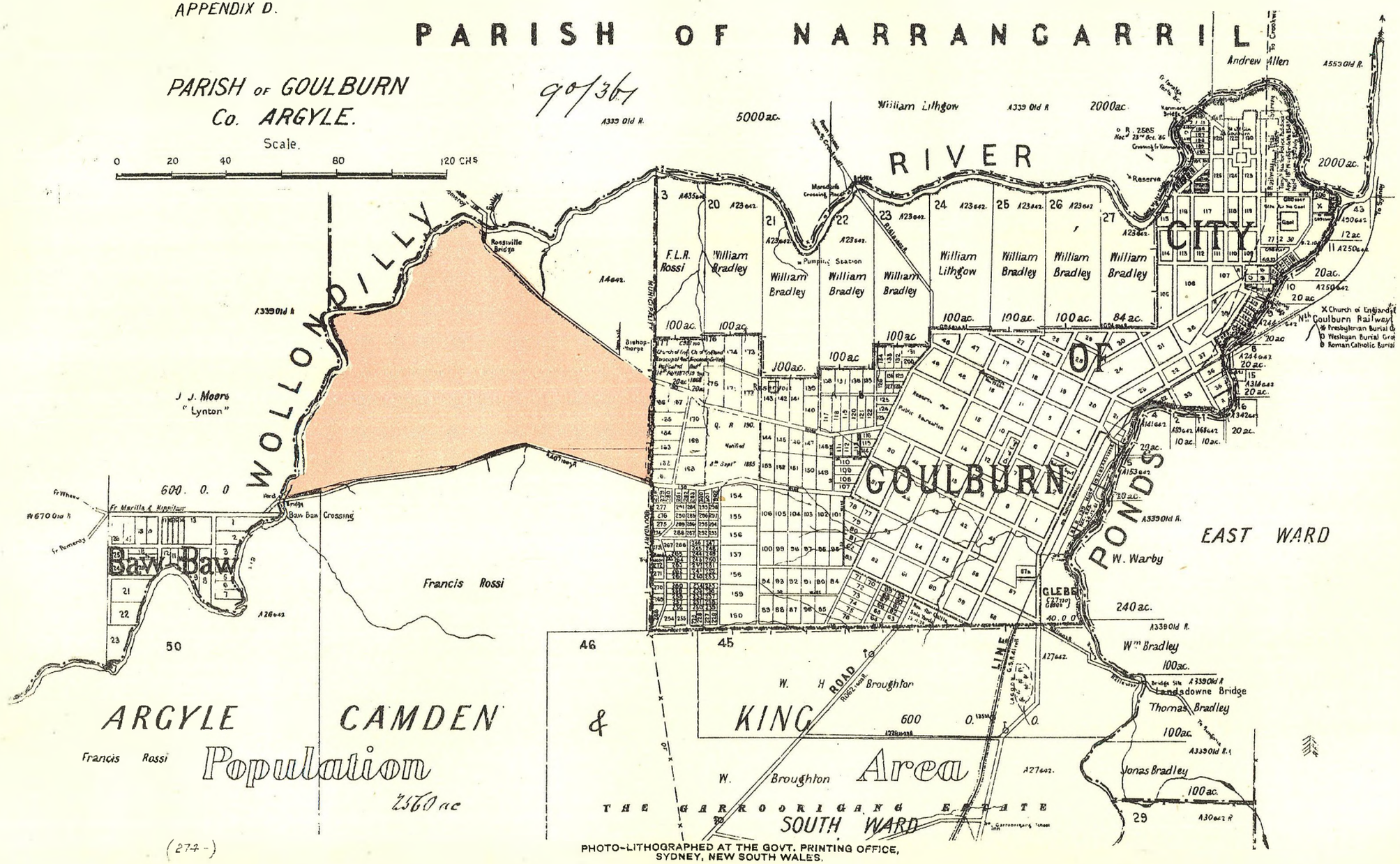
PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT PRINTING OFFICE, SYDNEY NEW SOUTH WALES

APPENDIX C.

Boundary approximate only
Boundary approximate only
From Wheeo
184 ac.
Rossiville Bridge
R I V E R
Willow Trees
Top rail and 5 wires
Rossiville
Drive
Gates
Lodge
Hedge
Hedge
Gate
MAIN ROAD
Wind Mill Pump
W O L L O N D I L L Y
Willow trees
Old cultivation
Willow trees
173 ac.
Bishopthorpe
271 ac.
Part of F. R. I. Rossi's orig. 2560 ac grant
to Goulburn
475 ac.
Municipal boundary of Goulburn
GOULBURN
3 M
MAIN ROAD
4 M
from Pomeroy
(Sig 274.)
to Goulburn

APPENDIX D.

PARISH OF NARRANGARRIL



(274-)

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PARRAMATTA AND NEWINGTON ASYLUMS.

(INFORMATION RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 15 *October*, 1890.

[*Laid upon the Table in answer to Question No.* 8 *of* 15 *October*, 1890.]

Questions.

8. MR. CRICK *asked* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,—

(1.) Upon whose authority was the return of the cost of stimulants for inmates at Macquarie-street and Newington Asylums furnished to the *Evening News*, quoted in issue of 10th instant?

(2.) Is it a fact that during the years 1886–1888, the period referred to, that, with the exception of a few months, whatever cases were known as bad were forwarded to the Macquarie-street Asylum, as the then Superintendent was a trained nurse, and that only inmate assistants were employed for the nursing of the sick; and that during the latter period referred to, 1888–1890, a staff of paid hospital assistants were engaged?

(3.) As there are five institutions under the Asylums Superintendent, does the Return refer to all five, or only to the Macquarie-street and Newington Asylums?

(4.) Why was this Return supplied; and does he consider it will prejudice the case of the late Superintendent of Macquarie-street Asylum, which is now before the House?

(5.) Has a report of the management of the various asylums, since the appointment of the present Director of Asylums, been submitted for the information of the House; if not, why has not such customary course been pursued?

(6.) Is it the intention of the Government to follow this practice in other Departments, of allowing the Heads of Departments to furnish partial statements to the Press, in place of the customary annual reports, as formerly, in the Asylum Department?

(7.) Has the Director any power to regulate the issue of stimulants, or is such power entirely in the hands of the doctors of the institutions?

(8.) Is not the issue of stimulating medicines, in lieu of spirits, greatly increased, and the cost largely in excess of that for liquors formerly supplied to the inmates?

Answers.

(1.) The cost of the stimulants was unofficially furnished by the Director of Government Asylums upon the application of the editor.

(2.) Bad cases were not specially forwarded to the Macquarie-street Asylum (where there are only sixty hospital inmates), but the contrary, the worst cases being sent to Liverpool. Up to 1886–7 inmate attendants were employed at all the institutions until, upon the report of the Asylums Inquiry Board, alleging cruelty on the part of such attendants to sick inmates, a few paid nurses were employed at Newington, Macquarie-street, and George-street Asylums.

(3.) The Return, as it purports, refers to Macquarie-street and Newington Asylums only; but similar returns are in course of preparation in connection with the other Asylums, and will be completed this week.

(4.) The Return was supplied as matter of useful and interesting public information, as many such Returns are from various Public Departments, and certainly not with the intention of prejudicing the case of Mrs. Cunynghame, since whose departure from the asylum the great reduction has been effected.

(5.) The report has been delayed until the result of tentative charges is ascertained; and a statement will be furnished early in the ensuing month.

(6.) Answered by No. 1.

(7.) The issue of stimulants is regulated by the Director and Medical Officer jointly, and the reduction has been made possible by the substitution of food for alcoholic liquor.

(8.) No; the cost of medicines has not increased.

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY HOSPITAL BUILDINGS.

(PARTICULARS RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 3 *December*, 1890.

SYDNEY HOSPITAL BUILDINGS.

Portions completed and partly erected.

THE portions of the buildings completed are—Kitchen premises, also laundry and engine department. Portions completed.

The kitchen premises consist of kitchen, pantries, scullery, servants' hall, servants' bedrooms, &c.

The laundry and engine department comprises laundry, linen rooms, drying room, engine room, boiler-room, engineers' and carpenters' shops. A portion of the building is used as a mortuary.

The portions of the buildings partly erected, viz., to the height of two storeys from the ground level, are the north, south, and east pavilions, also the centre administrative building. Portions partly erected.

The outlay on the above works has amounted to £68,923 7s. 8d., as follows:— Outlay.

Outlay.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Excavation				2,194	15	0
Kitchen premises—						
Mason work	4,346	14	6			
Finishing trades	2,404	19	4			
Gas-fitting	41	10	0			
				6,793	3	10
Laundry and Engine Department				5,731	16	7
North, south, and east pavilions, also centre administrative building—						
1st contract—Raising walls one storey from ground				25,642	9	6
2nd contract for same—Building walls two storeys from ground (present stage of buildings)				23,701	6	3
Sundries				463	16	6
Clerk of Works salary				1,170	0	0
Architect's commission				3,226	0	0
				68,923	7	8

Completion of buildings (partly erected) according to original plans, in stone walls.

Approximate Estimate.

North, south, and east pavilions, also the centre administrative building— four storeys high in pavilions, and five storeys in height for administrative building—providing accommodation for 200 beds ... ... £80,000 or £744 per bed. 200 beds.

Completion of buildings (partly erected) one storey less in height than indicated upon original plans, in stone walls.

Approximate Estimate.

North, south, and east pavilions, also the centre administrative building— three storeys high in pavilions, and four storeys in height for administrative building—providing accommodation for 144 beds.... ... ... £56,000 or £860 per bed. 144 beds.

Note.—The foundations and substructure having been prepared for the massive walls arranged upon the original plans, it would be undesirable to reduce the buildings by one storey of their intended height. The buildings covering, as they do, a very large area of ground, the height, as designed, is necessary to be built to prevent the whole looking squat, as there would be a chance of them appearing, if curtailed in height.

Completion of the whole of the buildings in stone walls according to original plans.

The buildings are eleven in number, and comprise the following :—
Administrative Block.
North Medical Ward.
South Medical Ward.
Surgical Ward.
Eastern Ward.
Infectious Wards.
Mortuary and Pathological Museum.
Chapel: Operating-room and Lecture Theatre.
Kitchen premises.
Laundry and Engine premises.
Stores.

Approximate Estimate.

264 beds. To complete the whole of the above, providing accommodation for 264 beds...£140,000
or less than £800 per bed.

Completion of buildings (partly erected) in brick walls, and cemented.

Note.—It is very undesirable to change the material already adopted, stone being preferable in every respect. The character of the buildings would be very much lessened, being brought down to the level of the commonest street architecture by the introduction of brick and cemented walls. Double-pressed bricks would be the only permissible alternative material from stone, but their cost, with stone dressings, would amount to about the same price as stone.

Approximate Estimate.

200 beds. North, south, and east pavilions, also the centre administrative building—four storeys high in pavilions, and five storeys in height for administrative building—providing accommodation for 200 beds £65,000
or £670 per bed.

Completion of buildings (partly erected) one storey less in height than indicated upon original plan, in brick walls and cemented.

Approximate Estimate.

144 beds. North, south, and east pavilions, also the centre administrative building—three storeys high in pavilions, and four storeys in height for administrative building—providing accommodation for 144 beds £45,000
or £800 per bed.

Completion of the whole of the buildings in brick walls and cemented.

The buildings are eleven in number, as described above.

Approximate Estimate.

264 beds. To complete the whole of the above—providing accommodation for 264 beds £105,000
or about £660 per bed.

The original conditions of competition required buildings to cost £45,000, which was an utter impossibility to provide, unless being built in a fragile manner, of slight brickwork.

After the competition was decided, the present old southern wing caused a serious difficulty in the arrangement of the new pavilions. It was therefore decided to eventually demolish it, and the accommodation of same to be provided in new structures in the form of the letter T. This, together with the decision to build of stone, increased the expense of the buildings. The whole scheme was made further perfect from constant consultation with the Board and medical men.

Granted that £50,000 per annum was expended for three years, the whole of the works would be completed, leaving a noble monument, perfect in its arrangement and construction, which would reflect credit and honour upon Sydney and the Colony for generations to come.

THOMAS ROWE,
Architect.

Vickery's Chambers, Pitt-street,
3rd December, 1890.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer —1890.

[3*d*.]

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SPECIAL REPORT

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

MANAGEMENT OF THE ORANGE HOSPITAL.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
19 *December*, 1890.

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1891.

[3*d*.] 923—

1890.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 76. TUESDAY, 21 OCTOBER, 1890.

9. MANAGEMENT OF THE ORANGE HOSPITAL:—Mr. Walker moved, pursuant to Notice (*as amended by consent*),—

(1.) That a Select Committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the management of the Orange Hospital, with especial reference to the treatment of Dr. Goode by the Directors and Matron.

(2.) That such Committee consist of Sir Henry Parkes, Dr. Ross, Mr. Hawthorne, Mr. Crick, Mr. Torpy, Mr. Willis, Mr. Alfred Allen, Mr. O'Sullivan, and the Mover.

Debate ensued.

Unavoidable absence of Mr. Speaker:—The Clerk informed the House that Mr. Speaker was unavoidably absent, and read the following note which Mr. Speaker had addressed to him:—"I find that it will be impossible for me to take the Chair after tea this evening. I shall therefore be glad if you will so inform the House, and that Mr. Melville may be allowed to perform my duties for the remainder of the sitting."

Whereupon the Chairman of the Committees, under the provision contained in the 2nd Standing Order, took the Chair of the House for the remainder of this day.

Debate continued.

Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 111. FRIDAY, 19 DECEMBER, 1890.

12. MANAGEMENT OF THE ORANGE HOSPITAL:—Mr. Walker, as Chairman, brought up a Special Report from the Select Committee for whose consideration and Report this subject was referred on 21st October, 1890.

Ordered to be printed.

1890.

MANAGEMENT OF THE ORANGE HOSPITAL.

SPECIAL REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on the 21st October, 1890, "*with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the management of the Orange Hospital, with especial reference to the treatment of Dr. Goode by the Directors and Matron,*"—beg to submit the following Special Report to your Honorable House:—

That the Chairman having read a letter from Mr. S. Murphy, of Orange, to the effect that a paragraph containing a portion of the evidence obtained during this inquiry had appeared in a Sydney weekly paper called *Truth*, this Committee takes the first opportunity of stating that the information referred to was not supplied on its authority.

THOS. WALKER,
Chairman.

No. 3 *Committee Room,*
Sydney, 17 *December,* 1890.

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ORANGE HOSPITAL.

(PETITIONS AND CORRESPONDENCE FOR AN INQUIRY INTO THE MANAGEMENT OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 15 *October*, 1890.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 14th May, 1890, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

"Copies of the two Petitions asking for an inquiry into the management "of the Orange Hospital, together with all official minutes and corres- "pondence and papers, including the declarations of the patients before a "Magistrate."

(*Mr. Walker.*)

Certain Subscribers, Orange Hospital, to The Colonial Secretary.

Orange, 17 December, 1888.

Sir,

We, the undersigned subscribers to the Orange Hospital, respectfully desire to bring the ollowing facts under your notice:—

(1). That the matron and nurses of the above mentioned Institution preferred certain charges against Dr George Goode, one of the then medical officers.

(2.) That Dr. Goode preferred certain charges, of a more serious nature, against the matron and some of the nurses.

(3.) That, on the 8th October last, the Hospital Committee investigated the charges preferred by the matron and nurses, but postponed a decision until after the counter-charges made by Dr. Goode should have been inquired into, such inquiry being fixed for 19th November last.

(4.) That on the 16th November, and before the Committee were able to complete the investigation, a public meeting of the subscribers was held, and we attach a newspaper report of the proceedings thereat.

(5.) It will be seen that, under cover of a general notice "to consider the present unsatisfactory aspect of affairs, and to adopt a remedy," and without any specific notice of the resolutions to be submitted, it was decided to dismiss Dr. Goode without preferring any charge against him, or calling upon him for any defence. The Committee were also called upon to resign, although no dereliction of duty had been proved against them; and a resolution of sympathy with, and confidence in the matron was adopted. One of the speakers at the meeting remarked that, in view of the resolution just mentioned, "no Committee would venture to dismiss the matron."

(6.) We desire to point out that the serious charges preferred against the matron had not then been heard, and we are forced to the conclusion that the object of the public meeting was to stifle an investigation.

(7.) At the meeting of the Hospital Committee, held on the 3rd instant, it was moved by Mr. J. M. Paul, Vice-President, "That the Colonial Secretary be written to, asking him to send up a competent officer to investigate the charges," but the motion was lost by five votes to three.

[900 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £18 4s. 0d.]

2

(8.) We respectfully submit that, in the present state of public feeling respecting hospital matters in Orange, an inquiry by any local Committee will not give general satisfaction, and we beg that you will be so good as to cause a thorough investigation into the whole management of the Institution to be made by a competent officer. We have, &c.,

J. M. Paul, J.P. (Vice-President).
Andrew T. Kerr, J.P.
Wm. Dole, J.P.
Chas. C. Dunstan, Vicarage, Orange (Committee-man).
James Cox.
Stephen Murphy, J.P. (Committee-man).
J. B. Lane, J.P.
E. H. Lane, J.P.
John Withers.
Henry Wiles, Parsonage (Committee-man).
Joseph Windred, J.P.
Thomas S. Pearse, J.P.
Josiah Parker, J.P.
Chas. J. Smith, J.P.
J. Bonnor.
Henry De Baere, M.P.S.V.
W. H. Lewis (Committee-man).
Henry E. Risby, who wishes the matter settled.
Chas. W. May.
M. Lamrock (Committee-man).
Wm. Tonkin.
C. W. Lane.
John G. Möller.
W. E. Warby.
A. Buckham.
W. Padey.
George Weily.
A. Murray.
Geo. M'Kay. J.P.

[*Enclosures.*]

ORANGE HOSPITAL.

To the President of the Orange Hospital,—

Sir,—

We, the undersigned subscribers of the Orange Hospital, request that you will convene a public meeting on an early date to consider the present unsatisfactory aspect of affairs and to adopt a remedy.

J. S. Leeds.
P. Keena.
P. Burke.
A. Edye.
H. Hansen.
James Small.
W. S. Stabback.
H. E. Deeper.
James Plowman.
E. Cummins.
J. Lessells.
C. W. Bromilow.
J. H. Gain.
G. Weily, junr.
John Withers.
H. J. Elder.
R. Warren.
W. Lucas.
P. J. Flanagan.
J. Beacom.
E. Nathan.
E. T. M'Neilly, President, Ancient Order of Foresters.
J. Emmes.
H. E. Risby.
W. F. Whipple.
T. Buckles.
P. Keane.
L. Pyke.
C. W. May.
David Forrester.
S. Kearney.
W. H. Elwin.
Fred. Morrow.
G. W. Morrison.
G. de V. Pilcher.
R. H. Burt.
M. G. C. Pasco.
J. W. Lee.
John Hale.
Thomas Hamer.
T. Barrett.
James M'Fadden.

To the gentlemen signing the above requisition,—

Gentlemen,—In compliance with the above requisition I hereby convene a public meeting of the subscribers to the Orange Hospital, to be holden at the Town Hall, on Friday evening, 16th instant, at 8 o'clock.

MICHAEL CASEY,
President.

From *The Western Advocate*, Orange, Wednesday, 21 November, 1888.

ORANGE HOSPITAL—MEETING OF SUBSCRIBERS.

IN consequence of a requisition to the President of the hospital, a meeting of subscribers to the institution was held in the Town Hall last Friday night. The room was full, several present having to find space at the windows of the balcony.

Mr. M. Casey (President of the hospital), having read the advertisement convening the meeting received from the Secretary thirty-six proxies, which he stated should be used at the meeting. In his opening remarks he informed the meeting that only subscribers could vote.

Dr. Goode desired to call attention to the very disgraceful proceedings at the last Committee meeting. He particularly referred to remarks made on that occasion by Mr. Richardson.

Mr. Richardson rose to order.

Dr. Goode said that Mr. Richardson had insulted an ordained clergyman—and no man would insult a clergyman as he had done—in a way which was degrading to their manhood as Committeemen, and degrading to their God.

Mr. Richardson: Mr. President, I ask you to interfere.

The President ruled the remarks out of order.

Dr. Goode then proposed, "That Mr. Richardson be called on to apologise to the Rev. C. C. Dunstan for the very insulting expressions he had used towards him."

Mr. W. Dale seconded the motion.

Mr. Paul thought it was a mistake to revive this matter. It had come up at, and could be dealt with by a Committee meeting

Rev. C. C. Dunstan said he hoped they had met for the good of the hospital, and they did not require to introduce anything of that kind. Any personal allusions to himself by any member of the Committee he was prepared to stand without its being brought up at such a meeting as that of subscribers.

Dr. Goode said in deference to the opinions expressed he would withdraw his resolution and bring it forward at the next Committee meeting.

Mr. Leeds rose and proposed, "That the refusal of a section of the Committee to carry out the wishes of the subscribers—rescinding a resolution appointing honorary medical officers, and appointing Drs. Goode and Proudfoot paid medical officers at £30 per annum—as expressed at a special general meeting of subscribers, is unjustifiable." At a meeting of subscribers it was distinctly carried that the medical officers of the hospital should receive £30 per annum. That was one of the largest meetings of subscribers to the hospital ever held in Orange.

Mr. W. Tanner had much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

Mr. Paul asked the President whether Dr. Goode's account had been included in the accounts passed at the last Committee meeting.

The

The President replied that it was not included.

Mr. S. Kearney rose and explained, as his name had been mentioned, that his remarks at the previous meeting had been misconstrued. He considered that the resolution passed at that meeting was perfectly proper.

Mr. Murphy rose to state that the President, at the last meeting of subscribers, had ruled that the position of Dr. Goode as honorary medical officer could not be touched.

An irregular discussion ensued as to an account for Dr. Goode.

The President's ruling was that they could not touch Dr. Goode's position as medical officer.

Mr. Murphy: What had they to do with Dr. Goode but as medical officer? He said distinctly, "Sir, you ruled my contention correct."

The President denied it.

Mr. Murphy: If the matter had not been correctly reported, why did not you deny it at the time? The President gave the same ruling at a Committee meeting.

The President denied this.

Mr. Dale: That was what made them go. They had a majority before. (To Mr. Leeds.) You laugh young man, but it is a fact.

Mr. Leeds: Like a good many more facts.

The President asked how could he rule as they said in the face of a resolution?

Mr. Murphy: Why didn't you correct the statement?

The President said they could not interfere with Dr. Goode as medical officer. The resolution did interfere with him as an honorary officer.

Mr. Flanagan protested against the conversation then carried on.

Mr. Wiles thought the wording of the resolution before the meeting was not in accordance with facts. The Committee had not had an opportunity of refusing to carry out the wishes of the subscribers. At the last Committee meeting it was found that no amount had been voted to Dr. Goode, and the President said he would not bring it before the Committee at that meeting.

Mr. Gain said it appeared that Dr. Goode's name was on the list, but not the amount.

Mr. Leeds: Dr. Goode's account was passed.

Mr Richardson said that at the first Committee meeting held after the meeting of subscribers, a resolution was moved by one of Dr. Goode's supporters that he be considered honorary medical officer, and that the resolution rescinding his position be not taken notice of.

Mr. Murphy: Let us have the minutes.

Mr. Richardson said he was by himself that night, and the rest of the Committee swarmed round him like ants. He called attention to the discussion being irregular, and that they could not as a Committee deal with the business transacted at a special general meeting. The President distinctly ruled that they could not, and that Dr. Goode's position must hold good. It was distinctly understood by a majority of the Committee that night that Dr. Goode would not be considered a paid medical officer. It was twisting to say his account was never brought before the meeting.

Mr. Murphy: Is that kind of language in order?

The President: It may or may not be. At any rate this question of honorary officers is the cause of all our trouble.

Mr. Flanagan: Does Mr. Richardson mean to say that the resolution rescinding Dr. Goode's honorary position was registered by a majority of the Committee?

Mr. Richardson: The vote was not taken.

A voice: Let us have the minutes.

Mr. Kenna suggested that Dr. Goode participate in the salary, however insignificant, and consent to work in harmony with the other doctor as a paid doctor. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Goode asked if he could make a statement to facilitate a settlement of the question.

Mr. Leeds would object.

Dr. Goode: It is to save time.

The President allowed Dr. Goode to make an explanation.

Dr. Goode said his objection before was a technical objection that the special meeting, not being summoned for the purpose, was *ultra vires* in dealing with his position. He contended that no meeting of subscribers, even if specially convened for the purpose, had power to remove him except for some fault of his own. But for the insulting manner of Mr. Richardson and Mr. Leeds in trying to force him against his will, he would have yielded to the wishes of the meeting, and said that if the majority of the subscribers present wished him to accept a salary he would do so from the commencement of the present quarter, on the distinct understanding that he should return it at the end of his period of office.

Mr. Paul suggested that Mr. Leeds should withdraw his motion.

Mr. Leeds declined. He was surprised Dr. Goode should charge any man with being brutal or using insulting language in the face of the language he had applied to the matron and nurses. It was cowardly and unmanly.

The President: Order, order.

Mr. Leeds: He makes a point of always referring to Mr. Richardson in the Minute Book as "the railway station-master."

Mr. Murphy: It is a perfect farce to put the resolution to the meeting.

The resolution was carried by 39 to 6, amidst acclamation.

Mr. Tanner moved:—"That the action of the President in ordering payment of a salary to Dr. Goode is endorsed by this meeting, such sum having been voted by the subscribers."

Mr. Leeds seconded the motion.

Mr. Dunstan thought the cheque had been sent to Dr. Goode irregularly, and therefore would vote against the resolution. He was merely contending for right and for having things done properly.

Mr. Tanner cast a reflection on a clergyman present, and was ruled out of order.

The resolution was carried by 41 votes and 39 proxies to 3 votes.

Mr. Warren said he had no feeling against Dr. Goode, but was determined to defend Miss Davis, because he believed she was in the right. (Loud applause.) He moved:—"That this meeting expresses its confidence in, and sympathy with, Miss Davis, the matron, and with the nurses of the Orange Hospital." He had known her for ten years, and had had a good opportunity of judging of her general character, and had not heard a single complaint on the part of the patients. He objected to Dr. Goode writing complaints in the visitors' book.

Mr Murphy asked the President's ruling as to whether a matter still under the consideration of the Committee should be brought before the meeting. If the Committee had failed in their duty there would be reason in calling a meeting of subscribers

Mr Leeds: The subscribers will say.

The President: The meeting was not called to discuss those charges, but can take cognisance of anything in connection with the hospital.

Mr. Warren thought the matron said in her complaints that the doctor's conduct was so intolerable that she and the nurse could not bear it any longer and they wished the Committee to interfere. Dr. Goode used improper language to Miss Davis.

Dr. Goode: Let the paper be read.

Mr. Leeds quoted an extract from the *Orange Liberal*.

Mr. Warren believed the President and one or two others did protest, and the doctor withdrew some of the words, but Dr. Goode saved himself from censure by his own vote. Why was not Miss Davis allowed to vote.

Dr. Goode said the resolution he voted for was for a postponement of the Committees' decision till the charges were all heard.

Mr. Warren spoke of the reports of Visiting Committees, in the face of which he said Dr. Goode had condemned the hospital as a disgrace, and had demanded Miss Davis' dismissal. Was Dr. Goode to dictate to them, and would they allow him to hunt Miss Davis from her position? ("No"; and a voice, "Coercing the Committee.") If they did so they would be a laughing stock all through the country. (Applause.)

Mr. Leeds seconded. He believed, judging from the feeling of the public, that the matron would not be dismissed. He thought he would put a resolution that night that would very nearly dismiss the doctor, notwithstanding that he had told them he was willing to take the £30 to the end of the year. He wondered Miss Davis did not throw scalding water on the doctor They should take the hospital clean out of his hands. People wished to sign proxies in opposition to Dr. Goode's conduct. They should deal with the matter straight away that night. If the resolutions were not legal they would make them legal as quick as they could. Dr. Codrington had consented to act. (A voice: "Didn't Dr. Codrington complain of the matron himself?" A reply: "Yes.")

Mr. Peate simply wished to say that as far as he was able to learn the ladies of this community were against Dr. Goode and very much in favour of Miss Davis. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Dale: I think you make a mistake there, young man.

Mr. Kenna said it was very evident, as he had plainly foretold, that either the matron or the doctor would have to go, and he suggested that the doctor resign.

Dr. Goode explained his entries in the visitors' book. He might mention that Mr. Robison, the Inspector of Public Charities, had entered minutes in the only book available. With regard to Mr. Leeds calling attention to the unfortunate words, "senile decay," he had said nothing intentionally insulting. He forgot for the moment that the matron was present. Her presence was the only thing that made it insulting, and when his attention was called to the fact he withdrew the words. He thought the President would bear him out.

The President: Oh, yes, when I requested you, doctor; I insisted on your withdrawing it. It was certainly insulting, and insulting to every member of the Committee. I took it as an insult myself for such language to be used in my presence.

Mr. Leeds: Someone said it was disgusting.

Dr. Goode did not know how the ladies or anyone else could form an opinion about charges that had never been published, and were not even sent to the matron on account of a rumoured libel action against him for doing his duty. He thought it premature for the meeting to be called on to decide a matter still under the consideration of the Committee.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Bromilow moved:—"That in the opinion of this meeting, it is necessary to the welfare and good management of the Orange hospital, that the whole of the present Committee be called upon to resign." He deprecated the introduction into the management of the hospital business of religious, political, or personal feeling, or petty strife, and also contended that neither medical men nor clergymen should be on the Committee. He added to his resolution:—"That this meeting appoint a fresh Committee."

The President ruled the addition out of order.

The motion languished for a seconder, when Mr. Flanagan seconded. with Mr. Leeds supporting it.

Mr. Richardson said he was prepared to resign at once, and would seek re-election.

Mr. Alley was also prepared to resign.

Mr. Kenna opposed the resolution as likely to militate against the interests of the hospital.

Mr Gain thought "the unruly members" should be turned out at the end of the year.

Mr. Kearney compared the proposed wholesale judgment to the act of the old schoolmaster who slapped all round.

The President ruled the motion, made without the usual notice, in order, though he was afraid it would have a bad effect if carried.

Mr. Flanagan: It will be putting the whole thing into the hands of the subscribers, where it should be.

Mr. Kenna said as the Committee were elected for a year they could not be compelled to resign.

The President thought the meeting was as competent to dismiss the Committee as the doctor. The motion was carried. The voting being:—For: 27 votes, 31 proxies. Against: 11 votes, and 7 proxies.

Mr. Leeds said he had another resolution to move.

The President did not know that there was a chairman.

Mr. Leeds proposed that Dr. Goode be dismissed.

Mr. Kenna: If the doctor is inclined to resign he should have the opportunity.

Mr. Leeds would press the resolution.

The President said the matron was reinstated.

Mr. Leeds believed the doctor was responsible for the meeting that night. Before he arrived the Orange Hospital had the reputation of being well conducted.

Mr. Leeds said Dr. Goode some time ago libelled the whole Committee by stating that a system of procrastination prevailed throughout the institution. Dr. Codrington had offered his services because the hospital was in a fix, and Dr. Goode should have acted in the same spirit.

Dr. Goode said he had done the work.

Mr. Leeds: Dr. Goode should have accepted the salary and returned it. He declined to do so and there had been nothing but wrangling ever since. They had the right person in the right place in the matron. Yesterday was the first time he had ever seen her, but he had read and seen for himself.

Mr. Fullarton seconded the resolution.

Mr. Hale referred to a compliment to the Orange Hospital by Mr. Rutherford, President of the Bathurst Hospital.

Dr. Goode, speaking of Mr. Richardson's remarks anent him, said that gentleman might as well inspect one of Her Majesty's ironclads in Sydney Harbour and pretend to give as good an opinion about her as the captain. Let the cobbler stick to his last. The hospital had been a trouble to him, and he would be heartily glad to get rid of it to-morrow, but he had a public duty to perform, and he had performed it in sending in his charges. He had done his duty—and it remained for the Committee and subscribers to do theirs.

Mr. Gain: The Committee may stick to office like barnacles. Some of the subscribers urged Dr. Goode to prevent the motion being put by resigning.

Dr. Goode said he had no intention of resigning until his charges were investigated, as he believed they would be yet.

Mr. Tanner seconded the resolution.

The Secretary, in reply to Mr. Alley, explained that he had not sent a copy of Dr. Goode's charges to the matron because he had been advised by a solicitor that in doing so he would be publishing a libel, as the charges concerned one of the nurses as well as the matron.

Mr. Murphy: The proper course was to call the Committee together, and if they thought there was a legal difficulty they could have taken proper advice.

The Secretary: A meeting has been called for next Monday to consider Dr. Goode's charges.

Mr. Flanagan asked Mr. Leeds not to press his motion.

Mr. Leeds said the meeting had nothing to do with any probable action.

Mr. Kearney thought if extremes were gone to by moving the expulsion of Dr. Goode it would not be at all creditable to the hospital.

Mr. Elder would vote for the motion with regret, but as a matter of duty. He acknowledged the work Dr. Goode had done for the hospital, but disapproved of his conduct in other matters. He thought the doctor might resign with a good grace.

Dr. Goode said he would rather be dismissed for doing his duty than patted on the back and not doing it. He did not care. He had done his duty faithfully, and the President could bear him out.

The President: Yes, doctor. But you have certainly been the cause of nearly all the trouble there.

Dr. Goode said he had a cause to expose. No one knew the condition of the hospital better than he did. The motion was carried by 19 votes, and 36 proxies to 1.

Dr. Goode said notwithstanding the way in which he had been treated he was willing to do the work until a successor was appointed, as he worked for principle, and not for that meeting or any other.

Mr. Leeds moved that Drs. Codrington and Proudfoot be appointed at £30 per annum each.

The President mentioned that there was an application from another doctor.

Mr. Murphy: The proper course is to invite applications by advertisement.

The President thought the meeting was competent to do all that was necessary. If the two doctors were willing to act he thought the matter should be finished that night, as it must be unpleasant for Dr. Goode to attend the hospital under present circumstances.

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An application from Dr. Souter was read.
Mr. Murphy moved that applications be invited by advertisement.
The motion was not seconded.
Dr. Proudfoot's resignation was read.
Mr. Leeds' motion was carried by 25 votes, no one voting in the negative.
Mr. Hamer suggested an alteration in one of the by-laws referring to the position of clergymen on the Committee.
Mr. Murphy pointed out that previous notice was necessary before Mr. Hamer's intended motion could be considered.
Mr. Bromilow held that Mr. Murphy was out of order, as the President had ruled that the meeting could do everything.
The President, in reply to Dr. Goode, said he did not think it would be necessary for the doctor to attend the hospital next day.
Dr. Goode said he was very glad, indeed, to be relieved of his duties. He could not consistently resign, and, under the circumstances preferred being dismissed. He wished to know if the charges he had made were to be investigated.
The President replied that if the Committee did not resign, Dr. Goode would get due notice when the investigation would come on.
Mr. Stabback moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was accorded with acclamation.
The President, in responding, said he thought Dr. Goode had reason to say "Save me from my friends." At the previous meeting he was about to accept a salary, and so settle the question, but a few of his friends told him not to. He was trying to save him from himself all the time, and he would not listen to him. He was very sorry for what had since happened.
Dr. Goode: And I am not at all sorry.
Mr. Dale: I advised the doctor long ago to resign. Though I am the oldest man here I have not had a chance of speaking.
Proceedings concluded after 11 p.m.

ORANGE HOSPITAL.

A MEETING of the Hospital Committee was held in the Board Room on Monday, there being present—Messrs. M. Casey (President), Alley, Richardson, Lamrock, Fullarton, Paul, Hamer, Murphy, Apperly, Hale, Lewis, Bromilow, and Wiles.
The President stated to those present that they had been called to hear charges made by Dr. Goode against the matron, but he did not think they would hear them then. They could decide whether they would hear them, and see why copies were not sent to the nurses.
Mr. Alley: Perhaps it would be as well to hear the correspondence.
The Secretary said he had received the remainder of Dr. Goode's charges on Wednesday. Before sending copies to the nurses he had to protect himself and the Committee, and took the opinion of a lawyer of the charges. He found it would be libellous to send copies of the charges to the nurses as that would be publishing them. With two of the Committee he waited on Messrs. McLachlan and Pilcher, and obtained an answer that the charges were a libel if published. From McLachlan and Pilcher they had received a letter to the effect that they were entering an action on Miss Davis' behalf against Dr Goode, and they advised the Committee not to publish the charges.
The President thought if there were complaints made there should be some way of investigating them.
Mr. Murphy: Is it really a genuine action.
Mr. Lamrock considered that the matter in Dr. Goode's charges were libellous, and in the interest of the hospital he would not be one to contest an action. They were there for the good of the hospital, not for the good of any individual. He was one of the Committee-men who advised the Secretary to consult a lawyer concerning the publication of Dr. Goode's charges. He knew if they published a libel they would be guilty as a body and individually.
The President: The case is in the hands of respectable solicitors, so it seems legitimate.
Mr. Murphy said he had seen Dr. Goode a few days ago and he then knew nothing about any action for libel.
Mr. Richardson: If you had asked him to-day you would have known better.
Mr. Murphy thought the action of consulting a lawyer was a wise one, but there should have been a meeting called on receipt of the letter from their solicitor. As a fact some of the Committee-men knew nothing of its meaning, while some outsiders knew more of it than the Committee-men.
The Secretary: If you consider it safe I can give the nature of the charges made against the matron.
Committee-men: That is unnecessary.
President: We might indemnify the Secretary.
A number of the members of the Committee were against this course.
President: Well, gentlemen you are to say what we shall do.
Mr. Alley proposed that they stand over till the next monthly meeting.
Mr. Lamrock seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

THE RESIGNATION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The President did not think that it was wise for the Committee to resign, and Mr. Murphy coincided in this view.
Messrs Lamrock, Alley, and Richardson were of opinion they must resign.
Mr. Richardson said there was something in the minute-book which, if read, might provoke discussion.
The Committee generally disapproved of the extract being read.
Mr. Richardson said they should deal with the matter of the resignation of the Committee then. The resignation of the Hospital Committee had been requested at a large meeting, one of the largest ever held in Orange, and they should decide whether they would resign or not that night, or they might arrange for another meeting.
The President ruled that Mr. Richardson was out of order. The meeting was a special one. called for a purpose.
Mr. Hamer said he would resign and had his resignation in his pocket, and the resignation of another Committee-man, but he would not resign unless the others did.
Mr. Paul asked who had to resign.
The President said the request only referred to the Committee, not to the President and Vice-President.
Mr. Lamrock said they could do nothing in regard to the resignation of the Committee that evening.
This concluded the business of the meeting.

Minute by The Principal Under Secretary.

ORANGE HOSPITAL DISPUTE.

THIS is a letter signed by twenty-nine subscribers to the Orange Hospital, requesting the Colonial Secretary to send an officer of the Government to conduct an inquiry into a dispute which has arisen concerning the affairs of the Orange Hospital, as it is asserted that, in the present state of feeling, an inquiry by any local Committee would not give general satisfaction.
It appears that the dispute originated in some disagreement between Dr. Goode, one of the medical officers, and the matron and nursing staff, the latter making a formal complaint against the Doctor, which was followed by a still more serious counter-charge brought by Dr. Goode against the matron and nurses.

The

The Committee, on October 8th, 1888, investigated the charge against Dr. Goode; but, before coming to a decision, resolved to go into the charge made by him against the matron and nurses. On the 16th, however, three days before the date arranged for the second inquiry, a public meeting of subscribers was held, in the course of which it was resolved that he should be dismissed, and that the Committee should be called upon to resign.

The newspaper report of this meeting which is attached to the paper, exhibits extreme personal feeling between the two classes of subscribers, but, judging from the large number of votes by proxy, the party against Dr. Goode and the Committee represents the majority of the subscribers. It is, however, impossible from the facts submitted, to arrive at the merits of the case, as there is no information whatever as to the nature of the charge and counter-charge.

The twenty-nine petitioners assert that the object of the public meeting was to "stifle investigation"; and they therefore request that an independent officer may be appointed to conduct an inquiry.

C.W., 15/2/89.

For my successor.—G.R.D. The Medical Adviser might be instructed to send Dr. Thompson to inquire into the matter.—C.W., 15/2/89. The Medical Officer will suggest some officer for the service.—H.P., 13/3/89. The Medical Adviser to the Government.—C.W., P.U.S., B.C., 14/3/89.

The Medical Adviser to the Government to The Principal Under Secretary.

My dear Walker, Board of Health Office, 127, Macquarie-street,
Sydney, 15 March, 1889.

I think the position of matters at Orange has changed since the petition asking for inquiry was written, and that some action or actions at law are pending. Would it not be advisable to ascertain through the police or Police Magistrate, the present position of affairs, before sending an officer from the Department.

Yours, &c.,
J. NORTON MANNING.

My dear Fosbery,—Will you kindly cause instructions to be given to ascertain the present position of affairs in connection with this matter, and oblige yours sincerely.—CRITCHETT WALKER. Report herewith.—EDM. FOSBERY, I.-G.P. Critchett Walker, Esq., B.C., 23/3/89. No inquiry appears necessary.—F.N.M., 29/3/89. The Principal Under Secretary. Seen.—H.P., 8/4/89. Report of police herewith.—C.W., B.C., 27/3/89. The Medical Adviser to the Government.

[*Enclosure.*]

Police Report.

Sir, Police Office, Orange, 21 March, 1889.

I have the honor to inform you that at present the hospital at Orange contains twenty-four patients, and the matron and nurses are getting on very well with the medical staff; and I have heard of no complaints since the dismissal of Dr. Goode, and I believe the subscribers are satisfied with the present arrangements.

I respectfully beg to state that I do not think that at the present time it would be advisable for the Government to institute any inquiry with reference to the charges made by Dr. Goode against the matron (Miss Davis), or the complaints made by the matron against Dr. Goode, because she has commenced an action against him in the Supreme Court for £1,000 for slander, and I am informed the case will be heard some time next month.

I have, &c.,
MARK E. D. FORD,
Sub-Inspector.

Certain Subscribers, Orange Hospital, to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, Orange, 26 August, 1889.

We, the undersigned, subscribers to the Orange Hospital, have the honor to submit the attached copies of statutory declarations, also a memorandum of other complaints, made with respect to the management of that institution. We beg to state that, for the past two years, more or less dissatisfaction has been expressed by a considerable section of the subscribers with respect to the conduct of the local hospital, and serious charges have been preferred against the matron and staff. On one occasion, when charges were being investigated, the management was exonerated from blame by the vote of the Secretary, who was not a member of the Committee, and consequently had no right to vote. Later still serious charges were preferred by Dr. Goode, then medical officer of the institution, against the matron and staff; but these charges were not investigated, owing to an action for slander being instituted by the matron against Dr. Goode.

We forward, under separate cover, extracts from the local newspapers, showing the action of the Hospital Committee with respect to the complaints referred to in the attached documents. The action of the Committee, at its meeting of the 5th instant, shows, we submit, that the majority of its members had prejudiced the case, and that an impartial inquiry was not to be expected. The leader in the *Orange Liberal*, of the 7th instant, accords, we believe, with the opinion of many of the subscribers upon this subject.

We respectfully submit that a searching inquiry into the management of the hospital should be made by some impartial and qualified person, not resident in the district, as party feeling runs high upon the subject.

We,

We, therefore, request that you will be so good as to direct a Government inquiry into the institution referred to as early as practicable. In this connection we beg to refer to a previous memorial on the same subject forwarded to you last year, to which we received no reply.

We have, &c.,

Andrew T. Kerr, M.L.C.	William Eyles.
Wm. Dale, J.P.	R. E. Arey.
J. M. Paul, J.P.	M. Lamrock.
Elijah Eyles, Mayor.	*Chas. J. Smith, J.P.
Stephen Murphy, J.P.	Bowen Bros.
James Plowman.	John Withers.
George Weily.	John G. Möller.
A. Murray.	Jno. Smith, hotel-keeper, Orange.
James Cox.	James Gartrell.
Fredk. Treweeke, J.P.	Percy Scarr.
J. Bonner.	T. Jas. Hardwick, Manager, Lindsay's Brewery Co.
*E. H. Lane, J.P.	
*J. B. Lane, J.P.	Buckham & Warby, merchants, Orange.
Henry De Baere.	Chas. E. Dunstan, Clergyman of the Church of England.
William D. Eyles.	

*NOTE.—The gentlemen whose signatures marked * are not now subscribers having declined to contribute to the hospital whilst under the control of the present staff.

[*Enclosures.*]

I, WILLIAM PAYNE, of Orange, hairdresser, do solemnly and sincerely declare, that I entered the Orange Hospital suffering from rheumatic fever on 20th June, 1889, and was at first prescribed for by Dr. Coxwell, and was, until I left the hospital on the 30th instant, attended to by Dr. Coxwell and Dr. Codrington; when Dr. Coxwell first prescribed he told Nurse Falvey to see that the medicine was given to me every four hours; the first bottle was given to me regularly, as far as I know, and it relieved me of all pain; when the bottle was finished, Dr. Codrington looked at my bed card, and said, "That is the right medicine, mind and take it regularly;" this was said in presence of Nurse Falvey, who was at my bedside. The doctor said to the nurse, "Be sure and take it regularly, or the pains will all come back;" when the doctor spoke there were about three doses left, and at 8 o'clock p.m. the night watchman M'Kay said, "Your medicine ought to have been looked after, there is only one dose here, we will make two of it;" he made two doses of it, and gave me one then and the other at midnight; next morning, Sunday, about 11 o'clock, Dr. Codrington came and asked me how I was, in the presence of Miss Davis, the matron, and Miss Falvey; I said, "Fairly well, but I feel slight pains in my shoulders;" the doctor said, "Has he taken his medicine regularly?" both the matron and nurse said, "Yes;" he said, "That is right, mind and take it regularly;" I started to explain to the doctor that I had not received the medicine, and Miss Davis said, "Your bottle will be here directly;" I then said no more; as a matter of fact I had missed three doses of medicine up to the time of that visit of the doctor, and I did not get any medicine until half-past 10 that night, being twenty-two and a half hours without any medicine. I then felt worse than when I first went to the hospital, as all the pains came back, and have not altogether left me up to the present; I spoke to Nurse Falvey several times about my medicine not being there, and she said, "I can't help it; it is not my fault;" as a rule, the medicine bottles are only sent to the dispenser once a day, that is in the evening, and if empty in the morning they remained so all day; I had my watch from about a week after I went into the hospital, and I am certain that the medicine was never given regularly to any of the patients in the ward I was in; frequently the nurse would give me one dose and then put another, to be taken four hours later, in a little jar by my bed; she would then take away the empty bottle, and it would not come back for hours afterwards; Miss Falvey only made my bed for me once whilst I was in the hospital, and that was the last night I was there; the night watchman made all the beds in the ward, with the one exception, all the time I was in the hospital, and he made them up at 5 o'clock in the morning; our food was given to us in pint-pots and round tin dishes, and exactly the same kind of pots and dishes were used by the patients to make water in and to spit in; the pots and dishes had no marks upon them to distinguish them, and I have seen a man use a dipper to make water in; all the pots and dishes used as described were taken away together to be washed, and I am satisfied that the pots used for urine were afterwards used for our drinks; on Monday morning last Dr. Proudfoot lanced a boy's leg in the ward, and the doctor told Miss Falvey to mind and wash the leg with hot water, and to put the lotion and poultice on; she did not wash the wound at all with hot water till the next day, just before the doctor came, that is about twenty-four hours afterwards; on the Monday, just after the wound was lanced, and the doctor had left, Nurse Falvey syringed it with some cold water; the boy told me that the poultice put on was cold; many of the patients smoke in the ward at night, though the doctors have, in my hearing, strictly prohibited it; the matron, as a rule, only visited the ward once a day, that is when the doctor came, and once at night, about 10 or 11 o'clock; I complained both to Miss Davis and Miss Falvey that I felt a draught where I was lying, but neither of them did anything to stop the draught; several other patients also complained of the same thing; as I got no satisfaction I complained to Dr. Codrington, and he tried the window with his hand; he said, "There is a terrible draught," and called Miss Davis, telling her to have the window stuffed up; he had all the windows in the wards stuffed up on account of the draught; when Miss Davis held a lighted match to the window, looking for the draught, the wind blew the match out; when the night watchman was stuffing up the cracks in the windows he said to Miss Davis, "There is a terrible draught;" and she said, "The thing" (meaning me), "put him in a glass case;" Miss Davis also said that I was the only one who had complained of a draught in the hospital; Maddix, who was in the next bed, also saw the match blown out as described; I told Miss Davis that Maddix and other patients complained as well as me, and Maddix said, "Yes, I can feel it here all night upon my head, and it has made my head-ache;" Nurse Falvey always left the door open until about a week before I left; one day a patient lying near the door asked her to shut it and she said, "I won't now, just for asking;" the man then said, "I will complain to the doctor and Miss Davis," and Miss Falvey said, "Oh, the doctor and the matron think I can do nothing wrong; it is no use complaining to them;" Nurse Falvey many times gave me my medicine in the same vessel, without washing it, that a Chinaman had just taken his from; the Chinaman was suffering from some bad disorder, and in a very bad state; when I spoke to Miss Falvey she would take no notice; I have seen her wash the medicine vessel in the jug of water which we had to drink afterwards; sometimes there was no drinking water in the ward, and I have seen the nurse pretend to pour water into the medicine vessel before she gave the physic to the patients, and give the physic in a raw state. Scores of times Miss Falvey has left both doors of the ward open, and the draught has been so great that I have frequently seen the bed cards blowing from one bed to the other; many times other patients as well as myself have complained of the cold when the doors were open, and in Miss Falvey's hearing, but she did not shut the doors; there was no basin in which to wash the medicine vessel, and I have seen Miss Falvey rinse the vessel with some water and then throw the dirty water on the floor under the table; there was no regularity about the meals; breakfast was given at from 8 o'clock to a quarter past 9 o'clock; dinner from half-past 12 to 2 o'clock, and tea from 6 o'clock to about a quarter to 8 o'clock; when the doctor did come at about 11 a.m., dinner was always promptly served at from half-past 12 to a quarter to 1 o'clock, so that everything was cleared away for his afternoon visit; the bread and milk was very often cold, with no sugar, or very little, in it; I have frequently tried the bread to see if it was properly prepared with hot water, and when I have opened the pieces of bread I have found them dry inside; when I received chops they were cold, and placed on a cold plate, and I used to warm the plate and chop at the fire before I ate the meat; dinner was always passable, but both breakfast and tea were not so; other patients and myself frequently asked for sugar; sometimes Nurse Falvey would give it to us, and other times she would not; generally we were given a round of the loaf of bread, cut in two pieces, but sometimes the nurse would say, "will one piece be enough for you; there is no more up?" this was because she was too lazy to bring more bread up; sometimes the butter was not fit to eat, and many of the patients could not eat it; about three weeks ago, in the day time, a patient named Michael Ryan asked Nurse Falvey for a bed-pan, and she

she said "Oh, Miss Davis wants me," and went down stairs; Miss Falvey was close to me at the time, and could hear what Ryan said; Ryan was groaning, and asked the nurse for the bed-pan twice, and when she left the room I attended to him; an old man named Crowe has many times, in my hearing, asked Nurse Falvey for the bed-pan, and she would never give him one or take any notice of him, though he would be groaning at the time; she always left the room when asked for a bed-pan except when Constable O'Brien wanted it and she would attend to him; the constable was the only patient she washed in the morning in the whole ward, and I forgot to state that his bed was the only one made by her; Crowe, before referred to, several times complained of cold feet, and one day Nurse Falvey put a bottle of hot water to his feet; the bottle burst and the hot water ran down Crowe's legs, who cried out to the nurse; she said to him, "What is the matter now? you are more trouble than all the rest in the hospital;" I believe that the water scalded his feet, as I saw the nurse putting ointment on them afterwards; I believe the bottle burst because the water was too hot; it was an ordinary brandy bottle. And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and in virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of oaths and affirmations taken and made in various departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths and affidavits."

WILLIAM PAYNE.

Made and signed before me at Orange, this 1st day of August, 1889,—

STEPHEN MURPHY, J.P.

I, *George Maddix*, of Orange, stone-cutter, do solemnly and sincerely declare, that I entered the Orange Hospital on 1st July last; Drs. Codrington and Coxwell have attended me; I have been out of medicine once or twice; I was on the 1st instant; I was without medicine from 6 or 7 in the morning till 9 o'clock at night; it was to have been taken every six hours; I did not agree to any arrangement that I would wait for the medicine to see if the doctor would alter it; it is not true, as stated to Mr. Murphy by Miss Falvey, on the 1st instant, that it was agreed for me to wait to see if the doctor would alter the medicine; on the morning of the 1st instant I said to Miss Falvey, "My bottle is empty;" she said, "The doctor will be here early this morning;" I said, "I will want a dose at dinner-time;" she said, "You will only lose one dose;" I said, "Well, that is left to you then;" I have heard William Payne state in the hospital that he was without medicine once or twice; the night-watchman, M'Kay, makes up the beds in the ward; he starts to do them about 7 o'clock in the morning; I have not seen Miss Falvey make any bed in the ward except that of Constable O'Brien until to-day, when she made mine up for the first time; Miss Falvey made up other beds to-day also; a patient named Crowe often asked for the bed-pan in the daytime and I have got it for him; the boy Hutchinson has also done so; very often there is no attendant in the ward to ask for the bed-pan; I can't say that I have heard Crowe ask Miss Falvey for the bed-pan; M'Kay generally makes up his bed on the floor near the fire after Miss Davis' last visit, which is generally from 9 to 11 o'clock; Miss Davis comes up about that time to give some drink to two of the patients; M'Kay sleeps pretty fairly; I have often heard Payne sing out to M'Kay when he wanted to be shifted or to take his medicine; I have not seen Miss Falvey give the bed-pan to anyone in the ward but Constable O'Brien; I am sure she has not done so; the ward is frequently left without any attendant; we drink sometimes out of pint-pots and sometimes out of enamelled ware; we get our food in round tin dishes; I have seen the same kind of dishes and pint-pots used by the patients to make water in and to spit in; there was no mark on the pots or dishes to distinguish them in any way, and I have refused to drink out of the pint-pots; I spoke to Miss Falvey about taking the dish that Crowe had made urine in and placing it on the table with other dishes and pots used for food and drink; it was put on the table and was taken away with the other vessels; when I spoke to Miss Falvey she said that she would throw it away; M'Kay empties the chambers in the closets, but does not interfere with the other pots and dishes; I have seen the boy, also the Chinaman, take away the pots and dishes; when Dr Codrington lanced Hutchinson's leg he told Nurse Falvey to bathe it with hot water, and poultice it; he said to do it then, so far as I recollect; I believe it was a good while after the doctor left that she bathed the leg, and I heard the boy say that the water was cold; the doors of the ward are scarcely ever shut; Miss Falvey seldom shuts the doors; Miss Davis always does; I have heard a man named Harry ask Nurse Falvey to shut the door, and she said, "I won't," in a larking way; she did not shut the door, and the man shut it himself; I have seen both doors of the ward open at the same time; the wardsmen generally left them open of a morning; I have spoken to Payne about the draught from the window; I saw him strike a match and put it to the window, and it was nearly blown out; I think Payne complained to Miss Davis about the draught, and she said something about a glass case; I heard Payne speak to the doctor about the draught; Dr. Codrington put up his hand, and he said, "There is a draught," and I told him that it came from between the woodwork and the bricks; I think he said he would get it done, and he told Payne to shift his bed; Crowe, M'Kay, and I used to smoke in the ward at night; Miss Falvey has seen me smoke in the ward once or twice in the day-time; M'Kay smokes in the ward regularly at night; Crowe has smoked under the clothes; the medicine vessel is rinsed in water before it is used to give physic to a second patient; I have tasted towards the end of my own physic a different taste to that of my own physic—it seemed like oil; the same vessel was used by a Chinaman to take his physic in; I have seen the vessel dipped into our drinking water; water is not always in the ward for diluting the physic; breakfast is given at all hours—from about 8 o'clock to half-past 9 o'clock, dinner from half-past 12 to half-past 2 o'clock, and tea from 6 to very nearly 8 o'clock; I complained several times about the butter not being fit to eat—this was amongst the patients; I once asked Miss Falvey "if there was much more of it;" it was the worst butter I ever tasted; my bread and milk was not always hot, and sometimes it was sweet, and sometimes there was no sugar in it; I have asked Miss Falvey for sugar, and she gave it to me; sometimes Payne used to get sugar when he asked for it; I have had chops served on a cold plate within the last day or two; Payne has often given me some of his own food; I have asked Miss Falvey for more soup, and she gave it to me; the patients generally get a round of the loaf cut in two for a meal; sometimes only one piece was given to a patient, and Miss Falvey would say, "Have you got enough"? I have not heard anyone ask for more; Crowe complained of having cold feet, and Miss Falvey put a bottle of hot water to his feet; the bottle burst or broke, and he sang out to Miss Falvey; she said something like, "You are more bother than all the rest in the ward"; she fixed him up all right afterwards; I am sure that the patients are not attended to as they ought to be; there is a lot of neglect; I think Miss Davis ought to see that everything is correct; as a rule Miss Davis only comes once a day through the ward—that is, with the doctor, and at night to give special medicine; she very seldom comes at any other time; the beds are kept clean; I have seen Payne send his plate and chop back to be warmed at the fire in the ward; when Miss Davis visits the ward, either with the doctor or without, she goes round to the patients. And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and in virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of oaths and affirmations taken and made in various departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths and affidavits."

G. MADDIX.

Made and signed before me at Orange, this 3rd day of August, 1889,—

STEPHEN MURPHY, J.P.

I, *William Edward Hutchinson*, of Orange, do solemnly and sincerely declare that when Dr. Codrington lanced my leg I forget what he told the nurse to do; the nurse washed my leg with middling cold water; the poultices were cold sometimes, and sometimes they were hot; I have seen the Chinaman take his physic in Miss Falvey's presence and put the vessel down; Miss Falvey has given another man his physic out of the same vessel without washing it; sometimes she would rinse it out; as a rule there was no other drinking vessel there; I have seen Miss Falvey dip a towel into the water that we had to drink; sometimes the physic mug was dipped into the jug with our drinking water, and sometimes the water was poured into it and it was rinsed out; Crowe has asked Miss Falvey for the bed-pan, and I never saw her give him one; I have known Nurse Falvey to take the bed-pan away from the constable and from the boy Whitehead; this last was just before the doctor came; I have not known her to do that for any one else; M'Kay and Miss Falvey often leave the door open; sometimes Miss Falvey shuts it when asked and sometimes she does not; Payne asked M'Kay to shut the door when both doors were open, and he would not, so I got out of bed and shut it myself; the patients use pint pots and tin dishes like what we have our food in to spit in and to make water in; I have heard Hawkins and Payne complain to the nurse about their medicine not having been given; sometimes M'Kay (the watchman), Maddix (a patient), and I give the bed-pan

to

to the patients; O'Brien said something about his medicine to-day; I heard Payne and Maddix complain of the draught Payne complained to Miss Davis and Miss Falvey about the draught, but nothing was done till he spoke to Dr. Codrington; the doctor spoke to Miss Davis, and the windows were stopped up; when the watchman was on the steps stopping the draught, Miss Davis asked Payne where he was born, and he said "On the water;" she said, "There must be delicate people born there," and she used the words "glass case;" after I shut the door, on the occasion I spoke of, M'Kay came back and opened it again; this was about 7 o'clock on a frosty morning; M'Kay suffers from bad legs, and a bad smell comes from them; and I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and in virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

Made and signed before me at Orange, this 3rd day of August, 1889,— WILLIAM E. HUTCHINSON.

STEPHEN MURPHY, J.P.

I, *George Hawkins*, of Orange, labourer, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I entered the Orange Hospital on 20th July last, and left it yesterday; I heard William Payne, a patient, complain to the night watchman, M'Kay, about the draught from the window several times; last Wednesday or Thursday, I am not sure which day it was, I saw the patient George Maddix left without a drink from breakfast time till near dinner time, there being no attendant in the ward to give him one; I went up to the ward for my medicine between 11 and 12 o'clock, and Maddix said to me, "I asked for a drink after breakfast, and I have not got it yet"; Maddix asked Ruthven, a wardsman, to remind the nurse about the drink, and was then brought to him; up to the time that Messrs. Coulson, Paul, and Murphy visited the Hospital on the 1st instant, the doors of the ward were frequently left open; I heard Payne ask frequently that the doors might be shut; the doors were not always shut when he asked; sometimes they were; on a day in July I was all day without medicine; I asked nurse Falvey for the medicine, and she said "It is not here"; I should have said that I was from 3 o'clock of one day till 12 o'clock noon of next day without medicine; I know that Michael Ryan was without his medicine for a day; I heard patient Crowe say on Tuesday or Wednesday that he had only received two doses of medicine; I heard Maddix ask Crowe within the last few days if the hot water scalded his feet, and Crowe said "Yes"; I know that Crowe is getting bed-sores on him; his bed, so far as I know, is only made once every twenty-four hours; I have seen the chamber, after having been used by Crowe, left with the night-soil in it, from 2 p.m. till 8 p.m. in the ward; one of the attendants, I think Ruthven, had Crowe out on the chair and then left the night-soil as described; Maddix complained of it, and I noticed the offensive smell myself; M'Kay, the night watchman, emptied the chamber at night; the Chinaman Ah War used sometimes to wash the vessels used for food and drink, but this was stopped a few days after the visit of Messrs. Coulson and others; Ah War was in the hospital for about a fortnight after the visit referred to; the Chinaman had a bad leg; most of the men got their medicine out of the same mug; Crowe used to use pint pots so spit in, and to make water in; the same kind of pots was used to drink out of; the night watchman makes all the beds in the big ward; he does it between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning; the night watchman, M'Kay, generally made up his bed in the ward near the fire, about 10 o'clock at night; he used to place a board on two chairs, put blankets on the board, with a pillow, and blankets over his feet; he generally went to bed about 10 or 11 o'clock at night; if he was wanted, he was called up; I heard him say to Crowe one day, "You, old b——r, you are always s——g;" I have heard him swear at patients several times when they have wanted attention; on the night of the 3rd instant, I told Messrs. Coulson, Paul, and Murphy that the closets were in a filthy state, also the yards; the closets were cleaned up the next morning, Sunday; the dining-room where the gentlemen referred to saw me on the 3rd instant is generally in a filthy state; it is sometimes cleaned out once a week; the gentlemen referred to spoke about the dirty appearance of the room that night; two birds are kept there, and make a deal of dirt about; I heard Dr. Codrington tell Nurse Falvey and the matron that they had made a mistake in putting both mustard leaves and a mustard plaster on Maddix at the same time; he said that he did not intend that, and that the punishment would be too much with all on at once; Miss Davis, the matron, used to visit the ward with the doctor when he came, and also at night, about 10 or 11 o'clock to give Crowe and Ryan their grog; this was her general practice as to visiting the ward; sometimes, when visitors came, she came with them to the ward; sometimes M'Kay would be lying on his bed near the fire when the matron paid her last visit; the only patient that I have seen properly looked after in the ward was Constable O'Brien; O'Brien is the only man that Miss Falvey emptied the bed-pan for in the ward to my knowledge, except that on Friday, yesterday, she did it for Edward Albert; M'Kay said, on Thursday night, in the presence of Maddix, Albert, and others, that he heard Miss Davis tell Miss Falvey that she would have to empty the bed-pans, and Miss Falvey said that she would not; and I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and in virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

GEORGE HAWKINS.

Made and signed before me, at Orange, this 24th day of August, 1889,—

STEPHEN MURPHY, J P.

NOTE.—This Declaration was not made till after the inquiry was carried out by the Committee.—STEPHEN MURPHY.

MEMORANDUM.

ON the 1st August instant, after taking the declaration of William Payne, I, in company with Messrs. Coulson and Paul, went to the hospital; we went upstairs to the men's ward in the new wing; the door was shut at the time; Mr. Coulson, I believe, opened it, and we went in; I carefully shut the door behind us; Miss Falvey came in immediately after us and left the door wide open; after the lapse of a moment or two I stepped to the door and shut it again; I, at this time, drew Mr. Paul's attention to the circumstance; a second time during our stay that afternoon, which was a short one, Miss Falvey left the door open; when speaking to Maddix about medicine he said, "You will find my medicine bottle empty in the ward now—I have taken none since the morning"; we looked at the medicine bottles and found that of Maddix empty, also that of a patient named Ryan; I said to Miss Falvey, "When did Maddix have his medicine?"; she said "At dinner time"; to avoid any mistake I stepped up to Maddix and asked him, when he repeated that he had taken none since the morning; I stepped back to Miss Falvey again and said to her, "Maddix says that he has taken none since the morning"; she then said "Oh, yes, it was agreed that we would wait to see if the doctor would alter the medicine"; she also said that, as a matter of fact the doctor did not alter his medicine; on the 3rd August I visited the hospital again in company with Messrs. Coulson, Larance, and Paul; the boy Hutchinson took from under the floor and showed us a tin dish, which, he stated, that the patient Crowe had used to make water in; he also stated that the sore legs of M Kay, the night watchman, stink when he stands near the fire.

Patient George Hawkins stated that the doors of the ward were frequently left open and that the medicine generally was not given regularly; he also said that a Chinaman suffering from a bad disorder washes up the pots and dishes which the patients drink and eat from.

Constable O'Brien stated that he saw the Chinaman above referred to take his medicine from the mug and then return it to the table without washing it; the constable also said that he missed one dose of physic during the previous night, and that he missed two or three doses at night on a former occasion.

Michael Ryan told me that he missed some doses of physic one day—evidently referring to the 1st August, when we saw his bottle empty.

STEPHEN MURPHY.

Orange, 9th August, 1889.

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MEMORANDUM.

ON the 6th instant the Rev. John Beckenham stated that he saw the patient Charles Hawke uncovered in the ward several times and covered him up himself; he told the matron and nurse that the clothes should be tied at the head of the bed so that Hawke could not throw them off; Mr. Beckenham considers that Hawke was neglected.

STEPHEN MURPHY.

Orange, 27th August, 1889.

From *The Orange Liberal*, Wednesday, 7 August, 1889.

IT would seem as if our local hospital is not likely to work smoothly until its management is thoroughly investigated. Such institutions cannot completely fulfil their designs unless they inspire public confidence. It cannot be denied that a certain amount of odium has rested on the institution in consequence of certain complaints having been quashed by a legal action between the matron and a former honorary surgeon and never properly investigated. It would have been much more satisfactory if those charges had been properly considered by the Committee. The objection was raised that the charges were so formulated that they could not be dealt with without publishing a libel. But we regard this as mere legal quibbling, which did not prevent the Committee, if they chose, satisfying themselves and the subscribers as to whether culpable negligence did or did not exist in the internal management of the hospital, and either exonerating or censuring as circumstances might seem to them to require. But this was not done and consequently room was left for a lurking suspicion that with regard to the management of the hospital all is not as it should be. Apart from this, however, fresh complaints have now been formulated and have been met at the outset by the determined opposition of the Visiting Committee. These gentlemen seem to think themselves slighted because independent inquiries have been made of patients, and the matron was asked to absent herself while those inquiries were made. The Visiting Committee have come to a hasty conclusion in supposing they were ignored in the matter, seeing that it is intended to submit the complaints for investigation as soon as the evidence is collected and arranged. They accuse three gentlemen who went to the hospital to make inquiries of acting in an underhand and unmanly way, though so far as we can see they have done no more than any visitor has a right to do. Nor do we think the Visiting Committee has any right to instruct the matron to refuse access to the patients within the prescribed hours of visiting. Every facility should be given to patients to make legitimate complaints. We all know that there is generally great reluctance on the part of patients to complain of attendants, more especially in their presence. In the present instance we find certain alleged irregularities brought to light by a patient after he has voluntarily quitted the hospital. We do not know the nature of these complaints, but in the best interests of a public institution we decidedly object to the spirit in which they are at present viewed by the Committee whose business it will be to investigate them. The attitude assumed is practically opposed to an impartial investigation. To assume, that because no causes of complaint have come under the notice of the Visiting Committee, therefore none can exist, is hardly the kind of logic to be expected from gentlemen, who, as a body, pride themselves on their impartiality and their desire to have everything above board. We know that in connection with public institutions faults in administration may exist notwithstanding the vigilance of those whose special business it is to detect them, and that these faults are almost invariably brought to light through outside assistance. Of this we are satisfied, nothing is to be gained by any attempt to stifle inquiry. If the management is as the public has been led to believe, and as we trust it is, unexceptionally good, there can be no fear as to the result of a proper investigation. On the other hand any impediments thrown in the way of inquiry can only arouse uncharitable suspicions, which cannot benefit the institution, or reflect credit on those connected with it.

From *The Orange Liberal*, Saturday, 10 August, 1889.

SOME eight months ago we felt it our duty to condemn the party spirit which characterized the proceedings at a general meeting of the subscribers of the local hospital. At the meeting referred to a resolution was passed prejudging certain complaints against the internal management of the hospital, which complaints or charges had not been made public, of which, therefore, the meeting was entirely ignorant, and which have never been investigated by any committee of inquiry. Charges have been brought by a medical officer against the matron, who laid counter charges against the doctor. The counter charges were investigated by the committee, who by a majority very properly decided to reserve their judgment until the whole case should be before them. The whole case never was before them. The investigation, as we have before pointed out, was quashed by an action for libel brought by the matron against Dr. Goode the medical officer in question. Under these circumstances any unprejudiced person must admit it was altogether premature for the subscribers to pass a vote of confidence in the matron. The sympathy of the meeting was aroused in the matron's favour apparently by certain injudicious remarks made by Dr. Goode in committee when dealing with the matron's complaint against him. But the majority at the meeting allowed their sympathy to run away with their judgment, and they were guilty of the further indiscretion of passing undeserved censure on the committee. The spirit which pervaded that meeting has, we are sorry to find, quite recently manifested itself in the proceedings of the present committee to an extent which threatens to preclude the possibility of healthy administration. To prove this assertion we need go no further than the report of the Visiting Committee, published in our last issue. That report casts a slur on a member of the present committee and on two members of the last committee, and who, we venture to believe have acted from a simple love of British fair play and a desire to secure as far as lies in their power the impartial administration of a public institution. A complaint came to their knowledge. The patient making it asked them to interview other patients in the hospital for corroboration. They did so, and believing that a legitimate complaint existed they took several statutory declarations, explaining to the patients, as was proper, that they were thus acting in their capacity as magistrates. In reference to this proceeding the Visiting Committee say :—

> We are perfectly satisfied that no reasonable ground for complaint exists. If a complaint had come to the knowledge of either of these gentlemen it was their duty, if they wished to act in a manly manner, to notify the House Committee for inquiry; but the fact that they adopt such secret Star Chamber practice warrants us in arriving at the conclusion that their motive is far removed from the good of the hospital. We have no hesitation in saying that the conduct alluded to was a direct insult to the committee and officials of the hospital, and to prevent a recurrence of further unwarrantable intrusion, we have instructed the matron, as head of the household, to refuse access in future to any of the wards without her sanction, and if again attempted, to resent a liberty which these persons would not dare to practice upon any private person.

The Visiting Committee thus censure those gentlemen for not going to them with the first intimation of a complaint and leaving them to ascertain the facts and (if they decided it to be necessary) to refer the matter to the full committee for investigation. In taking the trouble to ascertain and verify the facts for themselves before laying any complaint, these gentlemen (Messrs. Paul, Coulson, and Murphy) appear to us to have adopted a course to which no one wishing for impartial administration can take exception. For ourselves we would add that in the discussions that have arisen in connection with the hospital, in so far as we have participated we have been actuated solely by a sense of public duty and a single desire for the true welfare of the institution. Our motives, however, have been challenged as well as our last leader and report on hospital affairs. One member of the committee said our report did not state that the report of the Visiting Committee was adopted. We were able to show by the newspaper the gentleman brought with him that he was clearly in error. Another committeeman made the same complaint on hearsay, though he frankly admitted he had not read the report. We were also accused of suppressing a remark made by a committeeman at the meeting. To this we plead guilty with justification. However, we will make the *amende honorable*. The omission complained of was an interjection by Mr. Larance, who remarked to Mr. Coulson, referring to the visit of inquiry, "I fancy you acted fair, but I don't fancy the other gentlemen did. A more frivolous report I never heard." We are willing to admit that in the process of necessary condensation perhaps we did not attach sufficient importance to this interjection. The word "report" is somewhat obscure, but taking it to mean "complaints" it expresses a premature judgment, seeing that the speaker was not fully cognizant of the complaints taken down. While on the business of emendation we may as well mention a circumstance which did not come out fully at the committee meeting. A few days after Mr. Payne left the hospital he received an account for £6 for six weeks' maintenance, and medical attendance, with the following foot-note attached by the secretary :—I am desired to request immediate payment of the above account or steps will be taken for recovery of the same." It is fair to add the president's explanation that the account would not have been sent in had he known the patient was still sick when he left the hospital. We wish to add by way of personal explanation (and without any allusion to Mr. Larance who is rather remarkable for his reticence) that while repudiating anything like "cooking" in our reports we always endeavour to spare our readers the drudgery of wading through columns of twaddle and irrelevant matter. In conclusion, our simple contention in connection with the hospital as a public institution is this: If there be any cause for complaint, in justice to the public as well as to the management of the institution, let it be fully and impartially investigated.

From

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From *The Orange Liberal*, 14 August, 1889.

HOSPITAL ESPIONAGE.

To the Editor of the *Orange Liberal.*

SIR,—On Monday, 12th instant, I visited a patient in the Hospital, Mr. George Maddocks, who was in my employ as a stone cutter, wishing to have a little private conversation with him on business matters. I sat down near the bed. Nurse Falvey stationed herself with her needlework a short distance away, but close enough to overhear our conversation. After talking a little while Maddocks said to me, "I can't talk to you as privately as I want to; we'll go to the other end of the room." He was in bed dressed. He then got up, and we went to the end of the room, when the nurse followed, placed her chair at a little distance on the other side, and sat within hearing. We moved back to the bed, and the nurse followed. Maddocks told me that Miss Davis, the matron, had acted in a similar way the day before when he was visited by James Payne, but that this kind of oversight had only been exercised since the recent complaints.

Yours, &c.,
J. S. WITHINGTON.

IS THE ORANGE HOSPITAL A PRISON.

To the Editor of the *Orange Liberal.*

SIR,—Last Sunday I went to visit the Orange Htspital. As I was approaching the entrance gate I observed the matron at an upstairs window. That lady was at the hall door as soon as I was. I asked her if I could see Maddocks. She replied "Yes," and followed me upstairs into the ward and stood at the mantelpiece near the foot of the bed during the whole time my interview lasted, which was about an hour, the object being obviously to listen to the conversation. I intended visiting a young woman in the female ward, but objecting to this unnecessary prying and shadowing refrained from doing so. I think such conduct on the part of the Hospital officials fairly suggests the above question.

I am, &c.,
JAMES PAYNE.

From *The Orange Liberal*, Saturday, 24 August, 1889.

OWING to pressure on our space we are obliged to reserve lengthened comment on the recent Hospital meeting for a future occasion. The Committee's refusal to investigate the complaints brought against the Hospital management accentuates the demand for a Government investigation which we believe will be asked for. The duty of the Visiting Committee is "to inquire into the complaints which may arise, and, if of sufficient importance, to report the same to the General Committee." The Visiting Committee have reported the complaints to the General Committee, thus showing that they considered them of sufficient importance to demand investigation. At the same time they express the contradictory opinion that the charges were satisfactorily disproved. The Committee, by adopting the Visiting Committee's report, tacitly acknowledged the necessity for an investigation, though they decline to conduct one themselves. A Government inquiry is therefore absolutely necessary, and will probably be held at an early date.

ORANGE HOSPITAL.

COMMITTEE MEETING.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Committee was held on Wednesday night to receive report of Visiting Committee on complaints formulated by Mr. S. Murphy, J.P. Present:—Messrs. Casey (President), Warren, Gain, Elder, Hale, Tanner, Richardson, and Thomas (Secretary).

Mr. Richardson expressed his opinion that the *Liberal's* report of the last meeting was cut down and one-sided, while the *Advocate's*—what he read of it—seemed true and correct.

The President said this was a matter for the press themselves, and their own sense of justice ought to be sufficient guide to them.

A letter was received from Mr. Coulson asking that the consideration of the complaints be postponed to a future date, as important business called him to Wellington. Subsequently a telegram was received from Mr. Coulson:—"Kindly keep back complaints until I come down by mail train to-night."

Mr. Warren objected to a postponement to another night as unfair to the subscribers who, he said, had been waiting with some anxiety for this meeting.

The President pointed out that a meeting could not have been called earlier, and remarked that as scandals were abroad concerning the hospital the sooner they were cleared up the better.

Mr. Warren had no objection to waiting till the train came in.

The Secretary said everything was in writing, and Mr. Coulson had an opportunity of seeing and reading.

Mr. Tanner thought they had as much right to consider Mr. Richardson as Mr. Coulson.

The President would like Mr. Coulson to be present as he was the principal mover.

At 8·45 it was decided to proceed. Mr. Coulson arrived a few minutes after.

Before the complaints were read Mr. Tanner asked if the matron was to be called in.

The President thought there was no necessity.

Complaints read.

Mr. Richardson thought it very strange that declarations were not taken from Geo. Hawke and Constable O'Brien.

Visiting Committee's report read.

The President: Now, gentlemen, you have got the report.

Mr. Gain: There is one contradiction I notice. Payne says it was twenty-four hours before anything was done to the boy's leg; Maddix says it was some time after.

Mr. Coulson: Before you settle those complaints, there is no doubt in my mind that some of them are frivolous, but I cannot for one moment stand here without contradicting a lot of those statements (contained in the House Committee's report) from my own personal knowledge.

Mr. Tanner: Excuse me one moment. (To the Secretary): Would you read Mr. Beckenham's letter?

Secretary read as follows:—

"Rev. John Beckenham,—

"Sir. "Orange Hospital, 17 August, 1889.

"Mr. S. Murphy, C.P.S., having formulated a complaint on your authority (copy of which I subjoin), I am instructed by the Visiting Committee to request that you will be good enough to supply them with your statement containing your grounds for making the alleged charge, in order that they may investigate, and at the same time to express surprise that if you had reason to complain you did not make your complaint to the proper authorities.

"I remain, &c.,
"J. S. THOMAS,
"Secretary."

Memo. attached:—

"Orange, 19 August, 1889.

"I never made any statement to Mr. Murphy that I considered the man Hawke neglected, although in the presence of the nurses and others I placed the clothes over him more than once. I am no party in making any complaint.

"Yours &c.,
'JOHN BECKENHAM."

The President: You have the report of the Visiting Committee, perhaps the better way will be for someone to move that it be received.

Mr. Warren: I should like to mention that as most of the questions were put to the patients by you it could not be said that the Visiting Committee alone took the people in hand. We went to a great deal of trouble and anxiety, because we thought it was just possible some ground of complaint might have escaped our observation. Till within the last few days we had

had no idea of the nature of the complaints except for a few words dropped by Mr. Larance, who said that although Mr. Coulson acted fairly he did not think the other gentlemen did, implying, as I understand from him since, that they did not put the questions (to the patients) fairly, but endeavoured to elicit what suited their purpose.

Mr. Coulson: That is not true.

Mr Warren: It (the complaints) is not the whole truth. I ask a patient if he gets plenty to eat. He says he thinks it would be better if he had more meat. If we stopped at that we should say the man did not get enough to eat which would have been perfectly true. But the man said afterwards, "The doctor says it would not be good for my complaint if I had more meat" If we leave out this part it makes a different thing. We are rather astonished to find out that throughout the length and breadth of the land almost these things have been sent, even to Albury. It has been stated that some startling disclosures were expected The object evidently has been to damage the institution, and bring discredit on those who have charge of it. So far as I am concerned I have not the slightest objection to another meeting whenever the witnesses are before us. What Payne states is not worth a penny if we cannot cross-examine him.

The President was grieved to think that any gentleman in the community should think that a committee of men holding respectable positions in the town would connive and wink at this sort of thing. Their own common sense should teach them better. Surely the Committee took as much interest in the hospital as Mr. Coulson or Mr Murphy, and had as humane feelings as they. Why should they insult them in that way by trumping up those charges? The other day he asked Maddix if he knew of anything going wrong in the hospital, and he said Crowe had not got enough to eat. Another patient said Crowe gorged himself till he threw up his food. The man Crowe was an imbecile.

Mr. Gain said Mr. Patterson saw Payne the night before he left the hospital. Payne said he had no complaints, but fancied he would be better out. Payne asked Patterson to get £1 from Richards for him. He did so understanding it was to pay to the hospital. Patterson's words were, "The man Payne can't be relied on." Payne should have complained to the Visiting Committee at the Hospital. Instead of doing so, as soon as he was out he trumped up these things. Mr. Withington had said Maddix could not be believed on his oath; he would do anything for a glass of grog. Withington asked the two Miss Whites how they were treated and they said they could not be better treated in their own house. He (Mr. Gain) would sooner believe their word than Maddix's affidavit.

The President said he had learned from Dr. Codrington that the men's disease induced him to complain. He had disease of the kidneys, and they must make great allowance for him.

Mr. Coulson said he had been accused to night, and previously of being a party to insulting the Committee and damaging the hospital. The remark was unfair. He had done as much for the hospital as any man bar the president and had devoted three or four days in the year to collecting for it. He had contributed to it ever since its establishment, and it was unjust to accuse him of doing anything unfair towards the hospital.

The President: I do not think you meant to.

Mr. Coulson: I neither meant to, nor have I done it.

The President: Why go behind our backs to make inquiry?

Mr. Coulson: I went behind no man's back. I defy any man to say it. A complaint came to my knowledge; I inquired about it, and it is before you. In reference to Nurse Falvey's statement about a bowl said to have been improperly used, the boy distinctly said he planted it. so that it should not get mixed with the other vessels. A vindictive foot-note was attached to Payne's account demanding immediate payment, and threatening proceedings in default, though the secretary must have known Payne was ill at the time.

The President: I said to Mr. Thomas, "this man (Payne) is making complaint; if he does not pay we will summon him, and let him make his complaint in the Court-house before the world."

Mr Coulson: You must know he would not be allowed to make his complaints before a Bench of Magistrates.

The President: That was my intention right or wrong.

Mr. Coulson admitted that the patients should make their complaints in the hospital, but not one in fifty would make complaints while on their beds.

The President: I do not know who they are afraid of.

Mr Coulson said there was no desire to injure any one of the nurses; all that was expected was that they did their duty which was nothing but right. If he had only a minute to live and as sure as the sun would rise to-morrow, there were certain neglects in that hospital that ought not to occur, and the time would come when they would see it if they watched on. He would be no obstacle in the way. because he would send in his resignation. Perhaps that would be a very good thing, as they did not want anyone put on that Committee who might be obstructive.

Mr. Warren: That is unfair.

Mr. Gain: It is wrong.

The President: Those who have the interest of the hospital at heart will remain connected with it.

Mr Coulson: No man in Australia has more interest in this hospital than you, but as to speaking I care as little for you as ——

The President: There is no necessity for this blustering. No man should boast of what he does for the hospital.

Mr. Coulson: I do not boast, but I claim to take as much interest in the hospital as any man.

The Secretary said as Mr. Coulson had attacked him, he offered no apology whatever for replying. As Payne received a sum of money which he said he wanted to hand to the hospital authorities, and did not hand it over, he (the Secretary) was perfectly justified in what he had done.

Mr. Coulson said it was the foot-note on the account, to which he took exception. Did the Secretary attach such a foot-note to the first bill?

The Secretary: Yes.

Mr. Coulson: Do you do it with others?

The Secretary: Yes.

The President: I authorized it for the reason stated.

Mr. Coulson: If you had known the man was sick on his bed, would you have done it.

The President: No, I would not.

The President: This discussion is irregular, but under the circumstances, perhaps, excusable. Now let us do the thing in a regular way. The complaints and the House Committee's report are before you, it is for you to say whether you will have another meeting.

Mr. Richardson moved that the House Committee's report be received. He said he had been requested by Mr. W. T. Hartland (treasurer of the Forester's Lodge) to state that the man Hawke received the very best attention in the hospital. They would state this before any Board of Inquiry or on affidavit. Sergeant Harvey said O'Brien spoke in the highest praise of his treatment in the hospital. His only cause of complaint perhaps was that the public of Orange had sent him all sorts of delicacies making other patients jealous. One or two men not to be relied upon, had made declarations, but patients in the ward, he believed to be genuine and straightforward, had not been asked a question, or if so, they had not got them; therefore he proposed that the report be received—and adopted.

Mr. Coulson said Mr Richardson wished to know if Hawke had a complaint. Hawke said he did not want to complain of his treatment in the hospital, but there was one thing that ought to be looked to: the back places and the closets were in a dreadful state. He said that on one occasion he did not get his medicine regularly, and that the Chinaman. after taking his medicine out of a mug, put the mug on the table without washing it out and some other poor fellow used it after him.

Mr. Gain seconded the adoption of the report. He said Dr. Codrington who was attending at his house had explained to him that the reason of the delay in the supply of medicine on one day. was his being ill and having to wait to consult Dr. Coxwell about the hospital patients.

Mr. Elder said he inquired of Hawke, who was just quitting the hospital if he had any complaints and found he had none. (The President: He is still in the hospital.) The little boy told them (the Visiting Committee) he had been afraid when questioned. He (Mr. Elder) knew Mr. Coulson had no intention to intimidate him; but he was only a child, and seemed to think something had been done wrong, and it was to be put on to him. What he told the Committee was different from what was in the depositions The Committee were thoroughly satisfied he never intended to make any complaints. As to vessels being used improperly, he only said that Crowe once used a vessel like the one found under the floor. The only person who seemed inclined to be dissatisfied was Maddix, and the expression of his face as he lay ill, poor man, bespoke a querulous cantankerous disposition. As they questioned Maddix, one complaint after another melted away. If a patient behaved

behaved as one did on one occasion, in a beastly manner, it was not the nurse's fault, and the utensil was destroyed. As to Crowe being kept waiting, that had happened while Miss Falvey was making toast for Maddix. The whole of the charges when inquired into were explained away, and there had been nothing in the first instance to complain of. Ryan spoke in the highest terms of everything done in the hospital, and said he had not made any complaints. The night wardsman stretched himself on a couple of chairs, read a book and occasionally dozed, but was a light sleeper, and at once responded to the call of patients. The Visiting Committee went into the inquiry with their mind unprejudiced, and a determination that if there was anything wrong for the sake of common humanity, it should be rectified. They did not find anything that did not appear to them to have been satisfactorily explained. As to leaving doors open, from what he could see, the charges really fell to the ground.

Mr. Coulson said that Mr. Murphy, while he was with him, put nothing down but what was said by the patients.

Mr. Tanner did not know how Mr. Coulson could defend Mr. Murphy, as he had written a most deliberate lie, and knew it was a lie at the time he wrote it.

Mr. Coulson: I don't believe it.

Mr. Tanner: I saw Mr. Beckenham myself. He denies that he ever spoke to Mr. Murphy in his life with reference to hospital matters, and said, "Only yesterday I received a letter from New Zealand from a friend of the policeman (Jenkins), who died in the hospital, thanking the institution and everybody in connection with it for their kind attention, and after writing as I did in praise of the hospital, how could I possibly make such statements to Mr. Murphy."

Mr. Coulson: I think Mr. Murphy has a right to be allowed to give his explanation of that and other things.

Mr. Tanner: When I found Mr. Murphy had written a deliberate lie, I at once came to the conclusion there must be a great deal of untruths in the other statements made. I don't think Mr. Coulson has been a party to many of them, and am quite certain he has not seen many of the reports sent to the different places.

Mr. Coulson: I never knew there was one. I was never a party towards sending any.

Mr. Tanner was sure these reports were doing a great deal of harm to the hospital, inside as well as outside. The patients had mastered the situation, and paid hardly any attention to the matron or the nurses, whom they treated with a great deal of defiance since the complaints were made. Crowe said he had no complaint to make, and Maddix said to him (Crowe), "Why don't you tell them you don't get enough to eat; if you don't make some complaint they'll take your pipe away and leave you without a smoke again."

Mr. Coulson: Who says so?

Mr. Tanner: The nurse says so. You can see by his conduct he is inciting patients not to pay attention to the nurses' instructions. To show the contempt held for the gentlemen in the way those charges were obtained from the patients I have seen a letter written from another hospital, in which the matron of that hospital condemns the conduct of those gentlemen in terms so strong that I would not like to read the letter to them. It is quite certain the way those charges have been obtained has not met with the approval of the public.

Mr. Coulson: I won't argue that, but they were all fair and above board.

The President: They were scandalous. If an imbecile or a filthy patient does wrong, it is not fair to saddle the hospital with the blame

The Secretary: Do you remember about the slippers?

The President: Yes. I do.

Mr. Tanner: While Mr. Gain was finishing the cement drain, Hawke threw a bucket of soapy water over it, destroying the work, and when remonstrated with said he would do worse.

Mr. Warren: He admitted his fault afterwards.

Mr. Hale said he had not been on the Committee for several months, and did not know much of what had taken place during his absence. He had known Mr. Coulson longer than any man in the room, and knew he was a man who would do what he thought was right. He did not believe he was a party to these things at all.

Mr. Coulson: I am a party towards getting these complaints.

Mr. Hale: I mean the trumpery complaints.

Mr. Coulson: My sole object was to have them investigated in an honorable and straightforward manner.

Mr. Hale: If these things go on patients, like working men, if you allow them to get the upper hand you will lose control over them.

[Mr. Coulson retired from the meeting.]

Mr. Hale said he could speak feelingly on that point. It had a very bad effect, and the sooner it was settler the better.

The motion having been put to the vote the President said, "Carried unanimously."

The President: Well, gentlemen, what more is to be done? That settles the complaints, doesn't it?

Mr. Tanner: The report being satisfactory.

Visiting Committee's Report.

The Secretary read the following report of the House Committee:—

For the information of the Committee we give a digest of of the alleged complaints, and append our reasons for arriving at the conclusion contained in our report.

William Payne complains—

1. "Irregularity in giving his medicine." He draws the inference that he became worse in consequence, and assumes that all the patients were similarly treated. We find that the renewal or change of a mixture rests with the doctor, and if a bottle is finished there may be a little delay in renewing it, as much depends on the visit of the doctor. The medical officer's instructions are given to the nurse, not to the patient, and we are satisfied that no negligence was shown. Patients Maddix, O'Brien, and Hawkins were examined by Messrs. Paul, Murphy, and Coulson, to bear out the statement made by Payne. Maddix says he was once or twice out of medicine. In the first instance this occurred owing to the anticipation of a change, and we would draw special attention to the fact that the second instance was on 1st August. Dr. Coxwell, for Dr. Codrington, was making his rounds when these three gentlemen had Maddix out of the ward, questioning him, and but for Nurse Falvey he would not have been seen by the doctor. On the occasion of the second visit of these gentlemen Maddix was occupied with them when Dr. Codrington made his rounds, and missed seeing him. Surely Dr. Codrington could not be expected to wait their convenience or that of a patient. Mr. Murphy states that O'Brien did not get his medicine once or twice. We find this occurred during the night when, by special instructions from Dr. Proudfoot, the patients were not disturbed. This is an accepted rule. Hawkins said he was once only without medicine. He had previously intimated this to the Visiting Committee, and prior to this inquiry we elicited that special instructions had been given by the doctor to the nurse that the medicine when finished was not to be renewed. A fresh prescription was given on the doctor's next visit. From our own knowledge we deny the inference drawn that Payne become worse through not having medicine regularly. Noticing that on the occasion of one visit he was up, and in bed the next visit, remark was made, and he said, "It is my own fault; I went out when I ought not, and am worse." This was the real reason of the relapse. We may here state—and it will apply to the whole of the complaints—that Payne was repeatedly and pointedly asked if he had any complaints, and he invariably said he was well treated, and had no complaints. We have also the evidence of the visiting brethern of the Oddfellows' Lodge, Messrs. Hale, Patterson, and Richards, that he never made a complaint to them, though asked, but always expressed satisfaction with his treatment.

2. That the wardsman made the beds. It is his duty. Nurse Falvey makes seven and the wardsman makes seven. We have evidence even in the complaints that this was properly done. Here we could notice one of the many contradictions between Payne and those who were interviewed to support him. Payne says the beds were made at 5 a.m.; Maddix says 7 a.m.—a slight discrepancy, but suggestive.

3. That food is supplied to patients in pint pots and round dishes, "exactly the same as used by patients to make water and spit in," inferring that this is the regular custom, and that those utensils are used discriminately. We find (and it was previously within our knowledge) that this startling statement has only one solitary instance for its foundation, and that the

the vessel then improperly used was immediately destroyed. A patient (imbecile) used a drinking vessel for improper purposes. The nurse's attention was called to it, and she said she would, and did, destroy it. Maddix says to us on this point, "It is not the fault of the nurse if a dirty patient does this. Nurse Falvey told me she destroyed the vessel, and I have no reason to doubt her word" Mr. Murphy in his statement says that, on his second visit, the boy Hutchinson produced a tin basin from under the floor, which he said was the one used by the patient Crowe, referred to. This statement is evidently interpolated to throw doubt on the statement of Nurse Falvey that she destroyed the vessel Crowe used, but Hutchinson denies having told Mr Murphy so. He tells us that he saw a cat run down a hole, which has been cut in the corner of the ward, we believe when gas was introduced, and wondering what it was "after," he put his hand down and found the vessel which he showed to Mr. Murphy, and said it was "like" the vessel Crowe used. Enamel-ware cups, metal-soup bowls, and delf plates are ordinarily used. Pint pots are used in some cases, and we can easily recognise the necessity for this when the fact of the difference in the condition of the patients is considered. It is noteworthy that whilst Payne first states that the utensils used for food are only pint pots and round dishes, he makes no mention of enamel-ware, whilst other witnesses examined by Messrs. Paul, Murphy, and Coulson supply the omission; but further on in his statement Payne incidentally alludes to the "plate" on which his chop was supplied as being cold, showing the truth was within his knowledge. We may here state that each bed is supplied with a proper utensil, and that the Hospital is well provided with bed-pans, bed urinals, and invalid chairs.

4. Payne makes the statement that the doctor's instructions were not carried out by Nurse Falvey with regard to the boy Hutchinson after an operation on his leg. Here we have another instance of that confusion and contradiction so apparent throughout. Payne places the patient under the care of Dr. Proudfoot, and is correct. The written depositions of Maddix, and, more surprising, the boy himself, say it was Dr. Codrington. The allegations by Payne are that Nurse Falvey did not wash the boy's leg with hot water, but squirted it with cold, and that the boy said the poultices were cold. Maddix says the same, and the boy himself said the nurse did wash the leg "with middling cold water." This warrants us in drawing attention to the pertinacity with which the evidence was dragged out of the patients. The boy says he did not state the water was middling cold, but being several times asked whether it was not so, he said it felt "middling" cold, the fact being that the leg was insensible. He further added that the water felt cold to his leg on Friday morning, though taken boiling from the fire in the ward close by him.

5. "Smoking in the wards." We know this is done surreptitiously, and is a difficult matter to deal with, there being so much difference of opinion about it. On the one hand it is held that the rules regarding smoking should be rigidly enforced, and on the other hand that it is a species of cruelty to prohibit it. The medical officers also differ on the point. The matron has always set her face against the practice, and no little ill-will towards her has been engendered in consequence; indeed, one of the latest complaints made was for taking a patient's pipe away. It will also be in the recollection of the Committee that one of the charges preferred by Dr. Goode against the matron was that she did not supply a patient with a fig of tobacco to smoke when he ordered it.

6. "The Matron." Here we find an evident attempt disclosed to induce patients to frame charges against the matron for neglect of duty, but it fails miserably. We need only give the statements of Payne and Maddix as submitted to us to prove this. Payne says "the matron as a rule only visited the ward once a day, that is, when the doctor came, and once at night about 10 or 11 o'clock." The words "as a rule" have been interpolated in the statement in evidence that it was quite clear if omitted, it would be going too far. It is noticeable, as indicating the care with which these patients were cross-examined, that Maddix is made to use exactly the same words as Payne, namely this time without the interpolation), "As a rule Miss Davis only comes once a day through the wards, that is, with the doctor, and at night to give special medicines; she very seldom comes at any other time." We are quite satisfied no complaint can be alleged on this score, even if we excepted the statements meant to involve one.

7. "Complaint that a draught came from the windows." We find that through the shrinking of the window-frame from the brickwork an aperture was caused, which the matron was not aware of, and a draught was occasioned. Seeing that both men making this statement admit that it was remedied immediately attention was drawn to it, we fail to understand the motive for including it in a list of formal complaints, as by the patients' own showing it does not exist. It affords us the opportunity, however, to notice another of those discrepancies which are remarkable throughout. Payne says the draught was so great that when a lighted match was held close to it, it was blown out. Maddix, closely examined on the point by Messrs. Paul, Murphy, and Coulson, will only go so far as to say the match was nearly blown out.

8. This is an inference that all the patients are given their medicine in the same vessel, and special objection is made on the allegation that others had to drink their medicine after a Chinaman. It also involves a charge against Nurse Falvey for sometimes not rinsing the vessel, and at other times rinsing it in the drinking water. Nurse Falvey positively denies these statements, and her denial is borne out by the fact that it is not true every patient gets his medicine from the same vessel, but that several are in use; and the fact that the jug containing water for drinking is not kept in the ward but in the pantry, for the reason that when allowed to be in the ward patients themselves continually destroyed the purity of the water In corroboration of our conclusion under this head we have Nurse Falvey's statement that Payne had a separate vessel, which is confirmed by the patient's own statement.

9. That the doors of ward are scarcely ever shut. This is such a gross exaggeration as scarcely to be worthy of belief. Ingress and egress must be obtained to the ward, and it is absolutely necessary that the ward should be well ventilated. We feel satisfied that every consideration was shown in this matter.

10. Remarks of a boastful character made by Nurse Falvey, which she positively denies using, and the statement rests upon Payne's uncorroborated assertion.

11. Irregularity in serving meals. Payne states that breakfast is served from 8 o'clock to a quarter-past 9; dinner from half-past 12 to 2 p.m.; tea from 6 to a quarter to 8. Maddix fixes the hours: breakfast from 8 to half-past 9; dinner from half-past 12 to half-past 2; tea from 6 to very nearly 8. We can readily imagine that serving a large number of patients takes a considerable time, but the matron and nurses positively deny that any such irregularity as stated takes place, and two of the present Visiting Committee can state of having visited the Hospital for a period of over three months every Friday morning at 9 a.m., and repeatedly at other times, and have never seen any evidence of a meal, further than that sometimes the domestics might have been washing up, and that only occasionally. The reason that meals are not always served promptly to the minute is supplied by Payne, and we think it sufficient. He says: "When the doctors did not come at about 11 a.m. dinner was always promptly served from half-past 12 to a quarter to 1, so that everything was cleared away for their afternoon visit." This explains any seeming irregularity, and we think it conclusive to give the explanation from complainant's own mouth.

12. Quality of food and sufficient supply.—Payne says, "Dinner was passable always, but both breakfast and tea were not so. The bread and milk was very often cold, with no sugar or very little in it. I have frequently tried the bread to see if it was properly prepared with hot water, and when I opened the pieces I found them dry inside. When I received chops they were cold, and placed on a cold plate, and I used to warm it at the fire. Other patients and myself frequently asked for sugar. Sometimes Nurse Falvey would give it to us, and at other times she would not. Generally we were given a round of the loaf of bread cut in two pieces, but sometimes the nurse would say, 'Will one piece be enough for you? there is no more up.' This was because she was too lazy to bring more up. Sometimes the butter was not fit to eat, and many of the patients could not eat it." We have given this statement fully, because we consider it contains a cruel slander against Nurse Falvey, and we wish to show you how the allegations are disproved by Maddix under rigid cross-examination by Messrs. Coulson, Murphy, and Paul. Before doing so, however, we might say that the method adopted in making bread and milk is to pour boiling milk over the bread, which we are assured by persons competent to judge is the proper way, despite Payne's opinion. With regard to the butter, Maddix said complaint was only made amongst the patients, so that the matron was unconscious of it. He proceeds, "My bread and milk was not always hot, and sometimes it was sweet, and sometimes there was no sugar in it. I have asked Miss Falvey for sugar, and she gave it me. Sometimes Payne used to get sugar when he asked for it. I have had chops served on a cold plate within the last day or two. Payne has often given me some of his own food. I have asked Nurse Falvey for more soup, and she gave it to me. The patients generally got a round of the loaf cut in two for a meal. Sometimes only one piece was given to a patient, and Miss Falvey would say, 'Have you got enough?' I have not heard anyone ask for more." We would add that the patients are not rationed, and there is no limit placed upon their appetites, unless by the doctor's orders. We have taken the evidence of other patients, who say the food is all they desire, and is well cooked and hot. The boy Hutchinson, who occupied the same ward with Payne and Maddix, says, "Sometimes the meals were too hot; they burned me." Maddix assures us that so far as the meals are concerned there is

little

little to complain about, and that if the food should be occasionally a little cold, which was very seldom, it was on very cold days, and he knew it was a long way to carry from the kitchen. The matron supplies another reason, namely, that sometimes Payne and others would have their food standing untouched for some time after it was brought to them, and when it became cold in consequence it would either be warmed at the ward fire or taken and put in the oven. Maddix proves this in his statement to Messrs. Paul, Murphy, and Coulson, where he says he had seen Payne send his food back to be warmed.

12A. That Nurse Falvey was not in the habit of supplying the bed-pan when required. A common regard for decency would dictate that except in extreme cases it would be indelicate to insist that a female should perform this duty for men comparatively robust. The rule is that it should be done by a male attendant, who is always within call, and we see no occasion to change the custom.

13. Cruelty to Crowe.—Payne infers that a bottle placed to Crowe's feet burst and scalded his legs. We would draw your attention to the fact that, like many of the assertions set forth as complaints, this is merely an inference. The fact is that Crowe was suffering from dropsical legs, which were regularly dressed, and this was the duty Nurse Falvey was performing which so excited Payne's suspicion. We have Maddix's statement in the cross-examination by Messrs. Paul, Murphy, and Coulson, that after the accident Nurse Falvey "fixed him (Crowe) up all right."

13A. That the wardsman makes up his bed in front of the fire, and sleeps fairly well, inferring that consequently he cannot attend to his duty. The wardsman has not, nor does he, make up a bed. He sometimes stretches his legs on a chair and places a pillow behind him for comfort, but we have the evidence of the patients that he always responds to the slightest call, and direct evidence that he was particularly attentive to Payne, who was very exacting.

14. Under this heading we refer such general and all round assertions as that, "The patients were not attended to as they ought to be," which is a mere expression of opinion, and upon which we prefer to maintain our own in contradiction of it, which is supported by facts and the reports of the medical officers. Another complaint is that a Chinaman occasionally washed the dishes. This patient was a cook, and being convalescent made himself very useful which was according to rule. We deny that his state unfitted him for this duty.

15. The concluding complaint made by Mr. Murphy has been proved so baseless that we must express our wonder that a gentleman occupying his position should venture to make such a rash and unwarranted statement, indicating that he allowed feeling to outweigh his discretion. We might apply a stronger term to it, but allow the evidence to supply the proper appellation in the minds of all who read it. Mr. Murphy says, "Rev. John Beckenham saw the old man Hawke uncovered in the ward several times and covered him up himself. He told the nurse and matron that the clothes should be tied to the head of the bed, so that Hawke could not throw them off. Mr. Beckenham considers that Hawke was neglected." In the first place to show the utter recklessness of this assertion we may state that the patient Hawke was not an old man, but a young man of 23 years of age. He suffered from an affection of the brain, and continually pulled the bedclothes over his shoulders and head, which shows the absurdity of the advice alleged to have been given by Mr. Beckenham. It was impossible to keep the patient continually covered. And as opposed to Mr. Murphy's statement we have a written denial from Mr. Beckenham that he ever made any such statement to him (Mr. Murphy), and he further adds that he is no party to making any complaints. In further confirmation of this, the rev. gentleman stated to members of the Visiting Committee his gratification at the care and attention he had witnessed towards patients, specially instancing his appreciation of the care bestowed upon Constable Jenkins by Nurse Falvey. Mr Beckenham further expressed his annoyance that his name should have been made use of in such an unauthorised manner.

The only remaining so-called complaint is that the wardsman had an offensive smell. We can only say if it is so it is the man's misfortune, and can scarcely be urged as a complaint against one who has to encounter such a disability in others in a tenfold degree.

We have arrived at these conclusions after a most careful and unprejudiced inquiry, which spirit we are sorry to have to arrive at the conclusion did not actuate those fomenting the complaints. It seems almost incomprehensible that gentlemen closely identified with the administration of justice in this town should have acted in a manner which we have no hesitation in declaring opposed to all the principles of justice and fair play. In defiance of the first principles of the law of evidence they allow statements to be made affecting the character of individuals, and positively insist that the charges shall be made behind the backs of those affected, either being ignorant of or wilfully ignoring the fact that no statement affecting another can be accepted as evidence unless the person affected was present, and that no deposition is worth the paper it is written on, unless opportunity for cross-examination has been afforded. We have also been struck with the evidence in the wording of the so-called depositions of the tenacity with which statements have been wrung from the patients and twisted to suit the object of the questioners. We call your attention to the wording of such expressions as "a rule," "generally," "sometimes," "I believe," "I think." Showing plainly that the question has first been answered in the negative, but by pertinacity and admission of "sometimes" has been rung out, and put down as a voluntary statement. We have direct evidence of this from the boy Hutchinson. He says "I made no complaint. I have no complaint to make, and would not have made any but the men came and asked me questions. They told me they were magistrates, and I was afraid some one had been doing something and wanted to blame me for it." Our conclusion is further borne out by the boy Hutchinson who tells us, he was several times asked if the water used to his leg was not cold, and he said he could not tell. He was then asked if it was not middling cold and as the result of importunity he said "It felt middling cold," not inferring that it was either hot or cold, for he could not tell. We have also the statement of Mr. Larance, who accompained Messrs Paul, Murphy, and Coulson on their second visit as to the course pursued to wring evidence from the patients. Again to show the underhand and unjustifiable means adopted to bring a noble institution into disrepute for reasons which the connection the gentlemen referred to had with recent court proceedings may supply, we have the evidence of the patient Ryan referred to by Mr. Murphy. He says "I went to the Court-house on business, and the clerk began to cross-hackle me about the place. I told him I could only speak of myself, and I was well treated."

In conclusion we would say that the course pursued has been in defiance of every principle of justice. The so-called complaints have been made in an informal and irregular manner, and only our regard for the reputation of the hospital and wish to place the true facts of the case before the public, and to expose the unjustifiable action which has been taken from no desire to elicit the truth as we have clearly shown induced us to notice them at all. We cannot refrain from expressing our disgust at the steps which have been taken to excite prejudice against the hospital in this matter by the circulation of extravagant reports as to the enormity of the so-called charges which were in preparation, the inciting of adverse articles and comments whilst the charges were withheld, and the assumption that nothing less than a Government inquiry would meet the case, whilst in our opinion it might be better directed to the conduct of these gentlemen. The desire of the Visiting Committee is to carry out the wishes of the Committee that all the patients should be made as comfortable and receive all the attention their sufferings warrant, and we believe this desire is ably seconded by all the officials but we feel bound to say and to prove it, the general experience we quote from a Sydney paper that "it would be pleasant to record that gratitude existed amongst hospital patients, but so many growl at the accommodation which is bestowed upon them gratuitously, and certainly do not contribute much time or earnings to recoup the institution which has befriended them."

Nurse Falvey's Explanation.

"The doctor said, 'Has he taken his medicine regularly?' I did not say 'Yes.' Have never prevented Payne from explaining anything to the doctor. The medicine bottles are sent two or three times a day to the dispenser. It is untrue about the bottles remaining empty all day, except we are waiting to see the doctors. The medicines are given regularly, sometimes sleep or a doctor's visit would change the hour. Meals are served in enamelled mugs, earthenware plates, and tin basins It is untrue that the same dishes were used for urinals The doctor did not tell me to wash the leg, but syringe it. I did it immediately with warm water, which I had previously put on to poultice it. The linseed poultices were always made with boiling water. Payne said, 'There is a draught here.' I said, 'We will remove your bed to this end of the ward,' and he would not allow us to remove him. I have not always left the door open. When I had my hands taken up I used. The patient was not in bed, he was convalesent, and I said, 'I won't, as you can shut it.' Do not remember on that occasion saying 'It's no use telling the doctor or matron.' It is perfectly untrue that I gave Payne medicine out of a mug used by a Chinaman without washing it first. He had a mug for himself for a long time. On one occasion Payne said to me, 'I would like a medicine mug for myself,' and I gave him one. Never washed medicine mugs in the jug of water that was used for drinking. Never pretended to put water into medicine and did not do so. Never left both doors open. The chops were not cold, neither were the plates. Sugar was always given when asked for. Have not refused to give Payne more bread when asked

asked. Frequently asked him if he had enough, he replied 'More than I can eat.' Ryan never asked me for a bed-pan. Crowe has asked me for a bed-pan and always given it to him, and never refused him. Never gave Constable O'Brien a bed-pan, only on the day of admission when I prepared his bed. I have washed O'Brien, but only whilst the poultices were on his back and chest, when he was unable to sit up. Have washed William Payne's feet. Have made O'Brien's bed when he was not allowed to get up, and have made Payne's bed and settled his top bed clothes frequently. Crowe's feet were always attended to. The bottle burst, but he was not scalded, as the water ran down on the macintosh. Never put ointment on Crowe's feet. Only bandaged them with flannel bandages to prevent swelling. George Maddix.—The medicine belonging to Maddix was not six-hour medicine, but three-times-a-day medicine. Maddix said to me, 'I think the doctor will change my medicine to-day' I said, 'We will see before we fill your bottle.' It is untrue that I made only O'Brien's bed. I have never given O'Brien the bed-pan. Maddix did complain to me about Crowe spitting in a tin dish. I instantly took the tin dish and destroyed it. Dr. Proudfoot probed Hutchinson's leg. It is untrue about Maddix tasting oil in his medicine. It is untrue that I dipped the medicine mug in the drinking water. William Hutchinson.—Did not bathe but syringed Hutchinson's leg with warm water after it was probed. The poultices were generally too hot. I have never dipped a towel in drinking water. Mr. Murphy said, 'Miss Falvey, where is Maddix's medicine bottle?' I went to the table Mr. Murphy said, 'Maddix's tells me he had none since morning, when should he have it?" I replied at 12 o'clock; I did not say I gave it to him at 12, as stated by Mr. Murphy. I was waiting for to see the doctor. Dr. Coxwell came, I drew his attention, and he said go on with the same medicine. Mr. Casey visited the hospital in Mr. Hawke's time and I was kneeling by his bed cutting his nails. I dare say Mr. Casey remembers, and Mr. Hawke was not neglected.—Miss Falvey."

The Matron's Explanation.

"Nurse Falvey has stated reasons for change of hours for serving medicine—there is yet another. The chemist is not always ready to prepare it, and the messenger sometimes has two or three journeys for it. When I required a medicine mug I found it turned up on the tray clean. The meals are always ready to serve regular, but if a doctor comes in, or a new patient, serving is made late, but never so late as stated. There is always more than sufficient sent to the wards. I instruct the nurses only to put one or two pieces to each patient, according to appetite, and to give more where required, otherwise there would be great waste, as what they leave after being by their side and handled by them has to be thrown away. A basin of sugar is kept near the wards and used by many very extravagantly. In making bread and milk I cut the crust away and cut up the crumb in squares in a large bowl and pour on boiling milk and cover with a lid till ready to carry away to wards where it is served to each with an enamelled ladle. I never put sugar in the large bowl, as many people like it without, and some use salt with it or with any kind of porridge. Seldom a meal is served without the nurses being sent a journey or two to me with some notion; and if it is good for them they are humoured, otherwise the reason given. There are many notions about butter. I have known some turn up their noses at ours, and get some of their own, and not be as good as ours. About my visits to the wards, I cannot be in two places at once; although the top ward had nothing serious, I never any day visited it less than three times. Mrs. Day was very troublesome. I had to visit her away at the other end of the place, and spent a deal of time with her night and day. Hawke was watched all the time, never left at meals; but if you only went across the ward he would pull the clothes in a bundle as all afflicted in the same way do. About the drinking vessels being used as said, that is too outrageously filthy to need denial. And the pot under the floor is a deep-laid plot that I could not have dreamed of.—S. A. Davis.

From *The Orange Liberal*, Wednesday, 28 August, 1889.

So much feeling has been aroused over the recent hospital inquiry that no apology is needed to justify our further reference to it. We should be very glad indeed if differences could be peacefully adjusted but we feel that this cannot be without what we have suggested—a departmental investigation. We are for peace but not for peace at any price and we feel satisfied that thorough and impartial investigation is the only means of securing public confidence in what the Committee have designated "a noble institution," which should be protected from public scandal. We believe that the action of the majority of the Committee in opposing investigation is unjustifiable and inimical to the best interests of the hospital. In the Visiting Committees' report sufficient is *admitted*, we think, to justify a demand for investigation, with a view to checking irregularity. The Visiting Committee has been inconsistent. If after inquiry they considered the complaints satisfactorily explained away, they had no case to refer to the General Committee. But having decided to refer the complaints to the General Committee it would have been much better if they had refrained from prejudging the complaints and commenting upon the action of those who formulated them. Their proper function was to ascertain facts, not to impute motives or quibble about insignificant discrepancies. In doing the latter they evidently overlooked the fact that if the evidence in chief is substantially corroborated, discrepancies in minor details are evidences of truthfulness on the part of the witnesses. Let us glance at the evidence. Payne says he was on one occasion whilst a patient in the hospital 22½ hours without medicine. At 8 p.m. there was only one dose in his bottle. The night watchman remarked that his medicine should have been looked to, and he divided the one dose into two, giving the patient one then and the other at midnight. Payne adds, "I am certain that the medicine was never given regularly to any of the patients in the ward I was in." This is a strong statement, but it is corroborated by O'Brien and by Maddix, who says that *his* medicine was neglected and that the ward was frequently left without an attendant. Irregularity is admitted in that portion of the Visiting Committee's report which denies that Payne became worse through not having medicine regularly. The patient and the doctors would seem to be the best judges on this point. It is also admitted that in the renewal of medicine there may be a little delay without negligence—a statement hardly reconcilable with the statement of one of the nurses that the medicine bottles are taken to the dispenser's two or three times a day, presumably for renewal of medicine. Smoking in the male wards seems to have been prevalent. Maddix says, "Crowe, M'Kay, and I used to smoke in the ward regularly at night; Crowe has smoked under the bed-clothes." The Visiting Committees' report says the smoking was surreptitiously carried on, and the complaint is toned by the assertion that the medical officers differ on the subject of smoking. This would be no excuse for not enforcing a very necessary rule. It is further mentioned in the report as a palliation that Dr. Goode on one occasion complained that the matron did not supply the patient with a fig of tobacco to smoke when he ordered it. It does not follow that the doctor meant to encourage smoking in the wards. Some of the complaints of patients were to the effect that Nurse Falvey was not in the habit of supplying the bed-pan when required. In reference to this the Visiting Committee remark—and we quite agree with them—that "A common regard for decency would dictate that except in extreme cases it would be indelicate to insist that a female should perform this duty for men comparatively robust. The rule is that it should be done by a male attendant who is always within call, and we see no occasion to change the custom." Nurse Falvey's evidence in this matter is:—"Ryan never asked me for a bed-pan. Crowe has asked me for a bed-pan and I have always given it to him, and never refused him. Never gave Constable O'Brien a bed-pan, only on the day of admission when I prepared his bed. I have washed O'Brien, but only whilst the poultices were on his back and chest, when he was unable to sit up. Have washed William Payne's feet. Have made O'Brien's bed when he was not allowed to get up, and have made Payne's bed and settled his top clothes frequently" As regards food, doubtless there is much truth in the matron's assertion that "Seldom a meal is served without the nurses being sent on a journey or two to me with some notion; and if it is good for them (the patients) they are humoured, otherwise the reason given. There are many notions about butter; I have known some turn up their noses at ours and get some of their own and not be as good as ours." Pending investigation we do not intend to express an opinion on the complaints as a whole. Sufficient has been said, we think, to show that investigation is necessary and members of the Visiting Committee supply a further reason in the alleged insubordination of patients. Facts of this kind point to the need of improved supervision which is not likely to be brought about if investigation is stifled. "I am sure," says one of the patients on affirmation, "the patients are not attended to as they ought to be; there is a lot of neglect." Admitting this to be a sweeping charge it nevertheless demands the strictest investigation. We cannot conclude without commenting on the unfair tone of the Visiting Committees' report. The three gentlemen who were instrumental in bringing the complaints under the notice of the Visiting Committee in a proper form for inquiry are wrongly accused of "fomenting" those complaints. The evidence elicited by them is said to have been "wrung out" of the patients though the assertion is not supported by fact. The gentlemen who took the proper steps to substantiate certain complaints which came to their knowledge in an open and straightforward way are accused of having resorted to "underhand and unjustifiable means to bring a noble institution into disrepute for reasons which the connection the gentlemen referred to had with recent court proceedings may supply," and their action is said to have been prompted by "no desire to elicit the truth." The Visiting Committee say further in their report, "We cannot refrain from expressing our disgust at the steps which have been taken to excite prejudice against the hospital in this matter

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by the circulation of extravagant reports as to the enormity of the so-called charges which were in preparation, the inciting of adverse articles and comments whilst the charges were withheld, and the assumption that nothing less than a Government inquiry would meet the case, whilst in our opinion it might be better directed to the conduct of those gentlemen." To this it may be replied that there is no evidence so far as we know that local press correspondents have been in any way influenced as insinuated, and as to ourselves we may say that we have been "inspired" solely by our own sense of public justice. The comments of the Visiting Committee in their report are unjust and uncharitable, and to our mind afford the strongest evidence of the necessity for an independent and impartial investigation.

J. M. Paul, Esq., M.P., to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Summer-street, Orange, 31 October, 1889.

I have the honor to forward herewith another statutory declaration made by one William Henderson, a former patient in the Orange Hospital, with respect to his treatment in that institution. You will no doubt remember that a memorial signed by a number of subscribers to the hospital was forwarded to the Colonial Secretary in August last, asking for a Government inquiry. The attached declaration was made at a later date—hence the reason why it was not forwarded with the memorial. I also beg to enclose an extract from the *Bathurst Free Press*, containing the Judge's summing up in the case of Davis *v.* Goode, which was in connection with the Orange Hospital.

I may state that the charges made by Dr. Goode against the matron have not yet been dealt with by the Hospital Committee.

Perhaps you will be so good as to invite the attention of Sir Henry Parkes to the previous papers in this matter, and remind him that he told me that an inquiry should be held into the management of the institution referred to.

I have, &c.,
J. M. PAUL.

Keep on hand.—C.W., 6/1/90.

[*Enclosure.*]

I, WILLIAM HENDERSON, of Macquarie River, miner, do solemnly and sincerely declare, that I entered the Orange Hospital on the 15th day of January last, and I left it on the 6th day of May last; I saw Dr. Codrington tap the leg of the Chinaman; I think his name was Ah War; the matter from the leg was allowed to run into a dish, and then poured into an enamelled cup the same as we used to drink out of; Miss Davis and Miss Falvey were both present at the time; for three days on one occasion I was without my medicine; and on two or three other times I was also without my medicine; I did not bother about this, because I was getting well at the time; the meals were not given to us at regular hours; I could sometimes have eaten more than what was given to me, but did not like to ask for more; I have seen the water-closets on the ground floor so full for several days that I could not sit down on it, and when the door leading from the ward to the closet was open the stench was so bad that I was glad to go into the open air, and I did so; I could manage at this time to go down the yard to the other closet, and I went there; a large bucket was used by the men in the ward who were not strong enough to go to the closet; there was no cover to the bucket, and the stench from it used to be very bad; when the matron and nurses were at Bathurst in April last, one day Dr. Codrington noticed that the ward was dirty, and he said "The place is filthy, not fit for anyone to be in," or words to that effect; he asked me when the place had been cleaned, and I said, "Not for a few days"; shortly after the doctor left, the ward was cleaned up; Dr. Codrington ordered Miss Davis to give me half-a-pint of porter every day; I got the porter for say five days, but for about a week then I did not get it; When Miss Davis, at the end of this week, brought the porter to me, I said to her "No, I don't care about taking any more"; I thought that the porter would be charged for extra, and that is why I said this; she said "You must take it again"; I said "Very well, I'll take it again"; for a week I got the porter regularly again, and then it was stopped for another week; one day Dr. Codrington asked me if I was getting strong, and I said "No, I am getting very little stronger"; he said, "Are you getting your porter?" and I said "No, I have not had it for about two weeks"; He then said "How often did you get it?" and I said just what I have described; the doctor said "I gave them orders to give you the porter, and I expected all the time that you were getting it"; after this I got the porter regularly; I have seen the night wardsman M'Kay asleep in the ward at night; I have not heard M'Kay use bad language when he has been called to attend on patients at night; many times there was no nurse in the ward, and I have given the patients a drink; several times when going to give Mitchell (now dead) a drink of milk, I have found it black with the flies, the jug being broken at the spout, and uncovered; I have got the bed-pan for patients several times, there being no attendant in the ward; when in the hospital, I made a will in favour of it, but I intend to revoke it now; I have, in fact, destroyed it. And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and in virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

Made and signed before me at Orange, this 4th day of September, 1889.

WILLIAM HENDERSON.

STEPHEN MURPHY, J.P.

From the *Bathurst Free Press.*

BATHURST CIRCUIT COURT.

(Before His Honor Judge Stephen.)

Saturday, 19 *October*, 1889.

HIS Honor took his seat on the Bench at 9·30 a.m.

DAVIS v. GOODE.

His Honor summed up. It was not denied that the charges were of a highly defamatory character, for the publication of which defendant would be liable. He would chiefly refer to what he considered the more serious one, which charged plaintiff with culpable indifference to human suffering. There could be no doubt about the seriousness of this charge. For the defence it was contended that the allegations were made on a privileged occasion, he being an officer of the institution and having made them to the committee of management. So far defendant was perfectly right, and if this was so he was *prima facie* excused. If plaintiff had shown, however, that defendant was actuated by malice in making the charges, even under such circumstances she would be entitled to a verdict. There could be no question that if the charges were made *bona fide* defendant was protected, and the law would not confine a man holding such a position within narrow limits in making such charges honestly, *bona fide* believing them to be true, if however, he brought forward charges from any motive other than for the benefit of the institution he would be liable. The jury would have to consider the truth or falsity of the charges made. Even if they were all untrue and yet defendant made them believing them to be true, he would be entitled to a verdict if he made them honestly, as intimated. Such a case would very rarely happen, and the real position of affairs here seemed to be that some of them had been substantiated and some not; and it was for the jury to say whether defendant made any of them from malice. It had not been denied for instance that there had been neglect in supplying Nestle's food ordered to the boy, but other charges had been denied, and they would have to consider the truth of the charges, and if they decided that most of them were true they must consider whether they were made from information received from others, defendant making them believing them to be true. If they came to the conclusion that the charge of cruelty to the boy Smith was not substantiated defendant would have to bear the liability, for he made that from personal observation, and not from

from hearsay. The truthfulness or untruthfulness of the charges brought forward would be a great test of the question of malice. The jury could also judge concerning malice from the language in which the facts were made. Defendant had made comments in addition to stating facts, and those comments would enable them to judge of his state of mind. If a woman dying from burns was from neglect or any other cause deprived of drink no language would be too strong in describing it; and the same could be said concerning rough treatment of a boy with a terrible gun-shot wound. If these were facts the medical man would be justified in applying the strongest language to the actions, and reporting them to the Committee. In some cases it might happen that too much was left to those immediately in charge, committees being neglectful and medical officers apathetic. Speaking from experience, having been many years secretary to a large hospital in Sydney, he did not place much reliance upon visits of the Committee, and that a doctor would be more likely to discover abuses which had crept in, through nurses and others neglecting duty. People who poked their noses into everything sometimes did a deal of good, and if the defendant in this case saw things existing which ought not, he was justified in exposing abuses, and even if defendant did wrong his action might result in great good to the Orange Hospital and the community, and both hospital and community were indebted to him. This was the contention of Dr. Sly. On the other hand counsel for plaintiff said that defendant was over officious, and instead of correcting abuses had raked up charges out of spite to the matron, because she did not fall in with all his ideas. Unfortunately such cases of friction between doctors and nurses were not infrequent occurrences, and if defendant had made his charges without good foundation he would be as open to as much blame as in the other case he would be entitled to praise. He thought there were grounds for the doctor complaining of the delay about the bed, and that the boy did not get the nourishment he ought to have got; and it might be that the matron was vindictive against the doctor for being too exacting. It was for them to say, looking at the whole facts of the case, whether they thought that defendant brought forward his charge against the matron from a sense of duty or from ill-feeling against the matron. Defendant seemed to have gone out of his way, apparently to refer to the Buckley case, although Dr. Sly's contention was that it had been brought forward as an illustration of the management of the hospital, and not a charge against the matron. If this were the case he failed to see why the application should be made for a new trial on the ground that Rev. Mr. Wiles' evidence concerning the Buckley case had been shut out. If it was a charge against plaintiff it was a most serious one, as it meant she hastened Buckley's death, and had thus exposed herself to a prosecution for manslaughter. In defendant's favour he would say that any unprejudiced person reading Mr. Wiles' letter, if the facts therein stated were true, could come to no other conclusion than that there had been gross neglect concerning Buckley. He did not say whether they were true or not, but it was impossible to read that letter and believe that the facts had been correctly stated, without concluding that there had been gross mismanagement of the Orange Hospital. It was for them to say whether Dr. Goode made reference to that case *bona fide*. The charges were of a serious character, for if they were true plaintiff would never be able to hold up her head again, and if they considered that defendant had been actuated by malice in bringing them forward, they should give plaintiff substantial damages; but if they considered that defendant had made the charges believing them to be true, and from a sense of duty to the hospital, they must return a verdict in his favour.

The jury retired at 4·45, and after a long absence, returned with a verdict for plaintiff—damages, £150.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1880.

[1*s.* 3*d.*]

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ORANGE HOSPITAL.

(PETITION FROM RESIDENTS OF, AS TO MANAGEMENT.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 15 *July*, 1890.

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned residents of the town and district of Orange,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That for the past three years, or thereabouts, serious charges have been made by patients, ex-patients, and their friends, with respect to the general management of the Orange Hospital.

2. That in 1888, Dr. George Goode, one of the honorary medical officers of the Hospital, preferred a series of charges against the matron and nursing staff.

3. That the said charges, though read to the committee of the Hospital, were never investigated by such committee, as the matron gave notice of an action for libel against Dr. Goode, in connection therewith.

4. That in the two actions for libel brought against Dr. Goode, only strictly legal evidence was admitted, so that statements which the committee of the Hospital would have been quite justified in considering, were necessarily shut out by the presiding judges, and your Petitioners are of opinion that a thorough investigation by the committee at the time would have placed Dr. Goode's conduct in a very different and far more favourable light.

5. That in 1889, long after Dr. Goode had ceased his connection with the Hospital, statutory declarations were made by several patients and ex-patients, disclosing grave charges against the staff of the institution.

6. That the charges just mentioned were not in the opinion of your Petitioners thoroughly and impartially dealt with by the then Hospital committee, and one of the local newspapers stated in its leading article that the committee had prejudiced the complaints referred to.

7. That in view of the action of the committee, two memorials, signed by a number of magistrates and leading residents, were forwarded to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, copies of the declarations before-mentioned being attached, requesting that a qualified Government officer might be sent up to Orange to inquire into the management of the Hospital.

8. That the management of the institution in question has been adversely commented upon from the judicial bench by their Honors Mr. Justice Stephen and Mr. District Court Judge Docker, during the hearing of civil cases, heard at Bathurst and Orange respectively.

9. That the unsatisfactory state of things in the Hospital referred to has caused many persons, some of them residents of the district for the past 30 years, to refuse any further contributions to its funds, and your Petitioners believe that the income of the institution has in consequence suffered to a considerable extent.

10. That as the funds of this and other Hospitals are supplemented from the general revenue, to the extent of pound for pound, your Petitioners respectfully submit that it is within the province of the Legislature to see that all such institutions are properly conducted.

11. That since the imprisonment of Dr. Goode for libel in connection with the charges referred to in paragraph 2 hereof, the four honorary surgeons of the Bathurst Hospital, the matron, and the nursing staff, resigned in a body, rather than prefer any charge or complaint against officers of that institution, the honorary surgeons alleging as their reasons for not making any charge, that Dr. Goode had been cast into gaol, owing to his having placed charges before the Orange Hospital Committee, which charges were held to be not privileged.

12. That in view of the foregoing, your Petitioners pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to appoint a Select Committee to inquire into the management of the Orange Hospital, during the past three years or thereabouts, with special reference to Dr. Goode's charges, and other more recent complaints referred to in the memorials before-mentioned, and in the papers laid upon the Table of your Honorable House.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[*Here follow* 1,416 *signatures.*]

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DEATHS UNDER CHLOROFORM.

(RETURN OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 *June*, 1890.

RETURN of Deaths under Chloroform in the Sydney and Prince Alfred Hospitals since the 1st January, 1885.

Date of Death.	Hospital.	Name of Deceased.	Date of Inquest.	Name of Coroner.	Verdict or finding.
1885. Aug. ...	Sydney	Olivia Green	1885. 1 and 4 Aug.	Henry Shiell	Died from the effects of chloroform administered to her by Dr. Lowes. The jury are of opinion that chloroform should never be administered in the hospital, unless in the presence of a second medical man, and that the practice hitherto existing, of one medical man only giving chloroform in that institution, should be at once discontinued.
1886.	No deaths occurred during the year.				
1887. Mar. ...	Sydney	Walter Chas. Wagstaff	1887. 7 Mar.	Henry Shiell	Died from the effects of chloroform, which was being administered to him for the purpose of an operation. We further find that the said chloroform was administered to him with due care and caution, and that when unfavourable symptoms manifested themselves everything was done by the medical men in charge of the case that could be done, with a view of preventing if possible a fatal termination.
Aug. ...	Sydney	Mary Gilt	23 Aug.	Henry Shiell	Died whilst under the effects of chloroform. We further find that the said chloroform was administered with due care and caution, and that when unfavourable symptoms manifested themselves, everything was done by the medical men present with a view of averting a fatal result. The jury are of opinion that in every case in every public hospital in which it is necessary to administer chloroform, the patient should be carefully examined by not less than two medical men before the exhibition of such chloroform.
1888. 1 Apr...	Sydney	Lee Ah Fum Kay ...	1888. 2 Apr.	Henry Shiell	Died from shock consequent on operation in the performance of which it was deemed expedient to administer chloroform.
29 Feb..	Prince Alfred..	Mary Ann Williams ..	1 Mar.	Henry Shiell	Effects of chloroform administered with due care and caution.
1889. 26 Sept...	Sydney	Patrick Walsh	1889. 27 Sept.	J. C. Woore	Died whilst under the influence of chloroform administered for the purpose of operation with due care and caution.
1890. 23 Apr...	Prince Alfred..	John George Galvin...	1890. 25 Apr.	W. T. Pinhey	Died at Prince Alfred Hospital, on April 23rd, 1890, whilst under the influence of chloroform for an operation.
15 May..	Prince Alfred..	Charles Segol	16 May	J. C. Woore	Effect of chloroform administered with due care and caution.
19 May..	Prince Alfred..	Catherine Gollan.....	20 May	W. T. Pinhey	Effect of chloroform administered with due care and caution.

1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL,

ON THE

DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS MINISTERIAL CONTROL,

FOR THE YEAR

1889.

Presented to Parliament by Command.

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1890.

[3s. 3d.] 119—A

[1,453 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £218 7s. 6d.]

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1889, ON THE POST OFFICE, MONEY ORDER OFFICE, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

My Lord,

I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency the Annual Report for the year 1889 on the Departments under the Ministerial control of the Postmaster-General.

Combined Revenue and Expenditure.

Revenue.

	1888.	1889.
Post Office	£368,956 0 11	£395,583 12 10
Electric Telegraph Department	185,965 5 7	186,861 15 11
Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank—		
Commission on Money Orders	15,879 5 6	15,947 18 6
Interest on Investments	63,804 14 1	67,206 3 7
Total	£634,605 6 1	£665,599 10 10

Expenditure.

Post Office	£447,939 13 4	£427,854 0 8
Electric Telegraph Department	154,875 19 3	178,931 18 0
Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank—		
Salaries and Contingencies	10,749 12 7	12,065 18 7
Interest added to Depositors' Accounts	58,483 7 9	61,871 13 0
Total	£672,048 12 11	£680,723 10 3

* }

The above are the particulars of expenditure out of the votes of Parliament directly at my disposal, except in the case of the Government Savings Bank item of "Interest added to Depositors' Accounts," which is specially provided for out of the interest accruing from investment of funds on the same account.

The following are the items of expenditure paid from votes under the control of other Ministers:—

	1888.	1889.
Stores and stationery	£4,833 5 4	£4,519 4 2
Repairs and additions to Buildings	11,796 16 7	13,929 8 4
Furniture (including carriage)	1,353 2 0	857 16 7
Printing, bookbinding, Gazette advertisements, Gazettes, &c.	9,499 10 2	9,345 16 5
Printing postage stamps	5,592 4 5	5,915 2 2
Municipal rates	1,419 19 0	2,119 17 3
Postage	1,642 0 0	1,823 2 0
Advertising in newspapers	731 7 9	673 0 9
Fuel and light	1,818 16 2	2,988 13 6
Total	£38,687 1 5	£42,172 1 2

The interest on the cost of construction of Electric Telegraph Lines is estimated at £28,546, and the interest on the cost of buildings owned by the Government, and used as Post and Telegraph Offices in various parts of the Colony, is estimated at £25,560, which will make the total expenditure of the Departments under my control £777,001 11s. 5d.

It

* These items do not include the proportions chargeable against the Electric Telegraph Department and Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank of the salaries of officials in charge of combined Post and Telegraph Offices, the full amount of which salaries are included above in the expenditure of the Post Office Department. Apportioning the cost of salaries, the Electric Telegraph expenditure would be £206,135 16s. 1d., the Money Order and Government Savings Bank expenditure, £19,109 11s. 10d. (exclusive of interest added to depositors' accounts); and the expenditure of the Post Office Department, £393,606 9s. 4d.

It was deemed advisable in January, 1889, to arrange for a meeting in Melbourne of the Permanent Heads of the Postal Departments of South Australia, New South Wales, and Victoria, for the purpose of considering the details of several matters of common interest which it was considered could be better dealt with in this way than by correspondence. Accordingly, Charles Todd, Esq., C.M.G., M.A., Postmaster-General of South Australia; James Smibert, Esq., Deputy Postmaster-General of Victoria; and S. H. Lambton, Esq., J.P., Secretary to the Post Office, New South Wales, met in Melbourne on the 26th January, 1889, and had under consideration the following matters:—1, Certain German Proposals; 2, Australian Transit Rates Payable by France, Italy, and Germany; 3, Forward Correspondence for Canada and the United States; 4, United States Convention; 5, English Time-table; 6, Adjustment of Australian Transit Rates; 7, Sea-borne Letters; 8, Exchange of Parcels with Germany; 9, Berlin Letter of 20th June, 1887, *re* mode of adjusting Transit Rates; 10, Bulk Weight of Newspapers. I give in an appendix the report of these gentlemen.

Appendix A.

It will be gathered elsewhere from my report what portions of the recommendations of this Conference have been adopted, and it only remains for me to say (although perhaps the information properly pertains to the report for next year, 1890) that a further Departmental Conference of the Officials named, together with John McDonnell, Esq., Under Secretary to the Queensland Post Office, took place in Sydney, on the 24th February, 1890, and following days, when some of the questions considered at the previous Conference were further dealt with, and other matters were also reviewed. I give in an appendix a copy also of the report of this latter Conference.

Appendix B.

In September, 1889, the gentlemen composing the Public Service Inquiry Commission commenced their investigation of the conduct of business in the Departments under my Ministerial control and continued their inquiry during the remainder of the year.

I.—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Inland Service.

The new postal routes opened during the year 1889, as shown in the annexed return amounted to 1,171 miles, viz.:—

Postal Line.	No. of times per week.
In the Western Country.	
From Belgravia to Kangaroobie	2
Bell to Mount Wilson	6
Cobar to Bulla Bulla	1
Coonamble to Coonabarabran	1
Dubbo to Peak Hill	3
Esrom to Eglinton	6
Gilgandra to Bidden	2
Lower Portland to Leet's Vale	3
Lowther to Upper Run	5
Merigal to Myall Plains	1
Molong to Peak Hill	3
Oberon to Jenolan Caves	3
Obley to Ten-mile Reefs	1
Riverstone to Rouse Hill	6
Rooty Hill to Plumpton	12
Stony Creek to Lower Botobolar	2
Tarcoon to Beemery	1
Upper Run to Jenolan Caves	3
Warkton to Belar Creek	1
Warren to Quambone	2
In the Southern Country.	
From Adelaide Camp to Willandra Hut	1
Alfred Town to Book Book	3
Bredbo Railway Station to Receiving Office	6
Broken Hill to Albion Town	2
Bungendore to Captain's Flat	3
Bunyan Railway Station to Post Office	6
Colinton Railway Station to Post Office	12
Cooma Railway Station to Post Office	6
Cunningham to Marshal M'Mahon Reef	2
Fairy Meadow to Para Meadow	6
Fairy Meadow Railway Station to Post Office	12
Hurstville to Mortdale	6
Jindabyne to Moonbah	1
Jindalee Railway Station to Post Office	6
Marengo Siding to Bendick Murrell	2
Mimosa West to Broken Dam	2
Mount Ida to Ilkadoon	1

Postal Line.	No. of times per week.
In the Southern Country—continued.	
From Nerriga to Welcome Reefs	2
Sutton Forest to Cross Roads (re-established)	4
Tanja to Wapengo	1
Tarago to Duck Flat	2
Tharwa to Rock Valley	1
Towamba to Pericoe	2
Turn Off (on Kiama and Berry mail line) to Fox Ground	6
Ulladulla to Kiola	1
Wagonga Heads to Corunna	2
Yammatree to Lower Yammatree	2
In the Northern Country.	
From Ballina to Teven Creek	1
Bexhill to Rose Bank	1
Bowraville to Argent's Hill (re-established)	2
Branxton to Dalwood	3
Brunswick to Mullumbimby	1
Bugilbone to Yarraldool	2
Coff's Harbour to Upper Orara	1
Coranbong to Dora Creek	2
Cryan to New Cryan	2
Curlewis to Wondoba	3
Dalmorton to Little Dora	1
Fassifern to Toronto	6
Kookabookra to Bear Hill	2
Narara Railway Station to Post Office	6
Nundle to Timor	1
Orara River Crossing to Glenreagh	2
Red Range to Kookabookra	2
St. Clair to Carrow Brook	2
Sedgefield to Mitchell's Flat	1
Swansea to Catherine Hill Bay	3
Uralla to Melrose	2
Wallsend to West Wallsend	6
Wee Waato H. Capel's	1
In the Suburbs of the Metropolis.	
From Ryde Railway Station to Post Office	18

The postal routes abolished, amounting to 613 miles, are shown in the following return :—

Postal Line.	No. of times per week.
Western Roads.	
Between Bearbong and Bidden	2
Coonamble and Baradine	1
Collie and Merigal	1
Lower Hawkesbury and Gentleman's Halt	1
Merigal and Tenandra	1
Mount Victoria and Jenolan Caves	3
Tenandra and Quambone	2
Wiseman's Ferry and Lower Hawkesbury	1
Southern Roads.	
Between Appin and Wollongong	6
Broken Hill and Euriowie	2
Broken Hill and Rockwell	3
Candelo and Lyttleton, *via* Benbooka	1
Candelo and Mogilla	1
Coolac Railway Station and Post Office	7
Fig-tree and Kiama	6
Menindie and Mount Gipps	1
Monteagle and Bendick Murrell	2
Murrumburrah and Marshal M'Mahon Reef	1
Southern Roads—continued.	
Between Otford Railway Station and Post Office	6
Punkalla and Corunna	2
Queanbeyan and Foxlow	1
Shannon's and Lintott Brothers'	2
Unanderra Railway Station and Post Office	12
Northern Roads.	
Between Black Jack and Elsley's	1
Boggabri and Narrabri	1
Fassifern Railway Station and Post Office	6
Kempsey and Spencer's Creek	4
Minmi and West Wallsend	6
Mullet Creek Wharf and Post Office	6
Tabulam and Casino, *via* Wooroowoolgin	1
Wollar and Munmurra	1
Suburban Roads.	
Between Sydney and Watson's Bay	12

Increased communication on existing lines was afforded as follows :—

Postal Line.	No. of times per week.	
	From	To
Western Roads.		
Between Forbes and Condobolin (North side of Lachlan)	2	3
Forbes and Condobolin (South side of Lachlan)	2	3
Gilgandra and Merigal	2	3
Gulgong and Coolah	2	3
Mudgee and Barragan	2	3
Parkes and Ten-mile Reefs	1	2
Trangie and Dandaloo	2	3
Southern Roads.		
Between Albion Park Railway Station and Post Office	6	12
Bodalla and Wagonga Heads	1	2
Broken Hill and Menindie	1	2
Bulli Railway Station and Woonona	6	18
Candelo and Lyttleton	1	6
Cooma and Adaminiby	2	3
Cooma and Nimitybelle	4	6
Corowa and Wahgunyah	12	18
Dapto Railway Station and Post Office	6	12
Goulburn Railway Station and Post Office	24	36
Grenfell and Marsden's	2	3
Helensburgh Railway Station and Post Office	6	12
Jerilderie and Daysdale	1	2
Do Mulwala	1	2
Kiama Railway Station and Post Office	12	18
Merool Creek and Mount Ida	1	2
Mount Costigan and Cordillera	3	6
Southern Roads—continued.		
Between Nimitybelle and Bega	2	6
Queanbeyan and Uriarra	2	3
Rocklands and Dry Plain	1	2
Shellharbour Railway Station and Post Office	6	12
Temora and West Temora	2	3
Young Railway Station and Post Office	9	12
Northern Roads.		
Between Brewarrina and Bourke	1	
Camden Haven Punt and Laurieton	3	4
Casino and Lismore	2	3
Collarenebri and Piangobla	1	2
Glen Innes and Grafton	2	3
Gosford and Wamberal	2	3
Gunnedah and Black Jack	1	2
Landsdown and Upper Lansdown	1	2
Mullaley and Coolah	2	3
Murwillumbah and Brunswick	1	2
Newcastle and Carrington	6	12
Do Wharf and Post Office	12	42
Summer Island and Spencer's Creek	2	3
Tabulam and Casino	1	3
Wallsend and Minmi	6	12
Willson's Downfall and Acacia Creek	½	1
Wingham and Cedar Party Creek	2	3
Wollongbar and Alstonville	1	2

The communication existing on the following lines was decreased :—

Postal Line.	No. of times per week.	
	From	To
Western Roads.		
Between Warren and Tenandra	4	2
Southern Roads.		
Between Campbelltown and Appin	12	6
Foxlow and Captain's Flat	5	3
Ivanhoe and Wilcannia	3	2
The Rock and Urana	4	3
Urana and Deniliquin	4	3
Northern Roads.		
Between Bolivia and Clive	2	1
Brewarrina and Bourke	2	1
Mogil Mogil and Mungindi	2	1
Spencer's Creek and Arakoon	6	4
Suburban Roads.		
Between Sydney and Gladesville	18	12

The extent of postal route traversed in the Colony on the 31st December' 1889, was 28,718 miles, as compared with 28,160 miles traversed in 1888 :—

	1888.	1889.
On horseback ...	11,530 miles	11,541 miles.
By coach, &c. ...	14,411 „	14,914 „
By railway	2,201 „	2,245 „
By tramway ...	18 „	18 „

The extension of mail route by railway during 1889 was as follows :—

Hawkesbury River to Mullet Creek ...	... 4 miles.
Michelago to Cooma	... 40 „

The number of miles travelled in the year 1889 was 7,299,400, being an increase of 154,900 on the mileage of the previous year.

The number of Post Offices established was fifty-nine, viz. :—Alicktown, Awaba, Bear Hill, Bedgerebong, Bellambi, Ben Bullen, Black Range, Broughton Village, Bulga Creek, Bunyan, Catherine Hill Bay, Cockle Creek, Coramba, Croome, Dalwood, Dora Creek, Dry River, Eglinton, Fall's Creek, Fox Ground, Galley Swamp, Hurstville Railway Station, Ingleburn, Jamison Town, Jasper's Brush, Jenolan Caves, Jindalee, Kellyville, Kerr's Creek, Kookabookra, Lower Yammatree, Macdonald River, Manar, Marrangaroo, Matheson, Melrose, Mengello, Merigal, Mortdale, Mount Elliott, Narooma, Neutral Bay, Newcastle West, North Forster, Para Meadow, Peak Hill, Pericoe, Plumpton, Rose Bank, Shooter's Hill, Tea Gardens, Termeil, Toronto, Trundle Lagoon, Upper Mittagong, Uranquinty, Welcome Reefs, Wyong Railway Station, and Yass Railway Station.

The number of Post Offices re-establisbed was four, viz. :—Clear Creek, Cross Roads, Eulourie, and Woolomin.

The number of Post Offices discontinued was five, viz. :—Mullet Creek, Tallewang, Ultimo, West Temora, and Yammatree.

It was found desirable to change the designations of the following Post Offices, viz. :—Colombo Creek to Murundah, Cungegong to Frampton, and subsequently to Moatefield, Holy Flat to Moorland, Hurstville to Forest Road, Hurstville Railway Station to Hurstville, Ironbarks to Stuart Town, Mengello to Mingelo, Mount Wilson to Bell, Muttama Reef to Muttama, Nambucca to Macksville, Reedy Flat to Batlow, Thackaringa Mines to Thackaringa, Upper Mittagong to Glenquarry, Wanchope to Wauchope, Wyong Railway Station to Wyong, Wollongough to Ungarie, and Yarrahapinni to Beachport.

Appendix C. In the Appendix will be found a list of the 1,261 Post Offices in the Colony on the 31st December, 1889.

194 changes of Postmasters occurred during the year.

In the information contained in Appendix C is given a return of buildings for the transaction of the Postal, Money Order, Savings Bank, and Telegraph business possessed by the Government, as well as of the places where premises are rented or otherwise provided for the purpose. Government buildings at the following places were completed and occupied during 1889, viz. :—Blackheath, Cobargo, Coolaman, Cudal, Hamilton, Leichhardt, Nyngan, St. Leonards, and Tumberumba.

Receiving Offices were established at the following places, viz. :—Abercombie, Alfred Town, Argent's Hill, Bear Hill, Broken Dam, Bullagreen, Carrow Brook, Central Raleigh, Cooper's Creek, Duck Flat, Glendhu, Gum Flat, Heathcote, Jamberoo Mountain, John's River, Judd's Creek (re-established), Jump Up, Kadina, Kamandra, Kangaroobie (re-established), Little Dora, Long Creek, Lower Botobolar, Markdale, Meermaul, Millingandi, Milson's Point, Mitchell's Flat, Moonbah, Mount Wilson, Mullumbimby, Myall Falls, Myall Plain, Myrtle Creek, New Cryan, Newport, Oaklands, Peak Hill, Preston's, Slippery Creek, Steve King's Plain, Store Creek, Taylor's Arm, Teven Creek, Thalaba, Umberumberka, Wapengo, West Temora, and Woodenbong.

The names of the Receiving Offices at Alma and Irvine were changed to Wuuluman and Mount Wilson, respectively.

The Receiving Offices at the following places were converted into Post Offices :—Bachelor's Rush (Alicktown), Bear Hill, Bedgerebong, Ben Bullen, Bulga Creek,

Creek, Coramba, Dry River, Galley Swamp, Ingleburn, Kerr's Creek, Macdonald River, Manar, Matheson, Merigal, Mount Elliott, Peak Hill, Shooter's Hill, Tea Gardens, Ten-mile Ridges (Mengello), Trundle Lagoon, Uranquinty, and Wyong Railway Station.

The Receiving Offices at the undermentioned places were discontinued, viz.:—Ballengara, Bluff Rock, Burns, Collingwood, Digby, Garah, Lady Don, Narraburra, Wheogo, and Woodenbong.

In the Appendix will be found a list of the Receiving Offices in existence at the close of the year, showing the number to be 305. Appendix D.

During the year 1889, two newspaper pillars and six pillar letter-receivers were erected in different parts of the Colony, three pillar letter-receivers were removed to different sites, and one was withdrawn. Fifty-nine small iron letter-receivers were placed, sixteen were removed to new sites, and seven withdrawn. Of other kinds of receivers, one was placed and one withdrawn.

On the 31st of December the number of letter-receivers erected in the Colony (both large and small) was 716, and the number of newspaper-receivers, 18.

At Bathurst, Ben Bullen, Deniliquin, Eskbank, Grafton, Hexham, Lismore, Lithgow, Marrickville, Newtown, Orange, Parramatta, Petersham, Redfern, Ryde, and St. Leonards the letter-receivers are cleared by special messengers, who are respectively paid an annual sum for the performance of this work. At other places this duty is fulfilled by persons regularly attached to the staff of the Department.

During the year the patentee introduced to my notice a model of an improved receptacle for the posting of letters, in the shape of an ornamental iron pillar, with which is also combined a system of fire and police alarms by means of telephones fitted in the receiver. The patentee, in consideration of his having the right to utilise certain panels of the pillars for advertising purposes, offered to provide the receivers and keep them in perfect order for a number of years without any charge to the Department. The advantages to be gained to the public in the adoption of these pillars were apparent to me, and I accordingly communicated with the City Council, and having obtained its sanction to the erection of the pillars in the streets, I accepted the offer, and the agreement has been formally signed. It has not yet been decided whether the Fire Brigade and Police Departments will take advantage of the facilities offered, but a Board has been appointed, comprising representatives from the Post Office, Fire Brigades, Police, and Municipal Council, to consider the subject and to determine in what parts of the City the pillars can best be placed. They will be illuminated at night, and will thus be easily found by persons wishing to post letters. The pillars will necessarily take some time to construct, but it is expected that they will be erected in the City and Suburbs shortly.

The number of licenses for the sale of postage-stamps issued in 1889 to persons other than postmasters or receiving-office keepers was 212; the number transferred, 58, and the number cancelled, 15.

In the Appendix is given a list of the persons holding these licenses throughout the Colony. Appendix E.

On the 31st December the number of locked private letter-boxes let at the General Post Office was 1,261, besides 60 allotted to Public Departments, for which no fees are paid. The system is now in operation at the following offices, viz.:—Adelong, Albury, Armidale, Ballina, Balranald, Bathurst, Bega, Bombala, Bourke, Braidwood, Broken Hill, Casino, Cobar, Condobolin, Coonamble, Cootamundra, Deniliquin, Dubbo, Emmaville, Forbes, Glen Innes, Goulburn, Grafton, Gulgong, Gunnedah, Hay, Haymarket, Hillgrove, Hillston, Inverell, Jerilderie, Junee Junction, King-street, Lismore, Manly, Moruya, Moss Vale, Mudgee, Muswellbrook, Narrabri, Narrandera, Newcastle, Newtown, Nymagee, Orange, Parramatta, Queanbeyan, Silverton, Singleton, Tamworth, Taree, Temora, Tenterfield, Uralla, Wagga Wagga, Walgett, Wentworth, West Maitland, Wilcannia, Wollongong, and Young.

Three additional letter-carriers were appointed during the year 1889, and eight were transferred from the temporary to the permanent staff. The staff-carrier at Silverton was transferred, and his place filled by the appointment of a lad at a small salary. There were, at the end of the year, 201 letter-carriers, distributed throughout the Colony as follows:—143 Sydney and Suburbs, 3 Albury, 1 Armidale, 2 Bathurst, 1 Bourke, 3 Broken Hill, 1 Corowa, 1 Deniliquin, 1 Dubbo, 2 East Maitland

Maitland, 1 Forbes, 1 Glen Innes, 4 Goulburn, 2 Grafton, 1 Granville, 2 Hay, 1 Inverell, 1 Lambton, 1 Liverpool, 1 Morpeth, 1 Moruya, 1 Mudgee, 1 Narrabri, 1 Narrandera, 3 Newcastle, 1 Orange, 4 Parramatta, 1 Singleton, 2 Tamworth, 3 Wagga Wagga, 2 Wallsend, 1 Waratah, 2 West Maitland, 1 Wickham, 1 Wilcannia, 1 Windsor, 1 Wollongong, 1 Young.

Under special arrangements a house-to-house delivery of correspondence is also afforded in the following localities, viz.:—Adamstown, Arncliffe, Auburn, Ballina, Bega, Berry, Bingera, Blayney, Bondi, Bowral, Braidwood, Camden, Campbelltown, Canterbury, Carrington, Casino, Cobar, Concord, Coogee, Cooma, Coonamble, Cootamundra, Cowra, Croydon, Drummoyne, Dungog, Enfield, Gladesville, Grenfell, Greta, Gundagai, Gunnedah, Hamilton, Hill End, Homebush, Hurstville, Islington, Junee Junction, Katoomba, Kempsey, Kiama, Kogarah, Lawrence, Lismore, Lithgow, Macdonaldtown, Maclean, Merewether, Minmi, Mittagong, Moama, Molong, Moree, Muswellbrook, Neutral Bay, New Lambton, North Ryde, North Willoughby, Nowra, Nyngan, Parkes, Penrith, Port Macquarie, Queanbeyan, Quirindi, Randwick, Raymond Terrace, Richmond, Rockdale, Rookwood, Scone, Silverton, South Grafton, Springwood, Stockton, Sunny Corner, Taree, Tenterfield, Tumut, Uralla, Watson's Bay, Wellington, Wentworth, West Tamworth, Wingham, and Yass.

The number of persons employed in connection with the Postal Department for the year 1889, was as follows:—1 Postmaster-General, 1 Secretary, 1 Assistant Secretary, 1 Superintendent, Mail Branch; 1 Accountant, 1 Cashier, 1 Postal Inspector for Missing Letters and Irregularity Branch, 2 Postal Inspectors, 1 Assistant-Superintendent, Mail Branch; 4 senior clerks, 95 clerks, 14 temporary clerks, 37 mail guards, 31 letter-sorters, 43 stampers and sorters, 201 letter-carriers, 41 mail-boys, 50 messengers, porters, female servants, &c., 1 detective, 1,261 postmasters, 2 relieving officers, 140 postal assistants, 193 temporary postal assistants, 9 temporary sorters, 29 temporary receiver-clearers, 131 temporary letter-carriers, 53 mail-carriers, 305 receiving office-keepers, 651 mail contractors; total, 3,301. 225 of the above also hold the position of station-master, operator, messenger or probationer in the Electric Telegraph Department, and are included in the return of employés under that Department given on page 28. Of the remainder, 319 hold the dual appointment of official Post and Telegraph Master.

The Honorable C. J. Roberts, C.M.G., M.L.A., retired from the position of Postmaster-General on the 16th January, 1889, consequent on the resignation of the Ministry of which he was a member, and was succeeded by the Honorable Henry Clarke, M.L.A., who retired on the 7th March, when I undertook the Ministerial charge of the Department.

The position of Superintendent of the Money Order Office and Controller of the Government Savings' Bank having become vacant by the retirement of Mr. F. W. Hill, advantage was taken of the opportunity thus afforded of making a change in the administration of that Department (which was previously managed by its Head, independently altogether of the control of the permanent Head of the Post Office,) by placing it under the control of the Secretary to the Post Office, as the permanent Head of the whole Postal system, thus bringing the practice of this Colony into accord with that followed in other parts of the world.

Consequent on this change of administration it was deemed advisable to create a new office, that of Assistant Secretary, to which Mr. James Dalgarno, who had for twenty years held the position of Chief Clerk of the Post Office, was appointed; and Mr. A. J. Doak, formerly Chief Clerk of the Money Order Office and Government Savings' Bank, was placed in charge of that Branch with the title of Superintendent, but, as before explained, in subordination to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Eight deaths occurred, viz,:—G. W. Myers, postmaster, Nimitybelle; H. M. Langford, postmistress, Tumberumba; C. Palmer, postmistress, Waterloo; H. B. Eagar, postal assistant, Bathurst; B. Dewson, letter-carriers' overseer; and J. W. Jones, stamper and sorter, all of whom were attached to the Permanent Staff. The remainder (two) were persons temporarily employed.

Twenty-six resignations took place, and the services of three officials being no longer required were dispensed with.

The

The removals from the service numbered nine. Of these, one—a postal assistant—received a sentence of two years' imprisonment for stealing a letter; and another—a letter-carrier—one of eighteen months for stealing from a letter. The remainder were dismissed for the following offences :—

A postmaster for irregularities in his accounts.
A postal assistant for insubordination.
Two letter-carriers for absence without leave; another for neglect of duty; and a fourth for carelessness in performance of duty.
A mail-boy for irregular attendance.

The Postal Inspectors travelled over and inspected 26,954 miles of postal route, and visited 334 Post Offices.

From the 15th May, the whole of the Suburban Letter-carriers were granted a half-holiday on Wednesday, instead of Saturday, it being considered that less public inconvenience would arise from the delay in delivery of correspondence for a few hours on the Wednesday, than from the detention from Saturday to Monday, to which correspondence was previously subjected. The inconvenience, however, of the detention of letters on either day has been so complained of that a proposal is now under consideration under which the letter-carriers, it is hoped, will be able to obtain the holiday indulgence they so richly deserve without occasioning any public irritation through detention of correspondence.

From the 1st November, arrangements were entered into with the New Zealand Postal Authorities for the exchange of post cards at the rate of one penny each, between that Colony and New South Wales.

Amended Regulations for the transmission of Newspapers were introduced in April, 1889, but it was subsequently found that one of these regulations as regards bulk parcels of Newspapers was oppressive and it was therefore deemed advisable to suspend its operation.

Foreign Service.

San Francisco Mail Service.

In view of the consideration that probably will immediately be bestowed upon the question of the future method of mail communication from Australia across the Pacific Ocean to the vast Continent of America, it will be convenient to review in this Report the efforts that have been made in the past to maintain this communication.

1854. It would appear that the desirability and practicability of establishing steam postal communication between the United Kingdom and Australia, *via* America, was a subject somewhat generally discussed, both in England and the Australasian Colonies, prior to the year 1854, but that until that year no formal measures were adopted with a view of bringing such a Service into existence.

In November, 1854, a communication was addressed to the Imperial authorities by the Chairman of the Board of Directors of a Company styled "The Australian Direct Steam Navigation Company," proposing the establishment of a line of packets *via* Panama. This proposal was rejected, on the ground that no satisfactory experience of the route *via* Panama had been obtained, and also for the reason that the Steam Company had not established any strong claim to confidence.

1855. On the 30th August, 1855, a Select Committee of the Legislative Council of New South Wales reported on a "Steam Postal Communication Bill." In the Report an opinion is expressed "that the most *rapid* communication with Great Britain would be afforded by the establishment of a line of steamers by way of Panama, and that if the line could be opened (in addition to the line by way of Singapore), the greatest amount of advantage possible to be derived from steam communication with Europe would be achieved. The Committee, however, did not recommend that any provision for a Panama Service should be made.

1856. In 1856, Mr. Champion Wetton, on behalf of the Royal Mail Steamship Company, accompanied by Mr. Francis Dillon Bell, an accredited Agent of the New Zealand Government, visited Sydney for the purpose of negotiating a Mail Service *via* Panama. Arrangements for the establishment of such a Service were at this time nearly.

nearly completed, but owing to difficulties which the Steam Company experienced in England, in consequence of the non-co-operation of the Imperial Government, the matter fell through.

1858. In 1858, Mr. E. C. Merewether proceeded to England as an Agent of the Government of New South Wales, to arrange for a Service *via* Panama, a subsidy of £50,000 per annum for any period not exceeding ten years having been voted for the purpose. To assist Mr. Merewether, a Committee of advice was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Robert Towns, Donald Larnach, Edward Hamilton, and George Alfred Lloyd. Active measures were adopted in England by these gentlemen to secure the co-operation of the Imperial authorities, and these measures were so far successful that the Home Government called for tenders for the Service. Unfortunately, just at this stage of the proceedings, the House of Commons appointed a Select Committee to inquire into the mode in which contracts for Ocean Postal Services—involving a large expenditure of public money—had been entered into. The Imperial Government on this ground declined to accept a tender for a Panama Service, and decided to submit the matter for the consideration of this Select Com-

1860. mittee. In the year 1860 the Select Committee furnished their Report, in which it was recommended that no new contracts should be concluded until they had been submitted to the House of Commons.

The Imperial Government then decided that, "as the Panama route could only be considered as one in which the colonial interests of New South Wales and New Zealand were concerned rather than those of Great Britain," it did not appear that the Parliament "would be likely to consent to any considerable additional subsidy for a line *via* Panama." Thus the efforts of Mr. Merewether and the Committee of Advice resulted in failure to accomplish the purpose for which these gentlemen were appointed.

In 1860, Mr. Parkes (now Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G.) presented a petition to Parliament from a large number of citizens of Sydney, urging the establishment without delay of a Service *via* Panama. The Sydney Chamber of Commerce also, during the year 1860, petitioned Parliament on this matter.

1862. In 1862, the New Zealand Government again invited the co-operation of New South Wales in the establishment of a Service *via* Panama, a subsidy of £30,000 per annum having been voted by the New Zealand Parliament. At this period Mr. Crosbie Ward, the Postmaster-General of New Zealand, proceeded to England, and Mr. Edward Hamilton, who was in England, was requested by the Government of New South Wales to co-operate with Mr. Crosbie Ward in making an endeavour to induce the Imperial Government to contribute to the Service. The Home authorities, however, declined to render any assistance, on the ground of the expense which such a Service would entail upon the Mother Country.

1865. In 1865, Dr. Featherstone, on behalf of the New Zealand Government, visited Sydney, for the purpose of inducing the New South Wales Government to

Panama and New Zealand Royal Mail Co's. contract. share in the expense of a contract which had been entered into with the Panama and New Zealand Royal Mail Company. New South Wales consented to join New Zealand, and a Service between Sydney, New Zealand, and Panama was established and continued until the end of December, 1868, when it terminated in consequence of the failure of the Company.

1866. The first steamer of this Company, the "Kaikoura," left Sydney on the 15th June, 1866, and the first vessel that arrived was the "Rakaia," on the 1st August,

Time occupied. 1866. The average time occupied in the conveyance of mails from Sydney to London by this route was fifty-eight days, and from London to Sydney sixty days.

Cost of service. The gross amount contributed by New South Wales towards the cost of this Service was £141,254 (equal to about £55,000 per annum). Of this amount, £8,735 was recouped by the postages allowed by the Imperial Government on correspondence from the United Kingdom, and £7,342 by contributions from the non-contracting Colonies for the use of the Service, thus reducing the cost to New South Wales to about £48,000 per annum.

The plan adopted with the correspondence sent from other Colonies for transmission by the Panama steamer, was to charge the New South Wales postage on each letter, &c., in addition to that levied by these Colonies for the benefit of themselves, or on behalf of the London Post Office; but this arrangement was considered neither satisfactory nor fair, as it imposed a large amount of extra duty upon the New South Wales Department, and the correspondence was also conveyed at a rate very disproportionate to the price actually paid for subsidy. In

In order in some measure to be remunerated for the conveyance of the letters, &c., of the non-contributing Colonies which were forwarded by the Panama Mail packets, an arrangement was entered into with them, which took effect from the 1st June, 1867, by which a sum of 20s. per lb. was charged on the gross weight of the mails forwarded from or to these Colonies. In making this arrangement, the transmission of newspapers was to some extent calculated upon; but it is remarked that in the case of Victoria, the authorities appeared desirous to avail themselves of the advantages offered for the transmission of letters only, and with this view communicated with Great Britain to prevent the transmission of newspapers and packets by the Panama route. 1867.

This proceeding seemed scarcely just on their part, and tended to throw impediments in the way of the small benefit which would be likely to accrue to New South Wales and New Zealand from the transmission of newspapers and packets.

To supply the loss of the Service just alluded to, the New Zealand Government, in the year 1869, entered into a contract to convey the mails to England, *via* San Francisco. In the advantages of this contract the Colony of New South Wales was allowed to participate on certain conditions, and on the payment of a subsidy of £10,000 a year. It came, however, to an end in April, 1871. The average time occupied in the conveyance of mails under this contract was precisely the same as under the previous one. 1869.

On the termination of the last-mentioned contract, the New South Wales Government encouraged an experimental Service *via* Fiji and San Francisco, undertaken by Mr. H. H. Hall, which lasted until August, 1871, payment at the rate of £15,000 a year being made for the last three months it was in operation. 1871. H. H. Hall's experimental services.

On the termination of the first contract made by the New Zealand Government for a Service by way of San Francisco, a second contract was made by that Colony with Messrs. Webb and Holladay. New South Wales was in no way interested in this contract, which was of short duration. Webb and Holladay's contract.

On the 2nd August, 1872, a resolution was passed in the Legislative Assembly affirming that it was desirable that arrangements should be made for the establishment of a monthly line of steamers between Sydney and San Francisco, securing the delivery of mails at those ports within thirty days, and between Sydney and Liverpool within *forty-eight* days. 1872.

Tenders for a Mail Service between Sydney and San Francisco were accordingly invited, and four offers were received in reply on the 20th November, 1872, the day fixed for their receipt. The four tenders received were from the following persons, viz.:—

1. H. H. Hall, of Sydney.
2. Do. do.
3. Australasian Steam Navigation Company.
4. Glassford, Robertson, & Co., London.

Subsequently a tender came to hand from General A. E. Burnside, but owing to its late receipt it was not considered.

The Government, however, decided upon accepting none of these tenders. The principal reasons for such decision were that it was thought that a Service might be contracted for which would provide for the mails being conveyed between this Colony and Great Britain in a less period than forty-eight days; and a despatch having been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 4th September, 1872, containing certain proposals of the Imperial Government in regard to the aid which would be afforded by that Government towards the maintenance of various routes of mail communication with Great Britain, it was considered desirable to ascertain the intentions of the other Australasian Colonies as to future Mail Services. For these reasons, it was decided to defer the further consideration of the Mail Service *via* San Francisco until a Conference of representatives from the various Colonies, arrangements for which were then being made, had assembled.

This Conference was held at Sydney in the months of January and February, 1873, but points of difference arose, and no satisfactory result was arrived at, so far as the matter of ocean mail communication was concerned. The Victorian Government entered into a contract hurriedly with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Conference of 1873.

Navigation Company for a Service between Melbourne and Point de Galle. It was, however, apparent, from the attitude assumed by the delegates from Victoria and other Colonies, that it was necessary for New South Wales to adopt some decisive and independent course if she wished to maintain a leading position as the oldest of the Australian Colonies.

1873. On the 23rd April, 1873, the following resolutions were passed in the Legislative Assembly, viz. :—

(1.) That the Government be authorized to make arrangements for the establishment of an efficient line of steam mail packets between the port of Sydney and the port of San Francisco, in connection with the Mail Services between the last-named port and Great Britain, such Service to be four-weekly, and the contract not to exceed six years.

(2.) That such Service shall secure the delivery of mails between this port and a port in Great Britain, in both directions, in *forty-five* days, and shall not entail upon this Colony a subsidy exceeding £30,000 per annum.

(3.) That the Colony of New Zealand be invited to join in the establishment of this Service.

(4.) That the foregoing resolutions be transmitted by Address to His Excellency the Governor.

In 1873 the Honorable Saul Samuel (now Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B.), Postmaster-General of New South Wales, was commissioned to visit New Zealand, England, America, and Honolulu, for the purpose of organizing a Mail Service between Sydney and London by way of San Francisco.

Hall and Forbes' contract. The result of his mission was that a contract was entered into on the 27th November, 1873, for six years, from 27th November, 1874, with Messrs. H. H. Hall and Paul S. Forbes on the one part, and the Governments of New South Wales and New Zealand on the other part (each Government paying half the subsidy), for a four-weekly Service between Sydney, Kandavau, Honolulu, and San Francisco, with connecting Service between Kandavau and New Zealand; subsidy, £80,000 per annum; contractors receiving all subsidies they could obtain from other countries than the United Kingdom and the Australasian Colonies, New Zealand dividing with New South Wales the contributions, &c., received from the Australian Colonies.

As at this period it was of some importance, especially to the Colony of New South Wales, to keep in existence a Service independently of that maintained by the Colony of Victoria, *via* Suez, an arrangement, on the basis of the six years' contract, was entered into with Messrs. Hall and Forbes under which a temporary Service was to be provided from the 20th December, 1873, to the 27th November, 1874.

The Colony of New Zealand was also a party to the temporary contract. The subsidy was at the rate of £60,000 per annum for a 10-knot speed, or £75,000 per annum for an 11-knot speed, or £90,000 per annum for a 12-knot speed.

1874. Failure of Hall and Forbes' temporary contract. Messrs. Hall and Forbes performed the temporary Service from the 20th December, 1873, to the 1st August, 1874. They failed, however, to provide a steamer at San Francisco for the conveyance of mails thence to the Colonies in July; and it was only after much difficulty and considerable detention of the mails at San Francisco that arrangements were made to bring them on. Subsequently the temporary Service was continued to the end of the year, under arrangements with the owners of the steamships "Mikado," "Cyphrenes," and "Macgregor," and with the Special services. Australasian Steam Navigation Company. The special services it was necessary to provide, to meet the default of the contractors, were of a costly character compared with the amount of Messrs. Hall and Forbes' contract.

The emergency arrangements which were made by the New South Wales Government were concurred in by the New Zealand Government.

Recovery of £10,000 from Hall and Forbes. In the year 1877 a sum of £10,000 was recovered from the sureties of Messrs. Hall and Forbes, in consequence of the default of those contractors to carry out the Service in the years 1873 and 1874. One half of this sum was received by this Colony, and the other half (£5,000) by New Zealand. The permanent contract of Messrs. Hall and Forbes was not even entered upon.

1875. During nearly the whole of the year 1875 the mail conveyance between Sydney and San Francisco was performed by the Australasian Steam Navigation Company under the special contract arrangements entered into for the purpose of preserving the continuity of this Service until a fresh permanent contract could be made. In the meanwhile, tenders for a permanent Service were invited in England

and

and in the Colonies, and in the month of June, 1875, Sir Daniel Cooper, Baronet, who represented the Colony of New South Wales at London, telegraphed the following particulars of the tenders received, viz.:—

Route A.—From San Francisco to New South Wales and New Zealand alternately direct, and *vice versâ*, calling at Honolulu and Kandavau. The mails to and from the Colony not directly served being transhipped at Kandavau, and conveyed from and to such Colony.	German Lloyds, £120,000. Macgregor, £106,000. Pacific Mail Steamship Co., £120,000.
Or Route B.—From San Francisco to Sydney direct, and from New Zealand to San Francisco direct, the mails to New Zealand being transhipped at and forwarded from Kandavau, and the mails from Sydney being forwarded to and transhipped at Kandavau.	German Lloyds, £120,000. Macgregor, £140,000. Pacific Mail Steamship Co., £89,950.
Or Route C.—From Sydney to Auckland, Honolulu, and San Francisco, and *vice versâ*, the contractors conveying the mails from Auckland, Napier, Wellington, and Lyttleton, to Port Chalmers, and *vice versâ*.	German Lloyds, £91,000. Macgregor, £104,000. American Pacific Mail Steamship Co., £74,950.

The cheapest tender for the B route (described above), viz., that of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was accepted, and the new Service commenced in November, 1875. Pacific Mail Steamship Co's. contract and modification thereof.

At the request of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, an important modification of their Contract was agreed to at the early part of the year 1887, viz.:—

That the route be to and from Sydney and San Francisco, *via* Auckland and Honolulu; the annual subsidy to be reduced from £89,950 to £72,500, of which amount £40,000 shall be paid by New South Wales and £32,500 by New Zealand, but provided that the cost of the New Zealand Coastal Service shall be borne by that Colony alone.

The following resolutions were agreed to by the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales on the 26th April, 1883, viz.:— 1883.

(1.) That, subject to the Imperial Government agreeing to continue to convey the Mails to San Francisco as heretofore, the contract between the Colonies of New South Wales and New Zealand with the Pacific Mail Company be extended for a period not exceeding two years from the expiry of the present contract in November next, at an annual subsidy not exceeding £50,000, of which the portion falling upon this Colony shall not exceed £18,750, and subject to the following conditions, viz.:— Renewal of Pacific Mail Co's. contract.

That it shall be optional for this Colony to withdraw from such extended contract at the end of twelve months, on giving three months' previous notice, in the event of the Pacific Mail Company not having obtained from the United States Government, or from other sources, a contribution equal to one-third of the total annual subsidy for such extended contract, and in diminution of the contribution payable by the contracting Colonies respectively.

That the Service shall be performed with the acceleration upon the present contract time of at least twenty-four hours on each voyage to and from Sydney and San Francisco during the first year, and during the second year at least forty-eight hours, subject to the same terms, conditions, premiums, and penalties as heretofore; with this exception—that the Company be relieved from keeping a fourth steamer, but that such shall not absolve them from the penalties for any failure.

The average time occupied in the conveyance of mails to and from Sydney and London, *via* San Francisco, in 1884 was each way about forty-three days, and the cost of the Service to New South Wales in the same year to the termination of the contract in November was as follows:—

Dr.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Subsidy to Pacific Mail S. S. Company, 24 trips...				17,307	14	0			
Half-share of premiums for arrival of mails under contract time				2,880	0	0			
Cablegrams				48	3	2			
							20,235	17	2
Cr.									
Amount chargeable to—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
United Kingdom				2,500	0	0			
Queensland	1,110	2	3						
Victoria	2,711	13	5						
South Australia	938	2	10						
Western Australia	77	10	1						
Tasmania	417	2	1						
Fiji (estimated)	746	0	0						
	6,000	10	8						
Less share due to New Zealand	3,432	14	9						
				2,567	15	11			
Estimated postage collected in and retained by the Colony...				6,000	0	0			
							11,067	15	11
Net cost to the Colony							£9,168	1	3

or at the rate of £9,932 per annum.

When,

When, in the year 1883, the Pacific Mail Company's contract was renewed for two years, it was made optional for New South Wales to withdraw at the end of twelve months, on giving three months' previous notice, in the event of the Company not having obtained from the United States Government, or from other sources, a contribution equal to one-third of the total annual subsidy for such extended contract, and in diminution of the contribution payable by the contracting Colonies respectively.

Withdrawal of New South Wales from contract.

As the Company failed to obtain the subsidy referred to, the stipulated notice of withdrawal of the Colony of New South Wales from the contract was given on 28th August, 1884, and on 30th September the Company offered to reduce the subsidy payable by this Colony to the Company from £18,750 to £11,750 for the second year of the contract. On 4th October the contractors were informed that their offer would be accepted and the notice withdrawn, on the understanding that the Company would make all the necessary arrangements with New Zealand.

The New Zealand Government, however, expressed their disapproval of the arrangement, and claimed the right to all subsidies or postages derived from non-contracting Colonies; but offered to carry New South Wales mails at the rate of £7,000 a year—New South Wales retaining postages, and the steamers still to come on to Sydney. This offer was accepted.

Union Steamship Company's contract.

In view of the termination of the contract between New Zealand and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the Postmaster General of New Zealand opened negotiations with the Postmaster General of New South Wales, which resulted in a joint arrangement being entered into between New Zealand, New South Wales, and the Union Steamship Company, under which—subject to the approval of Parliament—a three years' Service from the 21st November, 1885, between Sydney, Auckland, and Honolulu was to be performed by the Union Steamship Company, and between Honolulu and San Francisco by steamers of the Oceanic Company, which were to wait at Honolulu, if necessary, twenty-four hours without demurrage; the time of voyage was not to exceed twenty-five days between Sydney and San Francisco; New South Wales was to pay £10,000 per annum out of the total contract subsidy of £30,000 per annum and one-third of the bonuses for extra speed; and to receive half the contributions from other Australasian Colonies, one-third of the penalties for late arrivals chargeable to contractors, and one-third of any subsidy which might be obtained from the United States.

The only public exception taken at the time to this Service was the proposed transhipment of mails and passengers at Honolulu, and to meet this objection the contractors determined, as a temporary measure, to run their boats right through without a break at Honolulu.

Modification of Union Steamship Company's contract.

A modification was afterwards arranged, and obtained Parliamentary sanction, under which the contractors, for an extra payment of £7,000 a year—making their total subsidy £37,000—agreed to permanently do the Service right through from Sydney to San Francisco without a break at Honolulu. Of the extra subsidy the Colony of New South Wales was to contribute one-third. The first mail under the new contract left London on the 5th November, 1885, and arrived at Sydney on the 17th December, 1885, being brought on from San Francisco by the "Alameda." The first mail from Sydney was despatched on the 4th of December *per* the "Mararoa," and was delivered in London on the 15th January, 1886.

The average time occupied in the conveyance of mails to and from Sydney and London, *via* San Francisco, in 1888, was—from London to Sydney, about 41 days; Sydney to London, about 40 days. The following statement shows the approximate net cost to the Colony during that year:—

Dr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To payments to the Union Steamship Company, for the carriage of mails in excess of New South Wales share (£379 9s. 9d.) of United States contribution	12,181 19 10	
New South Wales share (one-third) of premiums (less penalties), &c.	817 4 10	
		12,999 4 8
Cr.		
By share of postage from the United Kingdom	100 0 0	
Share of contributions from non-contracting Colonies...	5,527 16 6	
Estimated postages collected in and retained by the Colony	5,600 0 0	
		11,227 16 6
Estimated net cost to the Colony of New South Wales ...		£1,771 8 2

In

In 1888 a renewal of the contract with the Union Steamship Company for a period of one year was agreed to, in order to afford time to consider the question as to the best route for future communication *via* the Pacific. Extension of Union S.S. Co.'s contract.

It having been found impossible to settle the question as to whether the future mail communication with Europe *via* the Pacific Ocean should go to San Francisco or to Vancouver, also whether the service should be a faster one, and whether it should be four-weekly, as at present, or fortnightly, it was determined by the New South Wales Government to ask Parliament for a further extension of the existing Service for the period of twelve months, *i.e.*, to November, 1890. 1889. Further extension for twelve months of Union S.S. Co.'s contract.

It transpired that the New Zealand Parliament, in the year 1888, passed a resolution affirming the desirableness of abandoning the American route in favour of what is termed the "direct" service (*via* Cape of Good Hope and *via* Cape Horn); but it was said that the New Zealand Parliament might possibly reconsider the matter during the Session about to begin.

Under the circumstances, the New South Wales Legislative Assembly was asked to and did approve of the following resolution on the 5th September, 1889 :—

> That this House approves of the continuance of the Mail Service between Sydney and San Francisco, *via* Auckland and Honolulu, by the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand (Limited), for a further term of twelve months from November next, on the following terms, namely:—The subsidy to be reduced to £33,500, and the Government of New South Wales to be responsible therefor, with the proviso that if the Government of New Zealand should hereafter join in this extension of contract, or should contribute, either in the shape of postages or by direct subsidy, any sum in excess of £6,000, such excess to the extent of £3,500 shall be allowed to the Company in consideration of the abatement of £3,500 they have agreed to make in the amount of present subsidy of £37,000. Duration of voyage to be 600 hours, as at present; but no penalties to be imposed provided voyage does not exceed 648 hours. No premiums to be paid for early arrival. Any contribution from the United States to be divided between the contractors and the Government of New South Wales, the former taking one-third and the latter two-thirds thereof. All postages from other Colonies to be retained by the New South Wales Government, subject to adjustment of a share thereof with the New Zealand Government, should that Colony agree to occupy a similar position in this extended contract to that which it now occupies in regard to the existing Service. The spirit of the existing contract, in regard to the size of the vessels employed, and in all other respects, to be adhered to in the extended contract, and only European crews to be employed.

On the 13th September, 1889, however, the Parliament of New Zealand agreed to join the Government of New South Wales in renewing the contract for another year, payment to be made by that Colony at the rate of £11,250, New South Wales receiving and retaining contributions from non-contracting Colonies and United States, paying also demurrage and receiving penalties.

The subsidy payable to the Union Steamship Company is therefore at the rate of £37,000 per annum, namely, £25,750 by the Postal Department of New South Wales, and £11,250 by the Postal Department of New Zealand. Subsidy.

It was not considered needful that a formal agreement should be executed for this renewed service, as the correspondence, &c., contained a sufficient indication of the arrangement.

The United Kingdom has hitherto provided for the conveyance between England and San Francisco of mail-matter to and from the Australasian Colonies *free of charge*, and in addition to this, England credits the Australasian Colonies with 12·16d. per ounce of letters, 14d. per lb. of books and packets, and $3\frac{1}{8}$d. per lb. of newspapers sent from the United Kingdom to the Colonies. Conveyance of mails between England and San Francisco.

On the extension of the mail contract above referred to, it of course became necessary to apprise the London Post Office of the steps taken, and the Agent-General for New South Wales received the following communication from that office on the subject, viz. :—

> Sir, General Post Office, London, 17 October, 1889.
>
> I am directed by the Postmaster-General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, stating that your Government have renewed for another year (*i.e.*, to November, 1890) the contract for the Mail Service between San Francisco and Sydney, and have instructed you to act in conjunction with the Agent-General for New Zealand in requesting the Imperial Government to extend for the same period the existing arrangements relating to the apportionment of postage, and the transit of mails between London and San Francisco.

In

In reply, I have to acquaint you that the Postmaster-General has brought the matter under the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury; and that their Lordships concur with him in the view that the case is governed by those considerations which induced their Lordships to give their assent to the similar proposal put before them last year; but I am to point out that there is strong reason for the opinion that the cost of the Service is at present unfairly apportioned, and presses unduly upon this country.

Although entitled to look for a rearrangement of the apportionment upon better terms to this country, the Treasury last year consented, at the request of the Colonial Governments, to extend the existing arrangement for one year, in the expectation that by the present time matters would be in a position to facilitate a rearrangement upon more equitable terms.

Their Lordships would, therefore, now be justified in asking that a new apportionment should be at once undertaken; but they are most unwilling to take any steps which might prejudice the results of the approaching Postal Conference in Australia; and they therefore consent to the extension of the present arrangements for another year.

I am to state, however, that, in consenting to this extension, the Treasury stipulate that if, as the result of inquiry, the apportionment is eventually readjusted on terms more favourable to this country, the new apportionment shall date from the expiry of the present arrangement in November, 1889, so that the Imperial Exchequer may not be prejudiced by the extension made to suit the arrangements of the Colonial Governments at their own request.

I am, &c.,
EDW. H. REA.

United States contribution.

For the period from the 21st November, 1885, to the 17th November, 1888, the United States subsidy was at the rate of £4,000 per annum, and was apportioned as follows, viz.:—£3,466 13s. 4d. (£3,200, as representing value of postages payable to contractors in terms of contract, and £266 13s. 4d.—one-third of the balance of £800), to the contractors, and £266 13s. 4d. to each of the Colonies of New South Wales and New Zealand.

Since the 18th November, 1888, the United States contribution has been at the increased rate of £9,200 per annum, and is now divided as follows, viz.:—£4,000 is retained by the contractors, as the equivalent of postages to which they are entitled for carriage of United States mail-matter, in addition to which they receive one-third (£1,733 6s. 8d.) of the balance of £5,200, or a total sum of £5,733 6s. 8d., and the remainder—£3,466 13s. 4d.—is credited to this Colony.

Between the 18th November, 1888, and the 20th November, 1889, when New Zealand was, with this Colony, a contracting party, that Colony was allowed one-half (£1,733 6s. 8d.) of the sum of £3,466 13s. 4d., now credited to this Colony.

Payments by non-contracting Colonies.

For the conveyance of mail matter, *both received and despatched*, by the San Francisco Mail Service, the non-contracting Australasian Colonies (excepting New Zealand) pay at the rate of £1 5s. 4d. per lb. of letters, 1s. 6d. per lb. of books and packets, and 6d. per lb. of newspapers.

No credit is allowed to, or received from, the United States by such Colonies on mails exchanged between them.

The performance by the Union Steamship Company of the Mail Service between Sydney and San Francisco during the year 1889 is shown in the following returns:—

Received.

Name of Steamer.	Due at Sydney.	Arrived at Sydney.	No. of days from San Francisco.	No. of days occupied in the transit of Mails between London and Sydney.
	1889.	1889.		
Mariposa	11 January	10 January	25	40
Zealandia	10 February	10 February	26	43
Alameda	9 March	8 March	25	41
Mariposa	4 April	3 April	25	39
Zealandia	3 May	2 May	25	40
Alameda	31 „	30 „	25	40
Mariposa	28 June	27 June	25	40
Zealandia	26 July	25 July	25	40
Alameda	23 August	21 August	24	39
Mariposa	20 September	19 September	25	40
Zealandia	18 October	17 October	25	40
Alameda	16 November	14 November	24	40
Mariposa	13 December	12 December	25	40

Despatched.

Name of Steamer.	Date of despatch from Sydney.	Due at San Francisco.	Arrived at San Francisco.	No. of days to San Francisco.	No. of days occupied in transit of Mails between Sydney and London.
	1889.	1889.	1889.		
Mariposa	23 January	16 February	16 February	24	41
Zealandia	20 February	16 March	16 March	24	40
Alameda	20 March	13 April	13 April	24	40
Mariposa	17 April	11 May	12 May	25	43
Zealandia	15 May	8 June	8 June	24	39
Alameda	12 June	6 July	6 July	24	38
Mariposa	10 July	3 August	3 August	24	40
Zealandia	7 August	31 „	31 „	24	40
Alameda	4 September	28 September	28 September	24	40
Mariposa	2 October	26 October	26 October	24	40
Zealandia	30 „	23 November	23 November	24	39
Alameda	27 November	21 December	21 December	24	40
		1890.	1890.		
Mariposa	24 December	18 January	18 January	25	41

Average time occupied in the conveyance of mails to and from Sydney and London, *via* San Francisco :—

London to Sydney ... $40\frac{2}{13}$ days.
Sydney to London ... $40\frac{1}{13}$ „

The following are the returns of the Mail Service performed by the Orient Steam Navigation Company during the year 1889 :—

Received.

Name of Steamer.	Date of departure of Mails from England.	Date of arrival at Sydney of Mails overland.	No. of days occupied in transit of Mails between London and Sydney.	Name of Steamer.	Date of departure of Mails from England.	Date of arrival at Sydney of Mails overland.	No. of days occupied in transit of Mail between London and Sydney
	1888.	1889.			1889.	1889.	
Oroya	30 November.	4 January	35	Iberia	31 May	5 July	35
Orizaba	14 December.	18 „	35	Garonne	14 June	22 „	38
Liguria	28 „	4 February	38	Cuzco	28 „	2 August	35
	1889.			Orient	12 July	16 „	35
Austral	11 January	16 „	36	Lusitania	26 „	2 September	38
Iberia	25 „	1 March	35	Oroya	9 August	12 „	34
Ormuz	8 February	15 „	35	Orizaba	23 „	26 „	34
Cuzco	22 „	30 „	36	Liguria	6 September.	14 October	38
Orient	8 March	13 April	36	Ormuz	20 „	25 „	35
Lusitania	22 „	27 „	36	Iberia	4 October	11 November	38
Oroya	5 April	10 May	35	Austral	18 „	22 „	35
Orizaba	19 „	23 „	34	Cuzco	1 November.	6 December	35
Liguria	3 May	7 June	35	Orient	15 „	20 „	35
Austral	17 „	22 „	36				

Despatched.

Name of Steamer.	Date of despatch of Mails from Sydney.	Date of arrival of Mails in England.	No. of days occupied in transit of Mails between Sydney and London.	Name of Steamer.	Date of despatch of Mails from Sydney.	Date of arrival of Mails in England.	No. of days occupied in transit of Mails between Sydney and London.
	1889.	1889.			1889.	1889.	
Orient	3 January	8 February	36	Liguria	4 July	9 August	36
Lusitania	18 „	24 „	37	Austral	18 „	25 „	38
Oroya	31 „	6 March	34	Iberia	1 August	8 September	38
Orizaba	14 February	21 „	35	Garonne	15 „	22 „	38
Liguria	28 „	6 April	37	Cuzco	29 „	5 October	37
Austral	14 March	20 „	37	Orient	13 September.	20 „	37
Iberia	28 „	5 May	38	Lusitania	27 „	3 November	37
Ormuz	11 April	18 „	37	Oroya	10 October	14 „	35
Cuzco	25 „	31 „	36	Orizaba	24 „	28 „	35
Orient	9 May	15 June	37	Liguria	7 November.	15 December	38
Lusitania	23 „	29 „	37	Ormuz	21 „	28 „	37
Oroya	6 June	11 July	35			1890.	
Orizaba	20 „	27 „	37	Iberia	5 December.	12 January	38
				Austral	19 „	26 „	38

Average time occupied in the conveyance of Mails to and from Sydney and London :—

London to Sydney ... ... $35\frac{17}{28}$ days.
Sydney to London ... ... $36\frac{19}{28}$ „

The

The Mail Service performed by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company during the year 1889 was as follows :—

Received.

Name of Steamer.	Date of departure of Mail from London.	Date of arrival at Sydney of Mails overland.	No. of days occupied in transit of Mails between London and Sydney.	Name of Steamer.	Date of departure of Mail from London.	Date of arrival at Sydney of Mails overland.	No. of days occupied in transit of Mails between London and Sydney
	1888.	1889.			1889.	1889.	
Carthage.....	7 December..	14 January ...	38	Valetta	7 June.....	12 July	35
Rome	21 „ ...	26 „ ...	36	Britannia ...	21 „	23 „	32
	1889.			Ballaarat.....	5 July	9 August.....	35
Arcadia	4 January ...	6 February ...	33	Victoria	19 „	20 „	32
Valetta	18 „ ...	23 „	36	Parramatta...	2 August.....	7 September..	36
Britannia ...	1 February ...	6 March	33	Rosetta	16 „	23 „ ...	38
Ballaarat ...	15 „ ...	23 „	36	Massilia	30 „	4 October ...	35
Victoria	1 March	3 April	33	Rome	13 September..	19 „ ...	36
Parramatta...	15 „	20 „	36	Arcadia	27 „ ...	29 „ ...	32
Massilia	29 „	4 May	36	Carthage ...	11 October ...	18 November..	38
Oceana	12 April	14 „	32	Britannia ...	25 „ ...	28 „ ...	34
Carthage.....	26 „	1 June.....	36	Valetta	8 November..	14 December ..	36
Rome	10 May	15 „	36	Victoria.....	22 „ ...	24 „ ...	32
Arcadia	24 „	26 „	33				

Despatched.

Name of Steamer.	Date of despatch of Mails from Sydney.	Date of arrival of Mails in England.	No. of days occupied in transit of Mails between Sydney and London	Name of Steamer.	Date of despatch of Mails from Sydney.	Date of arrival of Mails in England.	No. of days occupied in transit of Mails between Sydney and London.
	1889.	1889.			1889.	1889.	
Massilia	10 January ...	17 February...	38	Arcadia	25 July	30 August.....	36
Oceana	24 „ ...	2 March	37	Britannia ...	9 August.....	12 September..	34
Carthage	7 February ...	18 „	39	Valetta	22 „	28 „ ...	37
Rome	22 „ ...	31 „	37	Victoria	5 September..	12 October ...	37
Arcadia	8 March	13 April	36	Ballaarat.....	19 „ ...	27 „ ...	38
Valetta	22 „	28 „	37	Parramatta...	3 October ...	10 November..	38
Britannia	4 April	12 May	38	Rosetta	17 „ ...	26 „ ...	40
Ballaarat	19 „	27 „	38	Massilia	31 „ ...	10 December...	40
Victoria	2 May	6 June.....	35	Arcadia	14 November..	22 „ ...	38
Parramatta...	17 „	22 „	36			1890.	
Oceana	30 „	5 July	36	Rome	28 „ ...	5 January ...	38
Massilia	14 June.....	20 „	36	Britannia ...	12 December...	18 „ ...	37
Carthage.....	27 „	3 August.....	37	Carthage ...	27 „ ...	3 February...	38
Rome	12 July	17 „	36				

Average time occupied in the conveyance of mails to and from Sydney and London :—

London to Sydney... ... ... $34\frac{21}{26}$ days.
Sydney to London... ... ... $37\frac{5}{26}$ „

The amount paid by each contributing Colony, on the basis of population, towards the cost of the Federal Ocean Mail Service, for the year 1889, was as follows, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
New South Wales	27,637	3	10
Victoria	27,568	0	0
Queensland (from 1st April)...	7,095	0	2
South Australia	7,973	4	5
Tasmania	3,658	7	1
Western Australia	1,068	4	6

The contribution from the United Kingdom is £95,000 per annum.

The

The following return shows the number of letters, packets, and newspapers despatched and received by the various ocean mail routes during the year 1889, as compared with similar information for the year 1888:—

Year.	Route.	Despatched.						Received.				
		Intercolonial.			Foreign.			Intercolonial.			Foreign.	
		Letters.	Packets.	Newspapers.	Letters.	Packets.	Newspapers.	Letters.	Packets.	Newspapers.	Letters.	Packets and Newspapers.
1888	Per Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Co.'s packets, *via* Colombo and Brindisi	6,833	3,214	13,926	254,983	32,635	209,110	6,841	425	5,167	539,579	471,703
1889		8,353	2,863	14,159	315,392	49,407	277,880	7,617	519	5,649	522,279	463,617
1888	Per Union Steamship Co.'s packets, *via* San Francisco	14,333	9,442	14,087	118,919	30,900	163,210	14,573	2,234	13,609	70,018	237,736
1889		22,459	16,613	22,047	90,150	16,363	96,275	11,554	1,149	11,438	70,496	247,665
1888	Per Orient Steam Navigation Co.'s packets, *via* Suez and Naples	5,814	1,646	11,068	335,907	37,613	368,440	6,212	419	4,405	501,467	460,850
1889		6,976	5,658	12,205	320,697	45,643	303,770	8,453	509	5,970	497,830	460,578
1888	Per Queensland Royal Mail steamers, *via* Torres Straits	....	....	....	711	279	455	....	....	....	707	325
1889		....	....	....	1,673	254	694	....	....	....	718	644
1888	Per Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes' packets, *via* Marseilles	....	....	....	7,215	1,542	3,348	34	1	22	5,216	6,050
1889		....	....	....	6,319	1,075	2,627	....	....	....	5,509	6,591
1888	Per Nord-Deutscher Lloyd's packets, *via* Brindisi	....	....	....	6,690	734	2,397	....	....	....	13,273	6,267
1889		....	....	....	3,678	745	1,739	....	....	....	12,074	6,686

The number of letters despatched to the United Kingdom during the year by the long sea route was 19,550, and the number received by the same route from the United Kingdom, 36,990.

The following statements for the year 1889 show the approximate net cost to the Colony of the San Francisco and Suez Mail Services:—

San Francisco Service.

Statement showing the approximate net cost to the Colony of the San Francisco Mail Service for the portion of the year 1889 to termination of contract on 20th November, 1889, between the Colonies of New Zealand and New South Wales and the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, Limited:—

Dr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To payments to the Union Steamship Company, for the carriage of mails (in excess of New South Wales share, £1,600, of United States contribution)	11,771 16 10	
New South Wales share (one-third) of premiums (less penalties), &c.	665 13 4	
		12,437 10 2
Cr.	£ s. d.	
By share of postage from the United Kingdom	40 0 0	
Share of contributions from non-contracting Colonies...	5,200 0 0*	
Estimated postages collected in and retained by the Colony	3,760 0 0	
		9,000 0 0
Estimated net cost to the Colony		£3,437 10 2
The estimated net cost for 1888 was		£1,771 8 2

Statement showing the approximate net cost to this Colony of the San Francisco Mail Service for the portion of the year 1889, from the commencement of contract on 16 November, 1889, between New South Wales and New Zealand and the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, Limited:—

Dr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To payments to the Union Steamship Company for the carriage of mails (in excess of New South Wales share, £400, of United States contribution)		2,571 3 0
Cr.	£ s. d.	
By share of postage from the United Kingdom	7 0 0	
Contributions from non-contracting Colonies	1,104 17 1	
Estimated postages collected in and retained by the Colony	500 0 0	
		1,611 17 1
Estimated net cost to the Colony		£959 5 11

Suez

* Partly estimated.

Suez Service.

Statement showing the approximate net cost to the Colony, for the year 1889, of the Mail Service per the vessels of the Orient and Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Companies:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dr.						
To New South Wales proportion of Colonial share of subsidy for carriage of mails	27,637	3	10			
Overland transit of mail-matter through European countries	4,200	0	0			
Overland transit of mail-matter through Australian Colonies, and special trains	2,000	0	0			
				33,837	3	10
Cr.						
By estimated share of contributions from non-contracting Colonies, &c.	1,238	0	0			
Estimated postages collected in and retained by the Colony	30,000	0	0			
				31,238	0	0
Estimated net cost to the Colony...				£2,599	3	10
The estimated net cost for 1888 was				£4,212	2	8

In the year 1888, owing to certain action being taken by the Colony of Victoria in regard to subsidising a line of steam communication between that Colony, Fiji, and the New Hebrides, representations were made to the Government of New South Wales pointing out that this action was calculated to divert a large portion of the trade with these Islands from Sydney. The Government of New South Wales therefore determined to subsidise to the extent of £1,200 a year the Australasian United Steam Navigation Company's line of steamers between Sydney, New Caledonia, New Hebrides (Aneityum), and Fiji, once in every four weeks. The first packet under this arrangement left Sydney on the 1st August, 1888. Parliament having voted the subsidy the service was continued during the remainder of the year 1888, and throughout the whole of the year 1889, thus affording regular mail communication with these important islands.

Arrangements were entered into with the Imperial Postal Authorities in September for the transmission of mail matter to Canada and the United States by the "Long Sea Route," *via* the United Kingdom, at the following rates of postage, viz.:—

	d.
Letters—Per ½ oz.	6
Packets—Not exceeding 1 oz.	1
Exceeding 1 oz., but not exceeding 2 oz.	2
Every additional 2 oz. or fraction thereof	2
Newspapers—Not exceeding 4 oz.	1
Every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof	1

The following amended rates of postage were adopted in November, in regard to corespondence addressed to the Comoro Islands, viz.:—

	d.
Letters—For every ½ oz. or fraction thereof...	6
Newspapers—For every 4 oz. or fraction thereof	1
Packets—For every 2 oz. or fraction thereof	1

Foreign Parcel Post.

The Parcel Post System, which was inaugurated between this Colony and the United Kingdom in August, 1886, and subsequently extended to certain other countries, was, during the year 1889, extended to the following places, through the medium of the United Kingdom, subject to special rates of postage, prohibitions, and limitations as to size and weight, viz.:—Bahamas (*via* New York), Finland (*via* Sweden), Uraguay (following towns only, namely, Canelones, Durazno, Florida, Fray Bentos, Mercedes, Minas, Monte Video, Paysandu, Salto, San Jose), Malta, and Turk's Islands.

Reduced rates of postage on parcels for Ascension and St. Helena were brought into operation in July, and in November the rates to Canada were also reduced. The

21

The following return shows the number and declared value of Parcels received and despatched from and to the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries, *via* the United Kingdom, and the amount of postage paid thereon during the years 1888 and 1889:—

Received.

Year.	Number of Mails.	Number of Parcels.	Declared Value.	Amount of Postage.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1888	53	10,747	41,055 1 2½	1,674 17 3
1889	52	14,259	67,566 5 5	1,995 2 1

Despatched.

Year	Number of Mails.	Number of Parcels.	Declared Value.	Amount of Postage.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1888	52	4,071	10,018 8 5	549 12 0
1889	52	4,766	9,835 3 8	592 14 7

Particulars of the Parcel Mails exchanged direct with Germany by the North German Lloyd steamers are given below:—

	Number of Mails.	Number of Parcels.	Declared Value.	Amount of Postage.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Received	13	104	295 14 0	37 8 0
Despatched	10	26	76 19 0	9 3 1

Letters, Newspapers, Packets, and Post-cards posted throughout the Colony.

The following is a return of the estimated number of Letters, Newspapers, Packets, and Post-cards posted in the Colony during 1889, as compared with the number posted in the preceding year:—

	1888.	1889.
Letters.		
Posted for delivery within the Colony	42,783,200	47,624,600
„ Australian Colonies and New Zealand	2,184,400	2,366,700
„ Foreign despatch	771,800	786,200
Total	45,739,400	50,777,500
Newspapers.		
Posted for delivery within the Colony	28,500,400	30,931,800
„ Australian Colonies and New Zealand	2,429,500	2,758,100
„ Foreign despatch	792,100	722,600
Total	31,722,000	34,412,500
Packets.		
Posted for delivery within the Colony	5,560,300	6,564,400
„ Australian Colonies and New Zealand	676,600	914,900
„ Foreign despatch	101,500	127,300
Total	6,338,400	7,606,600
Total number of Post-cards posted	520,920	630,100

Dead Letter Branch.

Year.	Number of letters (except those containing articles of value) returned to the writers as unclaimed.					Number of registered letters returned as unclaimed.	Number of letters unregistered but containing articles of value returned as unclaimed.	Number of letters returned to the following places as unclaimed.				Number of letters returned as unstamped or insufficiently addressed.
	Originally addressed to places within the Colony.	Originally addressed to the Australasian Colonies.	Originally addressed to the United Kingdom.	Originally addressed to other Countries	Total.			Australasian Colonies.	United Kingdom.	Other Countries.	Total.	
1888 ...	322,794	50,139	4,032	1,057	378,022	2,310	1,010	21,668	9,480	3,210	34,358	31,317
1889 ...	324,906	33,114	2,022	1,048	361,090	3,636	1,133	25,224	9,945	4,451	39,620	36,200
Increase.	2,112	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,326	123	3,556	465	1,241	5,262	4,883
Decrease.	.....	17,025	2,010	9	16,932	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Of the registered letters mentioned in the above return 2,730 originated in New South Wales, and on being opened previous to return to the writers, were found to contain, besides correspondence and valuable enclosures, such as watches, gold rings, and jewellery, £1,496 19s. 6d. in coin, notes, and cheques. The remaining 934 were from places beyond the Colony, and returned unopened, as follows:—395 to London, 272 to other Colonies, and 239 to other countries. In 1,133 unregistered letters were found valuable enclosures representing £12,341 18s. 7d.

Out of about 20,000 packets and letters passed on to the Dead Letter Office imperfectly addressed, the addresses of two-thirds were rectified and the letters forwarded. The remainder were returned to the writers. In addition to the foregoing 1,560 Chinese letters imperfectly addressed were forwarded to the intended addresses through the assistance of the Chinese Interpreter employed by the Department.

Of 127 packets containing articles of clothing, merchandise, &c., received with the addresses torn off, postage refused, &c., 5 only were applied for and delivered. Of the unstamped letters 3,095, which could not be returned to the writers through not being signed and insufficient address, were delivered to the addressees, who were specially communicated with by the Department. 120 letters posted without addresses, 8 of which contained valuable enclosures, were returned to the writers. 80 letters and 40 packets bearing obscene addresses were destroyed.

About ·720 per cent. of the total number of letters posted in the Colony during 1889 were unclaimed.

I regret to find that there are numerous instances of attempted imposition on the Department. In one case recently under notice in one of the country newspapers addressed to another part of the Colony, and which of course bore no postage at all, were found to be enclosed 8s. in silver, a lady's handkerchief, and a collar. In another newspaper, which was posted in London, was found a necktie. The London Post Office reported having discovered a pair of scissors in a newspaper sent home from here. Another case disclosed some written communication on fashion sheets; the culprit was a female, who pleaded ignorance of the law.

As an illustration of the proverbial difficulty in pleasing everybody, it may be mentioned that one of the leading business men in Sydney recently complained in very strong terms that the Department had returned to the sender a letter addressed to him, which had been posted unstamped. He stated that rather than the letter had been returned and thus delayed, he would cheerfully have paid the postage twice over. (The postal law, whilst providing for the return to the senders of letters posted wholly unstamped, permits those bearing a single rate (1d.) to go on charged with the deficient postage and a fine.) About the same time another well-known person complained in equally strong terms because letters posted for him in Melbourne, bearing only 1d. stamps, had been sent to addressee and charged double the deficient postage, adding that it was most unfair for the addressees to be punished for the faults of the senders, to whom he considered the letters should have been returned.

Delivery

Delivery by Letter-carriers.

The number of letters, &c., delivered by the letter-carriers attached to the head office during the years 1888 and 1889 was as follows:—

	1888.	1889.
Unregistered letters	9,352,986	9,935,022
Registered letters	188,701	195,418
Books	95,573	108,537
Newspapers	1,271,278	1,336,674

Registration Branch.

The number of registered letters which passed through the General Post Office in 1889 was 646,151, against 555,207 in 1888, giving an increase of 90,944.

Number of Mails received and despatched.

The following return shows the number of Mails received at, and despatched from, the General Post Office during the years 1888 and 1889:—

Year.	Received.		Despatched.		Total number of Mails which passed through the office.
	Inland.	Foreign.	Inland.	Foreign.	
1888	148,772	20,075	144,193	10,431	323,471
1889	159,296	21,177	157,235	11,256	348,964
Increase	10,524	1,102	13,042	825	25,493

Record Branch.

The number of written communications received from the public during 1889, intimating changes of address, or requesting letters, &c., to be forwarded, was 21,832, against 20,474 in 1888.

The number of communications addressed to the Department, relating to the extension and improvement of the Service, to irregularities connected with the performance of mail contracts, and to the transit of letters, &c., through the post, and recorded in the year 1889, was 42,771 against 38,433, in 1888.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The following statement shows the Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1889.

Revenue.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Expenditure.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sale of postage stamps	400,010 4 9		Salaries*		174,744 12 0
Fees for private boxes	3,336 0 0		Less amount chargeable to Electric Telegraph Department, as per foot-note	27,203 18 1	
Postage on unpaid and insufficiently prepaid correspondence	3,460 11 4		Less amount chargeable to Money Order Branch, as per foot-note	7,043 13 3	
Share of contributions from non-contracting Colonies on account of—					34,247 11 4
San Francisco mail service	4,649 5 8				140,497 0 8
Federal Ocean ,, ,,	4,592 3 4				
Miscellaneous receipts	3,535 7 9		Contingencies†		40,384 13 7
		419,583 12 10	Conveyance of Mails:—		
Less amount transferred to Stamp Duties as the approximate value of postage-stamps used as duty stamps during the year		24,000 0 0	Per horse, coach, &c.	96,853 19 3	
			,, Government Railways and Tramways	57,227 11 11	
			,, steam and sailing vessels	12,118 19 11	
			,, Federal Ocean mail service	31,810 6 9	
			,, San Francisco mail service	14,713 17 3	
					212,724 15 1
					393,606 9 4
			Balance of revenue over expenditure		1,977 3 6
Total		£ 395,583 12 10	Total		£ 395,583 12 10

* Under regulations made in 1885, in conformity with section 7 of the Civil Service Act, the Post Office Department pays the full salaries of officers in charge of amalgamated Post and Telegraph Offices, who were previously remunerated partly by salaries from the Post Office and Telegraph Departments, and partly by commissions on the sale of postage-stamps, and for the transaction of Money Order and Government Savings Bank business. These commissions were, however, discontinued to the officers mentioned, and their salaries were so increased as to compensate them for the loss thereof. It was then arranged that when an amalgamated office transacted Money Order and Savings Bank business, the Money Order Branch should be debited with one-ninth and the Post and Telegraph Departments with four-ninths each of the salary of the officer in charge of such office, and also, that when an amalgamated office did not transact Money Order and Savings' Bank business, the Telegraph Department should be debited with four-ninths, and the Post Office Department with five-ninths of the salary of the officer in charge of such office.

The amounts to be debited to the Telegraph Department and to the Money Order Branch, under the arrangement referred to, are £27,203 18s. 1d. and £7,043 13s. 3d. respectively, leaving a sum of £140,497 0s. 8d. to be charged to the Post Office Department, under the heading of Salaries for the year 1889.

† Comprising the cost of fuel, light, rent, furniture, repairs, forage, farriery, carts, horses, overtime—sorting British and foreign mails and newspapers, uniforms, postal inspection, stamps and seals, letter and newspaper receivers, extra clerical aid, travelling and relieving expenses, servants' wages, salaries of temporary letter-carriers and receiver-clearers, and incidental expenses.

A new feature is displayed in the financial statement of the Postal Department for the year 1889, namely, a balance on the right side of the account. It will be seen in the above return that the excess of revenue over expenditure for the year is £1,977 3s. 6d. In analysing the items which constitute the revenue and expenditure, it is found that the sale of postage stamps in the year 1889 exceeded that of the previous year by the sum of £23,045 15s. 6d., while a substantial increase is also shown in the fees obtained for private boxes, in the amount of postage collected on unpaid and insufficiently prepaid correspondence, and in the item of miscellaneous receipts. On the other hand, whilst the amount paid in salaries and contingencies (which latter embrace the items mentioned in the foot-note to the statement) has necessarily been increased to meet the exigencies of the growing service, a saving has been effected in the cost of conveyance of inland mails, and no less a saving than upwards of £26,000 on the cost of the Ocean Mail Services.

The following return shows the number, description, and value of Postage-stamps issued at the General Post Office during the years 1888 and 1889 :—

Number		Description	Value		Increase in issue for 1889		Decrease in issue for 1889	
1888	1889		1888	1889	Number	Value	Number	Value
			£ s d	£ s d		£ s d		£ s d.
29,462,420	32,067,280	Penny	122,760 1 8	133,613 13 4	2,604,860	10,852 11 8		
124,729	195,251	Penny impressed on envelopes received from the public	519 14 1	813 10 11	70,522	293 16 10		
25,051,170	26,248,580	Two penny	208,759 15 0	218,738 3 4	1,197,410	9,978 8 4		. .
39,565	66,655	Two penny impressed on envelopes received from the public	329 14 2	555 9 2	27,090	225 15 0		.
91,280	68,280	Three penny ..	1,141 0 0	853 10 0			23,000	287 10 0
369,600	420,150	Four penny	6,160 0 0	7,002 10 0	50,550	842 10 0		
9,356	13,636	Five penny	194 18 4	284 1 8	4,280	89 3 4		
1,034,520	1,063,680	Six penny	25,863 0 0	26 592 0 0	29,160	729 0 0		
32,825	33,410	Eight penny	1,094 3 4	1,113 13 4	585	19 10 0		
4,020	704	Nine penny	150 15 0	26 8 0			3,316	124 7 0
660	852	Ten penny	27 10 0	35 10 0	192	8 0 0		
175,290	178,270	Shilling	8,764 10 0	8,913 10 0	2,980	149 0 0		
7,934	7,473	Five shilling	1,983 10 0	1,868 5 0			461	115 5 0
325	606	Ten shilling	162 10 0	303 0 0	281	140 10 0		
180	291	Twenty shilling	180 0 0	291 0 0	111	111 0 0		
7,224	12 572	Newspaper wrappers	32 5 0	56 2 6	5,348	23 17 6		
218,375	214 750	Envelopes—one penny	982 13 9	966 7 6			3,625	16 6 3
25,750	26 500	Envelopes—two penny	231 15 0	238 10 0	750	6 15 0		
513,000	605 980	Post cards—one penny	2,137 10 0	2,524 18 4	92 980	387 8 4		
28,110	31,440	Registered letter envelopes—four pence	468 10 0	524 0 0	3,330	55 10 0		
3,480	3,060	Reply post cards	29 0 0	25 10 0			420	3 10 0
480	9,480	Post cards—twopence } see note {	4 0 0	79 0 0	9,000	75 0 0		
480	8,520	Post cards—threepence } see note {	6 0 0	106 10 0	8,040	100 10 0		
			£381,982 15 4	£405,525 3 1		£24,089 6 0 546 18 3		£546 18 3
		Total amount of increase ..				£23,542 7 9	.. .	..... .

NOTE —Post cards, value twopence and threepence, were first issued on 31st December, 1888.

The following return shows the number, description, and value of Postage-stamps purchased from the public for cash, under a discount of 5 per cent., during the year 1889 :—

Number.	Description.	Value £	s.	d.
133,228	One-penny	555	2	4
365,868	Two-penny	3,048	18	0
263	Three-penny	3	5	9
1,654	Four-penny	27	11	4
11	Five-penny	0	4	7
7,095	Six-penny	177	7	6
61	Eight-penny	2	0	8
1	Nine-penny	0	3	0
13	Ten-penny	0	10	10
776	One-shilling	38	16	0
18	Five-shilling	4	10	0
5	Ten-shilling	2	10	0
	Total ...	£3,861	0	0
	Less 5 per cent.	193	1	0
		£3,667	19	0
Also 7,856 spoiled but unused 1d. envelopes, value ...		£32	14	8
,, 2,072 ,, ,, 2d. envelopes ,, . .		17	5	4
,, 4,320 ,, ,, 1d. Post-cards ,, . .		18	0	0
		£68	0	0
	Less 10 per cent. ...	6	16	0
		£61	4	0

NEW

New Postage-stamps.

The last three, namely, the eight-penny, one-shilling, and five-shilling, of the series of eight new postage-stamps issued in commemoration of the Centenary of the Colony, were brought into use during the early part of the year.

A full description of these stamps is given in my report for the year 1888.

Inland Mail Conveyance.

In the year 1889 the average cost per mile of the Inland Mail Conveyance was about $5\frac{1}{15}$d. against $5\frac{2}{5}$d., the price per mile paid in the year 1888. The particulars as to the Mail Contracts for the Conveyance of Inland Mails will be found in the Appendix. Appendix F.

The following statement shows the cost of Mail Contracts expiring in 1889, as compared with the cost of the new contracts entered into for 1890 :—

	Cost in 1889.	Cost in 1890.
	£	£
Services in which no change has been made	25,148	21,671
Services discontinued and those reduced in frequency	385	196
New services and those increased in frequency	345	1,083
Total £	25,878	22,950

exhibiting a saving at the rate of £2,928 per annum.

II.—MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

Money Order Offices were established during the year 1889 at the following places, viz. :—Borenore, Coolabah, Cordillera, Croydon, Cumnock, Galong, Gladesville, Goolagong, Lower Portland, Morangarell, Nambucca Heads, Nerriga, Neutral Bay, Newcastle West, Peak Hill, Peelwood, Plumpton, Pott's Hill, Teralba, Thackaringa, Warne, Watson's Bay, Wauchope, Woodstock, Wyong, and Yamba.

The Offices at Bookham, Fassifern, and Ultimo were abolished.

The number of Money Order Offices in the Colony on 31st December, 1889, was 518.

The number of Money Orders issued during the year was 400,487, and the value £1,188,226, against 388,416, of the value of £1,215,132, in 1888, the difference showing an increase of 12,071 in the number, and a decrease of £26,906 in the amount.

The number of Money Orders paid was 388,389, and the value £1,108,098, against 368,081 of the value of £1,116,353, in 1888, being an increase in the number of 20,308, and a decrease of £8,255 in the amount.

The amount of Revenue received as Commission on Money Orders issued, was £15,947 18s. 6d., being £68 13s. in excess of the amount collected in 1888.

A comparative return showing the various countries where the Money Orders issued in New South Wales were made payable, and also the Money Order issues of other countries payable in New South Wales will be found in the Appendix. Appendix G.

In the information contained in Appendix C will be found a detailed statement of the business transacted at each office in the Colony. Appendix C.

With a view to facilitate the conduct of Money Order business between this and the neighbouring Colonies, the authority of His Excellency the Governor in Council was obtained for the transmission of advices direct from such offices in this Colony, as may from time to time be named by the Postmaster-General, to the paying offices in the adjacent Colonies, and for the payment at any office in this Colony of Money Orders advised direct from issuing offices in such Colonies, the practice previously being to send advices of Intercolonial orders through the Head Offices only.

III.—GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

The following Branches were opened during the year 1889, viz.:—Auburn, Batlow, Blackheath, Borenore, Bowna, Captain's Flat, Carrathool, Carrington, Coolabah, Coraki, Croki, Croydon, Deepwater, Eugowra, Gilgandra, Gladesville, Helensburgh, Hinton, Kelso, Lewis Ponds, Menindie, Merewether, Molonglo,

Moulamein,

Moulamein, Mulwala, Nambucca Heads, Neutral Bay, Newcastle West, Peak Hill, Plumpton, Riverstone, Smithfield, Thackaringa, Tweed Heads, Watson's Bay, and Wyndham. The office at Ultimo was abolished.

During the year 30,433 new accounts were opened, and 25,410 accounts were closed. The number of accounts remaining open at the close of the year was 76,288.

The number of deposits received was 208,174, and the amount £1,115,863 4s. 1d., being an increase of 12,054 in the number and a decrease of £103,137 8s. 4d. in the amount on the business of the previous year. The interest added to depositors' accounts was £61,871 13s.

The number of withdrawals was 104,522, and the amount £1,118,547 16s. 3d., being an increase of 14,561 in the number and £77,313 16s. 4d. in the amount on the business of the previous year. The balance at the credit of depositors at the close of the year was £1,729,890 15s. 4d., being a decrease of £7,812 19s. 2d. on the previous year.

The average amount of each deposit was £5 7s. 2¼d., and of each withdrawal £10 14s. 0¼d.

The average balance at the credit of each depositor at the close of the year was £22 13s. 4d.

The following return will show the annual progress of the Government Savings Bank system, from 1st January, 1880, to 31st December, 1889 :—

Year.	Number of Deposits.	Interest added to Depositors' Accounts.	Amount of Deposits.	Number of Withdrawals.	Amount of Withdrawals.	Balance at Credit of Depositors.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1880	76,402	19,091 0 0	457,778 13 11	30,342	401,730 13 10	586,496 3 0
1881	98,270	27,511 1 5	833,191 2 2	35,159	475,696 19 9	971,501 6 10
1882	121,868	39,063 18 4	891,199 12 7	48,443	743,310 14 5	1,158,454 3 4
1883	147,627	40,334 14 6	922,803 14 5	59,475	938,073 8 6	1,183,519 3 9
1884	156,578	43,198 2 6	1,033,701 3 5	71,532	969,487 3 0	1,290,931 6 8
1885	170,750	49,193 6 8	1,152,583 0 8	75,600	1,020,813 12 1	1,471,894 1 11
1886	167,161	52,356 11 6	1,071,609 19 5	87,169	1,172,555 5 4	1,423,305 7 6
1887	172,823	50,717 4 10	1,026,269 15 7	84,110	998,838 13 8	1,501,453 14 3
1888	196,120	58,483 7 9	1,219,000 12 5	89,961	1,041,233 19 11	1,737,703 14 6
1889	208,174	61,871 13 0	1,115,863 4 1	104,522	1,118,547 16 3	1,729,890 15 4

The following return will show the business of the Government Savings Bank for the year 1889, compared with the transactions of the year 1888 :—

Year.	Number of Government Savings' Banks in the Colony.	Number of Accounts opened.	Number of Accounts closed.	Number of Accounts remaining open on 31st Dec.	Total Deposits, including interest.		Total Withdrawals.		Balance at credit of Depositors on 31st Dec.
					Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	
						£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1888	335	31,444	23,881	71,265	196,120	1,277,484 0 2	89,961	1,041,233 19 11	1,737,703 14 6
1889	370	30,433	25,410	76,288	208,174	1,177,734 17 1	104,522	1,118,547 16 3	1,729,890 15 4
Increase	35	.....	1,529	5,023	12,054	.....	14,561	77,313 16 4	.....
Decrease	...	1,011	.....	.....	.....	99,749 3 1	.....	.....	7,812 19 2

Appendix C. In the information contained in Appendix C is given a detailed statement showing the business transacted at each branch in the Colony. A statement of the Liabilities and Assets, with the Auditor-General's certificate thereon, will be found Appendix H. in the Appendix.

The expenditure of the Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank for salaries (exclusive of its proportion of the salaries of officers in charge of combined Post and Telegraph Offices, *vide* explanation on page 23) was £10,037 11s. 1d.; for contingencies, including proportion of wages for cleaning chief office and all branch offices, £2,028 7s. 6d.; total, £12,065 18s. 7d.

The number of persons employed in connection with the Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank was as follows :—

1 Superintendent.	3 Assistant Tellers.	5 Probationers.
1 Chief Clerk and Examiner.	4 Money Order Ledger-keepers.	1 Storekeeper.
2 Examiners.	9 Savings Bank Ledger-keepers.	4 Messengers.
4 Assistant Examiners.	24 Clerks.	
1 Teller.		
	Total	59

The

ERRATA.

PAGE 26, line 10, *read* —Amount of Savings Bank withdrawals, £1,185,547 16s. 3d., not £1,118,547 16s. 3d.; and on next line £144,313 16s. 4d., in place of £77,313 16s. 4d.; and on line 16, £11 6s. 10d., in lieu of £10 14s 0¼d. The amount of withdrawals in 1889 should be £1,185,547 16s. 3d., not £1,118,547 16s. 3d.; and the increase in withdrawals in the comparative return should be £144,313 16s. 4d., not £77,313 16s. 4d.

The appointment of Mr. A. J. Doak, as Superintendent of the Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank, was confirmed—the appointment taking effect from the 1st January, 1889.

One death occurred, viz., W. H. Rowley, Assistant Teller, attached to the permanent staff, and one officer, F. H. Stonier, was transferred to the Treasury Department.

IV.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

The following return shows the extent of the Electric Telegraph Lines and the number of Stations in the Colony on the 31st December, 1889; also the revenue and expenditure of the Department (including receipts and expenditure on account of the Telephone system) for the year 1889, as compared with similar information for 1888:—

Year.	Extent of electric telegraph wire in actual use.	Number of stations.	Number of messages transmitted.	Revenue.	‡ Expenditure (exclusive of interest on cost of construction of lines).
	Miles chns.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1888	22,219 15	460	3,410,407	185,965 5 7	154,875 19 3*
1889	22,606 41	485	3,433,562	186,861 15 11	178,931 18 0†
Increase	387 26	25	23,155	896 10 4	24,055 18 9

* Includes £12,144 10s. 1d. British Australian Cable Subsidy. † Includes £13,862 4s. 3d. British Australian Cable Subsidy. ‡ This does not include proportion of salaries of officers in charge of combined Post and Telegraph Offices, *vide* explanation on page 23.

The following return shows the lines of Electric Telegraph constructed, as well as the lines dismantled, also the cost of construction, during the year 1889:—

Line.	Dismantled.		Constructed.		Cost of Construction.
	Line.	Wire.	Line.	Additional Wire.	
	m. chs.	m. chs.	m. chs.	m. chs.	£ s. d.
Tumberumba to Tooma and Tintaldra	.....	.....	27 0	.....	742 8 10
Clarence Town to Seaham	.....	.....	3 60	4 60	160 6 3
Adelong to Reedy Flat	.....	.....	4 40	13 0	238 4 9
Croki to Coopernook	.....	.....	.....	3 40	28 6 1
Canowindra to Goolagong	.....	.....	15 60	.....	388 8 5
Candelo to Wyndham	.....	.....	12 0	1 0	341 16 10
Mount Victoria to Jenolan Caves	.....	.....	32 32	0 36	903 17 6
Orange to Lewis Ponds	.....	.....	9 45	.....	316 8 6
Arakoon to Smoky Cape	.....	.....	3 3	1 60	140 2 4
Gunnedah to Narrabri	.....	.....	.....	60 0	267 16 0
Hillgrove—Kempsey to Wollomombi	.....	.....	1 7	10 48	168 16 7
Crookwell to Binda	.....	.....	.....	12 60	110 3 6
Newcastle to Teralba	.....	.....	.....	13 0	67 15 2
Hamilton to Adamstown	.....	.....	0 40	1 60	21 15 0
Hornsby to St. Leonards	.....	.....	9 70	.....	421 3 9
Brooklyn to Gosford	.....	.....	.....	13 56	107 9 1
Mullet Creek to Brooklyn	.....	.....	6 16	.....	317 9 9
George's Plains to Perth	.....	.....	.....	3 0	16 19 4
City and other Extensions—Telegraph and Telephone	.....	.....	17 59	206 54	3,991 9 3
Gunnedah to Narrabri	60 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lismore to Murwillumbah	40 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tabulam to Drake	2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Line dismantled	102 0				
Wire dismantled		.....			
Line erected			143 32		
Additional wire erected				345 74	
Line erected				143 32	
Total wire erected during the year				489 26	
Less dismantled (line and wire)				102 0	
Increase				387 26	
Cost of construction for the year					£ 8,750 16 11

The total cost of the whole extent of Telegraphic communication in the Colony on the 31st December, 1889—22,606 miles 41 chains—was £713,663 1s 3d.

The

The number and value of Telegrams transmitted from New South Wales and the places to which they were sent, and the number of Telegrams issued and the places from whence they came; also, the proportion due to New South Wales on each class of business, are shown in the following Return:—

TELEGRAMS TRANSMITTED FROM NEW SOUTH WALES.

	New South Wales.	Foreign.	New Zealand.	Victoria.	Tasmania.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Queensland.	Total.
Number.....	2,936,281	10,271	9,746	274,845	7,505	98,671	2,153	94,090	3,433,562
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.
Value	115,440 18 4	45,857 0 11	6,256 9 10	21,861 5 7	1,230 11 11	10,745 17 7	535 18 10	11,847 15 4	213,775 18 4

TELEGRAMS ISSUED IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

	New South Wales.	Foreign.	New Zealand.	Victoria.	Tasmania.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Queensland.	Total.
Number.....	2,936,281	8,649	8,225	266,824	6,731	102,148	2,656	103,875	3,435,389
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Value	115,440 18 4	39,541 0 1	6,612 7 4	22,700 1 7	1,131 4 8	10,953 19 3	553 13 7	15,311 14 0	212,644 18 10

New South Wales Receipts:—

	£	s.	d.
On local and Intercolonial (exclusive of New Zealand) business	167,810	1	0
On New Zealand business	1,847	13	1
On International business	3,843	9	7
Total	£173,501	3	8

Stations were opened during the year at the following places:—Adamstown, Batlow, Binda, Coopernook, Forest Road, Goolagong, Hoskins' Town, Lewis Ponds, Milson's Point, Money Order Office, Mossman's Bay, Neutral Bay, Newcastle West, Perth, Rooty Hill, Seaham, Thackaringa, Vacy, Walcha Road, Warkworth (reopened), Watson's Bay, Wattle Flat, Wollomombi, Woodstock, and Wyndham.

The telegraph lines in course of construction but not completed during the year 1889, and the estimated length thereof, are shown in the following return:—

Line	Estimated Distance.			
	New Line.		Additional Wire.	
	Miles.	Chains.	Miles.	Chains.
Bodalla to Wagonga Heads	10	.....	.....	.....
Barringun to Hungerford	76	.....	.....	.....
Kiandra-Cooma to Berridale	12	.....	.....	.....
Wanaaring to Milparinka and Tibooburra	160	.....	.....	.....
Lismore to Brunswick.....	35	.....	.....	.....
Hay to Narrandera	.....	.....	107	.....
Total.....	293	.....	107	.....

The staff attached to the Electric Telegraph Department for the year 1889, was as follows, viz.:—1 superintendent, 1 assistant superintendent, 1 accountant, 1 manager, 3 assistant managers, 1 cable clerk, 1 ledger-keeper, 1 cashier, 1 telegraph instructor, 1 clerk-in-charge of correspondence, 1 check clerk, 10 clerks, 19 booking clerks, 3 receiving clerks, 1 mechanician, 8 instrument fitters, 6 inspectors, 1 inquiry clerk, 44 station-masters,* 490 operators, 40 line repairers, 3 messengers' overseers,

491

* In addition to the 319 who hold the dual appointment of Official Post and Telegraph Master, and who are included in return on page 8.

491 messengers, 1 clerk-in-charge of stores, 3 clerks in store, 5 batterymen, 1 groom; Telephones—1 manager, 9 overseers, 5 assistant overseers, 1 line overseer, 26 switch attendants, 1 messenger, 1 batteryman; Electric lights—1 engineer-in-charge, 8 engineers; total, 1,192.

The following officers retired under the provisions of the Civil Service Act, 1884, viz.:—Gregory Board, ledger-keeper; Samuel South, instrument fitter; Richard Street, instrument fitter; F. H. Bussell, operator.

Three deaths occurred, viz:—E. J. Delange, operator, and two messengers.

Seventy-eight resignations took place:—3 station-masters, 12 operators, 59 messengers, 2 switchboard attendants, and 2 line repairers.

The removals from the service numbered 11:—1 operator for intemperance, 9 messengers, and 1 switch attendant for general neglect of duty.

On inquiring into complaints made by Electric Telegraph operators, I found, amongst other things, that many of their number were inadequately paid. I accordingly placed a sum of £3,000 on the Estimates to provide increases in the more deserving cases, and I am glad to say that Parliament liberally responded by passing the vote.

The wretched office accommodation provided for the operators at the Head Office was another matter which engaged my attention. Their room, which was, in my opinion, most awkwardly situated at the top of the building, was cold, draughty, and comfortless in the winter, and, being covered with a galvanized iron roof and having no ceiling, oppressively hot in summer. I conferred with the Superintendent of Telegraphs and Colonial Architect in the matter, with the result that a more convenient portion of the building on the second floor is now in use for this purpose (having been formally opened by me on the 12th May, 1890). This new apartment is spacious, lofty, well lighted, and thoroughly ventilated, and I believe that the health of the operators generally, which was not good while they were in the old room, will be improved considerably under the altered conditions.

Amended regulations for the transmission and delivery of telegrams throughout the Colony were introduced in March.

In April, Thackaringa, and in June, Euriowie and Purnamoota were added to the list of Border stations, from which telegrams are transmitted to any station in South Australia at the reduced rate of 1s. for the first ten words.

The following reduced scale of rates for the transmission of press telegrams between this Colony and Western Australia, was adopted from the 1st May, viz.:—

	s.	d.
For 10 words and under	3	0
Each additional word up to 16 words	0	3
Over 16 and up to 100 words	4	6
Each additional 50 words or portion thereof	2	3

and from the 1st June, the charges for the transmission of press messages for New Zealand *on the land lines of this Colony*, were assimilated to those in operation within the Colony, viz.:—

	s.	d.
For 10 words and under	0	6
For every additional word up to 34 words	0	0½
For any number of words in excess of 34 and up to 100 words ...	1	6
For every additional 50 words or portion thereof	0	6

Cable communication with Europe was maintained without interruption during the year.

Proposed New Street along Northern Frontage of General Post Office.

I found, on taking office, that nothing of a practical character had been done towards improving the unsatisfactory approach to the General Post Office on the north side. I therefore immediately moved the Works Department, and succeeded in having the old Central Railway Office, and the rude wooden fence which stood in front of the building, removed, and a temporary galvanized iron fence substituted close to the unsightly wall of Messrs. Thompson and Giles' premises. The additional street space thus afforded would have immediately been suitably laid out, and made available for pedestrian traffic, had not it been found necessary to sink extensive shafts

shafts on this land in connection with the city sewerage works. With the object of providing permanent pedestrian and vehicular street accommodation in front of so handsome a building as the General Post Office, I had the honor of introducing a Bill in Parliament, authorising the resumption of that portion of land extending to what is known as Chisholm-lane, and thence to Pitt-street, which Bill became law. The resumption measures are being carried out by the Minister for Works as speedily as the circumstances in so intricate a matter will permit, and I may say that I look forward with feelings of the greatest pleasure to the time when the present antiquated structures fronting the magnificent Metropolitan Post Office of this Colony shall have given place to imposing modern edifices, and shall always view this part of my Ministerial administration of affairs of this Department with satisfaction, inasmuch as it will, I hope, be very apparent that I at least left this portion of my charge better than I found it.

I regret that the business of Parliament did not permit of my introducing a Bill during the year 1889 for the purpose of enabling the important changes to be carried out that I indicated in my last report; but I hope at an early day that the necessary legislation will be accomplished for effecting this, as well as for the reduction of the country rate of postage to 1d. per half-ounce, and the imposition of a rate of postage on inland newspapers, which are at present, in my opinion, most inequitably carried through the post free of charge.

I have the honor to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient servant,

DANIEL O'CONNOR,
Postmaster-General.

General Post Office,
Sydney, 21*st May*, 1890.

APPENDIX A.

THE undernamed Permanent Heads of Postal Administrations met by arrangement in Melbourne, on Saturday, 26th January, 1889, for the purpose of considering various matters in connection with the newly-established Federal Mail Service, and also certain proposals made by the German Post Office, together with some departmental questions in which difficulties had arisen :—

South Australia : Charles Todd, Esq., C.M.G., M.A., Postmaster-General.
New South Wales : S. H. Lambton, Esq., Secretary to the Post Office Department.
Victoria : James Smibert, Esq., Deputy Postmaster-General.

After full discussion, extending over several days, the following report was adopted :—

I.—GERMAN PROPOSALS.

The letter from Berlin containing these proposals is appended, together with a summary of its contents (the Sydney translation of the Berlin letter being accepted), and in reference to these proposals we suggest that the German office be invited to join in a Convention, to be framed on a somewhat similar basis to that recently executed between the British Post Office, acting on behalf of the Australian Colonies, and Italy, which provides, amongst other things, for the assimilation of postage rates levied in each country. In the proposed agreement with Germany the rates should be those specified in the Italian Convention, with the exception of commercial papers and correspondence by the long sea route (hereinafter referred to). Convention proposed.

In addition, however, to the provisions of such Convention, we recommend that the Convention now proposed shall provide for an exchange of post cards at the following rates, namely :— Post cards.

3d. (or 25 pfennigs) *via* Italy ;
2d. (or 17 pfennigs) by German packet—by steamer—all the way between Bremen (or other German port) and Adelaide.

We are of opinion that no cards should be used in either direction except those issued by the respective administrations.

Any other cards to be considered as letters, and treated as such.

We see no objection to the exchange of direct mails between Germany and the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, by either British, German, or French steamers, on the understanding that such direct mails are only made up in Berlin for transmission *via* Brindisi, or in Bremen (or other German port) for transmission by German steamer, all the way to Adelaide; and in the other direction, only the offices of Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide to despatch direct mails to Berlin or Bremen (or any other port which the German office may determine), in the case of all sea letters. Direct mails.

On letters conveyed all the way by sea between Bremen (or other port in Germany) and Adelaide, we see no objection to the rate of 4d. per ½-oz. ; the rates by other routes to be as at present. Rates of postage by all sea route.

The Colonies make no distinction between commercial papers and other printed matter (exclusive of newspapers), packets, and samples, all of which are forwarded from the Colonies at a minimum rate of 1d. for the first oz., 2d. for 2 oz., and an additional 2d. for every additional 2 oz. or portion of 2 oz., and we would advise these rates to be retained. Commercial papers.

The German office should send to Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney, by each mail, particulars of the net weight of mail matter despatched, on which the German office will have to account to the Australian offices as follows, to cover the cost of Australian railway transit,* namely :— Particulars of mails.

To South Australia, 4d. per lb. on letters, and 4s. per cwt. on other matter, for the carriage of mails through her territory for Victoria, Tasmania, New South Wales, Queensland, New Zealand, Fiji, &c.

To Victoria, at same rates on mail matter for Tasmania, New South Wales, Queensland, Fiji, &c.

To New South Wales, at same rates on mails for Queensland, Fiji, &c., these rates to be paid to the Adelaide office, who will distribute the amounts due to Melbourne and Sydney. We suggest, in the event of our recommendations being adopted by our respective Ministers, that a copy of the letter to the German Post Office be forwarded to the other Colonies, who may think fit to address the German office in similar terms, as it is, we think, very desirable that uniform action in regard to International and Intercolonial mail exchanges and postage rates should be adopted.

There is no objection to correspondence for Tasmania (in the case of Victoria), and New Zealand, Fiji, Marshall Islands, &c. (in the case of New South Wales), being included in the Melbourne and Sydney mails respectively ; provided, of course, that the Australian transit rates be duly accounted for to the Colonies concerned, in addition to ½d. per letter to Tasmania to cover cost of conveyance from Melbourne to Tasmania, and possibly a sea rate would have to be paid to New Zealand, Fiji, &c., if claimed by those offices. Correspondence for Tasmania, New Zealand, &c.

II.—AUSTRALIAN TRANSIT RATES PAYABLE BY FRANCE, ITALY, AND GERMANY.

A difficulty has arisen as to what Australian transit rates should be paid by France and Italy on correspondence despatched by those countries to Australia.

At the Sydney Conference in 1888 it was decided as follows, without any qualification :—" That the railway transit rates to be paid by the despatching country or Colony to each forwarding Colony be the same as those agreed to at the Melbourne Conference in 1886, viz. :—

Letters, 4d. per lb. net weight.
Other mail matter, 4s. per cwt., if forwarded by ordinary train."

A copy of the Conference report was officially forwarded to the London Post Office, no reference being made to any limitations as to the application of this particular resolution, and we are advised that the London office has informed the French and Italian offices (and presumably the German office also) that these

* These are subject to our recommendations under head No. 2 being approved.

these rates will apply to the mails despatched by those countries. Under these circumstances we would venture to suggest, for the consideration of our respective Ministers, that the rates agreed to at the Conference should be adopted; but, in informing those countries of our decision, it should be pointed out that the transit charges now made on Australian mails forwarded through Europe are much higher, and should, in fairness to the Colonies, be reduced to those levied here. Before making this suggestion we ascertained that the estimated loss to the three forwarding Colonies, namely, South Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales, if the Conference resolution be adhered to, will only be about £130 per annum in all, and by giving up this small sum we should avoid all complications and the appearance of repudiating the agreement arrived at in Conference, and should establish a strong claim for a corresponding reduction in the amounts charged us by France and Italy.

III.—"Forward" Correspondence for Canada and the United States.

It would be a great advantage to Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia, and Western Australia, if correspondence for Canada and the United States could be sent through the United Kingdom by the long sea route *via* Plymouth at a sixpenny rate.

In most cases letters would reach their destination quicker than *via* San Francisco, the high sea transit rates by the latter route would be saved, and the correspondence of those Colonies having no convention with America would not be subject to the charge now made on delivery when sent *via* San Francisco.

We therefore recommend that arrangements be made with the British Post Office for this being done, the rates of postage to be:—

Letters—6d. per ½ oz.
Packets—1 oz., 1d.; 2 oz., 2d.; every additional 2 oz., 2d.
Newspapers—Say 1d. not exceeding 4 oz., and 1d. every additional 4 oz.

IV.—United States Convention.

We think it desirable that the necessary notice be given to terminate the existing conventions between the United States and the Colonies of New South Wales and Victoria, as they operate unfairly to the Colonies, which reason prevented South Australia from making a convention with America; and the absence thereof has proved detrimental to the public interest in South Australia and other Colonies not having a convention, inasmuch as without a convention there can be no exchange of registered letters, and mail matter, although fully prepaid in the Colonies, is subject to a charge on delivery in America.

The present Conventions operate unfairly to the Colonies by requiring that, on correspondence from Australia for Canada, &c., passing through the United States, the Australian offices pay United States territorial transit rates (thus necessitating a higher postage being levied), whilst the convention stipulates that the Australian Colony is to forward the United States mails for other places through Australian territory without charge. Further, the New Zealand office charges Victoria, South Australia, and other Colonies (except New South Wales, which contributes to the mail subsidy) 25s. 4d. per lb. on letters, 1s. per lb. on packets, and 6d. per lb. on newspapers, carried in *both* directions between Sydney and San Francisco. It is thought that, in fairness, the American Post Office should adopt the Postal Union principle of paying the sea transit on all mail matter despatched from the United States, the post office of destination being relieved of the payment now exacted from it for the sea transit of such mails.

We therefore suggest that the United States office be invited to enter into new conventions with New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, and such other Colony as may desire them, on the basis of each despatching country or Colony paying all transit rates to destination. Thus, America would have to pay on the mails it despatches the sea transit rates to the Colony providing the service, and also the Australian transit rates of 4d. per lb. for letters, and 4s. per cwt. for other matter, to each forwarding Colony; that is to say, to New South Wales on mails for Queensland, Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia, or Western Australia; to Victoria on mails for Tasmania, South Australia, and Western Australia; and to South Australia on mails for Western Australia; the New Zealand office to be informed of the action taken, and her concurrence requested, in order that the sea rates now levied on mails from the United States for the Colonies may cease.

V.—English Time-table.

Although aware that this matter is before the Governments, the question hinging to a great extent on whether the Australian time-table should dove-tail with the Indian time-table, or *vice versâ*, we thought it right to take the opportunity of carefully comparing the Australian as well as the Indian time-tables, and the arrivals and departures in England, with the view to discover if some arrangement could not be devised which would fairly meet the interests of all concerned.

The present time-table under which the mails leave Adelaide on Monday is unquestionably the most inconvenient which could be adopted, at any rate so far as the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania are concerned, and it has already been pointed out that the running of Sunday trains on the Australian lines would only partially meet the difficulty, as the Victorian and New South Wales mails would have to be closed on a Saturday evening, which would interfere with the half-holiday and cause great public dissatisfaction.

We have carefully considered the effect generally in Australia, India, and Great Britain of adopting other days, and, taking these days *seriatim*, the objection to Tuesday is that the mails would still have to be closed in Sydney on Saturday night. Wednesday would suit Australia fairly well, but the mails would have to leave Bombay on Sunday afternoon, which would of course be objected to. Thursday would suit Australia. It also appears to us that it would meet the requirements of India, as the mail would leave Calcutta on Friday evening, and Bombay on Monday, and, by taking full contract time, would be due in London on Thursday morning; but, as the steamers most invariably anticipate contract time, the mails would reach London on Tuesday evening or Wednesday, giving ample time for replies by return mail closing on Friday evening.

The possible objection to Friday is that the mail would leave Calcutta on Saturday evening, and a further objection is that the mails would not be due in London until Friday morning, the return mail leaving the same evening.

Saturday would, as has already been urged, fairly suit Australia, but it would involve the mails closing at Calcutta on Saturday evening, and leaving on Sunday evening, and they would be due in London on Saturday morning, a day of the week which has been objected to by London, and it would be the day after the despatch of the outward mails.

The foregoing analysis would seem to show that Thursday from Adelaide would fairly suit all interests, and in view of the information now afforded, the Government might deem it advisable to re-open the question, and ask the London Post Office to agree to that day.

VI.—Adjustment of Australian Transit Rates.

The London Post Office, in a letter to South Australia, dated 17th August, 1888, having expressed its willingness to account either to South Australia or to each forwarding Colony (*i.e.*, South Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales) separately for the Australian transit charges on all mails received from the United Kingdom, as well as from Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, India, &c., we think it would be simpler if the former alternative be accepted, leaving South Australia to account to the other two colonies for their respective shares.

A similar course should, we think, be pursued in case of mails received from France, Germany, and Italy.

As regards transit rates payable to the forwarding colonies (New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia) by other colonies on the homeward mails, we think that, in like manner, the Adelaide office should collect and distribute the transit rates payable by the other colonies.

VII.—Sea-borne Letters.

Mr. Todd brought under notice a letter to him from the London Post Office, dated 19th December, 1888, in which the following passage occurs:—

"The mails forwarded by the long sea route will be carried on by the packet to the port of, or nearest to, the Colony of destination, and it is presumed that a similar plan will be adopted in the colonies; that is to say, that the long sea route mails for England will be shipped at the port in, or nearest to, the Colony of origin."

It is scarcely necessary to point out that the London office is under a misapprehension in this respect, as the resolution of the Sydney Conference of January, 1888, was that the so-called wholly sea-borne letters should only be carried by sea between Adelaide and Plymouth.

We suggest that the London office be so informed, and that it is clearly understood on this side that the fourpenny or sea-borne letters, as well as the Brindisi portion, as also the twopenny post cards, will be carried overland through Australia to and from Adelaide, and usual Australian transit rates charged.

VIII.—Exchange or Parcels with Germany.

Victoria and New South Wales having, since the date of the Conference in Sydney in 1888, completed arrangements for an exchange of parcels with Germany by German packet, we recommend that the rates to be charged by any colonies exchanging parcels by German packets be uniform both by German packet and *via* England, and be as follow:—

		s.	d.
Via London and Hamburg	not exceeding 2 lb.	2	8
	exceeding 2 lb. and not exceeding 6 lb.	6	5
By German steamer *via* Bremen	not exceeding 2 lb.	3	9
	exceeding 2 lb. and not exceeding 6 lb.	5	5
	exceeding 6 lb. and not exceeding 11 lb.	7	1

We think it unnecessary to send parcels for Germany, *via* Trieste, as provided for in the London despatches, as the rate would be higher, and this route would not, therefore, be likely to be availed of.

IX.—Berlin Letter of 20th June, 1887, *re* Mode of Adjusting Transit Rates.

We recommend that, as Germany will exchange direct mails with Australia, the mode suggested by the Berlin office of arriving at the total net weight for three years, by taking the weight of a few mails, and striking an average, be disagreed to for the present, and the Berlin office asked (as we have already suggested) to send statements of the net weight of each description of mail matter by each mail to Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney offices, as the Adelaide office will, under the proposed arrangement, require this information to enable it to adjust with the other colonies.

X.—Bulk Weight of Newspapers.

In their report to the Ministers attending the Postal Conference at Sydney last year, the permanent heads of departments recommended that, where newspapers are sent at bulk rate of 1d. per lb., no bulk parcel containing less than six newspapers should be forwarded at bulk rates; and that nothing should be accepted as a supplement to a newspaper unless printed and published in the same Colony as the newspapers, and that no stitched enclosure shall be regarded as a supplement to a newspaper.

The present regulations, which simply exclude a single newspaper from being sent at bulk rates, are now largely evaded, by a second copy of a newspaper, or a dummy number, being enclosed to each subscriber so as to pass at bulk rates. This, of course, was never contemplated, and as the practice involves a serious loss of revenue we recommend that the regulations be amended in the manner indicated in the report above referred to, excepting the last clause referring to stitched supplements, as the Post Office Acts in some colonies allow newspapers and supplements to be stitched or unstitched.

We should, however, exclude book almanacs and anything in the form of books. The limit might be six newspapers, or not less than 1 lb. in weight, being in both cases issues of the same newspaper.

A newspaper agent should, however, be allowed to send at bulk rates a bundle of different newspapers if bearing one address, and not less than 1 lb. in weight.

Addendum by Messrs. Todd and Lambton. Mr. Smibert objected to sign, as the intercolonial rates of Victoria and the definition of newspapers, &c., are fixed by Act of Parliament.

Intercolonial

Intercolonial Postal Rates and Regulations.

Several attempts have been made, hitherto we regret to say without success, to assimilate the postal regulations of the several colonies.

There may be many reasons for this, but as it is an almost universal custom, and is provided for in all special conventions, for the rates of postage between any two countries to be the same, we would respectfully urge that this principle should obtain between the Australasian Colonies in regard to intercolonial correspondence.

At the Postal Conference held in Sydney in 1873 the following postage rates were unanimously agreed to, viz.:—

Letters: 2d. per ½ oz.
Packets: 1 oz., 1d.; 2 oz., 2d.; 4 oz., 4d.; and every additional 4 oz., 4d.

At the Sydney Conference, in 1883, uniform packet regulations were agreed to, but only partially adopted by some Colonies, and ignored by others. Again, in 1888, the regulations were revised by Permanent Heads of Departments, under instructions of the Ministerial Delegates. These have shared a similar fate.

As the agreement fixing the rates of postage adopted in 1873 has never been formally rescinded or amended (except as regards packets, which were reduced by subsequent agreement), it should be still in force intercolonially as regards letters. It has, however, been departed from in many important particulars.

Victoria now charges 2d. for letters not exceeding 1 oz., and 2d. for every additional ounce; the postage in the other Colonies being 2d. per ½ oz.

On book-packets Victoria reduced the rates from 1d. for first 2 oz. to 1d. for every 4 oz. New South Wales and South Australia felt compelled to make the same reduction, but Queensland insisted on book-packets addressed to that Colony bearing the old rates.

Again, the Victorian Legislature has adopted a more liberal definition of newspapers, which enables magazines and other periodicals published monthly or quarterly, besides printed commercial papers, if published periodically, and even if not printed for sale, to pass as newspapers; and newspapers published weekly, if made up in monthly numbers, containing therefore four or five separate papers, can pass as a single newspaper.

Besides these, some papers are passed in Victoria at book-packet rates, which, under the regulations in force, are charged at packet-rates in the other Colonies; so that the postage in the latter is double that charged in Victoria. It is felt to be desirable that, while each Colony should be left free to adopt such inland rates and regulations as it pleases, the rates and regulations for intercolonial correspondence should be uniform.

Melbourne, 31st January, 1889.

German Proposals

Suggesting the exchange of post cards between Australia and Germany from 1st January, 1889, and exchange of commercial papers from above date at reduced rate of postage. The Imperial Office further intends to let the matter of direct mails between the two countries commence from the first of next year by English and French steamers.

As to treatment of correspondence for Marshall Islands, New Zealand, and Fiji, giving reduced rates to be levied on correspondence between Germany and Australian Colonies from 1st January, 1889, *re* same:—

[TRANSLATION.]

Berlin, 22 October, 1888.

1. The Imperial Post Office has been informed by the General Post Office, London, that an understanding has now been arrived at with the Australian Colonies regarding the *exchange of post cards* with these Colonies, and that as the date of commencement of the exchange the 1st January, 1889, is in contemplation.

2. The introduction of post cards in German-Australian intercourse has, as is known to the Post Office Department, already been mooted from here. Against the proposals submitted from here in this respect to the several colonial postal administrations by letter of the 24th July, 1887, I. 24,960, objections of any consequence have in no instance been raised; only by a few administrations it was stipulated that post cards would have to be first introduced in the postal relations between these administrations and the United Kingdom.

3. This latter matter having now been arranged, the Imperial Post Office believes it may take for granted that no further cause of impediment exists to allowing the exchange of post cards between Australia and Germany to start also into life.

4. The Imperial Post Office will therefore instruct the German Post Offices to admit from the above date post cards in correspondence with Australia.

5. The Imperial Post Office has the honor to request the Post Office Department to notify its approval of this measure, and to issue likewise the necessary instructions with regard to the admission of post cards in the direction to Germany. The Imperial Post Office respectfully awaits information as to the rates proposed to be levied over there.

6. For post cards from Germany for Australia, the postage, payable by sender, will be a uniform one of 20 pfennig each. For use as post cards, the forms issued for the inland post, as well as those introduced for the Union Service, will be admitted on this side.

7. In the case of forms already provided with an embossed stamp of 5 or 10 pfennigs, the postage deficient must be prepaid by sender by affixing adhesive stamps.

8. Admissible here are moreover also post cards without embossed stamps, upon which of course the entire postage must be prepaid by affixing adhesive postage stamps of the required value.

9. The opportunity now offering, it appears desirable to introduce at the same time several *further facilities* in the postal service between Germany and Australia. The admission of commercial papers may be mentioned first. Commercial papers (*papiers de commerce ou d'affaires*) have, so the Imperial Post Office learns, been admitted in the Italian-Australian interchange at reduced rate, in accordance with the new Postal Convention concluded between Italy and the Australian Colonies.

10. It seems, therefore, that there can be no objection to admit articles of correspondence of this description which could henceforth be forwarded *via* Italy in the direct German-Australian exchange. The Imperial Post Office will therefore, as regards Germany, issue the necessary directions for the introduction of commercial or business papers, from the 1st January, 1889, at the reduced rate; as judging by the position of affairs, and trusting to the willingness to meet the wishes of the Imperial Post Office always exhibited by the Post Office Department, it may be assumed that the measure will not meet with any objections on the other side. The Imperial Office would, at the same time, request that the necessary instructions be likewise issued for the New South Wales district, *i.e.*, for the opposite direction of the traffic, and that the arrangements made be kindly notified to this office.

11. The rate for commercial papers from Germany to Australia will be 10 pfennigs per each 50 grammes, with a minimum charge of 40 pfennig.

12. The Imperial Office further intends to let the exchange of direct mails between Germany and Australia by English and French mail steamers, mentioned in the letter from this office No. I. 22792 of the 11th July, also start into existence with the beginning of next year. Although replies to the proposal made from here have not as yet been received from all the administrations interested, it can nevertheless be safely assumed that no serious objections exist, inasmuch as the making-up of direct mails which is also favoured by the Italian administrations, offers in comparison with despatch *à découvert* the advantage of securing to a far greater extent a regular and punctual transmission of correspondence.

13. The Imperial Office will therefore allow the despatch of mails for the Sydney Office by all steamship lines offering, to commence from the 1st January, 1889.

14. A detailed communication as to what post offices have to make up mails for despatch by the various steamer lines, and to receive from your side, the Imperial Post Office will forward later on. As regards the postage arising from the exchange of post cards and commercial papers, as well as from the exchange of correspondence by non-German steamers, the same arrangements would apply which were agreed upon at the time of negotiation through the General Post Office, London, with the Australian colonial postal administrations for the exchange in the first instance of mails by German steamers. In accordance therewith each postal administration retains undivided, as the Post Office Department is aware, the postage collected by same, but has, however, to defray out of this the transit charges on correspondence originating in its own country.

15. Correspondence from here for the Marshall Islands, New Zealand, and Fiji Islands, will, for the present, and till a direct exchange with the countries mentioned is established, be enclosed in the mails for Sydney Office. As only a small amount of correspondence for these places is at present in question, and, therefore, no appreciable increase of work is likely to be caused thereby to the Sydney office, the Imperial Post Office assumes that no objections to this arrangement exist over there. The question of remuneration for transit may stand over for special arrangement. The Imperial Post Office will have the honor to shortly submit to the Post Office Department proposals with regard thereto.

16. The reduction of sea transit charges, agreed upon by the new Postal Convention between Italy and Australia, further enables the German postal administrations to make a reduction in the rates of postage on letters exchanged with Australia.

17. The rates on postal matter from Germany for Australia will consequently, from the 1st January, 1889, be fixed as follows for the route *via* Italy, without making any distinction as to steamship lines:—

(1.) For prepaid letters, 40 pfennig per each 15 grammes.
(2.) For post cards, 20 pfennig each.
(3.) For printed matter (newspapers as well as other printed matter) up to a weight-limit of 2 kilogrammes, 10 pfennig per each 50 grammes.
(4.) For commercial papers, likewise up to a weight-limit of 2 kilogrammes, 10 pfennig for each 50 grammes, with, however, a minimum charge of 40 pfennig for each parcel sent.
(5.) For samples of merchandise, up to a weight-limit of 250 grammes, 10 pfennig for each 50 grammes, with, however, a minimum charge of 20 pfennig for each parcel sent. For registered articles, a registration fee of 20 pfennig each will be charged in addition to postage. The reduced rates for ship-letters to be forwarded *via* Bremen by German steamers to Australian ports of call will also remain in force in future. Unpaid letters from Australia are subject to a charge of 80 pfennig for each 15 grammes. Articles other than letters must at least be partly prepaid. Articles of correspondence of any description are, in case of insufficient prepayment, to be taxed with double the deficient postage, the tax to be collected from the addressee.

18. In order to facilitate the calculation of the amount chargeable by exchange offices in cases of this kind, it would be advisable to instruct the post offices making up mails to state (mark) upon the insufficiently prepaid correspondence, close alongside the postage stamps affixed, in black figures, the amount of the postage deficient in francs and centimes; and besides, to mark the insufficiently prepaid as well as the wholly unpaid correspondence with a T.

19. The Imperial Post Office has the honor to request the Post Office Department to also adopt this procedure, which has long since been proved efficient in the Universal Postal Union Service for the German-Australian interchange.

20. The Imperial Post Office deems it of great value to let the public have the benefit of the advantages offered by the above business facilities without delay, and, on that account, believes it may venture to fix already on the 1st January, 1889, for the realization of these innovations without previous conclusion of a written exchange of opinions, which could only take place after the beginning of the new year, at the same time counting upon the readiness of the Post Office Department, as well as the other chief postal administrations of Australia, to assist in the matter.

21. Should, however, contrary to expectations, obstacles arise in one direction or another which would make the acceptance of any of the proposals contained herein impossible, so would the Imperial Post Office be grateful if the Post Office Department would immediately forward a short cablegram on the subject to Berlin.

(Signed) SACHSE.

The Post Office Department, Sydney.

APPENDIX B.

APPENDIX B.

In accordance with Ministerial instructions, a conference of the heads of Postal and Telegraphic Departments in Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, took place in Sydney on the 24th February, 1890, and subsequent days. The delegates, having considered various matters of intercolonial interest, submitted the following report of their deliberations:—

1.—German Proposals.

The Secretary to the London Post Office wrote on 31st July, 1889, informing the Sydney and Adelaide Post Offices that, in terms of the request contained in the letters from the latter offices of the 6th and 8th March respectively, embodying suggestions made at the Conference held in Melbourne in January, 1889, a draft of the proposed agreement had been prepared and forwarded to Berlin, adding that the German Office had replied that it would accept the draft in the main, but had certain counter proposals to make, and asking that the Sydney or some other Australian Post Office, who had taken the matter in hand, would endeavour to obtain a unanimous decision from the post offices of the other Colonies upon these proposals. We have taken into consideration the letter from Mr. Lambton, of the 23rd December, to the other Colonies, suggesting the nature of the reply to be sent to London and Berlin, and make the following recommendations:—

1. *Extraordinary Services.*—Acting on the advice of Sir A. Blackwood, we recommend that objection be taken to the proposed addition to the second paragraph of article 2 of the words "in the sense of the Postal Union Convention," and that article 2 of the Italian Convention be adopted for the Convention with Germany.
2. *German Offices of Exchange.*—With regard to the German offices of exchange, we advise that we only undertake to make up mails for the port of landing and for Berlin. It is thought that the port of landing should be specified, though it may be changed as often as desired.
3. *Post Cards.*—Whilst the Australian Colonies will only forward post cards issued by their own offices, we see no objection to accepting from Germany those issued or recognised by the German Post Office.
4. *Postage on Letters Exchanged between the Australian Colonies and Germany.*—As regards the rates of postage, we consider that the existing rates between the Colonies and Europe, namely, 6d. *via* Brindisi and 4d by the all-sea route direct by German packets, should be insisted on, but leaving it optional to the German Post Office to fix a lower rate of postage on correspondence forwarded direct by the German contract steamers, it being understood that the lower rate of postage is absolutely restricted to those steamers.
5. *Limitation in weight and size of sample packets.*—The proposed limitation in the weight and size of sample packets, as fixed by the regulations of the Postal Union, should, we think, be agreed to, namely—Weight, 250 grammes, say 10 oz.; length, 20 centimetres, say 8 in.; breadth, 10 centimetres, say 4 in.; depth, 5 centimetres, say 2 in. But we are of opinion that there should be no distinction between sample packets and any other packets coming within the prescribed dimensions that can be sent by post; and no such distinction has been adopted by the Colonies.
6. *Date of Commencement.*—We see no objection, so soon as the other Colonies have intimated their concurrence in the proposed convention, to the date of commencement being fixed by telegraph.
7. *New South Wales to arrange with other Colonies.*—With reference to the request that New South Wales, or one of the other two Colonies who have undertaken the matter, will endeavour to obtain a unanimous decision from all the Australasian Colonies, including Tasmania, New Zealand, and Fiji, it is proposed that the Sydney Post Office shall act as intermediary.
8. *Transit Rates.*—In regard to the request of the London Office for more precise information as to the transit rates payable to Colonies other than South Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales, we advise that the following information be furnished, namely, that the countries of origin will have to account as under:—

   Tasmania.—On mails for Tasmania, they will have to account to South Australia, in addition to the South Australian and Victorian transit rates, for ½d. per letter, and 3s. per cwt. of other mail matter, to cover cost of sea transit from Melbourne to Tasmania.

   New Zealand.—On mails for New Zealand, similar charges, the additional rate being to cover cost of transit from Melbourne to New Zealand. But New Zealand mails should in all cases be put out at Melbourne, thus saving the New South Wales transit rates as well as gaining time.

   Queensland.—On mails for Queensland, the ordinary land transit rates payable to Victoria, South Australia, and New South Wales.

   Fiji.—On mails for Fiji, in addition to the three territorial transit rates, ½d. per letter, and 3s. per cwt. of other mail matter, to cover the cost of sea transit to Fiji.

Appendix A.—The report on this subject of the officers present at the Conference in Melbourne last year is appended, together with the correspondence which has since taken place.

(*Note.—Appendix A*, which it is not thought necessary to publish in extenso, gives the original letter from Germany; the report of the Conference in Melbourne in 1889; the letters from the Sydney Office to London and Berlin, giving results of that Conference on this question; a reply from London, stating that a draft agreement, embodying the views of the Australian Post Offices, had been prepared and forwarded to Berlin, and that Berlin had replied, and would accept the draft in the main, but had made certain counter proposals, which were detailed. These proposals were considered at the Conference, with the above result.)

2. Proposed New Convention with the United States.

(This subject was fully considered, but pending negotiation with the post offices concerned, the full report of the Conference should not, it is thought, be published. It was, however, recommended that notice should be given to terminate the existing postal conventions, with a view to new ones being entered into, under which each despatching country or Colony shall pay the cost of conveyance of its mails to destination.)

3. Adjustment of Australian Transit Rates.

At the Departmental Conference held at Melbourne last year, it was recommended, and subsequently approved by Ministers, that the Adelaide Office should collect and distribute the Australian transit rates payable by other countries and Colonies.

Mr. Todd reported that steps had been taken to give effect to the foregoing arrangement, and explained that some of the countries and Colonies had not furnished statements of the net weight of mails. He has, therefore, prepared forms, which are submitted herewith, one of which we propose shall be forwarded by each despatching country and Colony to the Adelaide Office by each mail.

Mr. Todd having inquired who is to bear the cost of remitting the Australian transit rates received by him on behalf of other Colonies, it is recommended that each Colony interested bear the expense, but in order to avoid interfering with the mail service accounts, that separate accounts be rendered periodically for these amounts.

We have also dealt with a number of questions necessarily arising out of the adjustment of ocean mail service accounts with European countries and Australian Colonies, but on which, relating as they do purely to departmental details, no Ministerial action is needed.

4. Special Train Service from Adelaide.

When a special train is employed between Adelaide and Melbourne, the cost of such service should be apportioned between Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland, *pro rata*, on the usual population basis, South Australia in such case to credit each of these three Colonies with the South Australian transit rates on their respective mails, which rates, under other circumstances, would be retained by South Australia. This arrangement to commence from the 1st April next.

5. Parcels to and from Germany.

Mr. Todd produced a letter to him from the London Office, dated 18th April, 1889, saying that if the Colonies would agree to the following inland rates to Germany and the other countries of Europe, namely:—Not exceeding 2 lb., 9d.; exceeding 2 lb. and not exceeding 7 lb., 2s. 3d.; exceeding 7 lb. and not exceeding 11 lb., 3s. 9d., the London Post Office would be prepared to make a considerable reduction of sea transit rates on parcels for Germany, &c., *via* the United Kingdom, namely, on a parcel not exceeding 2 lb., 10d. instead of 1s. 8d.; exceeding 2 lb. and not exceeding 7 lb., 1s. 8d. instead of 2s. 6d.; exceeding 7 lb. and not exceeding 11 lb., 2s. 6d. instead of 3s. 9d. These rates would permit of parcels being sent at the following rates without loss to the Colonies, namely:—On a parcel not exceeding 2 lb., 2s. 8d.; exceeding 2 lb. and not exceeding 7 lb., 5s. 5d.

(Note.—The London Office does not advise the total rate for 11 lb.) These rates will actually in the case of parcels of 2 lb. weight be less than those charged by direct German steamers.

We recommend the adoption of the reduced rates to which South Australia has already agreed.

6. Uniform Postal Rates and Regulations Proposed Convention.

Mr. Todd called attention to No. 6 of the questions reported upon by the permanent officers at the Sydney Conference of 1888—copy appended—and pointed out the urgent necessity for an Intercolonial Postal Convention, providing not only for newspapers, but for exchange of correspondence generally at uniform rates of postage and under uniform regulations, as the inconveniences mentioned in 1888 still exist and create great public dissatisfaction. Having given this important matter careful consideration, we respectfully urge that such convention should be entered into as early as possible.

With regard to newspapers, we would repeat the desirableness of adopting uniformly, throughout Australia, the London Post Office definition of a newspaper, as follows—with the exception, perhaps, of a modification of subsection *b*:—"Any publication fulfilling the subjoined conditions can, upon payment of an annual fee of 5s., be registered at the General Post Office for circulation within the United Kingdom as a newspaper, as also for transmission to places abroad:—(*a*) The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements. (*b*) It must be printed and published in the United Kingdom, and in numbers at intervals of not more than seven days. (*c*) The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date at the top of every subsequent page. This regulation applies also to 'tables of contents' and 'indexes.' (*d*) A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the paper. It must in every case be published with the paper, and have its title and date printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side. The title of every newspaper should be exposed to view."

7. Packet Rates.

We recommend that in lieu of charging on packets for Europe 1d. for the first ounce, 2d. for 2 oz., and 2d. for every additional 2 oz., or portion thereof, or in the case of some of the Colonies 4d. for every additional 4 oz., the rates should be 1d. per oz., or fraction thereof, and that the same principle be adopted in cases of packets for those places for which the postage is the same as to Europe.

8. Intercolonial Parcel Post.

The following Colonies exchange parcels:—Victoria, South Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Western Australia. We think the time has arrived for an exchange throughout all the Colonies, as recommended at the Conference of Ministers held in Sydney in January, 1888, and we suggest for consideration that the intercolonial rate of postage should be 8d. for the first pound, as at present charged for packets under the packet post, and 6d. for every additional pound or fraction thereof, and that after the despatching Colony has paid the transit rates, to be hereafter arranged, the postage should be equally divided between the Colony of despatch and that of destination.

9. Money Orders.

We recommend that the limit of the amount of money orders be increased from £10 to £20, the latter being the limit in Victoria, the United States, and some other places.

10. Postal Notes.

Postal notes are now exchanged between Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania; and we would recommend that the post offices of those Colonies, which have not yet adopted the postal note system, be invited to do so as early as possible, in accordance with the resolution of the Sydney Ministerial Conference of 1888.

11. Unclaimed Letters.

We are of opinion that unclaimed letters endorsed by the senders to be returned within a specified time, such specified time to be regulated by each Colony, should be so returned, without being opened, and that on all letters so returned an additional charge equal to that payable to the place or country of destination should be levied. We further suggest for the consideration of Ministers, in connection with any amendment of the existing postal laws, the question of imposing an inland postage rate on all letters returned to the senders through the dead-letter office.

12. Redirection.

We also venture to suggest that the London rules as regards redirection be observed generally, viz., when re-addressed and again forwarded by post letters to be charged the usual rate of postage to new destination, but when merely readdressed from one part of a city or town to another part no charge be made. This is the practice adopted in New South Wales and Queensland.

13. Compulsory Registration.

It appears that in some Colonies letters containing money or other valuable enclosures can pass through the post without registration, whilst in others registration is compulsory. In view of the temptation to post office employees, and the suspicion which attaches not only to them but to all persons through whose hands any missing value letter would in ordinary course have passed, we are strongly of opinion that the system of compulsory registration should be adopted by all the Colonies, and that the regulations should provide that, should any letter containing money or valuable enclosures not be registered by the sender, such letter should be officially registered, a double registration fee being charged on delivery.

14. Letter Cards.

The extension, intercolonially, of the system now existing in Victoria of letter cards, which are sold at the rate of 1s. 3d. per dozen, has been carefully considered. We think that these cards might be introduced with advantage, intercolonially, but are of opinion that the charge should be 2d. each.

15. Indian Telegraph Transit Rates.

(This subject was fully considered, but pending negotiation with the Indian Department it is considered that the full report of the Conference should not be published. It was, however, recommended that India should be asked to reduce its present high transit rate of 7½d. per word to 2½d., assimilating it with the local rate.)

16. Urgent Messages.

The system of "urgent messages" was very carefully considered. At the Conference held at Sydney in 1888 all the Colonies except New South Wales and South Australia agreed to adopt the system, and it has been introduced within and between Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, and Western Australia, and accepted by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company so far as the New Zealand and Bass' Straits cables are concerned, but New South Wales and South Australia still decline to fall in with the arrangement.

We can only report that we have been unable to arrive at any unanimous agreement on the subject.

17.—Telegraph Rates.

In the event of any modification in the existing telegraph rates, we very strongly recommend that the almost universal practice of counting names and addresses and including them in the charge should be adopted; but the acceptance and registration of code addresses should be strictly prohibited except for international cablegrams.

18.—M'Gauran's Patent.

The adoption of Mr. M'Gauran's invention for improving quadruplex working, by which means the speed of transmission is greatly increased, was discussed, and its recommendation to the several Governments agreed upon. Mr. Kingsbury was requested to submit a minimum price to be paid by each Colony using the apparatus.

19.—Weather Reports.

Mr. Cracknell called attention to the time the lines are occupied in collecting and transmitting weather reports from the different telegraphic offices. There are two classes of reports:—1. Reports from nearly every telegraph office in the Colonies, which include direction of wind, rainfall, state of weather, and height of rivers, which are posted outside the head office and some other places. 2. Detailed meteorological reports from the Observatory in connection with the system of intercolonial exchanges between the Government Astronomers in the different Colonies, who issue a daily bulletin weather map and forecast.

With regard to the first class, the practice in New South Wales has been to collect and post out reports at 9 a.m. and 3 p.m., and the Department is asked to post a third series collected at 7.30 p.m. In South

South Australia and Victoria, and, we believe, generally in the other Colonies, there is only one issue collected at 9 a.m., which we think is quite sufficient for all practical purposes, and we accordingly recommend that this class of reports should be restricted to 9 a.m.

As regards the second class, as these possess a greater scientific value and are necessary for the publication of weather maps and forecastings, we have no desire to limit them; but with a view to avoid unnecessary delay to ordinary business, we urge that the Government astronomers should restrict the number of observing stations as far as possible to such principal points as are absolutely necessary.

S. H. LAMBTON,
Secretary Postal Department, New South Wales.
E. C. CRACKNELL,
Superintendent of Telegraphs, New South Wales.
JAS. SMIBERT,
Deputy Postmaster-General, Victoria.
CHARLES TODD,
Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs, South Australia.
JOHN M'DONNELL,
Under Secretary Post and Telegraph Department, Queensland.

Note.—Mr. Cracknell signs as regards telegraph questions.

[Note by Messrs. Lambton, Todd, and M'Donnell, on article 6, as to uniform postal rates and regulations.]

We wish to point out the inequitable system which exists in Victoria of permitting four or five weekly numbers of English or foreign periodicals stitched together to go as newspapers for a ½d. rate of postage to other Colonies, where the charge for each weekly number is ½d. or 1d. In like manner, Victoria allows quarterly reviews and other publications to pass to other Colonies as newspapers at ½d. each, in which Colonies they are not regarded as newspapers, but as magazines, and therefore subject to the book-rate of postage of 4d. per lb.

Whilst we think the right should be conceded to each Australian Post Office to fix what rates it pleases on inland mail matter for delivery within its own territory, we are strongly of opinion that mail matter for transmission to another Colony should be subject to rates and regulations to be mutually agreed upon.

S. H. LAMBTON.
CHARLES TODD.
JOHN M'DONNELL.

It is not considered necessary to publish the appendices, which are somewhat voluminous.

APPENDIX C.

RETURN showing names of Post Offices and Telegraph Stations, Salaries paid, number of Letters posted, Telegrams transmitted, Money Orders issued and paid, Savings' Bank Deposits and Withdrawals, Revenue received from each Office, and arrangements regarding premises during the year 1889.

Name of Office	Designation.	Annual Salary		Number of		Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid		Savings' Bank Deposits.		Savings' Bank Withdrawals.		Revenue.		Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum.
		Postal.	Telegraphic	Letters Posted.	Telegrams Transmitted.	No	Amount.	No.	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	Postal.	Telegraphic.	
		£	£				£		£		£		£	£	£	
Abattoirs	Post and Telegraph Master	120		3,882	1,090											
	Messenger		52											11	34	Government building; Postmaster allowed £26 in lieu of quarters.
Aberdeen	Postmaster	35		14,328	542	346	791	45	165	15	82	15	222	200	31	Post office, Govt. buildings; telegraph office at Railway Station.
	Operator															
Acacia Creek	Postmaster	11		3,897												
Adaminiby	Post and Telegraph Master	170		12,912	1,367	617	1,864	62	253	60	555	15	479	54 187	90	Rented at £40.
	Assistant	20														
Adamstown	Postmaster and Telephone Operator	20	12	13,590	1	345	984	109	310	192	627	90	827	106		Rented at £26.
	Letter-carrier	40														
Adelong	Post and Telegraph Master	240		63,579	3,196	943	2,642	507	1,816	359	2,235	143	1,041	549	184	Government building.
	Assistant	52														
	Messenger		52													
Adelong Crossing Place	Postmaster	34		11,187												
Albion Park	Post and Telephone Master	100		19,113	1,442	353	683	63	143					76	81	Rented at £37 10s.
Albury	Postmaster	390		441,369	341,517	2,609	6,822	2,205	6,097	1,979	9,514	715	10,062	2,875	1,624	Government buildings.
	1st Assistant	240														
	2nd do	170														
	3rd do	110														
	4th do	110														
	5th do	110														
	3 Letter carriers—1 at £148, 1 at £124, 1 at £114	386														
	Telegraph Master		320													
	Operator		124													
	3 Operators at £110 each		330													
	Line-repairer		150													
	Batteryman		75													
	2 Messengers, at £52 each		104													
	Messenger		26													
Alexandria	Post and Telegraph Master	110		41,811	2,250	584	1,648	342	919	2,221	5,933	929	6,934	146	90	Rented at £75.
	2 Messengers, 1 at £52, 1 at £39		91													
Aliceton	Postmistress	10		3,504												
Alicktown (1)	Postmaster	10		285										39		
Allandale	do	15		5,739		99	259	89	248					3 42		At Railway Station.
Allynbrook	Postmistress	16		3,831												
Alstonville	Postmaster	20		7,311										28		
Angledool	Post and Telegraph Master	180		9,057	2,432	484	2,381	28	155	40	447	5	24	54 67	194	Free of rent.
Appin	Postmaster and Telephone Operator	57	26	6,912	350	222	487	72	216					331	19	do
Arakoon	Post and Telegraph Master	10	75	9,615	1,246	497	1,636	27	152	36	286	11	160	64	85	Rented at £16 10s.
Araluen	do do	220		15,978	1,031	549	1,351	295	912	143	719	46	348	228	61	Government building.
	Assistant	26														
Argoon	Postmaster	10		4,389												
Arkstone	do	10		1,755										53		
Armidale	Post and Telegraph Master	340		341,274	22,617	3,547	10,493	2,154	6,249	1,466	7,862	536	7,906	10 2,301	1,690	do
	1st Assistant	140														
	2nd do	110														
	3rd do	100														
	Letter-carrier	147														
	do and Receiver-clearer	26														
	2 Operators—1 at £140, 1 at £110		250													
	2 Operators, at £100 each		200													
	Line-repairer		150													

	2 Messengers—1 at £52, 1 at £39	...	91	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Armidale Railway Station	Operator	...	...	.....	1,912	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	110	At Railway Station.
Arncliffe (2)	Postmaster	27	...	18,450	759	88	239	83	242	128	304	74	389	118	25	do
	Telephone Operator	...	100	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier	39	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Arthurville	Postmistress	10	...	1,002	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	22	.....	
Ashfield	Post and Telegraph Master	180	...	323,241	6,732	776	2,220	983	2,638	1,465	5,222	639	5,584	1,061	273	At Railway Station; Postmaster allowed £52 in lieu of quarters
	Operator	...	75	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier	124	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Letter-carriers, at £104 each	208	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier	85	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Receiver-clearer and Messenger	13	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....	
	2 Messengers, at £52 each	...	104	.....	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Ashford	Postmaster	18	...	3,183	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	10	.....	
Attunga	do	24	...	5,400	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	21	.....	
Attunga Springs	do	10	...	2,496	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	24	.....	
Auburn (3)	Post and Telegraph Mistress	30	30	35,955	1,843	305	772	219	769	90	246	36	129	179	69	At Railway Station.
	Letter-carrier	39	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Austinmer	Postmaster	10	...	5,853	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	62	.....	Rented at £1.
Australasian United Steam Navigation Company.	Operator	...	75	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Avisford	Postmistress	14	...	1,389	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	12	.....	
Awaba (4)	Postmaster	10	...	195	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	9	.....	At Railway Station.
Baan Baa	do	15	...	6,303	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	136	.....	do
Baerami	do	15	...	6,141	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	56	.....	
Baker's Swamp	do	10	...	1,977	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	19	.....	
Balala	do	15	...	1,926	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	29	.....	
Bald Nob	do	12	...	3,786	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	12	.....	
Balgowlah	do	10	...	1,752	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	12	.....	
Ballalaba	Postmistress	21	...	3,849	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	33	.....	
Ballina	Post and Telegraph Master	250	...	57,321	6,658	1,240	4,002	304	1,104	223	1,176	65	610	581	408	Government building.
	Assistant	30	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Operator	...	75	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier and Messenger	13	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Balmain	Post and Telegraph Master	210	...	392,238	8,221	1,838	5,668	2,776	8,637	4,675	14,244	1,954	13,610	1,309	364	do
	Assistant and Operator	25	114	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Operator	...	75	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier	138	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Letter-carriers, at £127 each	254	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 do 1 at £114, 1 at £65	179	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Mail-boy	52	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	4 Messengers—1 at £39, and 3 at £52 each.	...	195	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Balranald	Post and Telegraph Master	190	...	75,255	5,351	439	1,338	164	565	176	671	50	742	874	353	do
	Assistant and Operator	50	75	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Assistant	77	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Bandon Grove	Postmaster	21	...	2,763	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	40	.....	
Bankstown	do	30	...	3,123	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	53	.....	
Bannaby	do	11	...	1,650	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	20	.....	
Baradine	Post and Telegraph Master	120	...	2,655	967	203	423	28	98	...	.....	...	.....	109	64	Rented at £52.
Bargo	Postmaster	10	...	879	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	.....	
Barmedman	Post and Telegraph Master	44/10	52	11,151	1,246	453	1,949	38	116	34	103	14	169	93	78	Free of rent.
Barraba	do do	210	...	26,499	2,115	761	1,856	95	357	86	213	28	244	410	142	Government building.
	Operator	...	110	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Barragan	Postmaster	12	...	1,164	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	17	.....	
Barranjoey	Post and Telegraph Master	11	104	1,953	212	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	27	10	At Pilot Station.
	Assistant	15	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Barrengarry	Postmaster	16	...	9,306	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	83	.....	
Barrington	do	20	...	3,804	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	60	.....	
Barringun	Post and Telegraph Master	210	...	9,909	2,982	506	1,968	50	182	131	560	7	76	195	253	Rented at £78.

Name of Office.	Designation.	Annual Salary.		Number of		Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.		Savings' Bank Deposits.		Savings' Bank Withdrawals.		Revenue.		Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum.
		Postal.	Telegraphic.	Letters Posted.	Telegrams Transmitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Telegraphic.	
		£	£				£		£		£		£	£	£	
Barringun	Assistant and Messenger	26	26	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Barwang	Postmaster	10	...	1,740	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	36	.....	
Bateman's Bay	Post and Telegraph Master	220	...	7,188	1,332	441	1,494	146	519	108	420	31	138	80	72	Rented at £30.
	Assistant	15	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Bathurst	Postmaster	400	...	537,894	18,281	4,732	13,697	6,348	17,840	2,368	13,105	1,133	13,913	4,288	1,264	Government building.
	1st Assistant	220	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2nd do	160	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	3rd do	130	...	.....	.....	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	4th do	120	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	3 Letter-carriers—1 at £114, 1 at £104, and 1 at £75.	293	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Receiver Clearer	39	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Telegraph Master	...	310	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	4 Operators—1 at £170, 1 at £150, and 2 at £124.	...	568	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Operators at £110 each, and 1 at 75	...	295	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Line Repairer	...	150	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	3 Messengers—2 at £52, and 1 at £39	...	143	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Batlow (5)	Postmaster	18	...	6,291	.....	114	232	25	68	5	106	...	.....	114	.....	Free of rent.
	Operator	...	26	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Baulkham Hills	Postmaster	35	...	4,707	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	48	.....	
Bayview	Postmistress	12	...	3,642	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	49	.....	
Beachport	Post and Telegraph Mistress	10	52	1,551	526	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	27	21	At Pilot Station.
Bear Hill (6)	Postmaster	10	...	753	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	25	.....	
Beaufort	do	10	...	1,029	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	6	.....	
Bedgerebong (7)	do	10	...	949	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	6	.....	
Beechwood	Postmaster and Telephone Operator	10	26	3,735	305	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	56	17	Free of rent.
Bega	Post and Telegraph Master	310	...	104,634	9,820	1,809	5,483	630	1,699	599	2,896	134	2,216	1,088	677	Government building.
	Assistant and Operator	75	75	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Do do	35	75	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier	52	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Belarbigill	Postmaster	10	...	1,845	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Belford	Postmistress	14	...	2,796	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	50	.....	
Belgravia	Postmaster	10	...	726	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	12	.....	
Bellambi (8)	do	10	...	2,424	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	17	.....	At Railway Station.
Bell	do	20	...	1,857	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	30	.....	do
Bellbrook	Post and Telegraph Master	180	...	2,256	361	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	45	23	Rented at £35.
	Assistant	10	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Bellinger Heads	Telegraph Master	...	26	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	At Pilot Station.
Bell's Creek	Postmaster	16	...	4,005	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	11	.....	
Belmont	Postmistress and Telephone Operator	25	36	12,330	1,182	208	447	239	967	59	243	23	192	74	63	Postmistress allowed £20 16s. as rent.
	Operator and Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Belmore	Postmistress	10	...	2,100	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	9	.....	
Ben Bullen (9)	Postmaster	10	...	398	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	15	.....	At Railway Station.
Bendemeer	Post and Telegraph Master	180	...	7,689	712	300	722	43	191	...	.....	...	.....	52	42	Rented at £36.
	Assistant	20	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Bendolba	Postmaster	28	...	4,179	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	32	.....	
Ben Lomond Railway Station	do	15	...	6,621	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	117	.....	At Railway Station.
Bergalia	do	31	...	5,271	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	67	.....	
Bermagui	Postmaster and Telephone Operator	10	26	4,317	615	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	63	36	Free of rent.
Berridale	Postmaster	23	...	12,402	.....	220	527	26	84	...	.....	...	.....	98	.....	
Berrigan	Postmistress	12	...	7,107	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	111	.....	
Berrima	Post and Telegraph Master	150	...	29,352	719	371	844	191	552	83	442	52	922	221	42	Government building.
	Assistant	15	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Berry	Post and Telegraph Master	240	...	49,077	3,048	1,003	2,274	238	679	289	892	88	639	471	176	do

	Assistant and Operator	37/10	37/10	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier	39	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	26	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Bethungra	Postmaster	33	...	5,850	449	300	876	45	144	19	177	14	240	167	25	At Railway Station
	Railway Operator	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Bevendale	Postmaster	10	...	1,362	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	15	.....	
Bexhill	do	12	...	2,595	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	28	.....	
Bexley	Postmistress	10	...	5,241	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	23	.....	
Bibbenluke	do	16	...	17,073	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	44	.....	
Bigga	Postmaster	19	...	5,289	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	64	.....	
Big Hill	do	19	...	2,247	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	28	.....	
Billeroy	Postmistress	10	...	1,590	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	29	.....	
Biloela	do	16	...	5,508	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	4	.....	
Bimbi	Postmaster	10	...	2,412	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	14	.....	
Binalong	do	46	...	18,075	891	687	2,200	99	244	89	343	22	422	284	52	do
	Assistant and Operator	12	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Binda (10)	Postmaster	22	...	13,449	51	338	825	54	167	...	.....	...	.....	88	3	Free of rent.
	Telephone Operator	...	26	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Bingera	Post and Telegraph Master	200	...	43,701	3,623	686	1,781	244	904	90	474	30	450	458	250	Government Building.
	Operator	...	75	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier	70	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Binnaway	Postmaster	21	...	3,315	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	58	.....	
Bishop's Bridge	do	14	...	1,080	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	9	.....	
Blackheath (11)	Post and Telegraph Master	150	...	33,504	2,256	618	1,455	199	733	71	192	17	259	348	123	At Railway Station.
	Assistant	5	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	26	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Blackman's Point	Postmaster	10	...	1,395	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	11	.....	
Black Mountain	do	15	...	8,154	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	125	.....	do
Black Range (12)	do	10	...	888	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	12	.....	
Black Springs	do	15	...	3,678	.....	85	190	4	5	...	.....	...	.....	25	.....	
Blacktown	do	50	...	18,096	725	46	133	29	67	...	.....	...	.....	161	38	do
	Railway Operator	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Blackville	Postmaster	16	...	6,276	.....	307	967	26	61	...	.....	...	.....	83	.....	
Blackwall	Post and Telegraph Master	110	...	7,288	958	163	400	71	155	25	115	13	70	67	52	Free of rent. Postmaster allowed £26 in lieu of quarters.
	Assistant	26	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Blake Brook	Postmistress	10	...	231	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	3	.....	
Blakehurst	do	10	...	876	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	12	.....	
Blandford	Postmaster and Operator	25	...	11,124	376	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	168	25	At Railway Station.
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Blayney	Post and Telegraph Master	230	...	63,555	3,625	1,141	2,799	669	2,180	253	1,380	156	1,504	787	201	Government Building.
	Assistant	110	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier	52	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Blowering	Postmaster	11	...	1,560	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	18	.....	
Boambola	do	10	...	429	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	.....	
Boat Harbour	Post and Telegraph Master	26	52	13,587	1,389	523	1,567	32	111	...	.....	...	.....	166	89	Rented at £26.
Bobundarah	Postmaster	16	...	1,374	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Bodalla	Post and Telegraph Master	170	...	14,778	1,340	593	2,125	52	190	129	1,006	31	680	116	83	do
	Assistant	15	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Operator	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Boggabilla	Postmaster	18	...	6,024	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	88	.....	
Boggabri	Post and Telegraph Master	210	...	21,162	1,645	921	2,378	171	532	97	497	27	232	290	102	Government Building.
	Assistant and Operator	74	26	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Boggy Flat	Postmistress	11	...	1,137	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2	.....	
Bolivia	Postmaster	25	...	10,992	494	228	631	16	52	67	106	7	34	215	31	At Railway Station.
	Operator	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Bolong	Postmaster	20	...	1,905	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	12	.....	
Bombala	Post and Telegraph Master	260	...	82,398	6,384	1,009	2,910	349	1,124	191	872	58	538	752	424	Government Building.
	Operator and Assistant	26	124	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger and Receiver Clearer	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Bomen	Postmaster	16	...	2,805	175	75	177	2	3	22	71	...	.....	29	9	At Railway Station.
	Railway Operator	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Bondi	Postmistress	26	...	35,559	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	134	.....	
Bonnyrigg	Postmaster	10	...	4,728	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	5	.....	

Name of Office.	Designation.	Annual Salary.		Number of		Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.		Savings' Bank Deposits.		Savings' Bank Withdrawals.		Revenue.		Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum.
		Postal.	Telegraphic.	Letters Posted.	Telegrams Transmitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Telegraphic.	
		£	£				£		£		£		£	£	£	
Bonshaw	Postmaster	25	...	4,548	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	42	.....	
Bookham (13)	do	26	...	13,752	.....	20	31	4	7	...	.....	...	.....	106	.....	
Boolambayte	Postmistress	15	...	1,311	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	26	.....	
Booligal	Post and Telegraph Master	260	...	43,974	1,966	477	1,882	60	212	...	.....	...	.....	329	125	Government Building.
	Assistan and Operator	25	75	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Boomey	Postmistress	10	...	1,011	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	3	.....	
Booral	do	28	...	8,580	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	53	.....	
Booroorban	Postmaster	20	...	16,134	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	35	.....	
Borenore (14)	do	30	...	12,891	607	66	156	25	81	33	179	7	236	133	33	At Railway Station.
	Railway Operator	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Boro	Postmaster	20	...	6,957	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	8	.....	
Botany	do	39	...	14,646	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	110	.....	Rented at £31 4s.
	2 Letter-carriers—1 at £104, 1 at £84	188	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Botany Road	Postmistress	10	...	11,811	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	64	.....	
Bourbah	Postmaster	14	...	1,284	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Bourke	Post and Telegraph Master	390	...	312,654	29,995	3,080	10,648	1,314	5,167	879	5,007	320	3,918	2,334	2,261	Government Building.
	1st Assistant	170	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2nd do	100	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier	114	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	4 Operators—1 at £170, 1 at £150, 1 at £120, 1 at £100	...	540	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Line-repairer	...	150	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	3 Messengers—1 at £52 and 2 at £39	...	130	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Bourke-street, Redfern	Postmaster	30	...	84,006	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Bowan Park	Postmistress	10	...	1,266	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	68	.....	
Bowenfells	Postmaster	48	...	32,130	260	220	663	92	329	89	243	47	427	140	15	At Railway Station.
	Railway Operator	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Bowling Alley Point	Postmaster	19	...	3,993	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	111	.....	
Bowna (15)	Post and Telegraph Mistress	110	...	14,163	542	69	161	22	65	3	17	...	.....	104	32	Postmistress allowed £20 as rent.
Bowning	Postmaster	48	...	13,950	564	476	1,191	113	352	49	244	13	162	152	29	At Railway Station.
	Assistant	20	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Bowral	Post and Telegraph Master	210	...	146,142	6,074	1,900	4,486	825	2,774	589	2,726	224	2,194	1,423	348	Government building.
	Assistant	75	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier	50	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	26	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Bowraville	Postmistress and Telephone Operator	48	48	12,567	1,466	291	886	25	111	...	.....	...	.....	48	88	Free of rent.
Box Ridge	Postmistress	11	...	1,194	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	20	.....	
Braidwood	Post and Telegraph Master	280	...	82,986	6,149	1,844	4,463	875	2,286	232	1,572	103	1,853	979	401	Government building.
	Assistant and Operator	26	124	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Assistant and Messenger	36	26	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier	57	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Branxton	Post and Telegraph Master	160	...	32,415	1,009	815	2,180	262	1,199	157	875	52	1,120	267	58	Rented at £36 8s.
	Assistant	52	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Brawlin	Postmistress	10	...	6,513	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	15	.....	
Breadalbane	Postmaster	39	...	5,814	.....	156	356	57	155	36	198	13	111	112	.....	At Railway Station.
	Assistant	20	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Breeza	Postmaster	42	...	17,289	1,277	558	1,497	59	177	...	.....	...	.....	176	75	do
	Operator	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Brewarrina	Post and Telegraph Master	260	...	103,101	8,044	724	2,665	212	910	154	947	38	476	682	535	Government building.
	Assistant and Operator	52	130	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Operator	...	100	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Brewongle	Postmaster	47	...	10,404	383	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	54	20	At Railway Station.
	Railway Operator	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	
Bridgeman	Postmistress	14	...	1,692	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	19	...	
Brindabella	Postmaster	10	...	1,410	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	17	..	

Bringagee	do	10	...	2,994	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	3	.....	At Railway Station.
Bringelly	Postmistress	27	...	4,920	.....	134	457	20	76	...	.....	...	.....	32	.....	
Broadwater	Post and Telegraph Master	140	...	22,278	2,064	686	2,042	71	259	282	2,057	65	442	224	129	Rented at £13.
	Messenger	...	26	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Brocklehurst	Postmistress	10	...	1,338	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	15	.....	
Brogo	Postmaster	24	...	2,874	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	12	.....	
Broke	Post and Telegraph Mistress	120	...	6,520	357	112	274	14	27	...	.....	...	.....	58	21	Rented at £25.
Broken Hill	Postmaster	300	...	484,275	101,780	9,531	31,241	2,024	7,115	4,803	30,020	1,335	23,952	4,513	7,562	Government building.
	Assistant	180	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	4 Assistants at £110 each	440	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Assistants at £100 each	200	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	3 Letter-carriers—1 at £127, 1 at £114, 1 at £104.	345	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Telegraph Master	...	240	.....	.....	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	5 Operators at £150 each	...	750	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	3 do £160, 2 at £100, 1 at £124	...	804	... ..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Line-repairer	...	150	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	8 Messengers at £52 each	...	416	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Broken Hill Railway Station	Postmistress	25	...	7,050	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	46	.....	
Brookfield	do	15	...	3,039	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	14	.....	
Brooklyn	Postmaster	14	...	8,883	1,178	374	976	236	578	168	1,066	73	827	167	67	At Railway Station.
	Operator	...	...	.. ...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Brooman	Postmaster	10	...	945	.....	...	.....	...	.. ...	...	.....	...	.....	16	.....	
Broughton Village (16)	do	10	...	481	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	9	.....	
Brownlow Hill	Postmistress	14	...	4,083	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	17	.....	
Brown's Creek	Postmaster	12	...	3,447	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	13	.....	
Brownsville	do	23	...	9,066	.....	...	... ..	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	48	.....	
Brundah Creek	do	10	...	636	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	13	.....	
Brungle	Postmistress	13	...	1,515	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	12	.....	
Brunswick	Post and Telegraph Master	110	...	9,858	1,520	318	773	43	215	27	141	12	135	115	104	Rented at £36 8s.
Brushgrove	do do	160	...	15,838	1,630	384	1,097	67	243	71	242	23	180	136	95	Rented at £31 4s.
	Messenger	...	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Brushy Hill	Postmaster	10	...	1,302	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	20	.....	
Bryan's Gap	do	10	...	444	.....	...	.....	...	.. ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Buchanan	Postmistress	13	...	2,028	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	57	.....	
Buckley's Crossing-place	Postmaster	25	...	11,520	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	115	.....	
Budgee Budgee	do	17	...	2,142	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	4	.....	
Bugilbone	do	10	...	1,305	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	30	.....	
Bukkulla	Postmistress	15	...	2,175	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	10	.....	
Bulahdelah	Post and Telegraph Master	150	...	11,019	1,052	481	1,401	75	213	36	448	16	203	147	60	Rented at £40.
	Operator	...	75	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.. ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Bulga Creek (17)	Postmaster	10	...	246	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	6	.....	
Bulgandramine	do	23	...	6,570	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	20	.....	
Bulli	do and Operator	51	12	20,808	.....	663	2,030	283	807	356	2,164	177	2,749	263	.....	Free of rent.
Bulli Railway Station	Post and Telegraph Master	240	...	10,530	4,737	690	1,625	49	164	218	1,827	149	2,509	176	189	At Railway Station. Postmaster allowed £36 8s. in lieu of quarters.
	Assistant and Operator	48	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Bull Plain	Postmistress	10	...	4,875	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	12	.....	
Bumberry	Postmaster	14	...	4,701	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	31	.....	
Bumble	do	15	...	2,439	.....	...	.....	.	.....	...	.....	...	.....	4	.....	
Bundanoon	do	31	...	12,129	481	325	921	100	343	99	238	50	337	142	26	At Railway Station.
	Railway Operator	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Bundarra	Post and Telegraph Mistress	240	...	20,292	1,376	462	1,510	57	175	93	542	29	370	140	86	Government building.
	Operator and Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Bundella	Postmistress	15	...	4,311	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	93	.....	
Bungendore	Post and Telegraph Master	170	...	83,610	2,956	1,014	2,432	255	723	141	796	47	749	580	167	Rented at £65.
	Assistant	30	..	. ...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Bungonia	Postmistress	38	...	8,112	.....	161	462	51	224	...	.....	...	.....	68	.....	
Bungowannah	Postmaster	14	...	1,290	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	28	.....	
Bungwall Flat	Post and Telegraph Mistress	26	52	8,997	631	439	1,032	24	72	82	576	26	277	88	39	Free of rent.
Bunnan	Postmistress	11	...	2,028	.....	...	. ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	27	.. ...	
Bunyan (18)	do	10	...	393	.....	...	.....	...	.. ...	...	.....	...	.....	3	.....	
Burns, Philp, & Co.	Operator	...	100	.....	3,756	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	458	

Name of Office.	Designation.	Annual Salary.		Number of		Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.		Savings' Bank Deposits.		Savings' Bank Withdrawals.		Revenue.		Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum.
		Postal.	Telegraphic.	Letters Posted.	Telegrams Transmitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Telegraphic.	
		£	£				£		£		£		£	£	£	
Burradoo	Postmistress	18	...	17,010	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	18	... ..	
Burraga	Postmaster	17	...	12,018	.....	393	1,202	126	640	61	634	50	600	112	.....	
Burragorang	Postmistress	16	...	5,724	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	19	.....	
Burrawang	Post and Telegraph Master	150	...	17,622	611	298	641	76	196	39	171	15	232	198	34	Rented at £65.
	Assistant	50	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Burrendong	Postmaster	13	...	4,989	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	44	.....	
Burrier	do	12	...	1,299	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	... ..	21	.....	
Burrowa	Post and Telegraph Master	220	...	49,083	3,034	940	2,158	370	1,423	145	723	46	363	645	218	Government building.
	1st Assistant and Messenger	26	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2nd Assistant	30	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Burrumbuttock	Postmaster	10	...	3,468	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	46	.....	
Burwood	Post and Telegraph Master	220	...	175,023	9,435	1,103	2,614	1,153	3,253	1,599	5,490	669	4,777	1,844	371	At Railway Station.
	Assistant	160	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Assistant and Operator	26	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	3 Letter-carriers—2 at £114 each, 1 at £104.	332	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	4 Letter-carriers—2 at £84 each, 2 at £52	272	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	4 Messengers—2 at £52 each, 2 at £26 each.	...	156	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Bylong	Postmaster	13	...	5,367	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	56	.....	
Byng	Postmistress	15	...	2,355	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	38	.....	
Byrock	Post and Telegraph Master	260	...	35,679	3,031	750	2,405	142	565	86	762	33	317	318	. 179	Government building.
	Assistant and Messenger	20	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Byron Bay	Post and Telegraph Master	15	52	3,444	1,463	...	.....	...	... ..	...	.....	..	.....	75	90	Free of rent.
	Operator	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Cabramatta	Postmaster	10	...	2,781	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	29	.....	At Railway Station.
Cadia	do	14	...	3,921	.....	119	250	51	151	...	... ..	...	.....	55	.....	
Caloola	do	16	...	2,058	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	... ..	...	.....	26	.....	
Camberwell	do	10	...	2,679	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	33	.....	
Cambewarra	Post and Telegraph Mistress	25	26	13,857	374	215	565	53	183	...	.....	...	... ..	137	20	Rented at £25.
Camden	Post and Telegraph Master	190	...	76,440	3,123	994	2,512	546	1,394	547	2,052	126	1,689	526	162	Government building.
	Assistant	50	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier and Messenger	49	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Camden Haven	Postmaster	18	...	5,061	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	... ..	44	.....	
Camden Haven Punt	do	38	...	3,759	.....	189	659	11	40	...	.....	...	.....	21	.....	
Campbelltown	Post and Telegraph Master	310	...	139,290	3,336	747	2,086	478	1,512	255	1,358	91	815	565	193	do
	Assistant	50	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.. ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Operator	...	75	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier	84	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.. ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	... ..	...	.....	
Camperdown	Post and Telegraph Master	210	...	111,282	3,883	539	1,697	679	2,008	1,797	4,943	802	4,764	315	154	Rented at £156.
	Assistant and Operator	25	75	.. ...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Messengers at £52 each	...	104	.....	.....	...	... ..	...	... ..	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Canadian Lead	Postmaster	20	...	2,841	.....	62	116	17	22	...	.....	...	.....	41	.....	
Canberra	Postmistress	15	...	3,219	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	39	.....	
Candelo	Post and Telegraph Master	130	...	29,181	3,053	560	1,349	143	355	49	218	19	322	257	191	Government building.
	Assistant and operator	48	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	26	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Canley Vale	Postmaster	16	...	3,471	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	39	..	
Cannonbar	Post and Telegraph Master	45	45	3,963	603	146	355	23	89	20	170	3	21	78	38	do
Canoblas	Postmaster	10	...	771	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	15	.....	
Canowindra	Post and Telegraph Master	190	...	26,895	2,033	503	1,274	112	410	64	104	5	26	260	109	Rented at £40
	Assistant	50	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Canterbury	Post and Telegraph Master	30	50	18,642	623	92	304	189	457	230	492	71	314	117	22	Free of rent
	Letter-carrier	39	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	

Capertee	Postmaster	40	...	11,418	391	462	1,387	63	195	...	.....	...	.....	153	25	At Railway Station.
	Assistant	10	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Cape St. George	Operator	...	100	.....	218	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	9	
Captain's Flat (19)	Post and Telegraph Master	100	...	22,836	2,149	1,025	3,268	104	472	96	906	28	233	308	132	Rented at £25.
	Messenger	...	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Carcoar	Post and Telegraph Master	240	...	73,806	3,844	1,107	3,200	697	1,980	303	1,166	89	1,219	630	231	Government building.
	Assistant	50	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Operator	...	124	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....	
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Cargo	Post and Telegraph Master	210	...	13,602	1,043	510	1,328	78	258	34	147	20	130	203	62	do
	Assistant	20	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Carinda	Postmaster	15	...	2,988	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	64	.....	
Carlingford	Postmistress	22	...	5,997	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	18	.....	
Carnsdale	do	13	...	1,200	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	5	.....	
Carrathool (20)	Post and Telegraph Master	110	...	23,379	2,787	432	1,257	145	564	17	55	...	.....	309	163	At Railway Station.
	Messenger	...	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Carrick	Postmistress	17	...	4,098	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	28	.....	
Carrington (21)	Post and Telegraph Master	140	...	30,603	859	492	974	97	352	163	583	66	318	387	45	Rented at £33 16s.
	Letter-carrier	91	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	... ..	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Carroll	Postmaster	30	...	6,444	.....	219	346	26	83	9	58	3	13	47	.....	
Casino	Post and Telegraph Master	250	...	56,385	7,316	1,011	3,100	305	1,144	186	538	38	278	668	527	Government building.
	Assistant	55	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Operator	...	124	.....	.....	...	.....	...	... ..	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier	65	...	.. ...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	..	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Cassilis	Post and Telegraph Master	190	...	25,194	2,073	491	1,560	148	586	32	252	21	729	360	133	do
	Assistant	25	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Castle Hill	Post and Telegraph Master	30	26	8,376	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	155	.....	Free of rent.
Castle Mountain	Postmaster	11	...	1,965	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	18	.....	
Castlereagh	Postmistress	12	...	2,763	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	17	.. ...	
Cathcart	Postmaster	20	...	6,864	.....	...	... ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	63	.....	
Catherine Hill Bay (22)	do	10	...	1,468	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	24	.. ..	
Cavan	do	10	...	450	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	9	.....	
Cedar Party Creek	do	10	...	1,785	.....	...	... ..	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	35	.....	
Central Colo	do	10	...	837	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	16	.....	
Central M'Donald	do	14	...	2,394	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	44	.....	
Cessnock	Postmistress	15	...	4,935	826	...	.....	...	.. ...	...	.....	...	.....	48	47	Telephone Office at Court-house.
	Operator	...	75	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Charlestown	Postmistress	23	...	9,906	.....	296	777	55	147	222	973	57	582	74	.....	
Charleyong	Postmaster	10	...	987	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	18	.....	
Chatsbury	Postmistress	10	...	1,734	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	35	.....	
Chatswood	Postmaster	10	...	3,312	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	11	.....	
Chatsworth Island	Post and Telegraph Master	37/10/-	37/10/-	12,732	1,185	419	1,099	64	213	134	486	44	771	140	63	Rented at £30.
	Assistant	13	...	.....	.....	...	... ..	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Cheeseman's Creek	Postmaster	21	...	2,253	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	30	.....	
Clarence Town	Post and Telegraph Master	210	...	17,514	1,748	540	1,433	147	512	119	176	28	200	190	98	Government building.
	Assistant	26	...	... ..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	do	...	26	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Clarence Tunnel	Postmaster	10	...	1,776	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	15	.....	At Railway Station.
Clarevaulx	Postmistress	12	...	1,287	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	18	.....	
Clarkson's Crossing	do	14	...	3,663	.....	302	616	27	97	...	.....	...	.....	74	.....	
Clear Creek (23)	do	10	...	1,173	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	9	.....	
Clifton	Post and Telegraph Master	160	...	17,724	1,599	474	1,165	126	329	194	1,342	143	2,283	131	93	Postmaster allowed £40 in lieu of quarters.
	Assistant and Messenger	20	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Clive	Postmaster	10	...	909	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Clunes	do	14	...	4,698	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	44	.....	
Clybucca	do	10	...	1,719	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	6	.....	
Cobar	Post and Telegraph Master	330	...	62,424	11,058	1,966	6,260	595	2,207	417	3,452	233	4,330	1,174	750	Government building. Postmaster allowed £50 in lieu of quarters.
	Assistant	110	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Operator	...	110	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier	50	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	

Name of Office.	Designation.	Annual Salary.		Number of		Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.		Savings' Bank Deposits.		Savings' Bank Withdrawals.		Revenue.		Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum.
		Postal.	Telegraphic.	Letters Posted.	Telegrams Transmitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Telegraphic.	
		£	£				£		£		£		£	£	£	
Cobar	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Cobargo	Post and Telegraph Master	150	...	30,036	2,558	517	1,410	133	413	108	285	37	240	340	152	Rented at £50.
	Operator	...	75	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Cobbadah	Postmistress	28	...	4,452	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	68	.....	
Cobbitty	Postmaster	16	...	2,997	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	63	.....	
Cobbora	Post and Telegraph Master	120	...	8,754	663	334	728	26	58	26	206	5	66	169	39	Rented at £20.
Cockle Creek (24)	Postmaster	10	...	3,612	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	23	.....	At Railway Station.
Codrington	do	13	...	3,372	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	53	.....	
Colane	do	10	..	708	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	14	.....	
Coldstream	Postmistress	10	...	684	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2	.....	
Colinton	Postmaster	10	...	4,539	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	92	.....	
Collarenebri	Post and Telegraph Master	100	...	9,849	1,560	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	188	105	Free of rent.
Collector	Postmistress	26	..	8,970	.....	207	568	26	80	...	.....	...	.....	59	.....	
Collie	do	14	...	6,786	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	19	.....	
Colly Blue	Postmaster	11	...	2,238	.....	133	349	3	4	...	.....	...	.....	8	.....	
Colo Vale	do	16	...	4,326	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	33	.....	At Railway Station.
Comerong	do	10	...	1,251	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	12	.....	
Como	do	10	...	549	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Comobella	Postmistress	10	...	1,740	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	8	.....	
Conargo	Post and Telegraph Mistress	19	60	11,805	1,054	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	145	70	Free of rent.
Condobolin	Post and Telegraph Master	230	...	44,265	5,011	830	2,866	179	599	254	1,040	70	674	650	355	Government building.
	Assistant	160	..	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Operator	...	75	.....	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.. ...	
	Messenger	...	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Conjola	Postmaster	25	...	5,970	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	49	.....	
Cookardinia	do	13	...	4,977	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	11	.....	
Coolabah (25)	do	10	...	7,785	.....	125	433	10	31	59	274	7	68	82	.....	
Coolac	do	25	...	10,251	579	261	730	34	168	...	.....	...	.....	159	32	Telegraph Office at Railway Station.
	Railway Operator	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Coolah	Post and Telegraph Master	110	...	14,736	1,892	234	689	44	110	...	.....	...	.....	235	120	Government building.
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Coolaman	Post and Telegraph Master	100	...	43,384	2,250	758	1,819	118	413	109	561	33	361	443	128	Postmaster allowed £26 in lieu of quarters.
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Coolangatta	Postmaster	10	...	4,995	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	68	.....	
Coolongolook	Postmistress	12	...	2,694	.....	..	.....	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....	69	.....	
Cooma	Post and Telegraph Master	290	...	118,947	9,367	1,731	4,780	743	2,192	431	2,033	128	1,272	1,292	674	Government building.
	1st Assistant	180	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2nd do	130	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Operator	...	60	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Line Repairer and Letter-carrier	...	150	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger and Receiver Clearer	26	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Coonabarabran	Post and Telegraph Master	240	...	33,084	3,226	718	1,970	184	612	138	533	51	654	392	222	do
	Assistant and Messenger	26	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Coonamble	Post and Telegraph Master	260	...	112,881	9,461	1,127	3,395	404	1,259	227	1,313	63	997	996	657	do
	Operator	...	110	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Assistant and Operator	25	75	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier and Messenger	26	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Coopernook (26)	Postmistress and Telephone Operator	39	26	9,285	.....	321	859	25	85	...	.....	...	.....	122	.. ...	Free of rent.
Cooranbong	Post and Telegraph Master	150	...	11,733	660	453	1,530	112	481	25	93	4	21	108	34	Government building.
	Assistant	12	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Cootamundra	Post and Telegraph Master	340	...	151,023	10,435	2,099	5,399	1,054	3,473	550	3,515	195	2,703	1,463	661	do
	Assistant and Operator	40	110	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Assistants—1 at £110, 1 at £20	130	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Line Repairer	...	150	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	

	Letter-carrier	49	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.. ...	...	.. ...	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	39	.....	.. ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	... ..	...	.....	...	.....	
Cooyal	Postmistress	11	...	3,315	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	16	.....	
Copeland North	Post and Telegraph Master	120	...	8,301	569	648	3,135	175	851	51	453	16	325	110	33	Government building.
	Assistant and Messenger	10	39	.. ...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....	
Copmanhurst	Post and Telegraph Master	140	...	7,242	989	250	705	13	25	78	128	4	17	110	59	Rented at £28.
	Assistant	15	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Coraki (27)	Post and Telegraph Master	200	..	22,368	3,224	501	1,258	130	389	39	294	9	46	232	205	Rented at £31 4s.
	Assistant	30	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Operator	...	52	.....	.....	...	.. ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	26	... ..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Coramba (28)	Postmistress	10	...	1,742	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	25	.....	
Cordillera (29)	Postmaster	50	...	34,293	.....	299	1,047	53	183	...	.... .	..	.....	213	.....	
Coree	Postmistress	13	...	3,954	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	16	.....	
Corowa	Post and Telegraph Master	230	...	207,768	7,610	734	2,156	292	963	296	1,226	105	1,183	751	468	Government building.
	Assistant	26	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Operator	...	110	.....	... ..	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	... ..	
	Letter-carrier	135	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	... ..	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	.	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Corowong	Postmistress ..	15	...	7,062	.. ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	64	.....	
Corunna	Postmaster	10	...	1,377	.....	54	123	7	25	...	.....	...	.....	12	.....	
Cow Flat	do	32	...	1,848	.....	21	36	18	109	6	32	5	10	12	.....	
Cowra	Post and Telegraph Master	240	...	157,704	8,634	1,742	4,406	633	2,035	450	2,821	120	1,979	556	500	Government building.
	Assistant and Operator	56	114	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	Assistant allowed £30 per annum as rent.
	do do	26	26	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier	65	...	.....	.....	...	.. ..	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	26	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	... ..	
Cox's River	Postmaster	11	...	1,128	.....	...	.... ..	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	8	.....	
Craigie	do	16	...	4,416	.. ...	155	506	13	47	...	.....	...	.....	32	.....	
Cranbury ..	do	10	...	1,803	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	20	.....	
Croki (30)	Post and Telegraph Master	160	...	9,987	1,388	360	865	43	132	8	52	1	30	65	77	Rented at £26.
Crookhaven Heads	Telegraph Master	...	26	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.. ...	At Pilot Station.
Crookwell	Post and Telegraph Master	210	...	41,868	3,766	1,041	3,062	330	1,104	203	585	40	255	560	229	Rented at £70.
	Assistant and Messenger	50	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	. . ..	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Croome (31)	Postmaster	10	...	42	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.. ...	3	.....	
Cross Roads (32)	Postmistress	12	...	1,373	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	9	.....	
Croydon (33)	Post and Telegraph Master	120	...	68,991	3,413	98	289	59	156	60	226	19	144	449	136	At Railway Station. Postmaster allowed £45 10s. in lieu of quarters.
	2 Letter-carriers—1 at £78, 1 at £65	143	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	do	...	39	... ..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Crudine	Postmaster	19	...	2,007	... ..	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	24	.....	
Cudal	Post and Telegraph Master	170	...	28,719	1,640	654	1,709	176	625	145	478	29	480	299	98	Rented at £20.
	Assistant and Messenger	26	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Cudgebegong Creek	Postmaster ..	10	...	687	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	19	.....	
Cudgegong	do	19	...	7,920	.....	150	384	36	194	...	.....	...	.....	44	.....	
Cudgen Scrub	do	15	...	4,755	.....	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	67	.....	
Culcairn	do	33	...	34,986	986	165	443	15	40	...	.....	...	.....	225	56	At Railway Station.
	Railway Operator	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....	
Cullenbone	Postmistress	12	...	603	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	14	.....	
Cullen Bullen	do	42	...	6,471	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	161	.....	
Cullinga	Postmaster	10	...	1,149	.....	...	... ..	...	.....	...	.....	...	.. ...	16	.....	
Cumnock (34)	Postmistress	13	...	3,270	.....	20	55	...	.....	...	.....	...	... ..	42	.....	
Cundletown	Post and Telegraph Master	200	...	18,753	1,503	559	1,489	121	420	113	224	45	708	260	88	Rented at £26.
Cunningham	Postmaster	26	...	8,754	.....	...	.. ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	87	.....	
Curlewis	do	25	...	15,615	.....	...	.....	...	.. ...	...	.....	...	.. ...	98	.....	At Railway Station.
Currabubula	do	21	...	11,304	.....	228	452	20	30	...	.....	...	.....	99	.....	do
Currawang	Postmistress	17	...	1,821	.....	103	226	38	113	...	.....	...	.....	21	.....	
Curraweela	Postmaster	15	...	1,869	.....	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	19	.....	
Dalmorton	Postmistress	21	...	7,002	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	30	.....	
Dalton	Postmaster	21	...	9,030	.....	231	537	68	251	...	.....	...	.....	112	.....	
Dalwood (35)	Postmistress	10	...	887	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	10	.....	
Dandaloo	Post and Telegraph Master	110	...	24,906	1,792	360	1,517	30	84	...	... ..	...	.....	192	110	Free of rent.
Dapto	do do	42	26	11,730	612	277	575	57	196	...	.....	...	.....	104	35	do
Darby's Falls	Postmaster	11	...	561	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	13	.....	

Name of Office.	Designation	Annual Salary.		Number of		Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.		Savings' Bank Deposits.		Savings' Bank Withdrawals.		Revenue.		Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum.
		Postal	Telegraphic	Letters Posted.	Telegrams Transmitted.	No.	Amount	No.	Amount.	No	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal	Telegraphic.	
		£	£				£		£		£		£	£	£	
Darlington	Post and Telegraph Mistress	140		81,654	2,803	611	2,146	583	1,626	1,316	3,303	522	3,997	352	115	Rented at £104.
	Operator	.	75	.	...	..	.....	.	. .	..	.. . .	...	.. .	..	. . ..	
	Messenger	.	26	... .	...	..	...	.	.	...	. . .	..	.. ..	..	... ..	
Darlington Point	Post and Telegraph Master	130	.	26,505	758	364	1,213	28	137	.	.....	..	.. . .	172	49	Free of rent.
Darlington Railway Station	Postmaster	23	.	3,714	172	..	. ...	...	. . .	.		...	. . .	51	10	At Railway Station.
	Railway Operator	..	..	...	. .	..	.	...	.. .	..	. . ..	...	. ..	...	. ..	
Davies' Creek	Postmaster	10	..	1,137	.. .	..	. .	..	..	..	. . .	...	. ...	2	.. ..	
Davis Town	Postmistress	10	...	2,526	. .	.	. . .	..	. ..	...	... ..	...	..	45	...	
Day Dream	Postmaster	17	..	2,247	. .	.	. . .	...	. . .	...	.. ..	...	. ...	35	.. ..	
Daysdale	Postmistress	16	.	3,621	.	.	.	.	.	.	. ...	..	. .	46	.. . .	
Deepwater (36)	Post and Telegraph Master	160		31,074	2,586	702	2,082	158	616	66	777	18	374	175	157	Rented at £26.
	Operator	...	75	. ...	..	...	.. .	...	. . .	..	. .	..	.... .	.	. ....	
	Messenger	...	26	...	.	...	.	.	.	...	.	...	..	.	.	
Delegate	Post and Telegraph Master	130		27,822	2,364	589	1,783	79	392	.	. .	..	. ..	217	152	Rented at £14 Postmaster allowed £26 in lieu of quarters
	Messenger	. .	52	..	. .	.	. . .		. . .	..	.....	..	. . .	...	. . .	
Demondrille	Postmaster	10	.	1,539	.....	..	. ...	...	..	...	. ..	.	. ..	16	..	
Deniliquin	do	270	..	253,149	12,683	1,026	2,381	641	2,031	583	2,234	173	2,529	1,775	847	Government building.
	Assistant	180	..	.. .	. ..	.. ...		..	. ...	.	. ...		..		. ..	
	do	110	.	. ..	..	...	...	..	.. ..	..	..	.	. ..	..	.. ..	
	Letter-carrier	114	.	...	. .	..	.	.	.	.	. .	..	..	.	... .	
	Receiver Clearer	72			.	.	.	.	.. .	..	. .	.	. ...	..	. .	
	Telegraph Master		310	. ..	. ..	.	.	.	. ..	..	. .	..	. .	..	. . .	
	Operator	..	200	.	. . .	..	. . .	.	.. .	...	. .	...	.. ...	..	.... .	
	8 Operators—1 at £200, 1 at £124, 4 at £110, 1 at £100, 1 at £75.		939	.	... .	..	.	...	.. .	...	... ..	..	.. ...	..	. .. .	
	Line Repairer	.	150	.	. ...	.	...	..	. . .	...	. . .	..	...	.	. . .	
	Messenger	.	52	. .	.. . .	.	. ...	...	. ..	...	. . .	...	. ...	. .	.	
	do		52	.	. ..	..	.	...	. ..	...	. . .	...	.. ...	...	.....	
	do	...	39	. .	.....	...	.. ...	...	. . ..	..	. .	..	.....	...	.... .	
Denison Town	Postmaster	20	..	9,387	.	.	.	.	....	..	. . .		. ..	93	. . .	
Denman	Post and Telegraph Mistress	37/10/-	37/10/-	31,074	926	353	894	64	196	76	135	21	475	140	58	Rented at £30.
	Assistant and Operator	10	26		...	.	. .	..	.....	...	. ....	...	.. ..	.	.. ..	
Devlin's Siding	Postmaster	15	..	3,747	.. ...	..	. . .	.	. .	...	. ...	...	.....	18	..	
Dingo Creek	do	14	.	1,659	. . .		. .	.	. . .	..	.. ..	..	....	5	.. . .	
Doodle Cooma	do	10	.	6,141	.	..	. . .	...	. .	..	. .	..	.. . .	78	. . ..	
Dora Creek (37)	Postmistress	10	.	142	.. .	.	.. ...	...	. .	...	. .	...	. ..	5	.. .	
Doree	do	10		2,094	...	.	.. .	..	.. . .	...	. ..	.	.	20	....	
Doughboy Hollow	Postmaster	15		4,809	. .	...	.	...	. . .	..	. .	...		52	.	At Railway Station.
Douglas	do	20	.	6,396	258	...	.	..	. .	...	. .	.	.. .	71	14	do
	Railway Operator	...		....	. ..	.	. . ..	...	. ...	...	. . .	..	.. .	..	... ..	
Douglas Gap	Postmaster	10	..	546	.	..	.	..	.	...	.	.	. .	6	... .	
Drake	Post and Telegraph Master	150	..	23,058	4,040	745	2,102	280	1,359	210	1,282	75	814	415	273	Rented at £52.
	Assistant	20	.	.....		..	. .	...	. . .	...	. ..	..	.. ..	...	.. ..	
	Messenger	..	52	. .	. . .	..	. . .	..	. . ..	..	. ...	...	.. ...	.	.. ...	
Druitt Town	Postmaster	15	..	7,125	. . .	.	.. ..	...	.....		.....		.....	164	.. ...	
Drummoyne	Postmistress	12	.	5,970	... .	.	.	..	.....	...	. .		.	4	.. .	Rented at £36 8s.
	Letter-carrier	52	.	. .	... ..	...	.. ..	...	.. ...	...	... ..	...	. ...	...	. ...	
Dry Lake	Postmaster	10	...	1,848	.....	...	.....	...	.. ...	...	. ....	...	.....	12	.....	
Dry Plain	do	10	.	999	. . .	...	... ..	...	. . .	...	. . .	...	.....	22	.....	
Dry River (38)	Postmistress	10	..	897	. .	..	. .	..	.... .	.	. ...	...	... .	15	.....	
Dubbo	Post and Telegraph Master	370	.	312,459	18,007	3,344	10,246	2,607	7,514	858	6,122	409	5,345	2,054	1,174	Government building.
	3 Assistants—1 at £180, 1 at £120, 1 at £72	372	..	. . .	. . .	...	.... .	..	. . .	..	.....	...	.... .	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier	124	...	.....	. . .	...	.. ...	...	... ..	...	... ..	...	.. ...	...	.....	
	2 Operators—1 at £124, 1 at £52	176	..	.....	.....	..	.. ..	...	.....	..	.. ...	...	.....	...	.....	

	Line Repairer	...	150	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....	
	2 Messengers at £39 each	...	78	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Duckmaloi	Postmistress	10	...	1,563	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	6	.....	
Dulwich Hill	Postmaster and Telephone Operator	25	26	30,426	1,575	286	668	105	290	...	.....	...	.....	179	59	Free of rent.
	Messenger	...	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Dumaresq	Postmaster	10	...	5,619	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	132	.....	At Railway Station.
Dunbar's Creek	do	10	...	870	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	15	.....	
Dundee	do	18	...	3,984	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Dundee Railway Station	do	12	...	4,980	528	127	276	24	72	...	.....	...	.....	33	32	do
	Railway Operator	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Dungaree	Postmaster	23	...	12,435	.....	181	362	29	73	...	.....	...	.....	54	.....	
Dungog	Post and Telegraph Master	220	...	44,346	2,807	649	1,378	236	690	157	619	37	549	537	166	Government building.
	Assistant	62	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Line Repairer	...	150	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier	31/4/-	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Dungowan	Postmaster	15	...	4,149	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	92	.....	
Dunkeld	do	12	...	936	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	12	.....	
Dunoon	do	10	...	1,764	.....	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	9	.....	
Dural	do	16	...	7,434	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	29	.....	
Duramana (39)	do	10	...	224	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	11	.....	
Eastern Creek	Postmistress	14	...	1,215	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	16	.....	
East Kangaloon	Postmaster	15	...	5,115	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	66	.....	
East Kempsey	do	25	...	6,708	.....	99	278	18	30	...	.....	...	.....	24	.....	
East Maitland	Post and Telegraph Master	270	..	172,560	5,262	1,094	3,009	725	1,681	281	1,112	143	1,823	760	303	do
	Assistant and Operator	120	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	do do	40	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Letter-carriers—1 at £127, 1 at £104	231	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
East Raleigh	Postmaster	10	...	1,425	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	20	.....	
East Wardell	do	16	...	2,862	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	44	.....	
Eastwood	do	12	...	4,398	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	35	.....	At Railway Station.
Eauabalong	Post and Telegraph Master	200	...	16,665	1,778	316	1,054	42	143	41	334	9	269	160	128	Rented at £40.
	Operator	...	75	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Ebenezer	Postmistress	11	...	1,374	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	27	.....	
Eccleston	do	18	...	2,349	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	33	.....	
Eden	Post and Telegraph Master	170	...	15,522	2,447	516	1,607	154	622	87	191	44	561	243	160	Rented at £75.
	Operator	...	75	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Line Repairer	...	150	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Edgecliff	Post and Telegraph Mistress	170	...	75,558	6,826	524	1,346	137	357	545	1,767	251	1,638	763	318	Government building.
	Assistant	26	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Operator	...	100	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Messengers at £52 each	...	104	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	1 Messenger at £39	...	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Eglinton (40)	Postmaster	10	...	712	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	17	.....	
Elderslie	do	12	...	1,125	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	13	.....	
Ellalong	Postmistress	13	...	4,128	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	114	.....	
Ellenborough	do	14	...	2,487	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	20	.....	
Elsmore	Postmaster	14	...	3,981	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	59	.....	
Emmaville	Post and Telegraph Master	240	...	43,629	,138	1,547	4,942	512	2,001	299	2,863	172	3,439	620	280	do
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Emu	Postmaster	36	...	3,903	.....	50	118	140	307	...	.....	...	.....	35	.....	
Emu Plains	do	36	...	9,381	839	94	171	192	519	...	.....	...	.....	...	33	At Railway Station.
	Assistant	10	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Enfield	Postmaster	26	...	8,127	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	9	.....	
Enngonia	Post and Telegraph Master	100	...	7,728	1,839	251	1,073	19	100	12	132	2	44	60	124	Rented at £39.
Ennis	Postmaster	21	...	2,751	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Erina	do	10	...	1,707	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	10	.....	
Ermington	do	20	...	5,613	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	92	.....	
Eskdale	do	10	...	810	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	21	.....	
Esrom	do	26	...	9,642	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	27	.....	
Essington	do	11	...	1,623	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	15	.....	
Eugowra (41)	Post and Telegraph Master	110	...	13,827	921	486	1,196	74	230	31	124	2	9	180	52	Government building.
	Messenger	...	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	

Name of Office.	Designation.	Annual Salary.		Number of		Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.		Savings' Bank Deposits.		Savings' Bank Withdrawals.		Revenue.		Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum.
		Postal.	Telegraphic.	Letters Posted.	Telegrams Transmitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Telegraphic.	
		£	£				£		£		£		£	£	£	
Eulourie (42)	Postmistress	15	...	1,580	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	18	.....	
Eureka	Postmaster	10	...	2,388	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	11	.....	
Euriowie	Post and Telegraph Master	200	...	6,492	1,482	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	90	98	Rented at £20 16s.
Eurobodalla	Postmaster	30	...	6,120	655	225	751	18	25	...	.....	...	.....	35	42	Free of rent.
	Telegraph-master	...	100	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Eurongilly	Postmaster	18	...	20,802	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	14	.....	
Eurunderee	do	18	...	2,998	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	22	.....	
Euston	Post and Telegraph Master	170	...	17,487	1,604	430	1,953	16	41	16	73	23	81	150	87	Government building.
	Operator	...	110	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Evans' Plains	Postmaster	12	...	1,890	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	23	.....	
Failford	do	10	...	3,474	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	57	.....	
Fairfield	do	20	...	4,836	.....	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	82	.....	At Railway Station.
Fairview	Postmistress	10	...	774	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	6	.....	
Fairy Meadow	Postmaster	25	...	5,706	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	13	.....	
Falls' Creek (43)	Postmistress	10	...	1,118	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	7	.....	
Farley	do	10	...	2,502	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	13	.....	do
Fassifern (44)	Postmaster	10	...	988	.....	22	117	1	1	...	.....	...	.....	9	.....	do
Fernmount	Post and Telegraph Master	170	...	19,164	2,950	748	2,435	124	406	96	614	28	717	312	211	Rented at £40.
	Assistant and Operator	26	26	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Assistant and Messenger	13	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Ferrier's	Postmaster	10	...	1,941	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	6	.....	
Field of Mars	Postmistress	22	...	5,259	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	45	.....	
Fig-tree	Postmaster	35	...	19,152	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....	10	.....	
Firefly Creek	Postmistress	11	...	1,830	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	25	.....	
Fish River Creek	Postmaster	13	...	1,434	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	21	.....	
Fitzgerald's Valley	Postmistress	10	...	1,251	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	10	.....	
Five Dock	Postmistress and Telephone Operator	10	26	10,062	540	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	25	47	Rented at £25.
	Letter-carrier	104	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Five-mile Creek	Postmaster	10	...	696	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	18	.....	
Forbes	Post and Telegraph Master	310	...	241,665	14,799	2,687	7,176	846	2,757	549	2,884	167	1,400	1,968	1,014	Government building.
	Assistant	180	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Operators—1 at £124, 1 at £75	...	199	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....	
	Line-repairer	...	150	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier	138	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Messengers at £52	...	104	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Forest Reefs	Postmaster	20	...	8,151	.....	239	580	131	575	...	.....	...	.....	65	.....	
Forest Road (45)	Post and Telegraph Master	18	12	141	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	7	.....	Free of rent.
Forster	do do	130	...	13,440	1,595	354	891	125	573	87	665	17	161	92	88	Government building.
	Messenger	...	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Fox Ground (46)	Postmistress	10	...	978	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	15	.....	
Fredericton	Post and Telegraph Master	150	...	26,142	1,327	225	692	32	84	...	.....	...	.....	100	77	Rented at £52.
	Assistant	65	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Freeman's Reach	Postmaster	15	..	1,986	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	18	.....	
Freemantle	do	10	...	1,161	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	12	.....	
Frogmoor	do	18	...	1,795	.....	273	835	33	91	...	.....	...	.....	68	.....	
Fullerton	do	11	...	1,173	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	19	.....	
Gabo Island	Operator	...	75	.....	805	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	27	At Pilot Station.
Galley Swamp (47)	Postmistress	10	...	1,933	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	6	.....	
Galong (48)	Postmaster	20	...	3,243	.....	64	189	3	1	...	.....	...	.....	58	.....	At Railway Station.
Garra	do	15	...	3,090	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	41	.....	
Gentleman's Halt	do	10	...	813	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	22	.....	
George's Plains	do	35	..	12,231	296	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	42	16	do
	Railway Operator	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Assistant	10	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
George-street North	Post and Telegraph Master	200	...	643,365	5,584	1,144	3,808	141	700	1,327	4,347	582	3,263	521	309	Rented at £250.

	Operator	...	140	.....	.....	...	.. ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	do	...	75	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	2 Messengers at £52 each	...	104	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.. ...	...	.....		
	1 Messenger at £39	...	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.. ...		
George-street West	Post and Telegraph Master	240	...	258,654	6,473	1,114	3,519	785	1,872	2,964	11,930	1,568	11,958	778	285	Rented at £130.	
	Assistant and Operator	36	114	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	Assistant	65	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	Operator	...	75	.....	.....	...	... ..	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	2 Messengers—1 at £52, 1 at £39	...	91	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
German Creek	Postmistress	10	...	2,205	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	31	.....		
German's Hill	Postmaster	10	...	1,512	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	11	.....		
Germanton	Post and Telegraph Master	220	...	31,698	2,590	523	1,528	134	393	159	497	47	605	484	154	Free of rent.	
	Assistant	50	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
Gerogery	Postmaster	23	...	10,977	805	262	567	45	132	42	203	10	551	157	48	At Railway Station.	
	Railway Operator	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
Gerringong	Post and Telegraph Master	110	...	18,429	1,223	379	922	54	156	67	170	22	121	169	67	Rented at £31 4s.	
	Messenger	...	13	.....	.. ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
Gerrymberryn	Postmistress	10	...	993	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	12	.....		
Geurie	Postmaster	15	...	4,950	.....	...	... ..	...	.....	...	.....	...	.. ...	82	.....	At Railway Station.	
Ghinni Ghinni	do	18	...	1,665	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	34	.. ...		
Gilgai	do	13	...	2,037	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	17	.....		
Gilgandra (49)	Post and Telegraph Master	110	...	23,289	1,578	501	1,411	64	209	18	27	1	4	277	91	Rented at £52.	
	Assistant	52	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
Gilgunnia	Postmaster	16	...	3,834	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	59	.....		
Gilmore	do	11	...	3,324	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	6	.....		
Gingkin	do	13	...	4,110	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	28	.....		
Ginninderra	Post and Telegraph Master	110	...	9,000	937	274	586	28	79	27	132	9	164	93	63	Free of rent.	
	Assstant	20	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
Girilambone	Post and Telegraph Master	28	...	13,791	1,271	393	1,174	51	267	37	375	16	469	190	77	At Railway Station.	
	Railway Operator	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
Gladesville (50)	Postmistress and Operator	52	26	52,857	1,997	79	182	37	134	71	97	20	160	193	78	Rented at £26.	
	Letter-carrier and Messenger	63	39	.....	.....	...	.. ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
Gladstone	Post and Telegraph Master	41	41	11,457	1,013	284	773	37	162	106	310	33	483	65	56	Rented at £36.	
Glanmire	Postmaster	24	...	2,403	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	44	.....		
Glasston	Postmistress	14	...	1,800	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	... ..	...	.....	52	.....		
Glebe	Post and Telegraph Mistress	160	...	691,125	8,893	860	2,625	1,614	5,148	3,292	9,906	1,377	10,317	792	387	Government building.	
	Assistant and Operator	52	26	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	Operator	...	75	... ..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	3 Messengers at £52 each	...	156	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	2 Messengers at £39 each	...	78	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
Glen Alice	Postmaster	14	...	2,532	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	42	.....		
Glenbrook	do	10	...	3,618	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	At Railway Station.	
Glencoe	do	22	...	8,910	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.. ...	...	.....	87	.....	do	
Glendon Brook	Postmistress	11	...	3,723	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	16	... ..		
Glen Innes	Post and Telegraph Master	290	...	221,472	11,489	2,248	6,419	1,356	4,362	740	4,141	265	2,968	1,501	800	Government building.	
	1st Assistant	150	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	2nd do	100	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	Letter-carrier	114	...	.....	.....	...	.. ...	...	... ..	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	3 Operators—1 at £150, 1 at £124, 1 at £75	...	349	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	Line-repairer	...	150	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	2 Messengers, at £39 each	...	78	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
Glen Morrison	Postmaster	12	...	3,303	.....	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	63	.....		
Glennie's Creek	Postmistress	25	...	7,566	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	88	.....		
Glenoak	do	13	...	4,359	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	55	.....		
Glenquarry (50 A)	do	10	...	801	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	12	.....		
Glenthorne	do	10	...	1,599	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	30	.....		
Glen William	Postmaster	10	...	1,392	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.. ...	...	.....	30	.....		
Gloucester	Post and Telegraph Master	120	...	8,166	903	247	657	38	54	...	.....	...	.....	65	51	Rented at £39.	
	Assistant and Messenger	26	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
Gocup	Postmaster	13	...	2,781	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.. ...	...	.....	10	.....		
Golspie	do	15	...	5,088	.. ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	42	.. ...		
Gongolgon	Post and Telegraph Master	210	...	5,091	1,101	343	1,127	31	95	23	338	4	136	80	70	do	
Goodooga	do do	220	...	38,712	3,593	342	1,359	41	140	...	.....	...	.....	302	248	Government building.	

Name of Office.	Designation.	Annual salary.		Number of		Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.		Savings' Banks Deposits.		Savings' Bank Withdrawals.		Revenue.		Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum.
		Postal.	Telegraphic.	Letters Posted.	Telegrams Transmitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Telegraphic.	
		£	£				£		£		£		£	£	£	
Goodooga	Assistant and Messenger	52	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Goolagong (51)	Postmaster	14	...	15,354	264	52	110	7	31	...	.....	...	.....	128	16	Free of rent.
	Telephone Operator	...	26	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Goolma	Postmaster	10	...	5,274	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	24	... ..	
Goolmangar	do	10	...	1,956	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	16	.....	
Goombargona	do	13	...	1,854	.....	...	... ..	. .	.....	...	.. ...	...	.....	16	.....	
Goomoorah	Postmistress	15	...	3,942	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	29	
Goonoo Goonoo	Postmaster	30	...	6,357	.....	126	267	11	35	47	214	9	129	75	.....	
Goorangoola	do	15	...	1,617	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.... .	38	.....	
Goran Lake	do	10	...	1,044	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	9	... ..	
Gordon	Postmistress	27	...	6,900	.....	113	286	56	180	...	.. ...	...	.....	71	.....	
Gore Hill	Postmaster	10	...	5,697	.....	...	.....	...	.. ...	...	.....	...	.....	24	.....	
Gosford	Post and Telegraph Master	210	...	71,904	6,587	959	2,438	624	2,059	224	1,439	116	1,254	467	463	Government building.
	Assistant	52	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	do and Operator	25	75	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....	
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.. ...	...	.....	...	.....	
Goulburn	Postmaster	390	...	860,166	25,534	6,024	16,927	7,353	20,119	2,887	16,765	1,157	15,308	5,082	1,641	do
	1st Assistant	190	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2nd do	170	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	3rd do	160	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	4th do	150	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	5th do	110	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	6th do	90	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	7th do	52	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Stamper and Sorter	150	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Letter-carriers, at £127 each	254	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Letter-carriers—1 at £124, 1 at £114	238	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier and Receiver-clearer	70	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Telegraph Master	...	310	.....	.....	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Operators at £140 each	...	280	.....	.....	...	... ..	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 do at £124 each	...	248	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Operator	...	110	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Operators at £75 each	...	150	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Line-repairer	...	150	... ..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	. .	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	4 Messengers—2 at £52 each, 1 at £39, 1 at £26.	...	169	.....	.....	...	... ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	... ..	...	.....	
Grafton	Post and Telegraph Master	360	...	335,361	18,653	2,800	8,477	1,384	4,309	380	2,145	171	1,964	1,911	1,372	do
	2 Assistants—1 at £120, 1 at £63	183	..	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Letter-carriers—1 at £127, 1 at £104	231	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Receiver-clearer	50	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	3 Operators—1 at £170, 1 at £160, 1 at £140.	...	470	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Operators at £124 each	...	248	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.. ...	...	.. ..	...	.....	...	.....	
	Operator	...	100	.....	.....	...	.. ...	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Line-repairer	...	150	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Messengers at £39 each	...	78	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Grahamstown	Postmaster	10	...	2,850	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	50	.....	
Graham's Valley	Postmistress	10	...	798	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	13	.....	
Graman	do	10	...	4,230	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Granville	do	160	...	118,368	5,544	785	2,219	782	2,123	1,255	4,271	627	4,428	565	224	At Railway Station.
	2 Assistants—1 at £110, 1 at £70	180	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	... ..	...	.....	
	Operator	...	100	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	4 Letter-carriers—1 at £104, 1 at £84, 1 at £65, 1 at £39.	292	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	... ..	...	.....	
Green Cape	Telegraph Master	...	110	.....	119	...	.....	...	.....	...	.. ...	...	.....	...	7	At Pilot Station.

Greendale	Postmistress	16	...	2,805	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	31	.....		
Greenfield Farm	Postmaster	11	...	1,584	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	9	.....		
Greenhill	do	20	...	9,690	.....	90	270	9	19	...	.....	...	.....	26	.....		
Greenmantle	do	10	...	909	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	21	.....		
Green Valley	do	10	...	1,260	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	14	.....		
Greenwell Point	Postmaster and Telegraph Operator	13	26	4,785	693	322	1,020	127	509	105	546	43	369	92	40	Postmaster allowed £13 as rent.	
Greenwich	Postmistress	10	...	3,063	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	37	.....		
Grenfell	Post and Telegraph Master	270	...	88,662	5,328	1,341	3,244	488	1,697	263	1,105	102	1,000	835	339	Government building.	
	Assistant	50	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	Letter-carrier	60	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	Operator	...	100	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
Gresford	Postmistress and Telephone Operator	58	46	12,636	.....	128	331	36	68	15	157	10	110	177	.....	Rented at £40.	
Greta	Post and Telegraph Master	150	...	51,453	1,432	925	2,526	260	821	415	2,206	122	1,693	471	81	Rented at £75.	
	Letter-carrier and Messenger	26	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
Grong Grong Railway Station	Postmaster	15	...	8,028	.....	...	.....	...	.. ..	...	.....	...	.....	103	.....	At Railway Station.	
Grose Vale	do	10	...	4,674	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	29	.....		
"Grosvenor Hotel"	Operator	...	75	.....	3,156	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	206	Free of rent.	
Guildford	Postmistress	11	...	2,202	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	20	.....		
Gulargambone	Post and Telegraph Master	120	...	22,092	843	379	737	16	71	...	.....	...	.....	85	54	Rented at £40.	
Gulgong	do do	240	...	49,856	3,041	1,123	2,613	505	1,648	228	1,163	129	1,053	463	184	Government building.	
	Assistant	90	...	.. ...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	Messenger	...	26	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
Gullen	Postmistress	10	...	1,569	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	3	.....		
Gunbar	Postmaster	25	...	16,002	.....	219	746	27	79	...	.....	...	.....	179	.....		
Gundagai	Post and Telegraph Master	270	...	119,535	6,810	1,332	3,875	504	1,379	182	981	66	710	640	440	do.	
	Assistant	25	...	.....	.. ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	Letter-carrier	52	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	Operator	...	110	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	Line Repairer	...	150	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
Gundurimba	Postmaster	15	...	3,273	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	28	.....		
Gundy	do	18	...	6,390	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	97	.....		
Gungal	do	18	...	3,762	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	24	.. ...		
Gunnedah	Post and Telegraph Master	290	...	105,699	10,351	1 698	4,484	731	2,095	256	2,290	75	1,316	1,194	734	do.	
	Assistant and Operator	84	26	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	Letter-carrier	75	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	2 Operators at £110 each	...	220	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	Messenger	...	26	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
Gunning	Post and Telegraph Master	190	...	40,407	2,057	809	1,961	344	1,199	239	887	73	679	457	118	do.	
	Assistant	50	...	.....	.. ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....		
	Operator	...	26	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
Guntawang	Postmaster	19	...	3,735	.....	...	... ..	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	56	.....		
Guyong	Postmistress	21	...	3,405	.....	57	101	12	32	...	.....	...	.....	12	.....		
Guyra	Postmaster	40	..	21,483	2,413	432	1,223	112	495	29	335	20	347	448	141	At Railway Station.	
	Messenger	...	26	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
Hall	Postmaster	12	...	3,168	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	48	.....		
Hamilton	Post and Telegraph Mistress	120	...	72,897	1,839	793	2,016	457	1,307	623	2,194	204	2,386	455	100		
	Assistant	25	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	2 Letter-carriers—1 at £84, 1 at £52	136	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
Hanging Rock	Postmistress	16	...	4,683	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	56	.....		
Harden	Post and Telegraph Master	140	...	32,403	1,795	967	2,603	207	729	303	1,696	88	1,182	258	93	At Railway Station. Postmaster allowed £26 in lieu of quarters.	
	Assistant and Messenger	40	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
Harefield	Postmaster	16	...	4,194	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	66	.....	At Railway Station.	
Hargraves	Post and Telegraph Master	120	...	6,762	843	401	1,362	129	880	...	.. ...	...	.....	48	50	Free of rent. Postmaster allowed £26 in lieu of quarters.	
Harrington	do do	20	26	1,872	909	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	44	33	At Pilot Station.	
Harris-street	Postmaster	25	...	34,785	.....	659	2,178	77	274	1,862	2,661	615	3,981	488	.....		
Hartley	Postmistress	30	...	7,371	.....	202	480	28	71	...	.....	...	.....	49	.....		
Hartley Vale	do	40	...	13,785	.....	463	1,154	98	204	199	925	103	890	136	.....		
Harwood Island	Post and Telegraph Master	140	...	15,117	2,045	611	1,779	34	89	374	2,298	44	688	144	123	Rented at £40.	
	Assistant	17	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	Messenger	...	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		

Name of Office.	Designation.	Annual Salary.		Number of		Money Orders issued.		Money Orders Paid.		Savings' Bank Deposits.		Savings' Bank Withdrawals.		Revenue.		Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum
		Postal	Telegraphic	Letters Posted	Telegrams Transmitted.	No.	Amount	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Telegraphic.	
		£	£				£		£		£		£	£	£	
Hatfield	Postmaster	15		10,122										39		
Hawke's Nest	Postmistress	16		2,217		165	520	50	148	16	83	3	103	20		
Hay	Post and Telegraph Master	380		618,189	19,744	2,144	6,479	1,234	4,275	934	5,651	411	4,479	2,536	1,376	Government building.
	1st Assistant	170														
	2nd do	110														
	2 Letter-carriers—1 at £114, 1 at £104	218														
	3 Operators—2 at £110 each, 1 at £75		295													
	Line-repairer		150													
	2 Messengers at £39 each		78													
Haydonton	Postmistress	80		22,965	1,220									299	66	Telegraph Office at Railway Station.
	Messenger		52													
Haymarket	Post and Telegraph Master	400		971,337	32,197	4,705	15,296	6,786	19,107	8,933	54,475	4,393	51,384	2,560	1,698	Rented at £300.
	1st Assistant	240														
	2nd do	110														
	2 Mail-boys, 1 at £52, 1 at £39	91														
	2 Operators, 1 at £124, 1 at £100		224													
	3 Messengers at £52 each		156													
	1 do at £39		39													
Helensburgh (52)	Postmaster	22		10,197		446	1,253	101	379	29	255	7	73	252		
Hermitage Plains	do	21		6,543										12		
Hexham	do	42		7,062	368	239	753	51	126	53	142	20	154	69	20	Telegraph Office at Railway Station.
	Receiver-clearer	5														
	Messenger		13													
Hickey's Creek	Postmaster	10		3,987										25		
Hill End	Post and Telegraph Master	170		19,647	1,275	858	2,827	451	1,683	355	3,185	161	1,848	296	74	Government building.
	Assistant	40														
	Letter-carrier and Messenger	26	52													
Hillgrove	Post and Telegraph Master	110		98,268	8,960	1,779	5,613	331	1,425	689	4,546	165	2,666	540	595	Rented at £26. Postmaster allowed £50 in lieu of quarters.
	Assistant and Operator	45	45													
	Messenger		39													
Hillston	Post and Telegraph Master	260		99,795	6,223	802	2,584	313	1,102	108	413	49	480	665	420	Government building.
	Assistant and Operator	25	75													
	Messenger		52													
Hilltop	Postmaster	10		2,568												
	Assistant	5												29		At Railway Station.
Hinton (53)	Postmistress and Telephone Operator	55	26	19,488	437	211	525	72	258	32	88	5	21	137	22	Rented at £39.
Hobby's Yards	Postmaster	18		4,329										95		
Holt's Flat	do	27		8,574										49		
Homebush	Post and Telegraph Master	190		38,028	10,907	325	1,219	147	429	205	748	102	693	237	620	At Railway Station. Postmaster allowed £28 10s. in lieu of quarters.
	Assistant and Operator	13	75													
	Letter-carrier	65														
	2 Messengers at £39 each		78													
Home Rule	Postmaster	52		4,386		111	180	61	183	101	235	30	279	59		
Hornsby	do	40		2,871										66		
Hornsby Junction	do	15		6,459		146	353	24	98					46		At Railway Station.
Hoskins Town (54)	do	12		2,775	14	94	213	13	47					32	1	
	Operator		75													
Howe's Valley	Postmistress	11		1,452										24		
Howlong	Post and Telegraph Master	160		17,952	1,517	195	413	30	88	81	106	7	43	191	80	Rented at £52.
	Assistant	26														
	Messenger		52													
Humula	Postmistress	10		3,645										56		
Hungerford	Postmaster	50		21,624										40		
Hunter's Hill	Post and Telegraph Mistress	140	26	65,559	2,628	256	784	320	1,074	150	403	61	703	290	98	Rented at £65.
	Operator		75													
	Letter-carrier	114														

	do	39	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier and Messenger	13	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Huntingdon	Postmistress	13	...	3,042	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	47	.....	
Hurstville	Post and Telegraph Master	120	...	19,974	1,120	123	333	349	588	...	.....	...	.....	189	39	At Railway Station. Postmaster allowed £50 as rent.
	Letter-carrier	52	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Receiver, Clearer, and Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Huskisson	Postmistress	10	...	1,038	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	20	.....	
Idaville	Postmaster	10	...	921	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	17	.....	
Ilford	do	46	...	8,238	.....	296	729	52	181	...	.....	...	.....	70	.....	
Illabo	do	25	...	8,970	.....	184	476	24	82	...	.....	...	.....	110	.....	At Railway Station.
Iluka	Postmistress	23	...	6,282	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	26	.....	
Inglebarn	Postmaster	10	...	3,135	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	26	.....	
Inverell	Post and Telegraph Master	210	...	151,566	10,266	1,972	5,425	763	2,258	438	2,289	155	2,092	1,675	821	Government building.
	Assistant	130	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	do	75	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier	114	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Operators—1 at £110, 1 at £100	...	210	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Iron Cove Bridge	Postmaster	35	...	10,305	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	49	.....	
Ivanhoe	Post and Telegraph Master	200	...	11,295	2,198	210	528	40	138	19	114	5	50	170	161	Rented at £50.
Jamberoo	do do	44	26	38,046	1,029	432	959	102	308	78	355	34	466	239	57	Free of rent.
Jamison Town (55)	Postmistress	10	...	538	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	17	.....	
Jasper's Brush (56)	Postmaster	10	...	3,674	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	32	.....	
Jeir	do	13	...	4,734	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	95	.....	
Jembaicumbene	do	13	...	1,470	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	15	.....	
Jenolan Caves	do	10	...	2,802	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	39	.....	
Jereelderie	Post and Telegraph Master	240	...	99,060	4,242	654	1,800	148	504	114	815	19	395	678	272	Government building.
	1st Assistant	75	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2nd do	26	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	
	Operator	..	75	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	do	...	35	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Jerrawa	Postmaster	20	...	5,553	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	41	.....	At Railway Station.
Jerrong	do	11	...	939	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	17	.....	
Jerry's Plains	Post and Telegraph Master	200	...	9,354	1,079	228	627	53	175	67	272	10	129	110	77	Government building.
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Jiggi	Postmistress	10	...	375	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	7	.....	
Jimenbuan	Postmaster	10	...	2,067	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	44	.....	
Jindabyne	do	14	...	6,054	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	105	.....	
Jindalee	do	10	...	1,455	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	24	.....	
Jindera	Postmistress and Telephone Operator	26	26	7,704	382	105	291	9	59	41	145	13	209	72	22	Free of rent.
Joadja Creek	Postmaster	19	...	10,194	.....	488	1,630	69	151	275	2,186	92	1,402	134	.....	
Jugiong	do and Telephone Operator	16	12	5,070	448	269	815	24	83	..	.....	...	.....	78	26	do.
Junee Junction	Post and Telegraph Master	240	...	71,448	7,756	1,958	4,962	744	1,834	620	2,996	211	1,971	1,088	462	Government building.
	Letter-carrier	52	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Operators—1 at £124, 1 at £100	...	224	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Messengers—1 at £52, 1 at £39	...	91	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Kangaloon	Postmaster	18	...	5,340	.....	92	209	8	20	...	.....	...	.....	49	.....	
Kangaroo Creek	do	15	...	2,256	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	20	.....	
Kangaroo Valley	Postmistress and Telephone Operator	50	26	22,005	1,077	445	1,014	84	310	98	369	17	131	342	64	Free of rent.
Kars' Springs	Postmaster	10	...	1,311	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	43	.....	
Katoomba	Post and Telegraph Master	120	...	85,101	5,003	1,379	2,783	434	1,419	397	1,810	178	1,186	744	291	Rented at £52.
	Assistant	60	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier	39	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Kayuga	Postmaster	11	...	846	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	12	.....	
Keepit	Postmistress	13	...	1,734	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	16	.....	
Kelly's Plains	do	12	...	3,645	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	6	.....	
Kellyville	do	10	...	2,472	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	35	.....	
Kelso (57)	Post and Telegraph Master	130	...	20,685	1,139	336	1,115	134	502	58	107	12	101	170	64	Rented at £40.
	Assistant	40	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Kempsey	Post and Telegraph Master	240	...	95,229	8,759	1,263	4,015	518	1,592	301	1,512	77	745	725	623	Government building.
	Assistant and Operator	60	110	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier	39	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	

Name of Office.	Designation.	Annual Salary.		Number of		Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.		Savings' Bank Deposits.		Savings' Bank Withdrawals.		Revenue.		Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum
		Postal.	Telegraphic.	Letters Posted.	Telegrams Transmitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Telegraphic.	
		£	£				£		£		£		£	£	£	
Kempsey	Operator	...	75	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Messengers—1 at £52, 1 at £26	...	78	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Kenthurst	Postmaster	10	...	5,841	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	20	.....	
Kentucky	do	28	...	9,021	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	166	.....	At Railway Station.
Kerrabee	Postmistress	25	...	4,659	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	31	.....	
Kerr's Creek (58)	Postmaster	10	...	3,168	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	29	.....	do
Khancoban	do	10	...	720	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	14	.....	
Kiama	Post and Telegraph Master	310	...	128,430	6,657	1,529	3,271	604	1,560	436	1,472	138	1,116	1,029	364	Government building.
	2 Operators—1 at £124, 1 at £110	...	234	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Line repairer	...	150	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Letter-carriers—1 at £50, 1 at £26	76	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Kiandra	Post and Telegraph Master	160	...	8,373	1,096	333	1,058	61	374	32	205	14	159	91	72	Free of rent.
	Assistant	12	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Killawarra	Postmaster	10	...	1,266	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	12	.....	
Kimbriki	do	11	...	1,548	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	13	.....	
Kinchela Creek	do	12	...	5,991	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	72	.....	
Kincumber	Postmistress	13	...	2,823	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	29	.....	
King-street	Post and Telegraph Master	330	...	925,041	40,475	1,779	6,607	208	616	1,192	6,533	596	5,867	1,785	2,314	Rented at £208.
	Assistant	130	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Operator	...	100	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Kiora	Postmistress	11	...	447	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	12	.....	
Knorrit Flat	do	10	...	4,050	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	27	.....	
Kogarah	Post and Telegraph Master	110	...	54,333	2,309	341	1,292	337	1,148	492	1,567	270	1,237	336	89	Rented at £65.
	Assistant	15	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier	88	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Kookabookra (59)	Postmaster	18	...	3,504	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	39	.....	
Koorawatha	do	15	...	9,705	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	At Railway Station.
Krambach	do	52	...	3,933	.....	115	237	2	11	...	.....	...	.....	44	.....	
Krawarree	do	15	...	2,007	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	15	.....	
Kunopia	Postmistress	22	...	1,725	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	23	.....	
Kurrajong	Post and Telegraph Master	140	...	6,189	1,007	174	336	48	176	...	.....	...	.....	85	56	Rented at £39.
Kurrajong Heights	Postmaster and Telephone Operator	14	26	7,572	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	70	.....	Free of rent.
Kyamba	Receiving Office-keeper and Line-repairer	5	155	.....	304	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	20	Government building.
Laggan	Postmaster and Telephone Operator	35	26	28,716	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	126	.....	Free of rent.
Laguna	Postmaster	17	...	4,845	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	88	.....	
Lake Albert	do	10	...	819	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	3	.....	
Lake Bathurst	do	17	...	9,252	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	110	.....	
Lake Cudgellico	Post and Telegraph Master	170	...	16,263	2,114	737	2,531	104	490	27	227	4	56	290	143	Rented at £52.
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Lambton	Post and Telegraph Master	200	...	73,689	1,609	1,132	3,420	441	1,161	473	2,523	218	2,312	399	73	Government building.
	Assistant	52	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Do	30	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Letter-carriers—1 at £135, 1 at £52	187	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Landsdown	Postmaster	11	...	1,665	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	12	.....	
Langworthy's	Postmistress	20	...	3,990	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	52	.....	
La Perouse	Post and Telegraph Master	170	...	3,810	23,404	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2	30	Government building. Postmaster allowed £26 in lieu of quarters.
	Operator	...	110	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Largs	Postmaster and Telephone Operator	24	26	11,220	248	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	62	13	Free of rent.
Laurieton	Post and Telegraph Master	130	...	7,974	1,386	344	767	19	116	102	304	19	292	118	88	do
Lawrence	do do	170	...	26,385	2,620	513	1,468	139	512	90	315	28	225	250	136	Government building.
	Assistant	20	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Do Letter-carrier, and Messenger	26	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Lawson	Post and Telegraph Master	110	...	30,450	2,005	302	749	114	512	70	394	23	295	333	110	At Railway Station. Postmaster allowed £26 in lieu of quarters.

	Messenger	...	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Leet's Vale	Postmaster	10	...	1,320	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	24	.....	
Leichhardt	Post and Telegraph Mistress	160	...	390,834	4,113	675	1,956	1,431	4,478	1,947	6,475	822	5,869	245	160	Government building.
	Assistant and Operator	52	26	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Letter-carriers at £127 each	254	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	4 Letter-carriers—1 at £104, 1 at £85, 1 at £52, 1 at £39.	280	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	3 Messengers at £52 each	...	156	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Leighwood	Postmaster	10	...	618	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	9	.....	
Lewis Ponds (60)	Postmaster and Telephone Operator	20	26	15,144	255	740	2,335	46	147	28	126	1	17	245	15	Free of rent.
Lidsdale	Postmistress	31	...	2,550	.....	74	204	32	157	115	973	62	609	35	...	
Lilyfield	Postmaster	12	...	3,747	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	25	.....	
Limeburner's Creek	Postmistress	23	...	3,444	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	28	.....	
Limekilns	Postmaster	11	...	1,500	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	9	.....	
Linburn	Postmistress	10	...	2,862	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	5	.....	
Lincoln	Postmaster	14	...	1,701	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	17	.....	
Lionsville	do	16	...	3,015	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	48	.....	
Lismore	Post and Telegraph Master	260	...	113,139	14,653	2,128	6,216	869	3,160	531	3,065	120	2,047	1,270	1,067	Government building.
	Assistant	110	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier	52	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Receiver-clearer	39	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Operators—1 at £124, 1 at £75	...	199	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Line-repairer	...	150	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Lithgow	Post and Telegraph Master	260	...	138,129	5,009	2,898	7,983	1,197	3,259	1,073	6,979	510	5,969	1,367	282	do
	2 Assistants—1 at £100, 1 at £52	152	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Letter-carriers—1 at £52, 1 at £39	91	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Receiver-clearer	5	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Messengers at £39 each	...	78	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Little Billabong	Postmistress	41	...	6,693	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	50	.....	
Little Hartley	Postmaster	25	...	4,776	.....	154	344	23	61	...	.....	...	.....	59	.....	
Liverpool	Post and Telegraph Master	240	...	119,706	4,417	911	2,332	808	2,437	972	4,985	527	5,445	635	242	do
	Assistant	20	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	do and Operator	35	85	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier	114	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Receiver-clearer and Messenger	16	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	26	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Lochinvar	Postmaster	42	...	20,427	678	234	666	147	549	63	131	17	149	176	38	Telegraph Office at Railway Station.
	Operator	...	75	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Locksley	Postmaster	12	...	2,577	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	8	.....	At Railway Station.
Long Reach	Postmistress	16	...	3,747	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	43	.....	
Lord Howe Island	Postmaster	10	...	892	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	8	.....	
Lostock	do	14	...	2,349	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	27	.....	
Louth	Post and Telegraph Master	190	...	30,150	2,235	572	2,337	31	106	136	1,540	30	333	264	161	Government building.
Lower Botany	Post and Telegraph Mistress	130	...	14,385	1,706	292	635	160	502	329	815	104	872	61	60	Rented at £60.
	Operator	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Lower Gundaroo	Post and Telegaph Master	130	...	20,343	583	355	860	64	205	20	230	17	242	120	35	Free of rent. Postmaster allowed £10 in lieu of quarters.
	Assistant	12	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Lower Hawkesbury	Postmaster	11	...	840	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	13	.....	
Lower Portland (61)	do	14	...	3,009	.....	35	138	10	33	...	.....	...	.....	40	.....	
Lower Yammatree (62)	do	10	...	425	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	7	.....	
Lowesdale	do	11	...	1,263	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	6	.....	
Lowther	Postmistress	10	...	1,791	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	16	.....	
Lucknow	Postmaster and Operator	54	26	7,881	505	206	317	71	164	...	.....	...	.....	83	35	Free of rent.
Luddenham	Postmistress	21	...	4,275	.....	138	266	70	200	...	.....	...	.....	55	.....	
Lyndhurst	Postmaster	30	...	16,437	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	158	...	At Railway Station.
Lyttleton	Post and Telegraph Master	120	...	14,391	1,138	241	449	42	159	...	.....	...	.....	84	69	Rented at £30.
	Assistant	52	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Macdonald River (63)	Postmaster	10	...	255	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	12	.....	At Railway Station.
Macdonaldtown	do	15	...	50,919	.....	84	160	274	670	231	442	130	628	164	.....	
	Letter-carrier	75	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	

Name of Office.	Designation.	Annual Salary.		Number of		Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.		Savings' Bank Deposits.		Savings' Bank Withdrawals.		Revenue.		Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum.
		Postal.	Telegraphic	Letters Posted.	Telegrams Transmitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No	Amount.	Postal.	Telegraphic.	
		£	£				£		£		£		£	£	£	
Macksville	Post and Telegraph Master	170	...	20,307	2,027	523	1,404	115	330	106	188	12	514	80	132	Rented at £30.
	2 Assistants—1 at £26, 1 at £12	38	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Maclean	Post and Telegraph Master	240	...	44,643	5,296	1,148	3,509	401	824	324	1,414	102	818	537	333	Rented at £60.
	Assistant and Operator	68	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier and Messenger	26	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Probationer	13	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Mahonga	Postmaster	12	...	1,923	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	12	.....	
Major's Creek	Post and Telegraph Master	150	...	21,528	665	445	1,293	89	143	228	2,319	76	772	130	40	Government building; Postmaster allowed £26 in lieu of quarters.
Malebo	Postmistress	10	...	2,415	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	3	.....	
Manar (64)	Postmaster	10	...	322	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	6	.....	
Mandalong	Postmistress	10	...	933	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	4	.....	
Mandurama	Postmistress and Telephone Operator	45	26	33,894	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	198	.....	Free of rent.
Mangrove Creek	Postmaster	12	...	1,794	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	20	.....	
Manilla	Post and Telegraph Master	170	...	26,859	1,218	527	1,184	62	339	143	490	34	299	271	82	Rented at £50.
	Assistant	26	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....	
	Messenger	...	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Manly	Post and Telegraph Master	180	...	128,145	11,741	810	1,628	743	2,630	739	3,697	388	2,880	875	445	Government building.
	Assistant and Operator	25	114	.....	.....	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Letter-carriers—1 at £124, 1 at £60	184	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Operator	...	75	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Messengers, at £52 each	...	104	.....	.....	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Marrangaroo (65)	Postmaster	10	...	685	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	23	.....	At Railway Station.
March	do	11	...	648	.....	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	26	.....	
Marengo	Post and Telegraph Master	150	...	9,570	615	244	555	60	261	24	216	11	227	117	37	Rented at £20.
Marlee	Postmaster	11	...	1,626	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	44	.....	
Marrickville	Post and Telegraph Master	160	...	131,937	3,626	404	1,643	1,088	3,107	1,350	4,480	659	4,250	801	142	Rented at £100.
	Assistant and Operator	22	78	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	Postmaster allowed £52 in lieu of quarters.
	4 Letter-carriers—1 at £124, 1 at £104, 1 at £84, 1 at £52.	364	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Receiver-clearer	75	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Messengers at £52 each	...	104	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Marsden Park	Postmistress	15	...	1,752	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Marsden's	Post and Telegraph Master	160	...	21,459	2,216	482	1,738	37	141	202	866	26	304	216	145	Rented at £36.
	Assistant	10	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Marshall M'Mahon Reef	Postmaster	10	...	2,595	.....	62	207	7	19	...	.....	...	.....	8	.....	
Marshall Mount	do	10	...	1,335	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	12	.....	
Marulan	Post and Telegraph Master	120	...	32,904	1,241	589	1,478	278	905	127	405	41	542	270	73	Government building. Postmaster allowed £26 in lieu of quarters.
	Assistant and Messenger	23	13	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Maryland	Postmaster	23	...	2,649	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	63	.....	
Maryvale	do	15	...	3,813	1,910	201	482	40	140	17	97	13	129	160	115	At Railway Station.
	Railway Operator	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Matheson (66)	Postmaster	10	...	915	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	11	.....	
Mathoura	do and Operator	25	30	13,413	803	170	353	10	31	...	.....	...	.....	49	45	Free of rent.
Maude	Postmistress	27	...	7,764	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	33	.....	
Mayfield	Postmaster	10	...	1,419	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	12	.....	
May's Hill	do	10	...	2,106	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	6	.....	
Meadow Flat	Postmistress	28	...	2,841	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	82	.....	
Melrose (67)	Postmaster	10	...	2,184	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	18	.....	
Menangle	do	37	...	12,657	218	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	127	12	At Railway Station.
	Railway Operator	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....	
Menindie (68)	Post and Telegraph Master	220	...	24,363	2,664	341	1,060	45	168	4	2	...	.....	358	212	Government building.
	Operator	...	124	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Line-repairer	...	150	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Meranburn	Postmaster	30	...	6,513	.....	168	335	29	118	21	100	3	13	98	.....	
Merewether (69)	Post and Telegraph Master	110	...	16,923	979	872	2,477	200	494	225	550	81	349	169	54	Rented at £23 8s.

	Letter-carrier	85	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Merigal (70)	Postmaster	10	...	483	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	13	.....	
Merimbula	Post and Telegraph Master	170	...	8,424	968	255	751	37	128	39	349	12	504	95	53	Rented at £40.
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Merindee	Postmistress	14	...	2,283	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	14	.....	
Meroe	Postmaster	20	...	4,911	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	42	.....	
Merrilla	do	16	...	1,290	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	12	.....	
Merriwa	Post and Telegraph Mistress	120	...	75,669	2,023	581	1,812	114	433	50	378	20	148	346	125	Government building.
	Assistant and Operator	25	114	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	do	13	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Merrygoen	Postmistress	25	...	7,203	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	88	.....	
Merrylands	Postmaster	10	...	7,296	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	36	.....	At Railway Station.
Michelago	Post and Telegraph Master	29	...	8,775	1,341	566	1,500	74	297	...	.....	...	.....	134	82	do
	Messenger	...	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Middle Arm	Postmaster	11	...	3,480	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	9	.....	
Middledale	Postmistress	10	...	753	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	16	.....	
Middleton-street	Postmaster	30	...	38,604	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	173	.....	
Millamurra	do	11	...	546	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	8	.....	
Miller's Forest	do	25	...	3,873	.....	94	222	25	39	...	.....	...	.....	35	.....	Free of rent.
	Telephone Operator	...	26	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Miller's Point	Post and Telegraph Master	100	...	66,636	2,996	1,252	4,413	169	537	1,536	6,301	721	6,665	330	138	Rented at £156.
	Assistant	25	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Millfield	Postmaster	16	...	5,331	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	38	.....	
Millie	Post and Telegraph Master	150	...	23,298	1,128	132	344	11	44	...	.....	...	.....	173	75	Rented at £50.
	Assistant	26	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Millthorpe	Postmaster	35	...	9,246	732	452	1,107	142	579	113	424	57	267	321	44	At Railway Station.
	Railway Operator	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Assistant	12	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Milperinka	Postmaster	75	...	11,490	.....	448	2,061	23	116	...	.....	...	.....	200	.....	
Milson's Point (71)	Telegraph Master	...	100	.....	1,575	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	65	Rented at £39.
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	do	...	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Milton	Post and Telegraph Master	230	...	53,886	3,102	917	2,126	212	647	160	563	44	667	530	196	Government Building.
	Assistant and Operator	58	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Line-repairer	...	150	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Mingelo (72)	Postmaster	10	...	914	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	5	.....	
Minmi	Post and Telegraph Master	140	...	40,596	1,068	1,228	3,469	320	563	724	5,845	294	4,574	310	60	Rented at £45 10s.
	Assistant and Messenger	20	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier	78	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Minto	Postmaster	10	...	7,092	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	89	.....	At Railway Station.
Mitchell's Island	do	10	...	1,659	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	12	.....	
Mittagong	Post and Telegraph Master	210	...	69,150	3,642	1,467	3,508	516	1,377	431	2,084	181	2,146	566	221	Rented at £65.
	Operator	...	75	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier	39	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Mitta Mitta	Postmaster	10	...	3,027	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	22	.....	
Moama	Post and Telegraph Master	240	...	43,263	1,406	237	471	114	385	135	504	56	630	287	90	Government building.
	Assistant	130	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier	26	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Receiver-clearer and Messenger	26	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Moatefield	Postmaster	20	...	2,880	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	32	.....	
Mogilla	do	15	...	1,734	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	6	.....	
Mogil Mogil	Post and Telegraph Master	130	...	5,100	1,379	374	1,656	25	114	42	475	14	311	108	96	Rented at £37.
	Assistant	20	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Operator	...	75	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Mogo	Postmaster and Operator	17	26	5,475	428	122	305	14	49	...	.....	...	.....	43	26	Free of rent.
Moira	Postmistress	22	...	4,845	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	18	.....	
Molong	Post and Telegraph Master	210	...	98,565	3,697	1,611	3,858	568	1,903	306	1,361	121	888	880	216	Government building.
	Assistant and Messenger	75	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier	52	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Molonglo (73)	Post and Telegraph Master	18	50	7,866	355	188	406	14	61	74	160	5	33	90	23	Free of rent.

Name of Office.	Designation.	Annual Salary.		Number of		Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.		Savings' Bank Deposits.		Savings' Bank Withdrawals.		Revenue.		Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum.
		Postal.	Telegraphic.	Letters Posted.	Telegrams Transmitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Telegraphic.	
		£	£				£		£		£		£	£	£	
Monga	Postmaster	12	...	5,124	.....	304	909	27	90	...	.....	...	.....	46	.....	
Monkerai	do	11	...	1,185	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	35	.....	
Monteagle	Postmistress	12	...	3,021	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	23	.....	
Montefiores	Postmaster	27	...	6,555	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	30	.....	
Moonan Brook	do	18	...	6,502	.....	107	272	9	48	...	.....	...	.....	172	.....	
Moonbi	Postmistress	12	...	1,719	.....	34	53	8	30	...	.....	...	.....	12	.....	
Moonbi Railway Station	Postmaster	21	...	7,878	674	179	441	30	140	95	260	18	322	232	45	At Railway Station.
	Railway Operator	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Moor Creek	Postmaster	10	...	912	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	54	.....	
Moorilda	do	26	...	4,035	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	39	.....	
Moorland	do	24	...	3,435	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	56	.....	
Moorwatha	Postmistress	10	...	1,743	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	14	.....	
Morangarell (74)	Post and Telegraph Master	110	...	8,427	1,044	32	113	2	.....	...	.....	...	.....	132	61	Government building.
Moree	do do	190	...	133,599	11,040	1,178	4,440	326	1,337	221	1,447	55	539	1,469	863	do
	Assistant	40	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	do and Operator	52	100	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Operator	...	75	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier	52	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Morpeth	Post and Telegraph Master	230	...	84,270	3,504	642	1,853	261	827	281	1,515	150	1,777	540	184	do
	Assistant	52	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier	138	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Mortdale (75)	Postmaster	10	...	231	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	3	.....	
Mortlake	Postmistress	10	...	5,772	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	23	.....	
Moruya	Post and Telegraph Master	210	...	62,226	4,547	1,214	3,754	623	1,965	308	1,486	107	1,084	665	293	do.
	Assistant and Operator	62	110	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	do and Messenger	13	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier	104	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Moruya Heads	Operator	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Morven	Postmaster	16	...	5,640	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	Free of rent.
Mosman's Bay (76)	Operator	...	75	.....	36	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	17	.....	
Mossgiel	Post and Telegraph Master	170	...	24,870	2,159	351	1,251	32	97	48	408	12	170	...	1	Rented at £5.
	Assistant	30	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	260	151	Rented at £52.
Moss Vale	Post and Telegraph Master	190	...	102,180	3,743	1,245	2,918	598	1,523	370	1,720	104	1,193	812	212	Rented at £100. Postmaster allowed £25 in lieu of quarters.
	1st Assistant	120	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2nd do and Operator	90	10	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier	39	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Moulamein (77)	Post and Telegraph Master	220	...	23,124	1,707	242	891	20	72	20	60	1	5	180	109	Government Building.
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Mount Adrah	Postmaster	10	...	477	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	3	.....	
Mount Costigan	do	10	...	8,589	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	83	.....	
Mount Elliott (78)	do	10	...	1,350	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	3	.....	
Mount Gipps	do	30	...	8,976	.....	77	253	7	24	...	.....	...	.....	25	.....	
Mount Harris	do	40	...	6,561	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	47	.....	
Mount Hope	Post and Telegraph Master	120	...	9,279	2,780	985	4,208	74	372	223	2,090	32	538	172	191	Rented at £52.
Mount Hunter	Postmaster	10	...	1,275	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	15	.....	
Mount Keira	Postmistress	10	...	4,380	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	43	.....	
Mount Kembla	Postmaster	20	...	12,114	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	217	.....	
Mount Macquarie	do	15	...	4,260	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	77	.....	
Mount M'Donald	Post and Telegraph Master	190	...	15,276	1,089	552	1,435	101	443	64	239	45	216	196	65	Government Building.
Mount Mitchell	Postmaster	10	...	1,410	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	39	.....	
Mount Victoria	Post and Telegraph Master	240	...	40,752	3,491	785	2,073	214	551	232	874	70	735	270	199	do
	Assistant	25	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	

	Operator	...	75	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Mount Vincent	Postmaster	16	...	4,347	.....	126	356	26	85	..	.....	...	.....	39	.....	
Mudgee	do	350	...	289,029	9,746	2,692	7,077	2,131	6,844	580	2,310	178	1,734	1,909	642	Government building.
	2 Assistants—1 at £160, 1 at £110	270	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier	104	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....	
	Telegraph Master	...	270	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Operators—1 at £124, 1 at £110	...	234	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....	
	Line-repairer	...	150	.....	.....	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Messengers, at £52 each	...	104	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Mulgoa	Postmistress	25	...	8,298	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	88	.....	
Mulgrave	Postmaster	20	...	4,572	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	53	.....	At Railway Station.
Mullaley	do	22	...	5,349	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	56	.....	
Mullengandra	do	10	...	4,314	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	12	.....	
Mullengudgery	do	14	...	3,819	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	68	.....	do
Mullion Creek	do	10	...	4,902	137	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	47	7	do
	Railway Operator	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Mulloon	Postmaster	12	...	1,506	.....	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....	28	.....	
Mulwala (79)	Post and Telegraph Master	170	...	21,108	1,409	348	1,031	34	129	10	63	3	37	236	87	Rented at £30.
Mumbil	Postmaster	10	...	2,229	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	20	.....	At Railway Station.
Mummell	Postmistress	14	...	3,678	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	16	.....	
Mundooran	Post and Telegraph Master	130	...	8,271	860	217	407	28	113	48	51	10	38	166	52	Rented at £45.
	Assistant	26	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Mungindi	Post and Telegraph Master	150	...	3,948	1,598	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	83	116	Rented at £35.
Mungunyah	Postmaster	13	...	1,749	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	13	.....	
Murga	do	23	...	5,106	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	23	.....	
Murray Hut	do	13	...	4,299	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	21	.....	
Murrumbateman	do	13	...	3,504	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	39	.....	
Murrumbidgerie	do	14	...	5,262	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	73	.....	At Railway Station,
Murrumburrah	Post and Telegraph Master	180	...	54,672	3,237	1,134	2,998	363	1,246	246	1,371	112	978	630	182	Government building.
	Assistant and Operator	10	75	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Murrungundy	Postmaster	10	...	3,240	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	11	.....	
Murrurundi	Post and Telegraph Master	240	...	67,788	1,777	1,569	4,087	693	1,740	362	2,673	104	1,918	403	128	do.
	Assistant	78	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	1 Operator	...	170	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	26	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Murundah	Postmaster	20	...	5,613	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	64	.....	At Railway Station.
Murwillumbah	Post and Telegraph Master	240	...	35,259	3,102	556	1,525	132	466	103	902	38	531	328	238	Rented at £52.
	Assistant and Operator	50	100	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Muswellbrook	Post and Telegraph Master	220	...	158,820	5,442	1,295	3,817	576	1,655	371	2,063	150	2,045	1,073	349	Government building.
	Assistant	150	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Operator	...	110	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier	84	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Line-repairer	...	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Muttama	Postmaster	12	...	5,361	.....	60	142	4	10	...	.....	...	.....	12	.....	
Myrtleville	do	15	...	2,289	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	4	.....	
Nambucca Heads (80)	Post and Telegraph Master	100	...	5,259	1,524	73	177	2	4	31	243	3	8	68	98	Rented at £20.
	Messenger	...	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Nambucca Pilot Station	Operator	...	26	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Narara	Postmaster	10	...	1,881	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	19	.....	
Narellan	Postmistress	42	...	13,539	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	181	.....	
Narooma	Postmaster	10	...	1,437	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	18	.....	
Narrabri	Post and Telegraph Master	260	...	124,515	13,993	2,067	6,326	1,003	3,614	366	2,150	169	1,801	1,444	937	Government building.
	2 Assistants—1 at £130, 1 at £26	156	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Operators—1 at £124, 1 at £100	...	224	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier	124	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Line-repairer	...	150	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Narrabri Railway Station	Postmaster and Operator	36	26	24,360	3,158	438	1,166	62	231	67	158	18	199	185	156	At Railway Station.
	Messenger	...	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Narramine	Postmaster	29	...	16,695	.....	260	701	30	105	...	.....	...	.....	288	.....	do.

Name of Office.	Designation	Annual Salary.		Number of		Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.		Savings' Bank Deposits.		Savings' Bank Withdrawals.		Revenue.		Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum.
		Postal.	Telegraphic.	Letters Posted.	Telegrams Transmitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Telegraphic.	
		£	£				£		£		£		£	£	£	
Narrandera	Post and Telegraph Master	260	...	270,969	15,363	1,811	5,533	943	3,264	520	2,841	185	2,388	1,820	961	Government building.
	2 Assistants—1 at £160, 1 at £26	186	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Assistant and Operator	35	75	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier	104	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Narrawa	Postmaster	10	...	4,311	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	47	.....	
Nelligen	Post and Telegraph Master	190	...	6,867	851	439	1,187	79	335	34	145	10	113	74	48	Rented at £20.
	Messenger	...	26	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Nelson's Bay	Post and Telegraph Master	110	...	3,441	799	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	39	43	Government building.
Nelson's Plains	Postmistress	11	...	1,788	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	14	.....	
Nerriga (81)	Postmaster	12	...	4,269	.....	61	134	14	50	...	.....	...	.....	27	.....	
Nerringundah	do	18	...	7,773	.....	208	772	28	99	...	.....	...	.....	102	.....	
Neurea	do	20	...	3,768	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	54	.....	
Neutral Bay (82)	do and Telephone Operator	30	...	23,955	.....	103	196	47	136	204	313	46	253	76	.....	Free of rent.
	Messenger	...	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Never Never	Postmaster	10	...	696	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	9	.....	
Nevertire	Post and Telegraph Master	110	...	30,852	3,109	468	1,208	105	320	59	395	21	226	300	179	At Railway Station. Postmaster allowed £30 in lieu of quarters.
	Railway Operator	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Newbridge	Postmaster	35	...	28,725	857	329	969	135	553	...	.....	...	.....	229	45	At Railway Station.
	Railway Operator	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Assistant	25	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Newcastle	Postmaster	390	..	1,033,812	60,316	7,734	25,846	7,603	23,518	5,845	38,349	2,220	34,376	8,982	4,419	Government building.
	1st Assistant	230	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2nd do	170	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	3rd do	140	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	4th do	90	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	5 Letter-carriers—1 at £148, 1 at £138, 1 at £104, 1 at £98, 1 at £84.	572	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Mail Boy	78	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Receiver-clearer	60	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Telegraph Master	...	310	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	1 Operator at £170	...	170	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	1 Operator at £160	...	160	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	4 Operators at £140 each	...	560	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	1 Operator at £124	...	124	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	1 Operator at £100	...	100	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Line-repairer	...	150	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	5 Messengers at £39 each	...	195	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Newcastle West (83)	Post and Telegraph Master	120	...	16,379	1,510	374	1,010	151	306	117	508	48	256	147	82	Rented at £78.
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
New Park	Postmaster	10	...	3,210	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	12	.....	
Newport	Receiving Office-keeper and Operator	5	75	.....	509	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	29	Free of rent.
Newton Boyd	Telegraph Master	...	150	.....	377	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	24	Government building.
Newtown	Post and Telegraph Master	270	...	1,174,785	13,838	2,485	7,184	3,757	9,868	9,680	34,440	3,952	31,040	2,833	567	do
	Assistant	160	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	do and Operator	40	110	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Operator	...	140	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	3 Letter-carriers—2 at £160, 1 at £148	468	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	3 Letter-carriers—1 at £138, 1 at £127, 1 at £60	325	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Emergency Letter-carrier	104	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	3 Messengers—2 at £52, 1 at £39	...	143	.....	.....	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Receiver-clearers—1 at £60, 1 at £39	99	...	.....	.....	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....	
Nimbin	Postmaster	10	...	561	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	4	.....	
Nimitybelle	Post and Telegraph Master	110	...	14,220	1,736	582	1,720	100	351	24	121	13	33	169	104	do
	Operator	...	60	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	26	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	

North Berry Jerry	Postmistress	20	...	8,745	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	21	.....	
North Forster (84)	do	10	...	2,734	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	19	.....	
North Gobarralong	Postmaster	10	...	750	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	12	.....	
North Parramatta	Postmistress	30	...	20,091	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	98	.....	
North Richmond	do	22	...	6,708	486	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	140	25	Telegraph Office rented at £15.
	Operator	...	50	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
North Ryde	Postmaster	10	...	2,202	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	25	.....	
	Letter-carrier	30	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
North Tumbulgum	Postmistress	19	...	3,954	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	29	.....	
North Willoughby	do	25	...	9,378	.....	73	170	52	109	...	.....	...	.....	100	.....	
North Yanco	Postmaster	10	...	3,058	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	62	.....	At Railway Station.
Nowendoc	do	13	...	1,254	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	25	.....	
Nowra	Post and Telegraph Master	190	...	148,215	5,696	1,540	3,295	576	1,956	347	1,867	144	1,797	841	332	Government building.
	Assistant	60	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	do and Operator	30	30	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier	39	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Nubba	Postmaster	10	...	3,099	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	40	.....	
Nullamanna	Postmistress	10	...	699	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	15	.....	
Numba	Postmaster	27	...	8,145	.....	156	396	26	104	29	178	15	298	40	.....	At Railway Station.
Numbugga	do	14	...	1,569	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	3	.....	
Numeralla	do	23	...	996	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	16	.....	
Nundle	Post and Telegraph Master	120	...	17,376	1,511	561	1,803	100	279	202	896	61	652	197	102	Rented at £52.
Nymagee	do do	220	...	42,354	5,334	1,556	5,848	366	1,200	392	2,988	131	2,103	533	350	Government building.
	Operator	...	140	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Nyngan	Post and Telegraph Master	310	...	111,060	8,012	1,611	5,026	594	1,796	254	1,531	91	1,154	589	483	do
	Assistant	52	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Operator	...	100	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier and Messenger	26	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Oaks	Postmistress	22	...	10,626	.....	261	558	22	59	...	.....	...	.....	83	.....	
Oakwood	do	10	...	2,001	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	9	.....	
Oban	do	12	...	1,002	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	15	.....	
Oberon	Post and Telegraph Master	170	...	32,403	2,725	972	2,573	261	1,102	94	458	53	615	446	166	do
	Assistant	25	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Obley	Post and Telegraph Master	110	...	4,185	353	179	386	31	80	...	.....	...	.....	44	22	Rented at £25.
O'Connell	Postmistress	29	...	11,151	.....	271	723	133	472	...	.....	...	.....	127	.....	
Old Junee	Postmaster	25	...	9,735	.....	178	472	44	138	18	60	8	184	89	.....	At Railway Station.
Ophir	do	10	...	645	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	10	.....	
Orange	Post and Telegraph Master	370	...	378,939	14,603	3,841	10,310	3,218	9,012	1,185	5,753	556	5,468	2,857	915	Government Building.
	Assistant	200	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	do	80	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	4 Operators—1 at £170, 1 at £110, 1 at £100, 1 at £75.	...	455	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Letter-carriers—1 at £114, 1 at £96	210	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Messengers at £39 each	...	78	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Line-repairer	...	150	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Receiver-clearer	26	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Otford	Postmaster	18	...	2,955	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	59	.....	At Railway Station.
Ourimbah	do	19	...	7,812	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	123	.....	do
Overton	do	10	...	4,050	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	26	.....	
"Oxford Hotel"	Operator	...	75	.....	10,961	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	507	Free of Rent.
Oxford-street	Post and Telegraph Master	270	...	373,593	21,865	2,570	6,965	3,333	8,743	8,650	34,152	3,806	32,280	1,070	1,022	Rented at £290.
	2 Assistants—1 at £160, 1 at £50	210	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Operators—2 at £124 each	...	248	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Messengers, at £39 each	...	78	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	1 Messenger	...	26	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Oxley	Postmaster	25	...	10,299	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	160	.....	
Oxley Island	do	13	...	1,638	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	9	.....	
Paddington	Post and Telegraph Master	220	...	151,974	12,501	1,678	5,659	2,691	6,592	3,245	13,363	1,344	10,126	926	599	Government building.
	2 Operators—1 at £140, 1 at £75	...	215	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	4 Messengers—2 at £52, 2 at £39	...	182	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Pallamallawa	Postmaster	10	...	5,439	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	12	.....	

Name of Office.	Designation.	Annual Salary.		Number of		Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.		Savings Bank Deposits.		Savings' Bank Withdrawals.		Revenue.		Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum.
		Postal.	Telegraphic.	Letters Posted.	Telegrams Transmitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Telegraphic.	
		£	£				£		£		£		£	£	£	
Palmer's Island	Post and Telegraph Master	180	...	7,641	1,316	406	1,030	222	650	87	736	18	236	124	62	Rented at £30.
	Assistant and Messenger	26	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Palmer's Oakey	Postmaster	11	...	906	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	17	.....	
Pambula	Post and Telegraph Master	170	...	13,254	1,221	397	1,028	85	248	77	151	32	399	200	70	do
Para Meadow (85)	Postmaster	10	...	1,748	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	21	.....	
Parkes	Post and Telegraph Master	240	...	122,016	6,632	1,694	5,056	491	1,918	348	2,730	160	2,658	980	419	Government building.
	Assistant and Operator	46	114	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier	39	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Park-street	Post and Telegraph Master	310	...	911,880	32,499	3,106	9,262	1,843	4,138	2,662	13,224	1,169	10,142	1,630	1,614	Rented at £400. Postmaster allowed £75 in lieu of quarters.
	2 Assistants—1 at £150, 1 at £110	260	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Operator	...	75	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	1 Messenger	...	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Parkville	Postmistress	14	...	3,714	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	53	.....	
Parliament House	1 Operator	...	220	.....	3,874	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	158	Government building.
Parramatta	Post and Telegraph Master	370	...	1,048,041	19,580	2,609	7,115	3,297	9,173	2,638	13,008	1,307	13,480	2,005	788	do
	3 Assistants—1 at £220, 1 at £120, 1 at £110.	450	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Operators—1 at £220, 1 at £124	...	324	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Letter-carriers, at £138 each	276	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	3 Letter-carriers—1 at £127, 1 at £114, 1 at £84.	325	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Messengers, at £52 each	...	104	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 do £39 do	...	78	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Receiver-clearer	50	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Paterson	Post and Telegraph Master	160	...	20,349	2,008	227	614	85	284	209	548	34	183	240	123	do
	Operator	...	110	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Peak Hill (86)	Postmaster	50	...	3,152	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	29	.....	
Peakhurst	Postmistress	10	...	3,876	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	66	.....	
Pearce's Creek	Postmaster	10	...	672	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	12	.....	
Peel	Postmistress	40	...	7,032	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	84	.....	
Peelwood (87)	do	18	...	10,524	.....	168	470	9	27	...	.....	...	.....	105	.....	
Peja	Postmaster	10	...	465	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	10	.....	
Pennant Hills	do	13	...	5,016	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	54	.....	
Penrith	Post and Telegraph Master	240	...	111,909	5,056	1,597	3,803	1,001	2,771	899	3,121	314	3,909	1,149	278	do
	Assistant	50	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Assistant and Operator	10	110	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier	52	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Pericoe (88)	Postmaster	10	...	1,206	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	31	.....	
Perricoota	do	12	...	2,079	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	10	.....	
Perth (89)	do	29	...	7,971	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	110	.....	At Railway Station.
Petersham	Post and Telegraph Mistress	230	...	289,446	8,583	945	2,995	1,707	5,277	1,088	4,508	527	5,306	1,375	348	do
	Assistant and Operator	26	124	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	3 Letter-carriers—1 at £148, 1 at £124, 1 at £114.	386	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	3 Letter-carriers—2 at £104 each, 1 at £84	292	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Receiver-clearer	39	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	3 Messengers at £52 each	...	156	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	1 Messenger	...	26	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Picton	Post and Telegraph Master	190	...	57,816	3,164	1,327	3,013	551	1,506	745	2,454	158	2,507	575	183	Rented at £60. Postmaste allowed £22 in lieu of quarters.
	Assistant and Operator	26	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Receiver-clearer	10	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Pilliga	Post and Telegraph Master	170	...	18,936	1,669	448	1,662	64	255	39	288	14	97	204	113	Government Building.
	Assistant	26	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	

	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Pine Ridge	Postmistress	10	...	708	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	16	.....	
Pinnacles	Postmaster	25	...	6,852	.....	162	604	7	33	...	.....	...	.....	26	.....	
Piper's Flat	do	20	...	6,435	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	49	.....	At Railway Station.
Pitt Town	do	23	...	5,925	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	47	.....	
Plumpton (90)	do	26	...	8,443	.....	27	52	2	7	13	51	...	.....	36	.....	
Pokolbin	Postmistress	10	...	3,966	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	18	.....	
Ponto	do	11	...	1,953	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	28	.....	
Pooncarie	Post and Telegraph Master	160	...	4,983	1,071	177	668	16	24	...	.....	...	.....	102	101	Government Building.
Port Macquarie	do do	260	...	62,646	6,019	1,189	3,389	340	1,072	268	1,565	79	1,733	648	360	do
	Assistant and Operator	26	124	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Assistant	30	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Assistant and Messenger	26	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier	26	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Port Macquarie Pilot Station	Operator	...	26	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	At Pilot Station.
Port Stephens	do	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	do
Pott's Hill (91)	Postmaster	10	...	5,133	.....	53	145	21	76	...	.....	...	.....	9	.....	
Prospect	do	18	...	5,265	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	40	.....	
Prospect Reservoir	do	15	...	8,550	.....	400	1,049	103	319	454	2,686	204	2,094	80	.....	
Punkalla	do	20	...	4,134	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	20	.....	
Purnamoota	do	30	...	9,141	1,991	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	60	136	Free of rent.
	Telegraph-master	...	200	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Putty	Postmistress	11	...	2,259	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	19	.....	
Pyree	do	19	...	4,719	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	32	.....	
Pyrmont	Post and Telegraph Master	210	...	61,956	5,121	648	2,010	961	3,146	1,794	5,544	879	4,806	450	254	Rented at £90.
	Assistant and Operator	29	75	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	3 Messengers, at £52 each	...	156	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Quambone	Postmaster	21	...	12,444	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	137	.....	
Queanbeyan	Post and Telegraph Master	300	...	74,505	4,636	1,992	5,101	737	1,949	253	1,976	108	1,259	843	304	Government building.
	Assistant and Operator	50	50	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier	60	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Quipolly	Postmaster	20	...	1,059	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	4	.....	
Quipolly Creek	Postmistress	17	...	2,544	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	7	.....	
Quirindi	Post and Telegraph Master	240	...	94,602	4,467	1,548	3,267	580	1,721	375	1,509	97	1,070	751	268	do
	Assistant	100	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier	39	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	26	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Raglan	Postmaster	30	...	3,039	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	38	.....	At Railway Station.
Rainbow Reach	do	11	...	780	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	11	.....	
Randwick	Post and Telegraph Mistress	170	...	728,088	6,488	633	2,165	698	2,161	594	1,783	213	1,227	317	277	Rented at £90.
	Assistant	110	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	3 Letter-carriers—1 at £100, 1 at £75, 1 at £39	214	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier	58/10/-	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	do and Messenger	20	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Messengers at £52 each	...	104	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	1 Messenger at £39	...	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Rankin's Springs	Postmaster	35	...	13,815	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	37	.....	
Ravensworth	do	20	...	6,453	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	64	.....	At Railway Station.
Rawden Vale	do	11	...	4,503	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	15	.....	
Rawdon Island	do	10	...	2,496	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	21	.....	
Raymond Terrace	Post and Telegraph Master	240	...	53,613	2,869	645	1,453	424	1,445	231	944	57	570	243	156	Government building.
	Assistant	52	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger and Letter-carrier	20	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Redbank	Postmaster	13	...	1,704	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	17	.....	
Redfern	Post and Telegraph Master	310	...	474,711	8,840	2,005	6,058	3,087	9,023	5,067	17,605	2,232	19,833	2,576	377	do
	2 Assistants—1 at £110, 1 at £40	150	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Operators at £100 each	...	200	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	3 Letter-carriers—1 at £148, 1 at £135, 1 at £96	379	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Receiver-clearers at £78 each	156	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Redfern Railway Station	Operator	...	...	.....	29,583	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1,561	At Railway Station.
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	do	...	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	

Name of Office.	Designation.	Annual Salary.		Number of		Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.		Savings' Bank Deposits.		Savings' Bank Withdrawals.		Revenue.		Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum.
		Postal.	Telegraphic.	Letters Posted.	Telegrams Transmitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Telegraphic.	
		£	£				£		£		£		£	£	£	
Red Range	Postmaster	15	...	2,169	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	22	.....	
Red Rock	do	30	...	2,433	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Reidsdale	do	12	...	2,217	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	12	.....	
Reid's Flat	do	19	...	3,321	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	61	.....	
Richmond	Post and Telegraph Master	240	...	118,512	4,181	762	1,719	530	2,056	488	1,454	176	1,695	574	255	Government building.
	Assistant	50	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Operator	...	75	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier	100	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	1 Messenger at £52	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Riverstone (92)	Post and Telegraph Master	120	...	24,954	1,445	561	1,101	208	539	50	110	1	5	181	76	At Railway Station.
	Assistant	26	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Rix's Creek	Postmaster	10	...	696	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	15	.....	
Robinsville	do	10	...	4,779	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	93	.....	
Robertson	Post and Telegraph Master	150	...	37,782	923	353	888	99	240	99	288	21	320	247	50	Government building.
	Assistant	10	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Rob Roy	Postmistress	12	...	1,233	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	10	.....	
Rockdale (93)	Postmaster	15	...	36,405	1,688	163	387	372	632	...	.....	...	.....	233	60	At Railway Station.
	Assistant	13	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier	39	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	do	...	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Rockley	Post and Telegraph Master	190	...	24,312	1,099	501	1,156	129	682	37	152	10	103	319	62	Government building.
	Assistant	25	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Rockwell	Postmaster	10	...	1,137	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	14	.....	
Rocky Glen	do	23	...	3,285	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	8	.....	
Rocky Hall	do	10	...	3,858	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	11	.....	
Rocky Plain	do	10	...	1,854	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	18	.....	
Rocky River	do	19	...	3,489	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	49	.....	
Rolland's Plain	Postmistress and Telephone Operator	15	26	5,373	244	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	103	15	Free of rent.
Rookwood	Post and Telegraph Master	140	...	47,463	1,452	261	673	347	1,159	452	1,691	307	2,713	246	50	Rented at £26. Postmaster allowed £25 in lieu of quarters.
	Letter-carrier and Messenger	...	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Rooty Hill	Postmaster	24	...	26,790	529	105	154	100	201	...	.....	...	.....	84	31	At Railway Station.
	Railway Operator	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Rose Bank (94)	Postmaster	10	...	725	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....	8	.....	
Rosedale	Postmistress	10	...	1,275	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	31	.....	
Rosewood	do	15	...	5,763	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	71	.....	
Rothbury	do	12	...	3,921	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	48	.....	
Rouchell Brook	do	12	...	3,834	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	17	.....	
Round Hill	Postmaster	30	..	5,430	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	78	.....	
Rous	do	20	...	6,243	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	73	.....	
Rouse Hill	do	22	...	4,590	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	71	.....	
"Royal Hotel"	Operator	...	140	.....	5,150	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	289	Free of rent.
Rydal	Postmaster	60	...	17,604	843	427	1,119	68	229	52	619	42	789	312	48	At Railway Station.
	Assistant	10	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Railway Operator	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Rydalmere	Postmaster	10	...	3,243	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	31	.....	
Ryde	do	42	...	71,751	2,485	346	903	296	769	459	1,489	142	1,483	196	117	Rented at £30.
	Telegraph Master	...	140	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier	124	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Rye Park	Postmaster	15	...	5,772	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	126	.....	
Rylstone	Post and Telegraph Master	170	...	44,172	1,760	841	1,648	397	1,284	144	764	51	735	520	101	Government Building
	Assistant and Messenger	13	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Sackville Reach	Postmistress	15	...	3,840	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	63	.....	
St. Alban's	Postmaster and Telephone Operator	16	26	4,026	259	264	730	54	339	...	.....	...	.....	59	15	Free of rent.
St. Clair	Postmaster	11	...	945	.....	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....	12	.....	

t. Ives	do	10	...	1,695	.....	...	... ..	...	... ..	...	.....	...	.....	24	.....	
St. Leonards	Post and Telegraph Master	295	...	459,243	8,850	1,185	3,284	1,537	4,486	3,179	10,684	1,182	9,365	1,507	390	Government Building.
	Assistant	110	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Operators—1 at £150, 1 at £124	...	274	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Letter-carriers at £138 each	276	...	.....	.....	...	.. ...	...	.. ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 do 1 at £127, 1 at £124	251	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 do at £114 each	228	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	4 do 1 at £84, 1 at £67, 1 at £60, 1 at £50.	261	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 do at £39 each	78	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	... ..	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Receiver-clearer	50	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Receiver-clearers at £39 each	78	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	3 Messengers at £52 each	...	156	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 do at £39 each	...	78	.. ...	.....	...	... ..	...	.. ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
St. Mary's	Post and Telegraph Masters	130	...	43,443	1,302	675	1,060	282	727	352	1,148	101	711	344	66	do
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
St. Peters	Post and Telegraph Mistress	160	...	32,115	1,487	398	1,128	388	995	833	2,228	326	1,577	189	57	Rented at £65.
	Assistant and Messenger	26	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Letter-carriers—1 at £104, 1 at £65	169	...	... ..	.....	...	.....	...	... ..	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
St. Thomas'	Postmaster	10	...	3,549	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	19	.....	
Sandy Flat	Postmistress	12	...	4,803	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	46	.....	At Railway Station.
Sandy Hill	Postmaster	10	...	3,408	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	... ..	...	.....	13	.....	
Scone	Post and Telegraph Mistress	110	...	72,576	3,291	1,267	3,311	475	1,307	186	781	95	830	827	203	Government building.
	Assistant and Operator	10	75	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Assistant	50	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.. ...	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger and Letter-carrier	26	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	... ..	...	.....	...	.....	
Scott's Flat	Postmaster	10	...	2,730	.....	...	.....	...	. ....	...	.....	...	.....	10	.....	
Seaham (95)	Postmistress and Telephone Operator	19	26	7,299	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	57	.....	Free of rent.
Seal Rocks	Telegraph Master	...	52	.....	108	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	5	At Pilot Station.
Sebastopol	Postmaster	10	...	1,305	.. ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	9	.....	
Sedgefield	do	10	...	1,398	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	10	.....	
Seven Hills	do	25	...	10,284	207	...	.....	...	.. ...	...	.....	...	.....	43	12	At Railway Station.
	Railway Operator	...	...	.....	.....	...	.. ...	...	.....	...	.. ...	...	.....	...	.....	
Shaw	Postmaster	10	...	1,905	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	35	.....	
Shellharbour	Post and Telegraph Master	52	26	24,624	961	255	426	97	283	...	.....	...	.....	184	48	Free of rent.
Shepherd's Town	Postmistress	14	...	5,298	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	29	.....	
Sherbrook	Postmaster	10	...	1,464	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	17	.....	
Sherwood	do	10	...	1,206	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	7	.....	
Shooter's Hill (96)	Postmistress	10	...	114	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	3	.....	
Silverton	Post and Telegraph Master	240	...	96,306	13,728	1,696	5,412	419	1,405	295	1,208	88	1,487	1,076	831	Rented at £104.
	Assistant	40	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Operators—1 at £140, 1 at £124	...	264	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier and Messenger	30	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Singleton	Post and Telegraph Master	310	...	204,642	7,385	2,904	7,607	1,511	3,961	984	5,261	287	4,518	1,758	483	Government building.
	Assistant	160	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.. ...	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Letter-carriers—1 at £124, 1 at £120	244	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Operators at £124 each	...	248	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Messengers at £52 each	...	104	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.. ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Singleton Railway	Railway Operator	...	...	.....	899	...	.....	...	.. ...	...	... ..	...	.....	...	46	At Railway Station.
Skillion Flat	Postmaster	10	..	1,173	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	6	.....	
Smithfield (97)	do and Telephone Operator	35	26	13,407	... ..	166	317	135	248	7	16	...	.....	263	.....	Free of rent.
Smith Town	Post and Telegraph Master	180	...	15,711	2,940	406	1,295	38	106	...	.....	...	.....	144	153	Rented at £39.
	Assistant	15	...	.....	... ..	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	52	.. ...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Sofala	Post and Telegraph Master	180	...	15,519	750	534	1,610	184	380	117	1,074	45	1,314	113	43	Government building.
	Assistant	40	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Somerton	Postmistress	26	...	6,993	.....	148	325	10	52	...	.....	...	.....	40	.....	
South Bowenfels	Postmaster	23	...	8,604	.....	172	278	12	52	...	.....	...	.....	59	.....	
South Broken Hill	do	25	...	7,227	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	13	.....	
Southgate	do	10	...	2,541	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	19	.....	
South Grafton	Post and Telegraph Master	170	...	39,861	3,302	590	1,649	219	986	122	529	55	461	412	170	do
	Assistant	52	...	.....	... ..	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	

Name of Office.	Designation.	Annual Salary.		Number of		Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.		Savings' Bank Deposits.		Savings' Bank Withdrawals.		Revenue.		Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum.
		Postal.	Telegraphic.	Letters Posted.	Telegrams Transmitted.	No	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Telegraphic.	
		£	£				£		£		£		£	£	£	
South Grafton	Letter-carrier and Messenger	20	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Probationer	13	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
South Gundagai	Postmaster	33	...	4,959	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	40	.....	
South Head	Operator	...	100	.....	1,486	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	52	At Signal Station.
South Woodburn	Post and Telegraph Master	170	...	26,703	2,455	603	1,842	105	503	115	519	30	436	269	141	Rented at £50.
	Assistant and Operator	50	50	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Spencer's Creek	Postmaster	10	...	2,031	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	21	.....	
Spicer's Creek	do	11	...	2,337	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	12	.....	
Spring Hill	do	25	...	7,647	198	182	535	46	174	65	176	20	161	83	11	At Railway Station.
	Railway Operator	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Springs	Postmaster	26	...	5,958	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	66	.....	do
Springside	do	16	...	1,152	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	8	.....	
Springwood	do	36	...	18,807	1,424	513	1,492	143	430	163	417	43	283	387	80	do
	Assistant	5	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier and Messenger	43	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Stanborough	Postmistress	22	...	879	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Stanmore Road	Post and Telegraph Mistress	160	...	49,089	3,902	465	1,446	324	948	1,085	3,018	394	2,287	527	153	Rented at £104.
	2 Messengers at £52 each	...	104	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Stannifer	Post and Telegraph Master	20	20	2,697	470	131	286	37	151	...	.....	...	.....	39	31	Free of rent.
Steinbrook	Postmaster	10	...	1,191	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	46	.....	
Stewart's Brook	do	10	...	5,277	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	99	.....	
Stockton	Post and Telegraph Master	140	...	36,006	1,230	843	2,497	208	520	327	1,693	140	1,457	312	64	Rented at £33 16s.
	Assistant and Messenger	17/10	17/10	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier	39	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Stockyard Creek	Postmistress	10	...	798	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	23	.....	
Stonehenge	Postmaster	10	...	3,729	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	35	.....	
Stony Creek	do	12	...	1,920	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	21	.....	
Strathfield	Post and Telegraph Master	110	...	128,241	3,448	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	379	127	Rented at £58 10s.
	Letter-carrier	104	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	1 Messenger at £52	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	1 do at £39	...	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Stroud	Post and Telegraph Master	210	..	18,561	1,990	575	1,308	181	564	141	354	54	606	286	117	Government building.
	Assistant and Messenger	20	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....	
Stuart's Point	Operator	...	26	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	Rented at £6 10s.
Stuart Town	Postmaster	36	..	19,137	.....	972	3,367	261	1,352	...	.....	..	.....	315	.....	At Railway Station.
	Operator	...	26	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Summer Hill	Post and Telegraph Mistress	110	...	282,639	8,619	722	1,841	834	2,444	1,096	2,710	493	2,864	770	349	At Railway Station. Postmistress allowed £20 in lieu of quarters.
	Assistant and Operator	25	75	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	3 Letter-carriers—1 at £138, 1 at £114, 1 at £39	291	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	1 Messenger at £52	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	3 Messengers at £39 each	...	117	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Summer Island	Postmaster	20	...	1,119	.....	82	271	5	25	...	.....	...	.....	4	.....	
Sunny Corner	Post and Telegraph Master	160	...	38,658	2,260	1,556	4,842	283	993	432	2,940	164	1,874	475	134	Rented at £75.
	Assistant	12	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier and Messenger	13	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Surry Hills	Post and Telegraph Mistress	170	...	76,779	7,132	1,197	5,012	1,632	4,371	2,752	9,058	1,213	9,126	320	307	Rented at £170.
	Assistant and Operator	35	100	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Messengers at £39 each	...	78	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Sutherland	Postmaster	15	...	3,999	.....	101	222	24	64	...	.....	...	.....	20	.....	At Railway Station.
Sutton Forest	Post and Telegraph Master	150	...	21,693	1,726	280	718	97	282	77	132	14	81	235	110	Government building.
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Swallows' Nest	Postmaster	13	...	1,371	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	6	.....	
Swan Bay	do	19	...	5,376	.....	60	134	15	58	...	.....	...	.....	35	.....	
Swansea	Post and Telegraph Master	18	39	12,291	1,146	687	2,615	123	321	129	1,320	26	298	88	70	Rented at £20 16s.

Swan Vale	Postmaster	20	...	1,194	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	33	.....	
Sylvania	Postmistress	20	...	4,638	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	54	.....	
Tabulam	Post and Telegraph Master	160	...	5,940	770	107	766	12	50	9	84	1	1	74	53	Rented at £26.
	Assistant	25	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Tacking Point	Telegraph Master	...	26	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	Free of Rent.
Tambaroora	Postmaster	65	...	7,881	.....	205	685	104	220	...	.....	...	.....	71	.....	Postmaster allowed £20 as rent.
Tambar Springs	do	25	...	10,350	.....	172	397	14	72	...	.....	...	.....	88	.....	
Tamworth	Post and Telegraph Master	360	..	335,457	19,182	2,829	8,147	2,998	7,438	1,545	6,508	488	5,131	2,393	1,426	Government building.
	2 Assistants—1 at £150, 1 at £100	250	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Assistant and Operator	50	50	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	5 Operators—1 at £170, 1 at £124, 1 at £110, 1 at £75, 1 at £50.	...	529	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Line-repairer	...	150	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Letter-carriers—1 at £148, 1 at £138	286	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Letter-carriers, at £65 each	130	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	1 Messenger, at £39	...	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Messengers, at £26 each	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Tangmangaroo	Postmaster	19	...	2,703	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	20	.....	
Tanja	do	10	...	1,197	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	6	.....	
Tarago	do	15	...	9,771	846	270	562	132	422	42	359	13	241	157	47	Government building, occupied by Assistant. Office conducted at Railway Station.
	Railway Operator	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Taralga	Post and Telegraph Master	170	...	22,638	1,794	560	1,360	121	362	...	.....	...	.....	288	114	Rented at £45.
	Assistant and Messenger	30	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Tarana	Postmaster	40	...	16,851	568	254	595	113	385	...	.....	...	.....	48	31	At Railway Station.
	Railway Operator	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Assistant	10	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Tarcutta	Post and Telegraph Master	110	...	6,066	635	218	463	34	178	...	.....	...	.....	251	39	Government building.
	2 Assistants—1 at £36, 1 at £20	56	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Taree	Post and Telegraph Master	230	...	68,064	4,789	954	2,727	349	1,009	310	1,034	64	816	524	345	do
	Assistant	50	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Operator	50	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Line-repairer	...	130	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier and Messenger	52	13	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Tareena	Post and Telegraph Master	170	...	6,675	465	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	57	43	Free of rent.
Tarlo	Postmaster	20	...	1,368	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	23	.....	
Tarro Railway Station	do	10	...	3,267	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	16	.....	At Railway Station.
Tatham	do	12	...	6,576	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	22	.....	
Tathra	Post and Telegraph Master	20	75	3,258	1,021	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	35	50	Rented at £26.
Tattersall's	Telegraph Master	...	124	.....	7,141	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	359	Free of rent.
Tea Gardens (98)	Postmistress	11	...	2,855	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	30	.....	
Telegraph Point	do	26	...	4,137	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	67	.....	
Temora	Post and Telegraph Master	210	...	64,203	4,746	917	2,725	435	2,042	213	1,057	124	814	745	301	Government building.
	Assistant and Operator	26	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Receiver-clearer and Messenger	13	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Tempe	Postmistress	36	...	12,042	.....	151	315	36	76	...	.....	...	.....	70	.....	
Tenandra	Postmaster	20	...	3,081	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	3	.....	
Ten-mile Reef	do	20	...	10,122	.....	188	639	18	49	...	.....	...	.....	98	.....	
Tenterfield	Post and Telegraph Master	300	...	120,921	158,081	1,482	4,345	873	2,704	397	3,108	150	3,048	987	553	do
	Assistant	150	20	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Assistant and Messenger	13	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Operators—1 at £110, 1 at £100	...	210	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	1 Operator	...	20	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Line-repairer	...	150	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier	84	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Tent Hill	Postmistress	17	...	5,409	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	69	.....	
Teralba (99)	Postmaster	40	...	13,782	1,230	260	735	40	111	...	.....	...	.....	267	70	At Railway Station
	Railway Operator	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Terara	Post and Telegraph Master	120	...	21,645	804	371	818	68	253	144	400	56	233	117	51	Rented at £50.
	Assistant	12	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Termeil (100)	Postmaster	10	...	399	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	6	.....	
Thackaringa (101)	Post and Telegraph Master	120	...	12,927	2,127	442	1,877	13	34	37	432	4	153	136	141	Free of rent.
	Assistant	10	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	

Name of Office.	Designation.	Annual Salary.		Number of		Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.		Savings' Bank Deposits.		Savings' Bank Withdrawals.		Revenue.		Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum.
		Postal.	Telegraphic.	Letters Posted.	Telegrams Transmitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Telegraphic.	
		£	£				£		£		£		£	£	£	
The Bulga	Postmistress	11	...	4,332	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	38	.....	
The Exchange	Postmaster	210	...	1,478,064	84,892	1,515	4,436	28	92	...	.....	...	.....	3,045	6,439	Post Office rented at £100. Postmaster allowed £50 in lieu of quarters. Telegraph Office free of rent.
	Assistant	110	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	39	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Operator	...	140	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	3 Messengers at £52 each	...	156	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
The Junction	Postmistress	25	..	24,960	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	6	.....	
The Lagoon	Postmaster	11	...	972	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	19	.....	
The Reefs	Postmistress	12	...	3,264	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	14	.....	
The Rock	Postmaster	32	...	16,014	947	243	588	25	59	...	.....	...	.....	240	54	At Railway Station.
	Railway Operator	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
The Valley	Postmistress	10	...	2,841	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	6	.....	
Thirlmere	Postmaster	20	...	19,692	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	165	.....	do
	Assistant	10	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Railway Operator	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Thornleigh	Postmaster	15	...	3,507	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	20	.....	do
Thuddungra	Postmistress	10	...	3,171	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	41	.....	
Thurgoona	Postmaster	25	..	5,382	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	54	.....	
Tibooburra	do	50	...	17,004	.....	352	1,320	18	70	...	.....	...	.....	157	.....	
Tighe's Hill	Post and Telegraph Master	22	26	11,673	.....	300	995	81	191	...	.....	...	.....	449	.....	
Tilba Tilba	do Telephone Operator	12	26	10,485	385	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	135	21	Free of rent.
Tilpa	do Telegraph Master	160	...	6,765	1,211	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	154	92	Office provided by guarantors. Postmaster allowed £26 in lieu of quarters.
Timbarra	Postmistress	15	...	2,700	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	34	.....	
Timbery Range	Postmaster	15	...	3,957	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	47	.....	
Timbilica	do	13	...	810	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	18	.....	
Timbriebungie	do	16	...	4,953	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	35	.....	
Timor	Postmistress	11	...	2,070	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	37	.....	
Tingha	Post and Telegraph Master	220	...	32,229	2,971	1,147	4,742	224	828	225	1,676	64	765	390	186	Rented at £52.
	Assistant	40	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Tinonee	Post and Telegraph Master	170	...	11,670	866	204	557	39	139	78	164	19	109	160	50	Government building.
	Assistant	£45 10s.	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Tintenbar	Postmaster	19	...	7,035	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	56	.....	
Tintin Hull	do	10	...	900	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Tocumwall	Post and Telegraph Master	220	...	20,742	2,598	325	948	46	171	...	.....	...	.....	260	155	Rented at £52.
	Assistant	20	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Tomago	Postmaster	17	...	1,887	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	14	.....	
Tomakin	Operator	...	26	.....	151	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	9	Free of rent.
Tomerong	Post and Telegraph Master	30	26	6,150	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	97	.....	do
Toogong	Postmistress	23	...	5,001	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	25	.....	
Tooloom	do	14	...	3,657	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	49	.....	
Tooma	Postmaster	16	...	8,115	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	62	.....	
	Telephone Operator	...	40	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Toongabbie	Postmaster	10	...	1,878	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	12	.....	
Torington	Postmistress	10	...	1,116	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	24	.....	
Toronto (102)	Postmaster	10	...	600	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	11	.....	
Towamba	do	13	...	4,272	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	93	.....	
Towrang	do	20	...	6,576	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	50	.....	At Railway Station.
Trangie	Post and Telegraph Master	110	...	18,285	1,608	479	1,275	64	176	68	464	28	331	255	94	At Railway Station. Postmaster allowed £26 in lieu of quarters.
Trevallyn	Postmistress	17	...	4,896	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	39	.....	
Trundle Lagoon (103)	do	10	...	2,176	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	40	.....	
Trunkey Creek	Post and Telegraph Master	220	...	19,962	905	439	1,585	86	318	100	563	38	415	232	60	Government building.
	Assistant	20	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Tuena	Post and Telegraph Master	160	...	23,097	2,539	474	1,774	222	684	34	358	39	593	190	161	Rented at £50.
	Messenger	...	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Tuggranong	Postmistress	11	...	1,083	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	16	.....	
Tullimbar	Postmaster	12	...	009	.....	64	4	22	57	...	.....	...	.....	32	.....	

Tumberumba	Post and Telegraph Master	160	..	56,811	2,809	595	1,529	159	744	...	.....	...	.....	434	180	
	Assistant and Operator	84	26	.. ...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Tumbulgum	Post and Telegraph Mistress	40	52	16,224	1,273	311	925	72	372	79	855	41	856	166	86	Rented at £39.
	Assistant and Operator	15	15	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Tamut	Post and Telegraph Master	280	...	116,196	6,006	1,476	4,226	491	1,626	286	1,745	98	1,191	1,081	393	Government building.
	Assistant and Operator	36	114	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Do and Messenger	20	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.. ...	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier	52	...	.....	.. ...	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Tweed Heads (104)	Post and Telegraph Master	110	...	7,785	1,179	222	514	16	71	9	20	...	.....	62	85	Rented at £31 4s.
Two-mile Flat	Postmaster	13	...	660	... ..	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	7	... ..	
Tyndale	do	12	...	1,140	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	12	.....	
Uarbry	Postmistress	11	...	3,816	.....		.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	27	.....	
Ulladulla	Post and Telegraph Mistress	52	26	8,064	607	213	371	74	321	9	48	2	104	54	33	At Pilot Station.
Ulmarra	Post and Telegraph Master	170	...	40,269	2,532	572	1,821	79	280	120	357	20	287	250	144	Government building.
	Assistant and Operator	75	13	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Unanderra	Postmistress	32	...	11,247	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	24	.....	
Underbank	Postmaster	18	...	2,868	... ..	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	65	.....	
Ungarie	do	21	...	6,768	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	32	.....	
Unumgar	do	23	...	540	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	7	.....	
Upper Bankstown	do	13	...	1,794	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	4	.....	
Upper Botobolar	Postmistress	10	...	711	.....	...	.....	...	.. ...	...	.....	...	.....	9	.....	
Upper Burragorang	do	10	...	1,281	.....	...	....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	22	.....	
Upper Coldstream	Postmaster	10	...	1,173	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	32	.....	
Upper Colo	do	15	...	2,382	.... .	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	50	.....	
Upper Gundaroo	Postmistress	26	...	9,231	.....	108	235	13	55	...	.....	...	.....	49	.....	
Upper Manilla	do	26	...	3,879	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	44	.....	Postmistress allowed £5 as rent.
Upper M'Donald	do	10	...	1,302	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	26	.....	
Upper Myall	Postmaster	14	...	492	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	7	.....	
Upper Pyramul	do	18	...	2,181	.....	117	376	12	64	...	.....	...	.....	39	.....	
Upper Run	Postmistress	10	...	1,944	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....	24	.....	
Upper Turon	do	11	...	945	.....	...	.. ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	12	.....	
Uralla	Post and Telegraph Master	240	...	81,249	3,931	953	2,276	384	1,310	298	1,142	110	1,265	714	242	Government building.
	2 Operators—1 at £100, 1 at £52	...	152	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier	39	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.. ...	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	39	.. ...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	... ..	
Urana	Post and Telegraph Master	240	...	66,717	4,483	666	2,194	125	424	105	426	24	279	437	304	do
	Assistant	30	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.. ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Assistant and Operator	48	52	.....	... ..	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Urangeline	Postmaster	20	...	2,880	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.. ...	26	... ..	
Uranquinty	do	10	...	2,538	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	20	.....	At Railway Station.
Uriarra	do	12	...	1,212	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	20	.....	
Vacy (105)	Postmistress and Telephone Operator	20	26	7,806	.....	80	140	14	23	...	.....	...	.....	43	.....	Free of rent.
Vale of Clwydd	Postmistress	10	...	4,920	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	13	.....	
Vere	do	15	...	1,620	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	34	... ..	
Vittoria	do	14	...	1,236	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	20	... ..	
Wagga Wagga	Postmaster	370	...	394,098	28,920	3,622	10,681	2,438	6,824	1,868	9,792	656	7,576	1,289	2,077	Government building. Telegraph Master allowed £80 in lieu of quarters.
	3 Assistants—1 at £230, 1 at £190, 1 at £100	520	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	... ..	
	3 Letter-carriers—1 at £124, 1 at £114, 1 at £104	342	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Telegraph Master	...	260	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	4 Operators—1 at £200, 1 at £160, 1 at £140, 1 at £100.	...	600	.....	.....	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	.... .	...	.....	
	2 Operators at £75 each	...	150	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	... ..	...	.....	...	.....	
	4 Messengers at £52 each	...	208	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Line-repairer	...	150	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Wagonga	Postmistress	19	...	1,086	.....	...	.....	...	. ....	...	.....	...	.....	30	.....	
Wagonga Heads	Postmaster	10	...	2,481	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	12	.....	
Wagra	Postmistress	21	...	16,908	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.. ...	...	... ..	59	.....	
Walbundrie	do	21	...	12,111	1,622	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	90	109	Free of rent.
	Operator	...	75	.....	.. ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.. ...	...	.....	...	.....	
Walcha	Post and Telegraph Master	210	...	55,965	3,498	1,031	2,651	194	719	253	967	64	1,050	860	218	Government building.
	Assistant and Messenger	50	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	

Name of Office.	Designation.	Annual Salary.		Number of		Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.		Savings' Bank Deposits.		Savings' Bank Withdrawals.		Revenue.		Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum.
		Postal.	Telegraphic.	Letters Posted.	Telegrams Transmitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Telegraphic.	
		£	£				£		£		£		£	£	£	
Walcha Road (106)	Postmaster	32	...	20,112	260	273	654	11	38	71	391	14	218	162	14	At Railway Station.
	Railway Operator	...	...	... ..	.....	...	.. ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Walgett	Post and Telegraph Master	310	...	77,985	8,266	946	3,323	322	1,212	256	1,644	86	1,000	843	613	Government building.
	Assistant	65	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	do and Operator	36	114	.....	.....	..	.....	....	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Operator	...	75	.....	.....	...	.. ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Line-repairer	...	150	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	26	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Wallabadah	Postmistress	36	...	18,060	.....	387	722	40	136	...	.....	...	.....	101	.....	
Wallangra	Postmaster	15	...	3,897	.....	...	.. ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	57	.....	
Wallarobba	do	14	...	5,583	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	15	.....	
Walla Walla	do	11	...	2,685	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	54	.....	
Wallendbeen	do	30	...	20,835	1,058	263	697	57	202	22	161	15	193	207	57	At Railway Station.
	Railway Operator	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Wallerawang	Post and Telegraph Master	200	...	65,256	1,828	1,044	2,565	253	647	...	.....	...	.....	444	103	Rented at £40.
	Assistant	25	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Operator	...	75	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Walli	Postmaster	12	...	3,207	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	70	.....	
Wallsend	Post and Telegraph Master	260	...	244,887	5,122	1,871	5,486	722	2,130	1,182	8,492	511	8,620	919	261	Government building.
	Assistant and Operator	48	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Assistant	26	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Letter-carriers—1 at £124, 1 at £104	228	...	.....	.. ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	39	.. ...	.....	...	... ..	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Wamberal	Postmaster	12	...	2,286	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	30	.....	
Wanaaring	Post and Telegraph Master	230	...	32,619	2,739	371	1,644	35	131	71	1,239	8	225	324	212	Free of rent. Postmaster allowed £30 in lieu of quarters.
	Messenger	...	39	.. ...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Wandandian	Postmistress	14	...	3,831	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	34	.....	
Wandella	Postmaster	10	...	498	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	7	.....	
Wandsworth	do	17	...	5,094	.....	142	339	11	37	...	.....	...	.....	52	.....	
Wanganella	do	31	...	14,730	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	65	.....	
Wangat	Postmistress	10	...	2,025	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	11	.....	
Wanstead	Postmaster	10	...	12,285	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	20	.....	At Railway Station.
Waratah	Post and Telegraph Master	150	...	60,156	1,926	587	1,907	359	1,030	312	903	118	1,117	465	112	Government building.
	Assistant	30	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier	135	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	do and Messenger	15	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Wardell	Post and Telegraph Master	160	...	16,248	2,107	530		109	300	94	914	40	608	213	132	Rented at £40.
	Assistant	26	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	39	.....	.. ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Warialda	Post and Telegraph Master	220	...	42,030	3,497	465	1,310	197	375	190	653	61	649	538	257	Government building.
	Assistant	26	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Operator	...	110	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Line-repairer	...	150	.....	... ..	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Warkton	Postmistress	11	...	2,136	.. ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	28	.....	
Warkworth (107)	do	28	...	8,673	120	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	101	7	Free of rent.
	Telephone Operator	...	26	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.. ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Warne (108)	Postmaster	20	...	10,179	.....	137	343	22	57	...	.....	...	.....	183	.....	At Railway Station.
Warneton	do	15	...	2,082	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	23	.....	
Waroo	Postmistress	11	...	2,781	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	3	.....	
Warrah Ridge	Postmaster	10	...	693	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	12	.....	
Warren	Post and Telegraph Master	240	...	85,872	5,343	1,307	4,337	190	618	177	643	46	734	750	343	Government building.
	Assistant and Operator	52	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Waterfall	Postmaster	10	...	1,899	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	19	.....	At Railway Station.
Waterloo	Post and Telegraph Mistress	100	...	27,279	1,469	261	601	652	2,014	504	1,071	222	1,762	142	62	Rented at £65.
	Operator	...	75	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	

	Messenger	....	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
Watson's Bay (109)	Post and Telegraph Master	100	...	10,599	149	5	9	1	1	...	.....	2	3	128	5	Rented at £26.	
	Letter-carrier	52	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	2 Messengers at £26 each	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
Wattamolla	Postmaster	10	...	687	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	14	.....		
Wattle Flat (110)	Post and Telegraph Master	100	...	10,923	241	291	696	141	541	63	53	26	107	104	14	Rented at £20.	
Wauchope (111)	do do	100	...	15,792	970	104	247	29	123	...	.....	...	.....	114	53	Rented at £18 4s.	
Waverley	do Mistress	210	...	245,556	9,199	989	2,670	1,518	4,043	1,964	6,060	957	6,672	1,131	395	Government building.	
	Assistant	37/10	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	Operator	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	4 Letter-carriers—1 at £124, 1 at £114, 1 at £65, 1 at £39.	342	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	Letter-carrier	26	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	2 Messengers—1 at 52, 1 at £39	...	91	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	Messenger	...	26	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
Weddin	Postmaster	10	...	1,428	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	20	.....		
Wee Jasper	do	10	...	744	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	10	.....		
Wee Waa	Post and Telegraph Master	160	...	19,167	1,723	619	2,079	67	342	16	86	17	338	218	110	do	
	Assistant	52	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
Welcome Reefs (112)	Postmaster	10	...	1,342	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	16	.....		
Wellingrove	do	21	...	2,955	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	15	.....		
Wellington	Post and Telegraph Master	300	...	151,902	4,740	2,256	5,370	819	2,684	376	2,090	127	2,027	1,216	296	do	
	Assistant and Operator	108	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	Assistant	52	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	Letter-carrier	78	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	Messenger	...	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
Wentworth	Post and Telegraph Master	380	...	87,588	133,144	699	2,215	263	867	170	1,285	49	660	942	577	do	
	Assistant	150	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	2 Operators—1 at £150, 1 at £124	...	274	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	Line-repairer	...	150	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	Letter-carrier and Messenger	26	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
Wentworth Falls	Postmaster	15	...	17,913	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	163	.....	At Railway Station.	
Werombi	Postmistress	10	...	1,536	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	38	.....		
Werris Creek	Postmaster	16	...	24,468	2,481	442	1,023	132	388	...	.....	...	.....	186	152	do	
	Operator	...	75	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	Assistant	26	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	Messenger	...	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
West Balmain	Postmaster	20	...	33,105	.....	167	650	28	69	...	.....	...	.....	293	.....		
Westbrook	Postmistress	13	...	1,299	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	18	.....		
West Cambewarra	Postmaster	10	...	711	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	9	.....		
West Kempsey	Post and Telegraph Master	240	...	49,866	3,269	613	1,669	237	883	222	743	59	500	227	230	Government building.	
	Assistant	40	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	Operator	...	75	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	Line-repairer	...	150	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
West Maitland	Postmaster	400	...	482,325	21,884	3,567	10,292	4,600	12,387	1,549	8,398	583	7,906	1,765	1,436	do	
	2 Assistants—1 at £170, 1 at £110	280	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	Assistant	65	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	4 Letter-carriers—1 at £138, 1 at £124, 1 at £60, 1 at £48.	370	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	Telegraph Master	...	310	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	Operator	...	170	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	3 Operators at £124 each	...	372	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	Operator	...	110	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	do	...	100	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	3 Messengers at £52 each	...	156	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
	Line-repairer	...	75	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
West Mitchell	Postmaster	18	...	2,595	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	45	.....		
West Tamworth	do	20	...	6,552	1,056	242	458	118	437	16	146	11	122	38	45	At Railway Station.	
	Railway Operator	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....		
West Wallsend	do	10	...	7,062	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	83	.....		
Whealbah	do	13	...	5,580	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	23	.....		
Wheeo	do	30	...	6,561	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	44	.....		

Name of Office.	Designation.	Annual Salary.		Number of		Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.		Savings' Bank Deposits.		Savings Bank Withdrawals.		Revenue.		Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum.
		Postal.	Telegraphic.	Letters Posted.	Telegrams Transmitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Telegraphic.	
		£	£				£		£		£		£	£	£	
Wherrol Flat	Postmaster	10	...	1,500	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	32	.....	
Whinstone Valley	do	11	...	1,383	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	10	.....	
Whiteman Creek	Postmistress	10	...	1,854	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	20	.....	
White Rock	do	14	...	1,005	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	44	.....	
Whittingham	do	33	...	12,888	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	107	.....	
Whitton	Post and Telegraph Master	110	...	30,561	3,797	576	1,879	112	336	77	819	34	545	410	236	At Railway Station. Postmaster allowed £50 in lieu of quarters.
	Messenger	...	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Wickham	Post and Telegraph Master	180	...	94,428	2,949	1,298	4,284	547	1,327	996	3,724	403	3,621	543	155	Rented at £65.
	Letter-carrier	124	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Assistant and Messenger	18	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Wilberforce	Postmaster	22	...	5,514	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	51	.....	
Wilcannia	Post and Telegraph Master	300	...	124,230	13,790	1,015	3,642	516	1,933	298	1,769	66	1,442	1,842	1,095	Government building.
	Assistant	110	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....	
	Assistant and Operator	26	200	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	do do	26	150	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Operator	...	100	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier	124	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Line-repairer	...	150	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Messengers at £39 each	...	78	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Wild's Meadow	Postmistress	18	...	3,288	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	5	.....	
Willanthry	Postmaster	13	...	6,339	.....	93	266	13	33	18	117	2	12	28	.....	
William-street	Post and Telegraph Master	350	...	283,074	17,392	1,947	6,318	1,532	4,671	4,528	19,203	2,025	17,603	1,397	830	do
	Assistant	110	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Operators—1 at £140, 1 at £124	...	264	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	1 Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Messengers at £39 each	...	78	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....	
	1 Messenger	...	26	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
William Town	Postmaster	20	...	1,926	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Willow-tree	do	40	...	7,227	773	277	565	74	222	...	.....	...	.....	17	.....	
	Railway Operator	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	217	46	At Railway Station.
Willson's Downfall	Postmaster	19	...	7,302	.....	207	630	10	35	...	.....	...	.....	24	.....	
Wilson	do	10	...	1,083	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	16	.....	
Wilton	do	20	...	3,324	.....	201	570	43	170	...	.....	...	.....	39	.....	
Wimbledon	do	10	...	4,008	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	35	.....	do
Windellama	Postmistress	12	...	3,735	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	84	.....	
Windeyer	Postmaster	19	...	7,614	.....	96	264	53	220	...	.....	...	.....	34	.....	
Windsor	Post and Telegraph Master	330	...	145,929	5,392	1,115	3,005	876	2,395	309	1,042	130	1,252	840	275	Government building.
	Assistant	35	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	do and Operator	22	124	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Operator	...	75	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Letter-carriers—1 at £114, 1 at £48	162	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Winduella	Postmaster	10	...	2,598	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Wingello	do	16	...	6,867	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	47	.....	
Wingen	do	18	...	9,036	313	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	58	.....	At Railway Station.
	Railway Operator	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	91	17	do
Wingham	Post and Telegraph Master	190	...	49,440	1,859	690	1,744	98	316	106	375	41	448	393	119	Government building.
	Assistant Postal and Telegraph	52	26	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier and Messenger	13	26	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Wiseman's Creek	Postmaster	10	...	1,935	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	7	.....	
Wiseman's Ferry	Post and Telegraph Master	210	...	6,351	882	478	1,309	122	614	63	193	13	112	70	54	Rented at £55.
	Assistant	20	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Wollar	Postmistress	21	...	9,180	.....	138	311	14	43	...	.....	...	.....	43	.....	
Wollombi	Post and Telegraph Master	220	...	13,326	1,159	594	2,508	123	465	103	395	38	483	160	75	Government building.
	Assistant and Operator	26	26	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Wollomombi (113)	Postmaster	14	...	6,972	20	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	57	1	
Wollongbar	do	10	...	1,464	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	12	...	

Wollongong	Post and Telegraph Master	340	...	254,727	12,369	4,001	11,951	1,336	3,847	1,686	10,341	571	8,414	2,002	674	do
	Assistant and Operator	26	114	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Assistant	75	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....	
	2 Letter-carriers—1 at £124, 1 at £42 10s.	166/10	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier and Messenger	20	58	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Wolumla	Post and Telegraph Master	120	...	14,097	977	219	407	66	138	32	92	14	103	150	58	Rented at £35.
	Messenger	...	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Wombat	Postmaster	32	...	6,144	.....	114	297	30	86	...	.....	...	.....	68	.....	
Woodburn	Post and Telegraph Master	170	...	18,048	1,134	407	988	95	505	51	356	23	436	130	72	Rented at £30.
	Assistant and Messenger	26	39	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Woodfordleigh	Postmistress	22	...	2,496	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	20	.....	
Woodhill	Postmaster	10	...	1,143	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	23	.....	
Woodhouselee	do	21	...	6,423	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	62	.....	
Woodlands	do	10	...	1,512	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	12	.....	
Woodside	Postmistress	13	...	3,018	.....	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	63	.....	
Woodstock (114)	Postmaster	50	...	9,975	.....	61	138	3	10	...	.....	...	.....	137	.....	At Railway Station.
Woodville	do	20	...	5,367	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	54	.....	
Woolgoolga	Postmistress	11	...	3,153	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	20	.....	
Woolomin (115)	Postmaster	10	...	396	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	10	.....	
Woollahra	Post and Telegraph Master	170	...	235,677	6,624	740	2,225	815	2,171	1,759	6,416	758	6,068	755	270	Rented at £150.
	Assistant and Operator	25	75	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Messengers at £52 each	...	104	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Woomargama	Postmistress	32	...	7,434	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	50	.....	
Woonona	Postmaster	41	...	16,605	.....	692	1,728	152	590	382	2,926	182	3,180	215	.....	
Woore	Postmistress	14	...	1,803	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	18	.....	
Wowagin	Postmaster	10	...	522	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	12	.....	
Wybong	do	11	...	1,374	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	15	.....	
Wyndham (116)	Post and Telegraph Master	100	...	4,071	147	144	287	33	68	2	3	...	.....	44	8	Provided by Guarantors.
Wyong (117)	Postmaster	18	...	8,710	.....	87	262	95	424	...	.....	...	.....	169	.....	
Wyong Creek	Postmistress	15	...	5,562	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	31	.....	
Wyrallah	Postmaster and Operator	45	45	12,825	815	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	127	46	Rented at £20.
Yalwal	Postmistress	12	...	2,631	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	30	.....	
Yamba (118)	Post and Telegraph Mistress	160	...	13,791	2,539	69	290	14	53	...	.....	...	.....	100	110	At Pilot Station. Postmistress allowed £26 in lieu of quarters.
	Assistant and Messenger	13	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Yambla	Postmaster	14	...	4,860	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	38	.....	At Railway Station.
Yandarlo	do	20	...	8,280	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	5	.....	
Yarra	Postmistress	17	...	2,706	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	44	.....	
Yarramalong	do	10	...	2,061	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2	.....	
Yarramæn	Postmaster	13	...	2,508	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	3	.....	
Yarras	Postmistress	15	...	2,187	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	26	.....	
Yarrowyck	do	10	...	2,730	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	13	.....	
Yass	Post and Telegraph Master	300	...	109,858	6,572	1,812	4,262	932	2,483	388	2,137	123	1,812	1,416	408	Government building.
	1 Operator	...	140	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Assistant and Letter-carrier	100	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Line-repairer	...	150	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Yass Railway Station (119)	Postmaster	18	...	1,810	433	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	13	24	At Railway Station.
	Railway Operator	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Yatteyatah	Postmistress	20	...	5,790	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	23	.....	
Yeoval	Postmaster	17	...	9,228	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	52	.....	
Yerong Creek	do	25	...	22,668	1,407	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	385	85	do
	Railway Operator	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Yetholme	Postmaster	20	...	1,524	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	32	.....	
Yetman	Post and Telegraph Master	190	...	7,752	948	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	137	85	Rented at £50.
	Assistant	20	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	26	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Young	Post and Telegraph Master	310	...	205,224	11,181	2,543	7,576	1,062	3,021	1,010	5,875	374	4,479	2,021	844	Government building.
	2 Assistants—1 at £150, 1 at £52	202	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Letter-carrier	138	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	2 Operators—1 at £140, 1 at £75	...	215	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Line-repairer	...	150	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
	Messenger	...	52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
Yurranga	Postmaster	20	...	3,282	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	46	.....	

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO APPENDIX C.

(1) Post Office established, 1st December. (2) Telegraph Office established, 25th November. (3) Government Savings' Bank established, 2nd September. (4) Post Office established, 1st October. (5) Telephone Office established, 14th June; and Government Savings' Bank established, 2nd September. (6) Post Office established, 1st October. (7) Post Office established, 1st September. (8) Post Office established, 7th October. (9) Post Office established, 1st November. (10) Telephone Office established, 27th November. (11) Money Order Office established 1st July. (12) Post Office established, 16th May. (13) Money Order Office closed, 1st March. (14) Money Order Office and Government Savings' Bank established, 3rd June. (15) Government Savings' Bank established, 1st April. (16) Post Office established, 1st September. (17) Post Office established, 7th October. (18) Post Office established, 16th July. (19) Government Savings' Bank established, 2nd September. (20) Government Savings' Bank established, 15th November. (21) Government Savings' Bank established, 1st April. (22) Post Office established, 1st September. (23) Post Office reopened, 10th April. (24) Post Office established, 10th July. (25) Money Order Office and Government Savings' Bank established, 3rd June. (26) Telephone Office established, 6th April. (27) Government Savings' Bank established, 1st July. (28) Post Office established, 16th April. (29) Money Order Office established, 15th March. (30) Government Savings' Bank established, 15th November. (31) Post Office established, 16th December. (32) Post Office reopened, 1st May. (33) Money Order Office established, 2nd September; and Government Savings' Bank established, 1st October. (34) Money Order Office established, 1st November. (35) Post Office established, 1st August. (36) Government Savings' Bank established, 1st April. (37) Post Office established, 1st November. (38) Post Office established, 7th October. (39) Post Office re-established, 16th July. (40) Post Office established, 1st June. (41) Government Savings' Bank established, 1st July. (42) Post Office re-established, 11th March. (43) Post Office established, 1st March. (44) Post Office re-established, 16th August. (45) Post Office established, 23rd December. (46) Post Office established, 27th April. (47) Post Office established, 1st September. (48) Money Order Office established, 3rd June. (49) Government Savings' Bank established, 1st November. (50) Money Order Office established 1st May; and Government Savings' Bank established, 3rd June. (50a) Post Office established, 1st May. (51) Money Order Office established, 1st October; Telephone Office established 30th September. (52) Government Savings' Bank established, 1st October. (53) Government Savings' Bank established, 1st October. (54) Telegraph Office established, 9th December. (55) Post Office established, 10th May. (56) Post Office established, 15th June. (57) Government Savings' Bank established, 1st April. (58) Post Office established, 1st May. (59) Post Office established, 1st June. (60) Telephone Office established, 8th November; Government Savings' Bank established, 15th November. (61) Money Order Office established, 3rd June. (62) Post Office established, 16th October. (63) Post Office established, 1st December. (64) Post Office established, 1st December. (65) Post Office established, 20th June. (66) Post Office established, 10th September. (67) Post Office established, 7th October. (68) Government Savings' Bank established, 1st October. (69) Government Savings' Bank established, 1st April. (70) Post Office established, 7th October. (71) Telegraph Office established, 4th July. (72) Post Office established, 10th June. (73) Government Savings' Bank established, 3rd June. (74) Money Order Office established, 1st November. (75) Post Office established, 15th November. (76) Telegraph Office established, 25th November. (77) Government Savings' Bank established, 1st April. (78) Post Office established, 1st October. (79) Government Savings' Bank established, 2nd September. (80) Money Order Office and Government Savings' Bank established, 1st October. (81) Money Order Office established, 1st May. (82) Post Office, Money Order Office, and Government Savings' Bank established, 16th January; and Telephone Office established, 28th January. (83) Post Office established, 6th September; Telegraph Office established, 29th August; and Money Order Office and Government Savings' Bank established, 16th September. (84) Post Office established 22nd May. (85) Post Office established, 15th June. (86) Post Office established, 7th November; Money Order Office and Government Savings' Bank established, 2nd December. (87) Money Order Office established, 1st July. (88) Post Office established, 1st July. (89) Telephone Office established, 25th July. (90) Money Order Office and Government Savings' Bank established, 1st June. (91) Money Order Office established, 1st May. (92) Government Savings' Bank established, 15th November. (93) Telegraph Office established, 25th November. (94) Post Office established, 1st February. (95) Telephone Office established, 12th April. (96) Post Office established, 1st December. (97) Government Savings' Bank established, 15th November. (98) Post Office established, 16th January. (99) Money Order Office established, 3rd June. (100) Post Office established, 1st September. (101) Telegraph Office established, 9th January; Money Order Office established, 1st May; Government Savings' Bank established, 2nd September. (102) Post Office established, 1st October. (103) Post Office established, 1st May. (104) Government Savings' Bank established, 1st November. (105) Telephone Office established, 28th August. (106) Telegraph Office established, 6th August. (107) Telephone Office established, 25th July. (108) Money Order Office established, 1st July. (109) Telegraph Office established, 16th November; Money Order Office and Government Savings' Bank established, 2nd December. (110) Telegraph Office established, 29th July. (111) Money Order Office established 1st May; Telegraph Office established, 5th November. (112) Post Office established, 1st June. (113) Telephone Office established, 13th December. (114) Money Order Office established, 2nd September. (115) Post Office re-established, 1st October. (116) Telegraph Office established 12th November; Government Savings' Bank established, 15th December. (117) Post Office established, 16th January; Money Order Office established, 1st July. (118) Money Order Office established, 2nd September. (119) Post Office established, 16th July.

APPENDIX D.

List of Receiving Offices on 31st December, 1889.

Abercrombie, Aberglasslyn, Albion Town, Alfred Town, Altcar, Amaroo, Argenton, Argent's Hill, Armidale Gully, Ashley, Ballanafad, Balmoral, Barber's Creek, Barry, Bendeela, Bendick Murrell, Ben Lomond, Berrellan, Bindogandra, Bingleburra, Bloomsdale, Bogan Gate, Boggy Creek, Bolaro, Bolton Vale, Bongongo, Boonoo Boonoo, Booroolong, Borambil, Boree Creek, Bow, Bredbo, Brenda, Brockley, Brodie's Plains, Broken Dam, Bronti, Brookvale, Broombee, Brucedale, Bucca Bucca, Bullagreen, Bullenbong, Bulyeroi, Bungarby, Bungawalbin, Burnt Yards, Byangum, Carabost, Carrawobity, Carrow Brook, Castle Doyle, Cattia Creek, Cave Creek, Central Raleigh, Chidowla, Clareval, Cochran Creek, Cocomingla, Coff's Harbour, Collingullie, Cooba, Cooper's Creek, Cooplacurripa, Corindi-Clarence, Countegany, Cowlong, Cowper, Cranebrook, Cudgen, Culparlin, Cundle Flat, Cundumbul, Curban, Curra Creek, Deep Creek, Dignam's Creek, Downside, Doyle's Creek, Duck Flat, Dudauman, Duri, Eatonsville, Edith, Eganton, Emerald Hill, Emigrant Creek, Farringdon, Faulconbridge, French Park, Galston, Galwary, Garland, Genanagie, Giant's Creek, Gillenbah, Gingerra Station, Glenfield, Glendhu, Good Hope, Gowrie, Grabben Gullen, Great Southern Colliery, Greenridge, Greenwich Park, Greghamstown, Gregra, Grogan, Guildford Railway Station, Gum Flat, Gurrundah, Halton, Heathcote, Hillas Creek, Hopefield, Inglewood, Inveralochy, Invergowrie, Ironbong, Irvington, Jackson's Waterholes, Jamberoo Mountain, Jerangle, Jingellic, John's River, Judd's Creek, Jump Up, Junction Point, Kadina, Kamandra, Kangaroobie, Kangaroo Camp, Kiah, Kildary, Kilgin, Kilrush, King's Plains, Kingstown, Kingsvale, Kingswood, Kyamba, Lahey's Creek, Lallarook, Lamb's Creek, Larbert, Laurel Hill, Linden, Little Bombay, Little Dora, Little Plain, Llangothlin, Long Creek, Long Swamp, Lower Botobolar, Lower Mangrove, Lower Mookerawa, Lower Tarcutta, Luntsvale, Maracket, Mare's Waterhole, Markdale, Marrana Creek, Marrar, Maybole, Meermaul, Meringlo, Merool Creek, Middle Adelong, Milburn Creek, Millingandi, Milson's Point, Mimosa East, Mitchell's Flat, Moonbah, Moonee Creek, Moorebank, Morago, Morisset, Morongla Creek, Mount Aubrey, Mount Browne, Mount Druitt, Mount Ida, Mount Pleasant, Mount Wilson, Mulbring, Mulguthrie, Mullenderree, Mullumbimby, Mundawaddera, Munmurra, Munyabla, Murragang, Myalla, Myall Falls, Myall Plains, Myrtle Creek, Nanama, Nangar, Nangus, Narrabeen, Nemingha, Nerong, New Cryan, Newlands, Newport, Nicholson's, Nine-mile, Noorong, North Bourke, North Pimlico, Norton, Oaklands, Old Goree, Orabah, Orundumbi, Ournie, Parkesbourne, Peakview, Pelican Island, Piney Range, Porter's Retreat, Port Hacking, Preston's, Pretty Gully, Puddledock, Pulpit Hill, Ramornie, Reedy Creek, Rosebrook, Rosemount, Rossiterville, Round Swamp, St. George's Basin, St. John's Park, St. Leonard's Creek, Salisbury Plains, Sally's Flat, Sassafras, Savernake, Slippery Creek, South Mount Hope, Stanmore Railway Station, Steve King's Plain, Stockinbingal, Stony Crossing, Store Creek, Stott's Creek, Stuart's Point, Sunnyside, Sutton, Tantawanglo, Tathra Road, Taylor's Arm, Telegherry, Terra Bella, Teven Creek, Thalaba, Tharwa, The Gulf, Thornton, Thyra, Tichborne, Tomakin, Tomboy, Tubbul, Turee Creek, Turlinjah, Tuckurimba, Ulan, Umberumberka, Upper Chichester, Upper Gilmore, Upper Lansdown, Upper Lostock, Upper North Creek, Upper Orara, Upper Quinburra, Upper Rolland's Plains, Upper Tumberumba, Wallace, Wallan Billan, Wapengo, Ward's River, Wargeila, Warge Rock, Warrell Creek, West Temora, White Swamp, Widden, Wilga Vale, Williams' Crossing, Williamsdale, Willy Wally, Womboo (Rogers'), Womboota (Edwards'), Woodhall, Wood's Reef, Wright's, Wuuluman, Wyee, Yagobie, Yarrara, Yarrowitch, Yatheila.

APPENDIX E.

List of Stamp-sellers on 31st December, 1889.

Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.
Abigail, James	Denison-street, Kingston, Newtown.	29 July, 1886
Ablong, John	Tram Terminus, Waterloo..	24 April, 1888
Adam, John	Rountree and Cameron Sts., Balmain.	20 Aug., 1888
Adam, W.	16, Johnston-street, Balmain	18 Mar., 1889
Adams, Eliza	91, Macquarie-street South	3 June, 1882
Addison & Walters	627, Darling Road, Balmain	3 Oct., 1889
Agassiz, A.	Quirindi	4 Jan., 1888
Akhurst, W. & Co.	116, Pitt-street	24 April, 1888
Albrecht, George	12, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.	22 Mar., 1880
Alexander, S.	Abercrombie-st., Eveleigh..	23 May, 1883
Alexander, F.	Parramatta Road, Leichhardt.	16 April, 1888
Allinson, F.	Glebe, Merewether	25 April, 1889
Anderson, P.	153, Lower George-street	8 Sept., 1882
Anderson & Sands	95, William-street, Woolloomooloo.	6 Dec., 1889
Anderton, J. H.	Station-street, Waratah	12 Sept., 1888
Andrew, D. & W.	Argent-street, Broken Hill.	18 July, 1888
Andrews, Edwin	Rookwood	22 Jan., 1886
Anglin, F. J.	Union and Harold Streets, Newtown.	17 Nov., 1887
Archer, Miss	Grosvenor Crescent, Summer Hill.	17 Oct., 1888
Ardill, J.	George-street, Parramatta	29 Oct., 1886
Armstrong, E. A.	Tintaldra, Victoria	6 Dec., 1876
Armstrong, H. C.	Circular Quay	20 Mar., 1886
Armstrong, G.	Goulburn	22 June, 1885
Arnold, J. H.	Corner of Enmore and Victoria Roads, Marrickville	2 Aug., 1888
Ashfield	Railway Station-master	17 Mar., 1884
Ashton, Joseph	Addison Road, Marrickville	28 Feb., 1889
Asser, H.	Hunter-street, Newcastle	7 Mar., 1884
Attwell, R.	Milson's Point, Arcade, North Shore.	23 May, 1889
Attwill, W. H.	Railway Road, St. Peters	24 April, 1889
Auckett, Edward	George-st., East Maitland	2 April, 1889
Austin, S.	149, Riley-street	5 Jan., 1888
Avery, H. W.	Tram Terminus, Bondi	4 Mar., 1889
Bailey, G. J.	Auburn	22 July, 1889
Baird, J. W.	341, Oxford-st., Paddington	8 June, 1888
Ballard, F.	506, George-street	20 June, 1889
Ballin, J. H.	154, Woolloomooloo-street	16 Aug., 1888
Bancroft, John	389, Crown-st., Surry Hills.	2 Nov., 1886
Barker, Francis	351, Oxford-st., Paddington	6 Jan., 1887
Barnes, Mrs.	78, Oxford-st., Paddington	21 Nov., 1887
Barnes, Mrs. K. L.	Foster-street, Leichhardt	8 May, 1885
Barratt, Mrs. M.	152, King-street	14 Jan., 1878
Barton, Charles	Corner of Ada and Wigram Streets, Harris Park, Parramatta.	9 May, 1887
Bashford, F.	Crookwell	18 Nov., 1886
Bassett, R.	Nelson-street, Annandale	26 Nov., 1888
Baston, B.	98, Waverley Road, Waverl'y	15 June, 1889
Baxter, E.	Morris-street, Summer Hill	11 Feb., 1885
Beale & Co.	484, George-street	17 Sept., 1884
Beaney, J. & Co.	Hurstville	31 May, 1889
Beare, J. C.	192, William-street	25 June, 1868
Beer, D. L.	Bong Bong-street, Bowral	6 Feb., 1886
Bennett, Alfred	*Evening News* Office, Market-street.	29 Sept., 1869
Bennett, G. A.	Corner of North and Allan Streets, Leichhardt.	1 May, 1889
Benson, H.	Crown-street, Wollongong	12 Nov., 1889
Bently, R.	199, Glebe Point Road, Glebe.	14 June, 1888
Benyon, Mrs. E. C.	Tumberumba	29 April, 1884
Berry, W. R.	252, Harris-street, Ultimo	8 Oct., 1887
Biddell, Ann	308, Bourke-st., Surry Hills	10 April, 1889
Bishop, W.	Blue's Point Road, St. Leonards.	10 May, 1889
Biles, George	Railway Station, Armidale	18 July, 1889
Blackshaw, J.	11, Royal Arcade	28 July, 1888
Blair, Robert	West Maitland	6 Dec., 1877
Blake, J. G.	Greta	26 July, 1889
Bleakley, A. T.	Nyngan	30 Oct., 1888
Bobrowski, Miss Amelia J.	Stewart-street, Bathurst	31 May, 1881
Bonney & Co.	Henderson Road, Alexandria.	8 June, 1886
Boore & Long	35 & 37, Market-street	30 Nov., 1881
Booth, Geo.	25, Oxford-street	31 Oct., 1888
Booth, H. F.	Corso, Manly	13 Feb., 1888
Booth, James R.	Tram Terminus, Enmore	10 Dec., 1888
Bottrill, H.	George-street, Bathurst	3 June, 1887
Boutcher, W. E.	Church-street, Parramatta	9 June, 1887
Bourke, E. J.	George-street, Singleton	17 May, 1886
Bourne, Richard	West Tamworth	1 June, 1888
Bowden, J. E.	9½, Oxford-street	5 April, 1888
Bowen, J. E.	Corner of Crown Road and Fig Tree-street, Ultimo.	24 Mar., 1888
Bowtell, Charles	204, Devonshire-street, Surry Hills.	28 May, 1883
Bowyer, George	410, Elizabeth-street South	26 May, 1865
Boyne, W.	11, Erskine-street, Sydney	21 Mar., 1887
Bracey, Miss S. M.	Leichhardt-street, Waverley	16 Oct., 1888
Bradbery, W.	Blayney	11 July, 1889
Bradney, W. H.	Kegworth and Tebbutt Streets, Leichhardt.	29 Oct., 1887
Bray, C. B.	143, New South Head Road, Rushcutter's Bay.	18 June, 1888
Breckenridge, Robt.	Newcastle	14 Aug., 1876
Breen, Johanna	Newtown, Wagga Wagga	13 Oct., 1886
Brereton, R. G.	Marrickville	3 June, 1889
Brice, T. J.	Corner of Goulburn and Grafton Streets, Goulburn	14 Jan., 1889
Bridge, E. E.	Glenelg-street, Eastgrove, Goulburn.	25 June, 1889
Brigden, S.	14, Botany Road, Alexandria	2 Mar., 1887
Brocklebank, S. A.	The Strand, Cowper-street, Waverley.	17 May, 1888
Brown, Mrs.	4, Argyle-place	17 April, 1879
Brown, P.	87, Market-street	21 Mar., 1884
Brown, T.	Corner of Denham & Glebe Streets, Glebe.	6 Nov., 1883
Brown, W.	Hay	22 Mar., 1889
Brunigies, W.	Merewether, Newcastle	28 Feb., 1888
Bryant, George S.	Corner of Abercrombie and Vine Streets, Redfern.	11 Mar., 1884
Bubb, H. A.	Hanbury-street, Waratah	26 Aug., 1889
Buist, H.	113, King-street	13 June, 1870
Bulkeley, R. H., & Co.	Sunny Corner (Mitchell)	8 Dec., 1885
Bull, Edmond	708, George-street	25 April, 1889
Bullard, William	342, George-street	7 Aug., 1879
Burling, C.	May-street, Newtown	30 Oct., 1888
Burnett, S.	92, Queen-street, Woollahra	12 Dec., 1882
Burns, Mrs. E.	124, Bathurst-street, Sydney	6 Sept., 1887
Burwood	Railway Station-master	17 Mar., 1884
Bush, W.	Military Road, Mosman's Bay.	14 Nov., 1888
Button, J.	Church-street, Parramatta North.	15 Mar., 1889
Button, Frederick	299, Parramatta Road, Leichhardt.	20 Sept., 1889
Buxton, George	High-street, West Maitland	12 Sept., 1887
Byrne, Miss W.	152, Old South Head Road	27 Jan., 1883
Caine, Hanna	Clifford-street, Goulburn	22 April, 1885
Callaghan, M. J.	Mort-street, Balmain	16 June, 1874
Callaghan, Owen	North Yass	11 June, 1883
Campbell, Mrs. Emma	Corner of Gladstone and Liberty Street Enmore.	27 Mar., 1888
Cameron, Duncan	Granville	9 Mar., 1888
Caney & Co.	Mount Victoria	27 Oct., 1886
Cannon, Miss Julian E.	Vickery-street, Waverley	8 June, 1883
Carden, Herbert	Market-street, Naremburn	24 Mar., 1886
Caristino, Angelo	60, Oxford-street	28 Mar., 1884
Carlton Railway Station.	Officer-in-charge	2 Aug., 1889
Carroll, Mrs.	Corner of Church and Board Streets, Parramatta.	16 May, 1887
Carter, E. M. A.	Trafalgar-street, Annandale	20 Oct., 1887
Cassilla, J.	206, Elizabeth-street	28 June, 1888
Castlemaine, Mrs. R.	Noumea, New Caledonia	30 Dec., 1872
Caspersonn, Edward	Tumut	10 Nov., 1885
Castner, J. L.	Redfern Railway Station	10 Feb., 1875
Castner & Co.	42, Queen-street, Brisbane	3 Sept., 1888
Chambers, T. W.	Mount Browne	1 June, 1886
Chapman & Bunn, Misses.	Lackey-street, Summer Hill	6 Jan., 1886
Christie, William	170, William-street, Woolloomooloo.	7 Feb., 1884
Christy, M.	368, Cleveland-street, Surry Hills.	7 Mar., 1887
Christmas, A. G.	Leichhardt	15 Mar., 1886
Clamp, J.	781, George-street	15 July, 1880
Clark, C. M.	High-street, West Maitland	14 Feb., 1876
Clark, James	Marrickville Road, Marrickville.	15 Nov., 1883
Clark, Sarah	79, St. John's Road, Forest Lodge.	30 Aug., 1887
Clarke, G. T., & Co.	Walker-st., St. Leonards	17 Mar., 1886

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.
Clarke, Henry	Stanmore Road, Petersham	21 Feb., 1879
Clarke, J. W. R.	5 & 6, Market-buildings, George-street.	14 May, 1879
Cleary, A. W.	Botany-street, Moore Park	3 June, 1887
Cleary, John	172, Princes-street	27 Sept., 1889
Cleary, P.	Potts' Hill, Rookwood	9 Aug., 1888
Clementson, Andrew	Narrabri West	30 Dec., 1889
Clifford, Frank	Macquarie-street, Liverpool	2 June, 1888
Clouten, G.	High-street, West Maitland	26 Sept., 1888
Clow, Robert	15, Margaret-street	10 Dec., 1888
Coates & Tost	60, William-street	27 April, 1872
Cobb, J. & W.	Cook's Hill, Newcastle	13 June, 1888
Cobbin, W. A.	30, St. John's Road, Forest Lodge.	4 Feb., 1887
Coffin, Henry	John-st., South Singleton	22 July, 1885
Cohen, Sydney	408, George-street	8 July, 1880
Cole, E. R.	394, George-street	22 Oct., 1867
Cole, J.	Enmore Road, Newtown	6 Feb., 1875
Cole, John	Capertee	23 Jan., 1888
Coleman, Edmund	Newtown, Lismore	5 July, 1884
Coleman, James	Norton-street, Leichhardt	19 Mar., 1886
Colket, C. E.	Conder-street, Burwood	12 Oct., 1888
Collins, W. H.	Lawrence	6 Dec., 1889
Conlon, M.	Meehan-street, Yass	1 Nov., 1879
Connelly, Thomas	443, Oxford-st., Paddington	5 Nov., 1889
Conyngham, Paul	16, Enmore Road, Newtown	5 Aug., 1886
Cook, Mrs.	150, Bullanaming-street, Redfern.	22 May, 1885
Cook, Mrs. Eliza Ann	Erskineville Road, Macdonald Town.	20 Aug., 1889
Cook, E. W.	New Canterbury Road, Petersham.	11 Oct., 1889
Coombe, George	56, Abercrombie-street	5 Aug., 1887
Coombes Bros.	55, George-street, Redfern	6 Feb., 1885
Cornish, J. C.	153, George-street West	29 July, 1882
Corrigan, Thomas	3, Marshall-st., Surry Hills	9 Oct., 1880
Cort, R., jun.	Church-street, Parramatta	11 Dec., 1885
Cox, Mrs. F.	Smith-street, Balmain	11 June, 1888
Craig & Aitken	680, George-street	26 Aug., 1882
Cramp, A. W.	Wardell Road and Pile-street, Marrickville.	25 Nov., 1889
Creedon, J.	28, Sussex-street	28 June, 1888
Crespin, A.	Claireville, Pittwater	4 Feb., 1886
Cristofani, E.	99, Mansfield-st., Balmain.. loomooloo.	23 June, 1888
Crofts, F. G.	135, Blane-street, Newcastle	3 Nov., 1888
Cronin, P.	340, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst.	21 Dec., 1885
Croydon	Railway Station-master	17 Mar., 1884
Crozier, P. K. N.	43, Hunter-street	15 Nov., 1889
Cruickshank, R.	Weston-street, Balmain	29 Jan., 1889
Cubitt, Arthur	Post Office Chambers, Pitt-street.	23 Aug., 1889
Culley, B.	Urana	15 Oct., 1885
Cumming, D., and Armstrong, W.	199, Oxford-street	11 Nov., 1886
Cushing, C. S.	Rosedale, Croydon	25 May, 1886
Daines, Alfred	Tichbourne, near Forbes	28 Feb., 1882
Dalton, William	Denison-street, Waverley	11 April, 1885
Dalveen, Hugh	315½, George-street	9 Dec., 1887
Davidson, Joseph	45, King-street	26 Nov., 1889
Davidson, R. P.	Alfred-street, Milson's Point, North Shore.	18 Aug., 1887
Davies, Mrs. M. A.	M'Namee's-terrace, Raglan-street, Alexandria.	29 Aug., 1884
Davies, C.	Parramatta Road, Leichhardt.	2 May, 1884
Davies, E. J.	6, Botany-street, Surry Hills.	17 June, 1889
Davis, T.	Terrigal, near Wamberal	31 Jan., 1887
Davison, W.	Muswellbrook	18 June, 1888
Dawes, H.	Goonellebah, Lismore	10 July, 1886
De Boos, C. E., jun	Temora	3 Feb., 1888
D'Estampes, Mrs. J.	12, Cross-street, Forest Lodge.	6 Mar., 1888
Dewey, Mrs. E.	80, Glenmore Road, Paddington.	26 Feb., 1887
Dight, D. H.	Corner of Morehead and Redfern Streets, Redfern	29 Mar., 1886
Dimmock, Thomas	General Printing Office, West Maitland.	13 Aug., 1880
Dixson, Thomas	Parramatta	31 May, 1870
Dixon, E.	Greta	2 Aug., 1875
Dodd, A.	Grey-street, Glen Innes	28 Feb., 1877
Don, Mrs.	Steel-street, Hamilton	15 April, 1889
Dornan & Rose	Dungog	14 Dec., 1887
Dowling, P.	Norton-street, Leichhardt	19 Mar., 1886
Downing, R.	Burfitt-street, Leichhardt	20 July, 1888
Drew, T. C.	Corner of Park and Pitt Streets.	27 April, 1887
Drummond, George	299, King-street, Newtown	9 Dec., 1887
Dugdale, T. W.	Taree	4 Jan., 1876
Dummett, G.	197, Glebe Point Road, Glebe.	14 Feb., 1889
Dunbar, Chas.	67, Oxford-street	1 May, 1888
Dunk, D.	236, George-street North	21 Oct., 1887
Dunn, Mrs. S.	Bank-street, North Shore	19 Nov., 1886
Dunn, Miss M. M.	Moss Vale	5 April, 1889
Dunn, Miss Sarah	Tram Terminus, Waverley	17 Dec., 1888
Duschnitz, M.	Castlereagh-street, near Victoria Arcade.	14 Jan., 1889
Dwyer, N. C.	Harris-street, Ultimo	16 Sept., 1889
Dymock, Wm.	142, King-street	19 Oct., 1888
Eagar, S. E.	2, Norton-street, Leichhardt	11 April, 1888
Edmonds, W.	39, Glebe Road, Glebe	5 Aug., 1887
Edwards, T. E.	Port Macquarie	8 July, 1887
Edwards, W. J.	Keppel-street, Bathurst	6 Feb., 1888
Edwards, J. H.	Albion-street, Surry Hills	4 Mar., 1889
Egan, Treloar, & Co.	Junee	25 June, 1889
Ehrlich, W.	Burrowa-street, Young	19 July, 1886
Elder, J.	45, Gipp-street, Haymarket	6 April, 1888
Ellis, G. S.	7, Hunter-street, Sydney	19 June, 1889
Ellis Richard	Catherine-st., Forest Lodge	21 Oct., 1882
Emanuel, M. S.	Jubilee Bazaar, Bombala	2 May, 1887
Emert, William F. Colyton.	Mount Druitt, near Rooty Hill.	9 Feb., 1882
Emmerson, H.	High-street, West Maitland	18 Oct., 1889
Enemark, John	Queen-street and Waverley Road, Woollahra.	3 May, 1887
Engelen, J. B.	Gundagai	15 Aug., 1881
Engisch, George	118, Oxford-st. Paddington	27 Mar., 1885
England, W.	255, King-street, Newtown	27 May, 1889
Evans, E.	112, Hunter-st., Newcastle	20 April, 1888
Eve, Jas.	149, King-street	13 Nov., 1877
Eveleigh	Porter in charge, Railway Platform.	17 Mar., 1884
Eveston, P.	Macquarie-place	18 May, 1889
Eyles, James	201, George-street West	11 Dec., 1889
Ezold, E.	Lyons Road, Drummoyne	13 Mar., 1889
Fagg, E. H.	45, King-street, Newtown	16 Oct., 1888
Fairbairn, Mrs. C. L.	Addison Road, Marrickville	4 Aug., 1882
Fairfax & Sons	Hunter and Pitt Streets	5 April, 1864
Fallick, Mrs. E. H.	No. 1, Carrington Buildings, Monara-st., Queanbeyan.	2 May, 1887
Fasher, A. S.	Lachlan-street, Hay	10 Sept., 1889
Fawcett, A. W.	Argent-street, Broken Hill	28 Dec., 1889
Fenwick, H.	Raymond Terrace	13 Nov., 1888
Fieldhouse, E. & W.	Campbelltown	8 Aug., 1864
Findley, M.	Lawrence-street, Alexandria	31 May, 1889
Finnie, Mary	4, Montagu Chambers, corner of Hunter and Elizabeth Streets.	3 May, 1888
Fisher, J. C.	2, Colonnade, Granville	6 Oct., 1888
Fitzgerald, Mrs. A.	Parramatta Road, Leichhardt.	22 Mar., 1889
Flagg, E. H.	King and Nelson Streets, Newtown.	25 Aug., 1882
Flanagan, E. F.	586, George-street	28 June, 1864
Folbigg, W. J.	Maclean	8 Oct., 1886
Fong, James	Broken Dam, near Temora	25 July, 1889
Fortier, William, junr	101, Macquarie-street South	19 July, 1884
Fortier, William	89, Sussex-street	14 Nov., 1866
Foster, H. N.	144, William-street, Woolloomooloo.	5 July, 1880
Foster, Mrs. Sarah	48, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo.	14 Nov., 1883
Fountain, John	Belmore Road, Randwick	11 Mar., 1889
Fowles, Geo.	Buckland-street, Waterloo	27 Mar., 1876
Fox, E. J.	West & Holtermann Streets, St. Leonards.	22 June, 1887
Foxall, William	92, Oxford-street	28 Feb., 1881
Francis, Thomas	45, Reynolds-street, Balmain.	5 Feb., 1889
Francis, H.	56, Oxford-street	30 Mar., 1887
Franklin, H. J.	5, Bond-street	21 Sept., 1888
French, W.	17, Bennett-st., Surry Hills	5 Oct., 1880
Fry, E. M.	West-street, St. Leonards	30 May, 1889
Fry, T. H.	Waverley Station, Crudine	23 April, 1883
Fry, H. A.	126, Pitt-street	7 May, 1888
Fryer, Thomas	Kemp-street, Wallsend	19 July, 1879
Fryer, Thomas	Deniliquin	13 Oct., 1885
Fuller, C. E., & Co.	375, George-street	21 Sept., 1885
Fuller, Edgar	209½, King-street, Newtown	13 Aug., 1889
Fuller, Messrs.	Walker-street, St. Leonards	6 Sept., 1889
Fulton, W. & E.	Penrith	30 Aug., 1886
Furlong, Mrs. M.	59, Hunter street	30 July, 1885

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.
Fütterer, A.	60, Union-st., Macdonald-town.	21 Nov., 1887
Gale, Arthur	Bourke-st., South Goulburn.	26 Mar., 1888
Gamble, Chas.	Pirie-street, Adelaide	18 June, 1888
Gash, D.	165, Regent-street, Redfern	23 May, 1888
Gates, Walter	George-street, Parramatta	18 June, 1887
Gayen, Nicholas	Phelps and Kendall Streets	9 April, 1884
Geary, Henry	Tram Terminus, Enmore	5 July, 1889
Gerdes, H. G. A.	Mansfield-street, Balmain	27 Nov., 1888
Gibbs, Shallard, & Co.	70, Pitt-street	17 Aug., 1868
Gibson, Mrs. P.	Milson's Point Arcade, North Shore.	1 Dec., 1887
Gillum, H. G.	Murrumburrah	13 June, 1888
Goddard, John A.	Harris Park, Parramatta	29 Mar., 1889
Godfrey, James	Goldsmith-st., Goulburn	20 Dec., 1887
Goldman Zara	56, Park-street	3 Feb., 1888
Goldstein, Albert	231, George-street	14 July, 1880
Good, Edward	Bourke	13 June, 1883
Goodwin, Albert	Corner of Bondi Road and Paul-street, Waverley.	8 Oct., 1889
Goodwin, Peter	Grafton-street, Goulburn	8 Dec., 1884
Gordon & Gotch	357, George-street	8 April, 1865
Graham, H.	Carrington	17 Aug., 1888
Granville	Railway Station-master	17 Mar., 1884
Gray, Robert	Gunnedah	13 Mar., 1889
Green, James	Burwood Road, Burwood	19 May, 1882
Green, Elizabeth	Victoria-st., New Lambton	15 May, 1888
Greenberg, H.	104, Goulburn-street	12 May, 1886
Greenfield, —	Katoomba	14 July, 1888
Greenstreet, Thos.	Myrtle Creek, on the Lawrence and Casino Road.	31 Oct., 1883
Gregory, G.	23, King-street	7 Aug., 1888
Greig, J. S.	Tram Terminus, Enmore	1 Feb., 1889
Greig, J. S.	George-street, Camperdown	6 June, 1887
Grierson, Thomas	Elder-street, Lambton	21 June, 1889
Grieve, G. J. & Co.	79, King-street	14 Jan., 1889
Griffiths, William	32, Gipps-st., Haymarket	12 Sept., 1887
Griffiths, A. J.	Liverpool	15 Oct., 1889
Grimley, Peter	Military Road, St. Leonards	5 Oct., 1887
Grocock, Mrs.	85, Castlereagh-st., Redfern	16 July, 1887
"Grosvenor Hotel"	Church Hill, the Telegraph Operator at.	9 May, 1889
Guild, John	St. Mary's, South Creek	6 Sept., 1880
Hall, H.	51, George-street, North	14 Oct., 1885
Hall, Maggie	93, Brougham-street, Glebe	28 Feb., 1887
Hall, William	Mudgee	24 Oct., 1879
Hall, C. A.	Strathfield	6 April, 1888
Halloran, John	38, Foveaux-street, Albion Estate.	5 Jan., 1881
Hamilton, R. D.	Hamilton	2 Mar., 1887
Hamilton	Railway Station-master	12 Sept., 1884
Hancock, James	332, Elizabeth-street	10 May, 1887
Hanlon, Ann	179, Palmer-street	7 Jan., 1887
Hanly, James J.	379, Dowling-street, Moore Park.	29 Mar., 1888
Hardcastle, A.	35, King-street	25 Nov., 1889
Hardwick, W. B.	Katoomba	25 Oct., 1889
Hardwick, A. J.	Hillgrove	30 Nov., 1889
Hardy, R. E.	303, Elizabeth-street, corner of Goulburn-street.	9 Mar., 1882
Harney, Richard	65, Elizabeth-street	25 May, 1882
Harper, P.	170, Oxford-st., Paddington	21 July, 1888
Harrington, John	27, Darlington Road, Darlington.	13 April, 1889
Harris Bros.	549, King-street, Newtown	3 Jan., 1885
Harris, Samuel	Newcastle	30 Jan., 1880
Harris, W. H.	Corner of Darlington Road and Codrington-street, Darlington.	14 June, 1887
Harris & Co.	Nyngan	14 Nov., 1888
Harris, Augustus	73, Fitzroy-st., Surry Hills	29 Nov., 1888
Harrison, T.	Corner of Landsdowne and Marlborough Sts., Surry Hills.	4 Jan., 1889
Hart, P. W.	Kempsey	23 April, 1888
Hart, C. L.	Mail Contractor, Tumut and Kiandra Road.	6 Nov., 1888
Hartley, J.	101, Devonshire-st., Sydney	13 May, 1887
Harvey, Charles	Rouse-street, Tenterfield	27 April, 1887
Harvey, Samuel	Corner of George and Harris Streets, Parramatta.	7 Sept., 1886
Harvey, W. R.	Darby-street, Lake Macquarie Road, Newcastle.	27 June, 1889
Hawke, Mrs.	193½ Oxford-street	11 Oct., 1889
Hawkins, Mrs. J.	6, Newtown Road, Darlington	25 Mar., 1884
Hayes, E. J.	79, Elizabeth-street	9 Dec., 1886
Hayes, Mrs. Bridget	Emma-street, Leichhardt	11 Sept., 1889
Hayes, C. H.	Sec., Sydney Exchange	30 June, 1880
Hearle, F. A.	80½, Princes-street	3 Aug., 1883
Head, N.	424, Elizabeth-street, Surry Hills.	5 July, 1888
Hegerty, J. F.	74, Oxford-st., Paddington	1 July, 1887
Heinze, H. C.	Corner of Elizabeth and Hunter Streets.	31 Oct., 1888
Henderson, P. & J.	Mount Vernon-st., Forest Lodge.	8 Oct., 1883
Hendry, W.	Nevertire	28 May, 1888
Heness, C. W.	Wilson-street, Newtown	27 Nov., 1888
Hennessy, Rev. J. D.	80, Hunter-street	6 Aug., 1886
Hewitt, W. A.	Blane-street, Newcastle	25 April, 1884
Heyde, A.	Forbes	10 May, 1888
Higginson, John	Miller-street, St. Leonards	5 Dec., 1887
Higson, W.	Railway-terrace, Lewisham	15 Nov., 1889
Hill, George	796, George-street	13 Feb., 1877
Hill, George M.	130 William-st., Woolloomooloo.	8 Aug., 1889
Hill, George	44, Gloucester-street	22 June, 1883
Hill, J. W.	Windsor-street, Richmond.	24 June, 1889
Hinchcliffe, S. A.	Waterloo	2 Aug., 1875
Hinde, M. A.	420 Oxford-st., Paddington	25 June, 1889
Hinder, E. J.	Glebe Road	10 Oct., 1877
Hindson, Richard	Moulamein	23 May, 1889
Hobson, John, & Son	Beaumont-street, Hamilton	24 Mar., 1886
Hodge, S.	Corner of Bentinck & Piper-Streets, Bathurst.	4 Oct., 1889
Hodgkinson, James	242, South Head Road, Paddington.	15 Feb., 1882
Hofman, J. B.	Narrabri	29 Aug., 1889
Hogan, Peter John	New Canterbury Road, Marrickville.	2 May, 1884
Hogarth, W. A.	69, George-street West	21 Oct., 1887
Homebush	Railway Station-master	17 Mar., 1884
Homan, E. M.	West Maitland	26 Nov., 1888
Hood, R.	Argent-street, Broken Hill	3 Aug., 1888
Hordern, J. L.	211, Pitt-street	17 Mar., 1877
Howard, Charles	Kingsgrove, Hurstville	7 May, 1889
Howarth, W. L.	Bong Bong-street, Bowral	8 Feb., 1889
Howell, H.	Newington, Trafalgar-street, Annandale.	5 Oct., 1886
Hudson, A. J.	Paddington	21 April, 1887
Hudson, Martha	Corner of Botany-street and Oatley Road, Moore Park.	18 July, 1887
Hudson & Walker	Blackheath	18 Oct., 1888
Hughes, Jesse	121, George-street West	28 Oct., 1889
Hughes, T. F.	Railway Bookstall, Albury.	9 Oct., 1889
Hughes, William	Cooma-street, Yass	12 June, 1884
Hunt, Edward	Oberon	17 Oct., 1887
Hunt, G.	Corner of Water and Foster Streets, Leichhardt.	14 Feb., 1888
Hunt, H.	East-street, Narrandera	29 Oct., 1887
Hunt, Mrs. F. R.	Victoria Road, Marrickville	14 Mar., 1882
Hunt, T. and C.	Randwick	7 Nov., 1889
Hunter, W. C.	Wagga Wagga	19 July, 1869
Hunter, G.	Dean-street, Albury	23 July, 1889
Hutchinson, H. L.	718 George-st., Haymarket.	24 July, 1884
Ibberson, G. H.	Crane and Broughton Streets, Concord.	3 July, 1889
Inglis, Thomas	Skinner's-st., South Grafton	18 June, 1887
Ismay, J. E.	King and Lord Streets, Newtown.	24 Jan., 1889
Ivess, J.	Dean-street, Albury	28 June, 1889
Jackson, J. E.	229 William-street	1 June, 1885
James, John	Westmoreland-street, Forest Lodge.	9 Sept., 1882
James, D.	41, Oxford-street	27 April, 1870
Jansen, L.	Manly	24 Oct., 1888
Jarvey, G. M.	Tamworth	16 May, 1887
Jarvis, Mrs. Mary	2 Charles-st., Forest Lodge	4 Oct., 1889
Jausen. Sarah	1, Phelps-st., Surry Hills	26 July, 1887
Jaye & Freeman	Keppel-street, Bathurst	28 July, 1888
Jaye, James	Lawson-street, Balmain	13 May, 1882
Jeater, W.	3, Bakewell's Buildings, Abercrombie-st., Eveleigh	18 Feb., 1887
Jennett, M.	118 Liverpool-street	12 Jan., 1889
Jennings, R.	129, Elizabeth-st., Redfern.	30 April, 1883
Johns, Franz	Blue's Point Road, North Shore.	21 Mar., 1881
Johnson, Ralph	190, William-street, Woolloomooloo.	22 July, 1887
Johnson, R.	Islington, Hamilton	16 Mar., 1888
Johnston, D.	Corner of Phillip and Gladstone Streets, Enmore.	14 Feb., 1887
Johnstone, E.	Cooma-street, Yass	16 Nov., 1885
Jones, Edward, jun.	Catherine Hill Bay, near Swansea.	7 Dec., 1888
Jones, J. R. & A.	Bathurst	22 April, 1886
Jones, W. G.	Ashfield	10 Aug., 1880
Jones, W. H.	Milton	3 Dec., 1888

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.
Jones, William	96 Devonshire-street, Surry Hills.	26 Mar., 1889
Joseph, Charles	Howick-street, Bathurst	16 Oct., 1883
Jurlay, Mrs. E. C.	New Canterbury Road, Petersham.	19 Oct., 1889
Kammel, F., jun.	Liverpool	10 April, 1889
Kellick, James	87, King-street	20 Dec., 1887
Kennedy, Angus	Broken Hill	7 Mar., 1887
Kerins, J.	Hill and M'Kenzie Streets, Leichhardt.	22 Aug., 1888
Kerr, A. A.	Goulburn	13 June, 1872
Kidman, James	Relief Works, National Park	16 July, 1887
Kilborne, M. L.	George-street, Bathurst	10 Jan., 1883
Kinane, A.	429, Liverpool-street	29 June, 1886
King, E. F.	544, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.	14 July, 1880
King, Geo.	Alfred-street, St. Leonards	16 Aug., 1888
King, J. F.	386, George-street	25 April, 1889
Kirby, Mrs. S. S.	85, Market-street	11 Oct., 1878
Kline, John	Campbell's Hill, West Maitland.	23 Oct., 1886
Kluge, Charles	47, William-street	7 Oct., 1880
Knaggs & Co.	Newcastle	29 June, 1865
Knowles, E. H.	209 Sussex-street	2 Nov., 1874
Knox, Joseph	Hereford-st., Forest Lodge.	8 Dec., 1881
Kollias, Kemos	Victoria-st., Darlinghurst	14 Dec., 1882
Kullmer, H. W.	"Huon," near Jindera	10 May, 1887
Kuntze, Hubert	Broken Hill	9 Feb., 1888
Lacy, Richard	No. 2, Central Arcade, George-street.	2 Nov., 1887
Lambert, J.	Peel-street, Tamworth	16 Oct., 1885
Lamond, J. J.	2, Macquarie-street South	27 May, 1882
Lang, William	12, Carlton-terrace, Irwin-street, off Abercrombie-street.	23 June, 1881
Langer, Rudolph	Newcastle	19 Feb., 1886
Lassetter & Co.	417, George-street	4 Oct., 1882
Lawrence, J.	Herbert-street, Marrickville	16 July, 1888
Lawrence, Richard	Corner of Trafalgar-street and Parramatta Road, Leichhardt.	25 June, 1888
Lawrence, Richard	Paddington	9 Sept., 1882
Lazar, Israel	74, Oxford-st., Paddington.	22 Dec., 1885
Lee, A. S.	Summer-street, Orange	21 Aug., 1888
Lee, John	The Junction	18 Feb., 1886
Lee, John E.	Corner of Henderson and Kingsclear Roads, Alexandria.	27 May, 1889
Lee & Ross	53, Market-street	14 June, 1879
Leggo, G. H.	424, Oxford-st., Paddington	19 July, 1887
Leigh, S. T., & Co.	28, O'Connell-street	1 July, 1880
Leighton, J.	379, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst.	22 Feb., 1888
Le Maire, A. S.	Victoria Arcade	23 Nov., 1888
Lennon, Anne	47, Windsor-street, Paddington.	23 Feb., 1884
Leslie, W. C.	Darling Road, Balmain	22 Aug., 1881
Lessels, Robert, & Son	Orange	13 July, 1880
Lester, W. H.	Mudgee	29 Jan., 1889
Letson, James	37, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.	12 Nov., 1888
Leveich, F.	Cascade and Sutherland Streets, Paddington.	28 Nov., 1887
Levy, Mrs.	47, George-street West	4 Mar., 1881
Levy Brothers	George-street, Bathurst	30 Jan., 1882
Levy & Scott	189, Oxford-street	8 Nov., 1886
Lewin, C. J.	213, George-street North	23 Feb., 1886
Lewin & Berg	307, George-street	7 Aug., 1884
Lewis, Mrs. Emily	St. Mark's	24 Nov., 1883
Lewis, A.	310, George-street	7 July, 1886
Lewis, W. A.	35½, George-street West	5 April, 1887
Lewisham	Railway Station-master	19 Nov., 1887
Ley, David	East Maitland	9 April, 1885
Little, Isaiah	47, Union-street, Newtown	26 Nov., 1889
Little, W. B.	276, Castlereagh-street	23 April, 1887
Lloyd, H.	New South Wales Railway Bookstall Company, Railway Stations, Redfern, Newcastle, Parramatta, Granville, and Ashfield.	7 Jan., 1882
Lochrin, William	Nelson-street, Plattsburg	4 Oct., 1889
Locke, James	Auburn-street, Goulburn	3 Nov., 1887
Lopes, Felix	Tramway Waiting Room, Queen-street, Woollahra	25 July, 1889
Lopes, Felix	Corner of Market and Elizabeth Streets.	25 July, 1889
Love, James R.	502, George-street	15 Mar., 1880
Love, John.	Walcha	3 Jan., 1888
Lucas, R. H.	Stanley and Yurong Streets, Woolloomooloo.	28 June, 1889
Luigi, Garino	Corner of Bridge & Phillip Streets.	16 July, 1885
Lumb, P.	Railway Parade, Kogarah	10 June, 1889
Lunt, Thomas	Luntvale, Tarcutta	19 Jan., 1871
Luscombe, Richard	482, Bourke-st., Surry Hills	22 Sept., 1880
M'Cann, Charles	Corner of Crown and Goulburn Streets, Surry Hills.	26 Sept., 1883
M'Carthy, James	Corner of Crown and Cleveland Streets, Surry Hills	16 Nov., 1889
M'Caskie, John	Crescent-street, Balmain	20 Sept., 1884
M'Cowan, Mrs.	22, Newtown Road	12 Nov., 1888
M'Crea, —	Nelson-street, Plattsburg, Wallsend.	21 Nov., 1883
M'Cree, Mrs. J.	Liverpool and Barcom Streets, Darlinghurst.	29 April, 1889
M'Donald A.	85, Sussex-street	14 April, 1888
M'Donald, A. D.	High-street, West Maitland	22 July, 1882
M'Donald, E.	Corner of Burwood Road, Burwood.	28 Feb., 1883
M'Donald, Mrs. Jane.	Goulburn	17 July, 1883
M'Donaldtown	Railway Station-master	17 Mar., 1884
M'Donald, Mrs. D.	William-street, Bathurst	30 Mar., 1885
M'Dowell, John	Woodville Road, Granville.	23 April, 1889
M'Glew, Mrs. E. A.	Enmore Road, Newtown	10 July, 1883
M'Glinchey, Peter	67, Lower George-street	9 Sept., 1886
M'Kay, F. M.	Codrington-street and Darlington Road, Darlington	8 Aug., 1889
M'Kee John	Parramatta	20 Aug., 1889
M'Knight, Mrs.	Lower Fort-street	23 Mar., 1881
M'Kune, W.	140, Pyrmont Bridge Road	11 May, 1888
M'Laughlin, J.	857, George-street	27 Jan., 1885
M'Mahon, F. J.	23, Good Hope-street, Paddington.	25 Feb., 1885
M'Neil, J.	70, Sussex-street	20 Mar., 1860
Macalpine, Archibald.	Mossman's Bay	1 Oct., 1887
Macdonald, W. H.	"The Store," Mount Vincent.	8 Oct., 1887
Macdonald, J. M.	Bathurst	8 Nov., 1886
Mackenzie, M.	Deniliquin	24 Sept., 1888
Maclardy, W. M.	319, George-street	30 June, 1888
Macleod, A.	Walker-street, North Shore	23 July, 1885
Macnamara, Miss E.	Olive-street, Albury	19 Oct., 1888
Macready, Hugh	King-street, Newtown	20 July, 1880
Maddock, W.	381, George-street	6 Aug., 1863
Mallam, H. G.	Beardy-street, Armidale	9 Feb., 1877
Maloney, W. M.	Moree	27 May, 1889
Manfredi, G.	Rouse-street, Tenterfield	10 Feb., 1888
Mannall, C. J.	Carrington-street, Horseshoe Bend, West Maitland	19 Mar., 1887
Manning, J. G.	25, Iris-street, Paddington	10 Oct., 1887
Manning, Mrs.	8, Oxford-street	10 Aug., 1880
Manson, Mrs. Mary	Elizabeth-street, Waterloo	10 Nov., 1880
Marcus, Louis	62, Botany-street	4 Nov., 1880
Marks & Ferguson	Ashfield	29 Jan., 1884
Marshall, J.	Sydney Road, Clyde, near Granville.	23 Mar., 1888
Marshall, J. S.	124, Market-street	19 June, 1880
Marshall, L. D.	Howick-street, Bathurst	1 Nov., 1886
Martin, John	563, Darling Road, Balmain	11 Mar., 1889
Martindale, W.	Church and Phillip Streets, Parramatta.	24 June, 1886
Martindale, W.	The Parade, Granville	12 April, 1888
Mate, T. H., & Co.	Albury	16 Mar., 1886
Matthews, D.	Blayney	26 June, 1885
Matthews, W. L.	Portman-street, Zetland Estate, Waterloo.	19 Oct., 1887
Maxwell, O.	10, Market-street	12 April, 1888
Merrick, Samuel	Victoria and Liverpool Sts., Darlinghurst.	20 Aug., 1880
Metcalfe, Mrs. E.	Deniliquin	14 Mar., 1884
Meyer, Mrs. G. H.	290, Oxford-st., Paddington	27 June, 1889
Miller, Gilbert	93, Brougham-street, Glebe	20 Sept., 1888
Mills, A.	31, Cleveland-street, Darlington.	6 Aug., 1880
Mills, J. M.	Milson's Point, North Shore	5 Jan., 1887
Mills, John	Hercules-street, Ashfield	6 Feb., 1888
Mitchell, A.	104, Abercrombie-street	23 Feb., 1889
Mitchell, Mr.	Corner of Sydenham and Unwin's Bridge Road, Marrickville.	16 May, 1887
Mitchell, Mrs.	Parramatta Road, Leichhardt.	10 May, 1887
Mitchell, Mrs. J.	Sydenham Road, Marrickville.	14 Dec., 1886
Mitchell, T. H.	Elizabeth-street, Croydon	7 Mar., 1884
Möller, J. G.	Anson-street, Orange	18 Feb., 1887
Money, A.	128, Queen-st., Woollahra	25 Oct., 1888

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Name	Residence	Date of Appointment
Money, William W.	North Goulburn	4 Jan , 1884
Monk, Catherine A	503, Crown st , Surry Hills	31 Oct , 1884
Montgomery, John	149, Bathurst street	15 Mar , 1882
Montgomery, Hugh	Marulan	17 Sept . 1867
Montgomery, William	Cook's River Rd , St Peter's	23 Nov , 1883
Moorcroft, J B	Mount Costigan, near Tuena	17 Aug , 1887
Moore, Mrs C	5, Glebe Road, Glebe	13 Dec , 1886
Moore, H Byron	Exchange, Melbourne	3 June, 1881
Moore, J	554, George street	23 July, 1856
Moorehouse, G	2, Botany Road, Alexandria	9 Dec , 1884
Moran, A	Union street, Goulburn	1 Nov , 1889
Morcombe, John	Cowper street, Waverley	10 Sept , 1885
Mordne, W	Homebush	22 July, 1887
Morgan, Mrs Francis	Regent street, Camperdown	16 Mar , 1877
Morison & Daley	The Corner, Wagga Wagga	6 Aug , 1887
Morton, John	Market street, Sydney	24 June, 1887
Moss, L , & Co	5, Hunter street	26 Mar , 1885
Moss, S B and Co	Gray street, St Leonards	28 May, 1888
Mossop, J	89 Albion street, Surry Hills	7 Mar , 1887
Moulsdale, W.	Bent st , Milltown, Bathurst	8 Feb , 1886
Mounter, P	Mounter st , North Waratah	22 Jan , 1889
Mountford, Martha	4 Cooper street, Surry Hills	3 Aug , 1887
Mulholland, Joseph	King street, Newtown	11 Mar , 1884
Mullany, P , and Co	Katoomba	24 Oct , 1884
Mullens, Katie	66 Hunter street, Sydney	5 July, 1887
Muller, H	Evans street, Balmain	24 Jan , 1888
Mulroney, Mary	41, Bayswater Road	9 May, 1888
Mulvey, G W	Blane street, Newcastle	12 Dec , 1887
Murphy, Jeremiah	Corner of Kent and Liver pool Streets	20 April, 1887
Murphy, John	Mittagong	27 Oct , 1886
Murray, Mrs Annie	517, Harris street Ultimo	31 May, 1887
Murray, P	Cowra	28 June, 1879
Murray, George	Erskineville Road, Mac donaldtown	20 Jan , 1880
Murray & Co	Burwood	9 Mar , 1887
Nagle, J H	West Maitland	2 June, 1873
Nash, F	Old South Head Road, Pad dington	2 Feb , 1883
Neil, F .	Rockdale Stores, Rocky Point Road, Rockdale	24 Feb , 1887
Neilan, Martin	Old Newtown Road, Dar lington	26 Mar , 1881
Nelson Olla . .	41, Upper William st North	3 Sept , 1883
Nesbitt, G	Wagga Wagga	11 Nov , 1885
Newland, Thos	339, Elizabeth street	13 June, 1884
Newman, J H	659½, George street	2 Sept , 1882
Newtown	Railway Station master	17 Mar , 1884
Nicholson, Mrs	Smedmore, Wickham	5 Feb , 1889
Nicoll, J.	Auburn street, North Goul burn	15 July, 1887
Nicholls, James	Hawken and Laura Streets, Camdenville	16 Feb , 1885
Nix, George	Hillgrove	7 Aug , 1889
Nixon, William	Temora	14 Oct , 1887
Noake, John	320 & 446, George street	14 Feb , 1872
Norris, J W	Parkes street, Ryde	26 Aug , 1886
Norris, —	412, Oxford st , Paddington	23 Aug , 1889
Norwood, W J	Bathurst	13 April, 1876
Norwood, Arthur	Summer street, Orange	11 Sept , 1888
Nosworthy, John	Corner of Clifford & Cowper Streets, Goulburn	16 May, 1887
O'Brien, S	Elswick and Marion Streets, Leichhardt	14 Jan , 1886
O'Connor, Arthur	Ballina	8 Sept , 1888
O'Connor, William	Lambert street, Glen Innes	18 July, 1889
O'Connell, Ellen	62 Hunter street	10 May, 1887
Ode, W	225, Oxford street	9 June, 1886
Odman, W F	Nyngan	23 Oct , 1888
Olive, Alfred B	South street, Granville	19 Aug , 1886
Oliver, William	Goulburn	21 April, 1886
Oll, G F	Cowra	12 April, 1887
O'Loughlin, Thomson, & Co	41, Bayswater Road Dar linghurst	23 Feb , 1889
O'Neill, Miss	"Albion House," Monaro street Queanbeyan	16 Feb , 1882
Oram, W H	Goulburn street, Crookwell	9 Jan , 1886
Orrell, Mrs	253, Kent street	20 June, 1889
Orriell, Mrs H	Falcon street, St Leonards	10 Sept , 1883
Osborne, Thomas	Illawarra Road, Marrickville	19 Nov , 1887
Osborne, A E	Merrigang street, Bowral	11 Jan 1888
O'Toole, J	12, Moncur st , Woollahra	21 Feb , 1889
Page, A J	Montagu street, Goulburn	2 April, 1886
Page, M J	74, Redfern street, Redfern	17 June, 1889
Palesi, G	452, Pitt street South	26 July, 1888
Palmer, Mrs Henry	104, Missenden Road, Cam perdown	23 Dec , 1889
Palmer, James	The Railway Parade, Kogarah	11 Sept , 1886
Parker, Mrs Ann	Durham street, Bathurst	21 April, 1885
Parker, W.	Corner of Underwood and William Sts , Paddington	1 Feb , 1887
Parramatta	Railway Station master	17 Mar , 1884
Parsons, B G	Goulburn	7 Oct , 1887
Parsons, W H	79, King street, Newtown	14 Jan , 1889
Pasley, H A	46, Ross st , Forest Lodge	2 April, 1889
Paton, John B	Chatswood	4 June, 1886
Patterson, A T.	147, King street, Newtown	15 Nov , 1884
Paul, T J	Nelson st , North Annandale	28 April, 1882
Pauls, Adolphe	124, Bathurst street	20 July, 1889
Payne, John	Corner of Oxford and Lass well Streets, Waverley	5 Dec , 1888
Peacock, Mrs A E	102, Darby st , Newcastle	27 April, 1888
Penfold, W C , & Co	183, Pitt street	3 May, 1886
Perrin, C	155, Victoria street North	30 Nov , 1887
Petersham	Railway Station master	17 Mar , 1884
Phillips, A	Bridge street	22 May, 1888
Phillips, Joel	64, Market street	10 July, 1880
Phillips, W H	182, Harris street, Ultimo	22 Aug , 1883
Phillips, John	Dangar Village, Narrabri	14 Oct , 1889
Phillips, Mrs Rebecca	28, Johnstone street, North Annandale	7 Sept , 1889
Phillips, S	66, Hunter street	31 Dec , 1889
Philpot, J D	Corner of Princes st and Charlotte place	16 Jan , 1888
Pigott, Patrick	Legislative Assembly, Sydney	6 April, 1887
Pisani, J	Regent street, Chippendale	3 Dec , 1887
Pitt, R B	Alfred street, North Shore	30 Nov , 1889
Pittmann, Fanny	Dean street, Albury	18 June, 1887
Plummer, George	Dubbo	6 Feb , 1888
Polley, A R	Corner of Queen and Ocean Streets, Woollahra	2 Nov , 1885
Pollitt, R	Milson's Point, North Shore	7 May, 1884
Polson, W G	Germanton	14 Dec , 1888
Poole, W T	97, Queen st , Woollahra	8 Mar , 1888
Porter, Robert	Lee street, Wellington	28 Feb , 1881
Porter William	Excelsior Siding, Mudgee Railway line	17 Jan , 1889
Porter, M	Lithgow	16 July, 1889
Poulton, W T	West Maitland	30 Nov , 1881
Powlson, Miss Mary	243, King street, Newtown	16 Jan , 1888
Pratt, Mrs E O	86, Glebe Point Road	5 July, 1886
Preston, John	118, Devonshire st , Sydney	29 April, 1889
Protheroe, J	Denison Road, Petersham	12 April, 1887
Pullen, W T	Cowper, near Brushgrove	18 Oct , 1880
Pullin, John	336 Castlereagh street	2 Aug , 1880
Purchase, Edward	Hillgrove	10 Aug , 1889
Purnell, E	Parramatta Rd , Petersham	25 Jan , 1888
Purves, Mrs A.	Glebe Road, Glebe	22 April, 1884
Pyke, L	Summer street, Orange	5 Sept , 1887
Pymontt, Alfred	Hill End	13 May, 1889
Quinn, W J	George street, Singleton	2 Oct , 1889
Rae, J B	Mullens' street, Balmain	7 Feb , 1881
Rae, Sarah	62, Albion street, Surry Hills	19 Aug , 1889
Rampa, John	19, Market street	11 Feb , 1884
Randall Brothers	33½, George street, West	4 Sept , 1889
Rayson, Henry	Wollongong	26 Aug , 1887
Read, J	443, Old South Head Road, Paddington	24 Dec , 1881
Read, John S	Argent street, Broken Hill	25 Feb , 1888
Reche N	314, Elizabeth street	10 Aug , 1889
Redgate, Wm	292, Bourke street	25 Feb , 1873
Redshaw, Thomas	96, Dowling street, Pad dington	14 Sept., 1885
Reed Stockdale	163, Cleveland st , Redfern	8 Nov , 1889
Rees, E	Cambrian House, Stockton	11 May, 1888
Reis, C	Wilson street, Albury	25 Nov , 1889
Reilly, Margaret	253, Elizabeth street	31 Aug , 1888
Reitans, John	8, Charlotte place	2 Aug , 1888
Renforth, Silvey	Sanger street, Corowa	29 Aug , 1887
Renz, M	Corner of Kiera and Crown Streets, Woollongong	9 April, 1888
Reuben, A	John street, Singleton	6 June, 1889
Richmond, Thomas, jun	648, Darling street, Bal main West	20 Sept , 1889
Ridgen, C L	141, Oxford st , Waverley	19 Oct , 1889
Riley, W R	Goulburn	27 Nov , 1862
Riordan, James	Union Club	21 Jan , 1879
Risbey, Mrs Sarah	King street, Newtown	31 Aug , 1880
Ritchie, Mrs Ann	Buena Vista	1 Oct , 1887
Rix, William	Avondale, Bobundarah	13 Aug , 1884
Roberts, A C	57, King street	24 Jan , 1883
Roberts, T F	Yass	10 Mar , 1881
Roberts, W	Parramatta Road, Leich hardt	16 Nov , 1887
Robertson, Emily	216, Cleveland street, Chip pendale	23 Jan , 1888

Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment
Robertson, G. . .	361, George-street	13 Aug , 1878
Robertson, G. D. ..	341, Oxford-street, Paddington.	13 Jan., 1887
Robinson, A. D. . .	Hunter-street, Newcastle	24 Aug., 1888
Robinson, F. G. . ..	Tram Terminus, St. Leonards.	6 Sept , 1888
Robinson, F. .	239, Macquarie-street South	16 Aug , 1884
Robinson, R. H.	Taree .	17 Sept., 1886
Rodd, C. T.	19, Macquarie-place	3 June, 1889
Rodwell, G.	Tram Terminus, Leichhardt	19 Mar., 1886
Roe, William ...	Secretary Broad Meadow Co operative Society, Hamilton	1 Oct., 1887
Rogers, Charles .	The Great Arcade, Goulburn	12 Sept., 1887
Rookwood	Railway Station-master	17 Mar., 1884
Rosario, C.	771, George street . .	29 Mar., 1887
Rose, G. H.	Vulcan street, Moruya	8 June, 1889
Rosemond, J. . . .	128, Oxford st , Paddington	8 Mar., 1889
Rossiter, E. G. ...	Clyde, Granville	23 April, 1888
Routley, W. & T. .	22, and 24, Erskine street	28 Nov., 1889
Rowland, Mr. . .	Corner of William and Bay Streets, Double Bay.	13 Sept., 1883
Rowley, William . .	King-street South, Newtown	5 July, 1881
Rumsey, H. J. ..	Church street, Parramatta North.	17 June, 1889
Ryan, John	Lower George-street, Parramatta.	12 Jan., 1883
Ryan, Miss M.	38 Francis-street	17 Sept., 1883
Ryan, John	473 Bourke st , Surry Hills	3 June, 1882
Sadler, George	Lachlan street, Hay	1 Feb , 1889
Samuel, Lewis	Harwood Island .	24 Aug , 1889
Sandels, W. H.....	Corner of Seymour and Lambert Sts , Bathurst.	26 Mar., 1888
Sands, Mrs. Eliza	Queen-street, Woollahra .	16 Mar., 1885
Sands, Robert	374, George street	25 Sept.. 1873
San Miguel, A.	Sydney Coffee Palace Hotel, 391, 393, 395, George-street	19 Aug , 1884
Satchell, W. E. G. .	Wellington . .	6 July, 1888
Sawkins, C. E & E. A	Muswellbrook	4 June, 1888
Saywell, T. R. .	6, Park-street	7 April, 1863
Scandritt, Samuel	Church street, Parramatta..	19 Oct., 1886
Schaumburg, John .	Eve's-terrace, Cowper-st , Waverley.	2 Dec., 1885
Schmidt, Mrs. C. . .	9, Creek-street. Balmain	14 Jan , 1889
Schliessmann Bros. .	Auburn-street, Goulburn	29 Jan , 1886
Scott, T. A.	108, Woolloomooloo-street..	22 Jan., 1884
Scott, T. R.	346, Cleveland-street .. .	30 Oct , 1888
Scott, J. . .	282, George street .	24 Aug., 1888
Scouller, J. and R. .	3, Sydney Arcade .	6 June, 1888
Scrymgour & Sons .	89, King William-street, Adelaide.	23 April, 1888
Shannon, T. . . .	Booth-street, Annandale ..	24 Aug , 1888
Sharkey, Lawrence .	Parramatta Road, Leichhardt.	1 July, 1887
Shaw, Robert T. ...	New Ballarat, Wallsend .	10 Mar., 1881
Sheppard, J.	72, Cooper-st , Surry Hills..	17 April, 1888
Shoobridge. George	Auburn-st., South Goulburn	28 Jan., 1884
Siddens John	133, Henderson Road, Alexandria.	24 June, 1889
Silcock, Caroline ..	Lodge and Catherine Sts , Forest Lodge.	24 July. 1888
Sill, Mrs. M. A. .	Auburn-street, Goulburn .	29 Mar., 1887
Simmons, Dan .	696, George-street .	1 Mar., 1882
Simmons, G. .. .	Parramatta Road, Annandale.	15 Jan., 1885
Simmons, H.	Berrigan	5 Sept., 1888
Simpson, James .	Jereelderie	12 Dec., 1889
Sinclair, W. M.	459, King street, Newtown	6 Jan., 1888
Singleton, Edward	Oxford street, Darlinghurst	21 Oct., 1887
Sippel Bros.	520, George street	7 July, 1871
Sippell, John	Grenfell	25 June, 1885
Slatter, R. .	Corner of Evelyn & Una Sts., Harris Park, Parramatta.	7 Nov., 1885
Smith, C. H.. . .	New Canterbury Road, Petersham.	29 Sept., 1886
Smith, E. T.	Darling Road, Balmain	7 April, 1881
Smith, H. J.	Forbes	23 Aug., 1887
Smith, J. F. .	Gilgandra . .	30 Dec., 1880
Smith, Thos. L.	399, George street . .	28 Jan., 1879
Smith, James	167, George-street North	5 July, 1879
Smith. T. C.	Faulkner street, Armidale	23 Feb , 1880
Smith, W. E. .	28 & 30, Bridge street	23 May, 1883
Smith, W. R. .. .	George street, Bathurst	14 Feb , 1888
Smyth & Wells	Hunter and Phillip Streets	28 Mar., 1859
Soul & Son	177, Pitt street	13 Aug , 1874
South, T. E	Kogarah	14 Oct , 1886
Southwell, J B.	7, Wells-street West	7 Sept , 1888
Southcoll, W. H.	6, Cooper-street, off Elizabeth-street, Surry Hills.	9 June, 1887
Spragg, John E. . .	125, Oxford-street	9 Aug., 1880
Spring, G. W. .	Katoomba	27 July, 1889
Squire, J. H... ...	418, Oxford-st., Paddington	29 Dec., 1887
Stahlbuck, C.	45, Pitt-street	8 Oct., 1889
Stallwood, Charles .	Corner of Forsyth and Avon Streets, Glebe Point.	23 Nov., 1885
Steed, Mrs. M. A. .	Parramatta Road, Annandale.	17 Jan., 1887
Steenbohm, A. M.	57, Fitzroy-st., Surry Hills	29 Mar., 1887
Stelter, J. P.	Drake	31 May, 1887
Stenning, W. A. .	Ben Boyd Road, Neutral Bay	7 Dec., 1882
Stephens, A. . .	Braidwood	14 July, 1888
Stevens, Joseph ..	Milson's Point, North Shore	2 Feb., 1878
Stevens, George	162, Oxford-street	17 Oct., 1887
Stevenson, Mrs. A. .	Cowra	7 Dec., 1885
Stewart, C. T. . .	77, King-street	21 Sept., 1888
Stewart, William Austin.	Goulburn Club, Market Square, Goulburn.	9 May, 1884
Stewart & Clarke . ..	470, George-street	22 Jan., 1885
Stitz, F. .	Barker-street, Casino ...	13 Aug., 1883
Stone, Mrs.	101, Elizabeth-street	2 Aug., 1888
Story, H. R.	90, Oxford-st., Paddington	5 June, 1888
Stove, W. J. . . .	South Head, Wagonga	15 June, 1886
Stow, Samuel .	Palace and Brighton Streets, Petersham.	14 Oct., 1887
Strathfield .	Railway Station-master .	21 Dec., 1887
Street and Stanton	129, Glebe Road, Glebe .	10 Dec., 1889
Strong, A.	Elgin-street, West Maitland	28 Sept., 1878
Strong, H.	Rous	24 July, 1882
Strong, John	Balmain	13 Aug., 1887
Stuart, Henry	Ashfield	21 Feb., 1880
Sumners, H. R. .	115, Liverpool-st., Sydney	4 Feb., 1887
Summer Hill	Railway Station-master... .	17 Mar., 1884
Sun Hing Jang & Co.	227, George-street . .	25 Aug., 1888
Sutton, J.	Corner of Fourth and Ocean Streets, Woollahra.	9 July, 1888
Sutton, J. C. ...	Corner of Walker and Redfern Streets, Redfern.	22 May, 1889
Swanson, A. G. M. .	Ryde	1 June, 1885
Swan, Herbert . ..	East Maitland . .	6 Aug , 1889
Swindles, S.	Corner of Mary Ann and Jones Streets, Ultimo.	26 Nov., 1888
Sworn, Charles	Illawarra Road, Marrickville	29 Mar., 1889
Syer & Co.	Molesworth-street, Lismore	7 Dec., 1888
Syer, G. C.	Grafton	24 Oct., 1882
Sylvester, William .	John-street, Singleton	26 Aug., 1889
Tate, William . .	55, Oxford st., Paddington	6 Jan., 1887
Taylor, Elizabeth ..	49, Lyndhurst-street, Glebe	5 Aug , 1885
Taylor, R. . .	47, Regent-street, Redfern	7 June, 1889
Taylor, William	4, Darlington Road, Darlington.	5 Mar., 1887
Taylor, Thomas C. .	Armidale	27 Dec., 1882
Terrey, E. J..	Melbourne-street, East Maitland.	31 Dec., 1887
Thomas E.	Cooper-street, Surry Hills..	18 Dec., 1888
Thomas, Geo.	167, Glebe Point Rd., Glebe	24 Aug., 1888
Thomas, M.	Main-street, Cudal	7 Sept., 1886
Thomson, Eva M... .	94, Goulburn-street	7 Aug., 1889
Thompson, Mrs. W..	7, Wattle-street, Ultimo	11 Mar., 1887
Thompson, J.	91, King-street	6 Aug., 1884
Thompson, James	46, Erskine-street	6 Sept., 1880
Thomson, John.	72, Pitt-street	22 Aug., 1871
Thompson, W.	Verner-street, Goulburn	31 Dec., 1888
Thornton, R.	413, Crown-st., Surry Hills	6 June, 1881
Thornton, R.	Corner of Gipps and Crown Streets.	24 June, 1881
Thrussell, Thomas	Mount-street, St. Leonards	18 Mar., 1885
Thwaites, Joseph. .	232 Oxford-st., Paddington	8 July, 1887
Tilley, Chas.	New Canterbury Road, Petersham.	31 May, 1888
Tissington, Thomas .	Rountree-street, Balmain	2 Feb., 1884
Tolley, Richard . . .	Corner of Glenmore Road & Gurner-st., Paddington.	20 Oct., 1886
Toogood, Mrs. .	24, Darlington Road, Darlington.	16 Mar., 1889
Topham Bros. ..	Auburn-street, Goulburn ..	6 April, 1889
Tremain, R. R..	Keppel-street, Bathurst .	9 Aug , 1886
Trezise, W. . .	Bentinck-street, Bathurst	6 Aug., 1888
Trim, George	Beardy-street, Armidale	25 July, 1888
Truss, Thomas . ..	503, Crown-st., Surry Hills	26 April, 1882
Tszekook, L .	54, Goulburn-street . .	20 Jan , 1885
Tucker, Thomas ...	58, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.	20 May, 1884
Tucker, E	South street, Granville .	29 April, 1889
Tunks, George, sen	Parramatta North	1 Aug., 1882
Turnbull, Mrs Ellen	Crown street, Surry Hills	6 June, 1882
Turner, A. W. .	Auburn-street, Goulburn	11 May, 1885
Turner, B.	North Broken Hill . ..	25 Sept., 1888
Turner, Mrs. .	Burwood Road, Burwood .	11 Jan., 1888

APPENDIX E—*continued.*

Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.
Turner, T.	Bong Bong-street, Bowral	12 Nov., 1889	Wellington, Mrs. S.	Corner of Piper and William Streets, Bathurst.	28 Aug., 1886
Turner & Henderson	16 & 18, Hunter-street	9 Dec., 1864			
Turpin & Brian	90, Hunter-street	25 Mar., 1889	Wenholz, E. H.	122, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.	12 Feb., 1886
Tweedie, C. L.	Bombala	31 May, 1880			
Tylee, M.	128, Oxford-st., Paddington	8 Mar., 1888	West, Thomas	Marion-street, Leichhardt	14 Mar., 1889
Tynan, M.	Crown-street, Wollongong	13 Oct., 1885	West, John	277, Elizabeth-st., Sydney	18 July, 1889
Vanpraagh, N.	337, King-street, Newtown	11 Feb., 1889	Westerweller, J.	Gunnedah	21 June, 1889
Vaughan, T. H.	Darling-street, Balmain	10 Aug., 1880	Whinton, H.	121, King-street, Newtown	18 May, 1889
Veness, Charles H.	Tamworth	22 July, 1882	White, T. A. M.	Crystal-street, Petersham	12 Mar., 1889
Vermeesch, J. C.	280, King-street, Newtown	30 Oct., 1885	White, Mrs. L.	Corner of Ridge and James Streets, North Shore.	4 Feb., 1887
Veroli, E. M.	322, Bourke-st., Surry Hills	16 Dec., 1887			
Vial, Emma	302, Riley-street	21 Jan., 1876	Whiteford & Berry	93, Castlereagh-street	12 May, 1888
Vincent, H. S., & Co.	Glen Innes	19 Aug., 1886	Wight, W. C. & Co.	Broken Hill	22 Feb., 1888
Vivarelli, G.	85, Regent-street, Redfern.	21 April, 1885	Wildman, Edmund	263, Sussex-street	14 April, 1886
Volikers, H. A.	Prince-street, Grafton	25 Sept., 1876	Wilks, J.	32, Bank-st., Chippendale	3 June, 1889
Waddell, A.	Broughton Creek	26 Oct., 1885	Wilks, J.	72, Abercrombie-st., Sydney	14 Aug., 1889
Wade, John	Moss Vale	11 Jan., 1882	Williams, John	223, Oxford-street	18 Aug., 1886
Wainwright, H. F.	Cudgen Scrub	11 Dec., 1889	Williams, F.	153, Cleveland-st., Redfern	14 Jan., 1887
Walker, John	Otho-street, Inverell	9 Jan., 1889	Williams, N.	194, Elizabeth-street	6 June, 1885
Walker, M. T. C.	Tramway Waiting Rooms, Phillip-street.	30 Oct., 1889	Williams, S. M.	47, William-street	28 June, 1889
			Williams, W. S.	149, George-street North	7 June, 1888
Wallace, W. M.	496, George-street	4 Nov., 1882	Williams, Walter W.	439, Crown-street	10 June, 1882
Walsh, A.	Catherine-street and Parramatta Road, Leichhardt.	13 Jan., 1887	Willington, W. A.	537, George-street, South	8 Sept., 1887
			Willington, W. A.	Corner of Glebe and Ferry Roads, Glebe Point.	9 Dec., 1889
Walsh, E. M.	Young-street, Redfern	3 Sept., 1888			
Walsh, John	Goulburn	25 May, 1864	Willis, W.	715, George-street, Sydney	5 Aug., 1887
Walsh, G.	193, Oxford-st., Darlinghurst	26 Feb., 1889	Wilson, A. J. H.	Burwood Road, Burwood	12 Jan., 1888
Ward, F.	389, Crown-street, Surry Hills.	3 Nov., 1888	Wilson, Charles	Otho-street, Inverell	22 Feb., 1884
			Winmill, H.	Myall Creek, Bingera	18 Aug., 1875
Ward, Joseph	Windsor	7 Mar., 1884	Winton, E. S.	St. Leonards	11 Aug., 1870
Ward, Reuben	Waverley Road, Waverley	17 Sept., 1888	Woellner, H.	62, Hunter-street	13 Jan., 1887
Warren, Mrs. L. J.	Croydon Avenue, Croydon	13 June, 1889	Wood, T.	92, King-street, Newtown	8 Feb., 1887
Waterhouse, T.	Walker-street, St. Leonards	18 June, 1888	Wood, F. G.	Leichhardt	29 Nov., 1889
Watson, Edward	Darling-st. West, Balmain	25 April, 1885	Wooderson, W. A.	Islington, Newcastle	12 June, 1885
Watson, G.	Ashfield	5 Jan., 1881	Woodey, Robert	Corner of Booth and Nelson Streets, Annandale.	28 Feb., 1888
Watson, R. A.	Alfred and Castlereagh Sts.	17 April, 1868			
Watson, David	Grahamstown, near Adelong	5 July, 1881	Woods, John, & Co.	13, Bridge-street	15 Jan., 1885
Watson, James	418A, Oxford-st., Paddington	3 Oct., 1889	Worboys, D. J.	High-street, Penrith	14 June, 1887
Watts, H.	Chapel-street, Marrickville	13 April, 1888	Wynter, D. D.	435, King-street, Newtown	19 Oct., 1887
Watt, John	Belgrave-street, Central Kempsey.	4 Aug., 1886	Young, E. W.	Petersham	23 May, 1884
			Young Bros.	131, Regent-street	18 Nov., 1886
Waugh, W. S.	Sunny Corner	3 Dec., 1889	Young, J.	Bay-street, Rockdale	31 July, 1888
Webb, E., & Co.	George-street, Bathurst	16 Aug., 1879	Younger, H.	351, Oxford-st., Paddington	5 July, 1888
Webber, Robert	Edwin-street, Croydon	20 June, 1889	Younger, R. P.	Charles-street and Illawarra Road, Marrickville.	11 Oct., 1889
Welch, James	Castlereagh and Cleveland Streets, Redfern.	6 June, 1883			

APPENDIX F.

PARTICULARS of Contracts entered into for the conveyance of Post Office Mails from 1st January, 1889.

Contractors' Names.	Contractors' Addresses.	Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
		WESTERN ROADS.	No. of times per week.		£ s. d.	
William Walsh	Parramatta	Railway Station and Post Office, Parramatta.	Four times or oftener daily.	4-wheeled conveyance, 1 or 2 horses.	88 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
William Walsh	Parramatta	Railway Station and Post Office, Parramatta.	Five times or oftener daily.	Springcart, 1 horse.	37 10 0	31 Dec., 1889.
3 William Walsh	Parramatta	Parramatta Railway Station and Post Offices, Parramatta, Baulkham Hills, Kellyville, and Rouse Hill.	Six	2 or 4 horse coach.	115 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
4 Edwin J. Black	Castle Hill	Parramatta, Baulkham Hills, and Castle Hill.	Six		40 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
5 George Shields	Pennant Hills	Parramatta, Field of Mars, Rydalmere, Ermington, Carlingford, and Pennant Hills.	Six	Horseback	104 10 0	31 Dec., 1889.
6 Daniel P. Horwood	Baulkham Hills	Baulkham Hills, Castle Hill, and Dural.	Six	Horseback	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
7 Henry Birk	Toongabbie	Seven Hills and Toongabbie	Six		23 8 0	31 Dec., 1889.
8 Richard Wall*	Blacktown	From Blacktown to Prospect, and Prospect Reservoir, via Boothtown, returning via Veteran Hall.	Six	Horseback	50 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
9 Richard Wall	Blacktown	From Prospect to Eastern Creek, Rooty Hill, and Blacktown, via Rooty Hill Public School.	Six	Horseback	54 10 0	31 Dec., 1891.

* Contract terminated on 31st December, 1889.

Contractors' Names.	Contractors' Addresses.	Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication. (No. of times per week.)	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors. £ s. d.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
10 Edward Simpson ...	Riverstone	Riverstone and Rouse Hill. (Contractor to convey mails twice a day for the sum of £45 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so.)	Once a day	Covered sociable, 1 or 2 horses.	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
11 Matthew Thompson	Pitt Town.....	From Railway Station to the Post Office, Windsor; and From the Post Office to the Railway Station, Windsor, including the clearance of the letter-receiver in Bridge-street, and the conveyance of the contents to the Post Office.	Four times a day. Five times a day. Three times a day.	2-wheeled vehicle.	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
12 William Hawkins...	Wilberforce	Windsor and Freeman's Reach	Six	Horseback...	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
13 William Hawkins...	Wilberforce	Windsor and Wilberforce.....	Six	Horseback...	37 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
14 Thomas Thompson.	Pitt Town.....	Windsor and Pitt Town	Four ..... Two	Horseback... Vehicle	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
15 William Hawkins...	Wilberforce	Wilberforce, Ebenezer, and Sackville Reach.	Three	Horseback ..	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
16 Nathan Mitchell ...	Lower Portland	Sackville Reach and Lower Portland..	Three.....	Horseback...	18 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
17 Thomas Everingham	Central Colo.....	Lower Portland and Central Colo	One	Horseback...	24 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
18 Thomas Thompson..	Pitt Town...	Pitt Town and Wiseman's Ferry	Two	Buggy or other conveyance.	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
19 John Walker	Wiseman's Ferry	Wiseman's Ferry, Central M'Donald, St. Alban's, and Upper M'Donald.	Two	Horseback..	33 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
20 Clement Houghton.	Richmond.....	Richmond, North Richmond, and Kurrajong.	Six	4-wheeled conveyance, 2 or more horses.	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
21 Stephen Dunstan ...	Richmond.....	Richmond and Grose Vale	Six	4-wheeled vehicle, 2 horses.	34 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
22 Thos. Caterson	Upper Colo	Kurrajong and Upper Colo	Two	.....	26 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
23 Clement Houghton..	Richmond.....	Kurrajong and Kurrajong Heights.....	Six	Saddle-horse or conveyance.	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
24 Adolphus S. Ivery...	Upper Colo	Upper Colo, Putty, and Howe's Valley	One	Horseback...	70 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
25 George Hope, jun...	St. Mary's.....	Railway Station and Post Office, St. Mary's. Including the clearance of the letter box at the Railway Station	Three times or oftener daily. Twice daily.	Wheeled vehicle.	46 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
26 William G. Durbin.	Penrith	Railway Station and Post Office, Penrith. From Penrith to Castlereagh, via Cranebrook (Mount Pleasant Public School), returning from Castlereagh to Penrith.	Three times or oftener daily. Six	Sulky, 1 horse.	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
27 William Walsh	Parramatta	Prom the Post Office, Penrith, to Mulgoa, Wallace, and Luddenham, and from Luddenham to Wallace, Mulgoa, Penrith Post Office and Railway Station.	Six	Coach, 1, 2, or more horses.	115 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
28 William G. Durbin..	Penrith	From Emu Plains to Emu; and from Emu to Emu Plains.	Twelve ... Six	Horseback	55 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
29 John Beaulock	Mount Victoria	Railway Station and Post Office, Mount Victoria; and Railway Station, Mount Victoria, and Post Offices, Mount Victoria, Little Hartley, Hartley, and Hartley Vale.	Twice or oftener daily. Seven	Horseback	115 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
30 John Hall	Bell	Bell and Mount Wilson. (Contractor to convey mails once a week only, from 1st May to 31st October.)	Six	Horseback...	£80 from 1st Jan. to 30th April, and from 1st Nov. to 31st Dec., and £26 from 1st May to 31st October.	31 Dec., 1889.
31 Patrick Ryan*	Lowther	Hartley and Lowther	Two	Horseback...	22 10 0	31 Dec., 1890.
32 Charles Orchard ...	Bowenfells	Bowenfells and South Bowenfells	Six	Horseback...	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
33 Wm. Hart	Cullen Bullen ...	Ben Bullen Railway Station and Cullen Bullen.	Two	Horseback...	29 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
34 Wm. H. Matthews†	Rylstone	Capertee and Glen Alice	Two	Horseback...	98 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
35 William Gawthorne.	Mudgee.....	Capertee, Round Swamp, Ilford, Cudgegong, *Apple-tree Flat*, Broombee, and Mudgee.	Three	4-wheeled coach, 2 or 3 horses.	200 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
36 Clarence W. Parker	Ilford	Ilford, *Waverley Station*, Crudine, and Sofala.	Two	Horseback...	66 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
37 John Love	Rylstone	Railway Station and Post Office, Rylstone.	Twice or oftener daily.	4-wheeled vehicle & horse	29 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
38 Wm. Gore‡..... (Transferred to Robert Howe, from 1st April, 1889.)	Mudgee..... ...	Rylstone and Glen Alice, via Dabee, Fernside, Olinda, Narrango, Brymair, and Bogie.	Two	Horseback...	75 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
39 Wm. Black.....	Rylstone	Rylstone and Bylong, via Camboon and Torrie Lodge.	Two	Horseback...	69 15 0	31 Dec., 1890.
40 James Donlon ...	Upper Botobolar	Dungaree and Upper Botobolar, via Bara Creek.	One	.....	14 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
41 Stephen Malone.....	Market-street, Mudgee.	Railway Station and Post Office, Mudgee.	Once or oftener daily.	Vehicle, 1 or more horses	28 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.

* Contractor allowed £20 per annum extra to extend contract to Upper Run, from 1st June, 1889.
† Contractor allowed £7 16s. 10d. per annum extra in consequence of removal of Post Office, Glen Alice, from 12th June, 1889. Allowed £40 to relinquish contract on 31st December, 1889.
‡ Contract performed by sureties (Messrs. E. Seifleet and W Marsh) from 20th January, to 31st March, 1889.

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Contractors' Names.	Contractors' Addresses.	Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
			No. of times per week.		£ s. d.	
42 John Hugh Gorrie...	Mudgee	Mudgee, Avisford, Hargraves, Windeyer, *Pure Point, Campbell's Creek, Long Creek*, Upper Pyramul, and Crudine.	Two	Horseback...	127 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
43 George Swords	Mudgee..	Mudgee and Merindee (Contractor to travel once a week via Piambong).	Three	Horseback ..	64 8 0	31 Dec., 1889.
44 Joseph Loy*	Spring Creek, Barragan.	Mudgee, Stony Creek, Cooyal, Wollar, and Barragan. (Contractor to convey mails thrice a week for the sum of £157 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so.)	Two	2-horse coach.	104 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
45 George Piper	Cassilis	Mudgee, Budgee Budgee, Linburn, Ulan, Inglewood, and Cassilis, via Bobadeen.	Two	2-horse coach.	95 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
46 John Powell	Gulgong	Mudgee, Eurunderee, Home Rule, and Gulgong.	Seven.....	2 or more horse coach.	90 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
47 Charles Prye	Canadian Lead...	Home Rule and Canadian Lead	Six	Horseback ..	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
48 John Clement	Gulgong	Gulgong, Lahey's Creek, and Cobbora, via Goodaman's.	Two	Vehicle, 2 or more horses.	110 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
49 John Walker	Coolah	Gulgong, Tallewang, Denison Town, and Coolah.	Three.....	2-horse 4-wheeled conveyance.	181 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
50 Christopher R. Young.	Gulgong	Gulgong and Guntawang.....	Two	Horse and buggy.	17 10 0	31 Dec., 1891.
51 Crocker Brothers ...	Gilgandra	Cobbora, Merrygoen, Mundooran, and Gilgandra.	Two	Coach, 2 horses.	240 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
52 James Doyle	Coonabarabran...	Merrygoen, Binnaway, and Coonabarabran, via Caigan, Sunnyside, Popagandra, and Riversdale.	Two	Coach and 2 horses.	115 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
53 John Montgomery...	Coonabarabran...	Merrygoen, Warkton, and Coonabarabran, via Buckley's, Myall Plain.	Two	Coach, 2 or more horses.	99 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
54 William Shaw	Coolah	Mundooran, Merrygoen, and Coolah, via Queensborough Flat, Bothero, Digilah, and Dunikimini.	One.....	Horseback ..	55 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
55 William Rowley†...	Mundooran	Mundooran and *Bidden*, via Bundella, Yarragreen, and Bearbong.	Two	.....	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
56 George J. Montgomery.	Sunny Corner ...	Rydal, Meadow Flat, and Sunny Corner; and Sunny Corner, West Mitchell, and Yetholme, via Main Road.	Six ..... Three.....	2 or 4 horse coach.	193 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
57 Duncan Ferguson ...	Palmer's Oakey..	West Mitchell and Palmer's Oakey ...	Two	... .	24 16 0	31 Dec., 1889.
58 John B. Keen	Oberon	Tarana, *Mutton's Falls*, and Oberon ...	Three.....	Coach, 2 or more horses.	88 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
59 John B. Keen.....	Oberon	Tarana, *Mutton's Falls*, and Oberon ...	Three.....	Coach, 2 or more horses	72 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
60 Louis P. Hanrahan	Campbell's River Oberon.	Oberon and Black Springs; and Black Springs, Porter's Retreat, and Jerrong.	Two ... One	Horseback ..	69 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
61 Charles Dunk.....	Shooter's Hill, Gingkin.	Oberon, Edith, and Gingkin; and Gingkin and Shooter's Hill; and Shooter's Hill and Porter's Retreat. (Contractor to be paid at the rate of £40 per annum only, should it be decided to start Gingkin and other mails from Edith.)	Three... Two ... One ...	Horseback ..	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
62 John B. Keen	Oberon	Oberon, Fish River Creek, & Duckmaloi	Three.....	.....	36 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
63 James Conneley.....	Porter's Retreat	Brewongle and O'Connell..... ..	Six	.....	72 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
64 Henry Harris, jun.	Bolton Vale	O'Connell and Bolton Vale	Two	Horseback ..	21 10 0	31 Dec., 1890.
65 Thomas G. Morgan	O'Connell	O'Connell, Wiseman's Creek, and Essington.	Two	Horseback ..	39 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
66 John Moore	Raglan	Railway Station, Raglan, and Post Office, Glanmire.	Once or oftener daily	.....	55 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
67 Mrs. Elizabeth Marsden.	Kelso.....	Railway Station and Post Office, Kelso	Twice or oftener daily	.....	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
68 William Giblett.....	Howick-street, Bathurst.	Railway Station and Post Office, Bathurst.	Twice or oftener daily	.....	92 7 6	31 Dec., 1889.
69 Matthew Walsh ...	Esrom	Bathurst and Esrom; and Esrom, Dunkeld, Evans' Plains, and Fitzgerald's Valley.	Six ..... Three...	Horseback ..	84 10 0	31 Dec., 1889.
70 John T. Jardine.....	Bathurst	Bathurst and Freemantle, via Benjamin Bullock, senior's, Turkey Ridge and Rock Forest.	One	Horseback or buggy if required.	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1889
71 Henry Grose‡.....	Sunny Corner ...	Bathurst, Peel, *Wyagdon*, Wattle Flat, and Sofala.	Six	Coach, 2 or 4 horses.	95 0 0	31 Dec., 1891
72 Matthew Walsh.....	Esrom	Bathurst and White Rock	Six	Horseback ..	59 10 0	31 Dec., 1890.
73 Edward M'Evoy ...	Limekilns.....	Peel, *Clear Creek*, and Limekilns	Two	Horseback ..	29 19 6	31 Dec., 1889.
74 Frederick Marion ...	Millamurra	Esrom and Millamurra, via Eglinton and Duramana Public School.	One	Horseback ..	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
75 Henry Theobald ...	Palmer's Oakey..	Sofala and Upper Turon, via main road past Wilde's.	Two	Horseback ..	26 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
76 Chas. A. Johnson ...	Box Ridge.....	Sofala and Box Ridge	Two	Horseback ..	24 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
77 William Moloney ...	Sofala	Sofala, Sally's Flat, and Hill End	Three.....	Coach, 2 or 4 horses.	31 10 0	31 Dec., 1889.
78 William Willard ...	Tambaroora	Hill End and Tambaroora	Six	Horseback ..	34 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
79 Michael Carty	Hargraves.....	Hill End, Tambaroora, and Hargraves	One	.....	26 10 0	31 Dec., 1889.

* Contractor instructed to perform tri-weekly service, from 1st May, 1889.
† Contract cancelled from 15th February, 1889.
‡ Contract cancelled from 12th June, 1889.

Contractors' Names.	Contractors' Addresses.	Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
			No. of times per week.		£ s. d.	
80 Alexander M'Lean..	Rockley.....	George's Plains Railway Station, and Post Offices, Cow Flat and Rockley.	Six	2-horse coach.	89 10 0	31 Dec., 1889.
81 Harry Hockey	Mountain Run, Rockley.	Cow Flat and the Lagoon	Two	Horseback ..	21 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
82 Wlm. M'Innes ..... (Transferred to Alex. C. M'Lean, from the 20th Nov., 1889.)	Trunkey Creek..	Rockley, Swallow's Nest, and Burraga, via Sewell's and Warby's Eagle Vale; and Rockley, *Judd's Creek*, and Burraga, per Mount Lawson Road.	One ..... Two ...	2-horse coach.	93 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
83 Christopher Hade...	Newbridge ...	Newbridge, Moorilda, Hobby's Yards, Trunkey Creek, Tuena, Mount Costigan, and Cordillera.	Six	2-horse coach.	342 14 0	31 Dec., 1890.
84 Walter Kelly	Newbridge	Newbridge and Caloola	Three.....	Horseback ..	28 10 0	31 Dec., 1891.
85 John M'Laughlin* .	Coppahannia, Trunkey Creek.	Trunkey Creek and Coppahannia (and Pine Ridge if required).	One	Horseback ..	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
86 George Black.....	Blayney..... ...	Railway Station, and Post Office, Blayney.	Three times or oftener daily.	.....	32 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
87 Patrick Maloney† ..	Brown's Creek ...	Blayney and Brown's Creek	Three ...	Horseback.	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
88 Angus Cameron ...	King's Plains ...	Blayney and King's Plains	Two	Horseback.	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
89 Alexander Ewin ...	Blayney.....	Blayney, Greghamstown, and Vittoria	Two	Horseback.	32 10 0	31 Dec., 1891.
90 Henry Thoroughgood.	Mount Macquarie	Blayney, Norton, Barry (Five Islands) Shaw, and Mount Macquarie.	Three ...	....	65 10 0	31 Dec., 1890.
91 John M'Donald..... (Transferred to Eleazer Owens, from the 1st May, 1889.)	Mandurama	Railway Station and Post Office, Mandurama.	Twice or oftener daily as required.	1-horse coach or buggy.	28 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
92 Thomas Lodge	Mandurama	Mandurama, Eganton, Walli, and Canowindra, via Egan's, Cliefden, and Belmore. (Contractor to travel via Tenandra instead of via Belmore, if required).	Two	Coach, 2 horses.	115 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
93 Thomas Lodge	Mandurama	Mandurama and Gallcy Swamp.....	Two	Horseback.	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
94 Mrs. Margaret Lynch.	Woodstock	Woodstock and Canowindra, via "The Islands."	Three.....	Coach, 2 horses.	70 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
95 Mordecai Bartimote (Transferred to Mrs. Margaret Lynch from 1st April, 1889.)	Mount M'Donald	Woodstock, Milburn Creek, and Mount M'Donald.	Six	Coach, 2 horses.	118 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
96 Andrew Frazer	Mount M'Donald	From Mount M'Donald to Darby's Falls, via Jordan's, returning via Whitty's.	Two	Horseback or buggy, if required.	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
97 George Elliott	Mount M'Donald	Mount M'Donald and Reid's Flat	One	... .	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
98 Wlm. H. Boxall ...	Cowra	Railway Station to Post Office, Cowra	Twice or oftener daily.	2-horse coach.	29 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
99 Cobb & Co	Bathurst	Cowra, Goolagong, and Forbes	Three.....	2-horse coach.	117 10 0	31 Dec., 1891.
100 Wlm. H. Boxall ...	Cowra	Cowra and Grenfell	Three.....	Coach, 2 or 4 horses.	135 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
101 William Jones	Warraderry Creek, Grenfell.	Grenfell and Goolagong, via Warraderry Creek and Tin Pot. (Contractor to convey mails by one-horse vehicle for a sum at the rate of £52 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General.)	One	Horseback ..	37 10 0	31 Dec., 1891.
102 Mark Willis	Millthorpe	Millthorpe, Guyong, and Byng	Three.....	Horseback ..	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
103 William Hooper ...	Millthorpe	Millthorpe and Forest Reefs; and Forest Reefs and Cadia	Three... One ...	Horseback.	54 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
104 John Lamont.....	Orange	Railway Station and Post Office, Orange.	Twice or oftener daily.	1-horse spring cart.	49 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
105 John Lamont.....	Orange	Orange and Lucknow	Six	Spring cart and horse.	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
106 John Mobbs ..... (Transferred to Thomas Mobbs, from 1st July, 1889.)	Cargo	Orange, German's Hill, Cave Creek, Cargo, Canowindra, and Cowra, via Belmore.	Three.....	Coach and 2 horses.	187 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
107 James Small	Orange	Orange and Lewis Ponds.....	Six.....	2 or 4 horse coach.	95 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
108 John Lamont.....	Orange	From Orange to Ophir, via Lewis Ponds, Trewick's Station, Upper Lewis Ponds, and Singleton's, returning by direct road.	Two	Horseback.	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
109 John M'Cann‡	Orange	Orange and Springside; and Springside, Cadia, Burnt Yards, and Carcoar.	Two ... One ...	Horseback.	55 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
110 George Gowman ...	March	Orange and March.....	Two	Horseback.	24 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
111 George Gowman ...	March	Orange and Canoblas.....	Two	Horseback.	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
112 C. Stevens, jun., and W. Stevens	Forbes	Railway Station, Borenore, and Post Offices, Cheeseman's Creek, Cudal, Toogong, Murga, Nangar, Eugowra, and Forbes.	Six	2-horse coach.	600 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.

* Mr. James John M'Phee, one of the sureties, paid for performing service, from 1st January, 1889.
† Contractor died on 27th March, 1889; sureties (T. Maloney and J. Smith) carried on service to 10th May, 1889, when contract was terminated.
‡ Contractor allowed £5 per annum extra, from 14th July, 1889, for the extra distance travelled, in consequence of the closing of a road, near Errowanbang Station.

Contractors' Names.	Contractors' Addresses.	Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors. £ s. d.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
			No. of times per week.			
113 Charles Clark ..... (Transferred to William Craigie, from the 1st July, 1889.)	Cudal.....	Cudal, Gregra, and Meranburn	Two	Horseback.	25 10 0	31 Dec., 1891.
114 Edward Hogan	Cargo	Cargo, Cranbury, Bowan Park, and Cudal.	Three.....	Horseback.	48 10 0	31 Dec., 1891.
115 William Hall.....	Murga	Murga and Bumberry	One.....	Horseback.	27 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
116 John Christie..... (Transferred to James Gilchrist, from 1st July, 1889).	Trundle, via Forbes.	Forbes, Bogan Gate, Trundle Lagoon, and Dandaloo, via West's, Todd's, Hertzog's, Christie's, Saw-mill, Blowclear, Gunning Bland, Troffs' Homestead, Gobondry, Burra Burra, Mumble Plains, Block H, Woodland's Homestead, and Albert Waterholes.	One	Waggonette, 2 horses.	125 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
117 Alfred F Weakley..	Marsden's.....	Forbes and Marsden's, via Bundaburra and The Gap; and	Two	2 or 3 horse 4-wheeled vehicle.	180 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
		Forbes and Marsden's, via Wongagong, Bundaburra Creek, Dog and Duck, Green Hills, Boyd, and Battery.	Two	Horseback.		
118 Cobb & Co.*	Bathurst.	Forbes, Carrawobity, Bedgerebong, Mulguthrie, *Borambil*, and Condobolin. (Contractors to convey mails thrice a week for a sum at the rate of £333 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General.)	Two	2 or 4 horse coach.	222 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
119 Cobb & Co.	Bathurst.....	Forbes, Waroo, Newlands, and Condobolin, along the south bank of the Lachlan River. (Contractors to convey mails thrice a week for a sum at the rate of £304 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General.)	Two	2 or 4 horse coach.	219 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
120 Cobb & Co.	Bathurst	Forbes, Tichborne, and Parkes	Three.....	Coach, 2 horses.	47 10 0	31 Dec., 1891.
121 James Atkins	Budgerebong, Waroo.	Marsden's and Waroo, via Bogie's Island, M'Cormack's, and the eastern boundary of Cadow Run.	One	Horseback ..	52 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
122 Stephen Byrnes.....	Condobolin	Condobolin, *Cugong*, and Euabalong, along the north side of the Lachlan River.	Two	Coach, 2 or more horses.	140 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
123 Robert Morton	Condobolin	Condobolin and Nangeribone, via Melrose Station.	One	2-horse buggy.	84 10 0	31 Dec., 1891.
124 Thos. M'Ewen	Condobolin	Condobolin, *Wardry*, and Euabalong, along the south side of the Lachlan River.	Two	2 or 4 horse coach.	90 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
125 Stephen Byrnes.....	Condobolin	Euabalong, Willanthry, Hillston, Whealbah, and Booligal. (Contractor to travel from Willanthry to Euabalong once a week, via the north side of the Lachlan River, returning from Euabalong to Willanthry, via Lake Cudgellico, Cooper's, Uabba (Cumming's), "Merry Abba Hotel" (Mann's), and Merri Merrigal (Brewer's), on the south side of the river; and once a week along the south side of the river by way of the places mentioned, returning by the north side).	Two	2 or 4 horse coach.	575 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
126 Michael Hough.....	Mount Hope.....	Euabalong, *South Mount Hope*, and Mount Hope.	One	2-horse coach.	115 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
127 Henry Cabot.....	Euabalong	Euabalong and Nymagee, via Welsh's, Dine Dine, Eremeran, Nangribone, Conley's, Overflows, Babinda, and Rosett's.	One	1-horse conveyance.	149 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
128 Henry Hansen	Cobar	Nymagee and Cobar, via Rock Holes and Limekilns; and	One	2-horse coach	197 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
		Nymagee and Cobar, via Priory and Shearlegs.	One			
129 John S. M'Comiskey	Nymagee	Nymagee, *Sandy Creek*, Gilgunnia, and Mount Hope.	One	1-horse buggy.	149 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
130 Thomas J. Grace ...	Hillston.....	Hillston, "*Mountain Well Hotel*," and Mount Hope; with a branch mail to and from "*Mountain Well Hotel*," Murroopa, Coombie, Merriwa Tank, Merribong, Merri Merriwa, and Yathong.	One	2 or more horse coach.	250 0 0	31 Dec., 1890
			One	Horseback.		
131 Joseph Theobald ... (Transferred to Joseph Williamson, from 1st July, 1889.)	Warne	Molong, Boomey, and Warne.....	Three.....	1-horse buggy.	90 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
132 Cobb & Co.....	Bathurst	Molong, Garra, Meranburn, Bumberry, Bindogandra, and Parkes.	Six	2 or 4 horse coach.	374 10 0	31 Dec., 1889.
133 Robert Brown.....	Yeoval	Molong, Cumnock, *Yullundry*, Yeoval, and Obley, via Bridgewater and the Gap, keeping the Main Road.	Three.....	Wagonette, 1 or 2 horses	124 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.

* Contractors instructed to perform tri-weekly service, from 20th September, 1889.

Contractors' Names.	Contractors' Addresses.	Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
			No. of times per week.		£ s. d.	
134 William White	Molong	Molong and Cundumbul, via Cardington (Main Road to be travelled in times of flood).	Two	Horseback	79 10 0	31 Dec., 1890.
135 John E. and Solomon Gilchrist.	Dubbo	Parkes, Genanagie, and Bulgandramine, via Coradgery.	Two	2-horse coach	78 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
136 Patrick E. Power...	Condobolin	Parkes, Bogan Gate, and Condobolin, via Watkins' Gunning Bland Head Station, Old Gunning Bland, and Burrawang.	One	Horseback..	77 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
137 Joseph W. Fletcher	Clarinda-street, Parkes.	Parkes and Trundle, via Blowelear West, Brogan, and Cook's Myalls.	One	Buggy	49 10 0	31 Dec., 1890.
138 Henry W. Jones*...	Parkes	Parkes, Bachelor's Rush, Ten-mile Ridges, and Tominly (Ten-mile Reefs), via Bachelor's Reef and Kadina.	One	Coach.....	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
139 James C. W. Rogers	Parkes	Genanagie (on the Parkes-Bulgandramine mail line) and Wallan Billan (on the Bulgandramine-Dandaloo mail line), via Wilga Vale, Curra Station, and Warge Rock.	One	Horseback	52 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
140 H. T. Pratt	Connonbar..... ..	Dandaloo, Nyngan, and Cannonbar ...	Two	Horseback...	249 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
141 Henry J. Dean† ...	Mullion Creek ...	Mullion Creek and Belgravia.....	Two	.....	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
142 John Sloane, sen. ...	Stuart Town.....	From Stuart Town, via Upper and Lower Mookerawa, thence along the left bank of the Macquarie River to Mr. Schon's, thence along the right bank of the river to Burrendong, returning to Stuart Town, via Stockyard Creek.	Three.....	Horseback...	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
143 John A. Brien	Neurea.....	Springs and Neurea ; and Neurea and Baker's Swamp.	Six ..... } Two ... }	Horseback...	70 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
144 David White.....	Montefiores	Railway Station and Post Office, Wellington.	Twice or oftener daily.	1-horse buggy.	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
145 George B. Brown ...	Wellington.....	Wellington, Ponto, Terra Bella, and Dubbo, via Willandra Bridge.	Two	Horseback...	86 10 0	31 Dec., 1889.
146 George B. Brown ...	Wellington	Wellington, Lincoln, Spicer's Creek, Goolma, Two-mile Flat, Guntawang, Cullenbone, and Mudgee.	Two	2 or 4 wheeled vehicle, 1 or more horses.	133 10 0	31 Dec., 1891.
147 John Ward.....	Wellington	Wellington, Yeoval, Mount Aubrey, and Parkes.	Two	2 or 4 wheeled conveyance, 1 or more horses.	184 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
148 Peter Harris	Wellington	Wellington, Montefiores, Comobella, and Murrungundy.	Two	Vehicle, 1 or 2 horses.	87 10 0	31 Dec., 1891.
149 Daniel Kelly	Arthurville	Wellington, Bloomsdale, and Arthurville.	One	Horseback...	29 5 0	31 Dec., 1889.
150 Wm. J. Robinson... (Transferred to Peter Harris, from 9th March, 1889.)	Wellington.....	Wellington and Curra Creek	One	.....	21 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
151 Patrick Kelly	Alma	Lincoln and Alma	One	.....	26 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
152 Neil Neilson	Dubbo	Railway Station, and Post Office, Dubbo.	Twice or oftener daily.	Springcart...	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
153 Edward P. Nowland.	Coonamble	Dubbo, Brocklehurst, *Burslem's*, Gilgandra, Curban, Gulargambone, and Coonamble, via Coalboggie Creek, Talbragar Bridge, and Terramungamine.	Three.....	2 or more horse coach.	950 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
154 John J. Collison ... (Transferred to Percy Williams, from the 1st April, 1889, and to Geo. Furney, junr., from 1st October, 1889.)	Dubbo	Dubbo, Beni, Murrungundy, and Cobbora.	Two	4-wheeled coach 2 or more horses.	110 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
155 George Furney, junior.	Dubbo	Dubbo, Ten-mile Reefs, and Bulgandramine.	One	Coach, 2 horses.	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
156 John E. & Solomon Gilchrist.	Dubbo	Dubbo, Ten-mile Reefs, and Bulgandramine ; and	One ...	Vehicle, 1 or 2 horses.	194 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
		Bulgandramine, Wallan Billan, and Dandaloo.	Two ...			
157 William Carroll ...	Dubbo	Dubbo and Belarbigill	Two	.....	34 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
158 Thos. Morris ..... (Transferred to Geo. A. Beasley, from 1st April, 1889.)	Dubbo	Dubbo and Obley, via The Meadows, The Springs, and Wambangalang.	Two	Horseback...	95 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
159 Henry Rowley‡.....	Gilgandra	Gilgandra, Collie, and Merigal ; and	Two	Conveyance.	125 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
		Merigal and Tenandra, via Bundella and Wonbobbie.	One	Horseback...		

* Contractor allowed £12 per annum extra for calling at Peak Hill, from 1st November, 1889.
† Contractor allowed £10 per annum extra to extend service to Kangaroobie, from 10th July, 1889.
‡ Arrangements made with Contractor for service between Merigal and Myall Plains (instead of Merigal and Tenandra), from 1st July, 1889.

Contractors' Names.	Contractors' Addresses.	Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
			No. of times per week.		£ s. d.	
160 Alexander Jones*...	Merigal	Gilgandra and Collie, via Peter Smith's, John Marchant's, E. Maher's, A. M'Kechnie's, James Markey's, Bonnington's, Looney's, Whiteman's, Hull's, Foran's, Myall Park, Bullagreen, New Merigal, and Merigal.	One	Horseback...	70 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
161 Henry Rowley	Gilgandra	Gilgandra and Baradine, via Bidden, Youlbong, Tooraweena, Tunderbrine, Gumin Gumin, Tenandra, Panta, Windgadgen, and Goorianawa.	Two	Horseback, once a week; conveyance, 2 horses, once a week	200 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
162 John J. Collison .. (Transferred to J. M. Funck, from 1st April, 1889.)	Dubbo	Gulargambone, Bourbah, and Quambone.	Two	Horseback...	169 10 0	31 Dec., 1891.
163 David Robertson, junior. (Transferred to Charles Carter, from 1st July, 1889.)	Carinda	Quambone and Carinda, via M'Quade and Flynn's Stations.	Two	Horseback...	94 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
164 Edward P. Nowland.	Coonamble	Coonamble, *Buggil*, and Walgett, via Yowee, Bundy, Wingadee, and Nugal.	Two	2 or more horse coach.	395 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
165 Thomas Kelly	Coonamble	Coonamble, Billeroy, *Urawilkie*, and Baradine, via Nebea, Terembone, Teridgerie, Dinby, and Bimble.	One	4-wheeled vehicle, 2 or more horses.	150 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
166 Thomas Kelly†.....	Coonamble	Coonamble and Baradine, via T. Keogh's Warrana Station, Magomodine Creek, Mr. Ryder's Calga Station, Goorianawa, and Varney's.	One	4-wheeled vehicle, 2 or more horses.	99 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
167 William C. Smith...	Coonamble	Coonamble and Carinda, via Tooloon, Narroway, Nelgourie, Ningy, Coonimbia, Pier Pier, and Gongolman.	One	Coach, 2 horses.	118 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
168 Thomas C. Tanswell	Narramine ...	Narramine and Timbriebungie; and Timbriebungie and Warren, travelling alternately on either side of the Macquarie River.	Two ..... Two	2-horse vehicle. Horseback...	130 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
169 William Robertson	Warren	Timbriebungie and Tenandra, via Burroway, Bundemar, Reak's, M'Manus', Firth's, and Wonbobbie.	Two	.....	98 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
170 Edward Hogan‡ ... (Transferred to A. J. Richardson, from 1 November, 1889.)	Cargo	Trangie and Dandaloo	Two	Coach and 2 horses.	78 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
171 Edward P. Nowland.	Coonamble	Nevertire and Warren	Six	Coach, 2 or more horses.	39 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
172 Henry Ellis	Cannonbar	Warren and Cannonbar	One	Horseback..	70 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
173 David Robertson, junior.§	Warren	Warren, and Mount Harris; and Mount Harris and Carinda	Two ..... Two	Coach..... Horseback...	200 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
174 Edward P. Nowland	Coonamble	Warren, Tenandra, Bourbah, and Coonamble, via Donohoe's, on the Merri Merri, and M'Mahon's, on the west bank of the Castlereagh River. (Contractor to convey the mails once a week for a sum at the rate of £60 per annum, if required.)	Two	4-wheeled vehicle, 2 or more horses.	90 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
175 John Robertson‖ ...	Warren	Tenandra and Quambone.....	Two	.....	99 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
176 James Boland	Cannonbar	Cannonbar and Colane	One	Horseback...	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
177 Richard Harris	Nyngan	Railway Station and Post Office, Nyngan.	Twice or oftener daily.	1-horse vehicle.	39 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
178 William Oldfield ...	Wellington	Nyngan, *Wicklow*, and Nymagee, by surveyed road.	Three.....	Coach, 2 or more horses.	188 10 0	31 Dec., 1891.
179 Richard J. Oldfield (Transferred to A. Francisco, from 14th February, 1889.)	Nyngan	Nyngan, Hermitage Plains, and Cobar.	Three.....	Coach, 1, 2, 3, or more horses as required.	460 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
180 John Catrina.....	Gongolgon	Nyngan, *Monkey*, and Gongolgon	One	Vehicle, 2 horses.	280 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
181 John Obray	Cobar.....	Cobar and Louth	One	2-horse coach.	170 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
182 A. Francisco	Cobar.....	Cobar and Necarbo	One	.....	100 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
183 John Francisco	Cobar.....	Cobar and Gilgunnia, via Lerida, Central, Belford, Lachlan Downs, Wirlong, Thule, and Bedooba Stations.	One	.....	75 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
184 William Bolton.....	Brewarrina ...	*Monkey* and Brewarrina, along the left bank of the Marra Creek.	One	Horseback	120 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.

* Subsidy reduced by £10, from the 1st July, 1889, in consequence of discontinuance of Collie and Merigal portion of contract.
† Arrangements made with Contractor to make Coonabarabran the terminus, from the 1st March, 1889.
‡ Contractor allowed £40 per annum extra to convey a third mail a week, from the 16th July, 1889.
§ Service performed by sureties (A. Alexander and R. Conway), from 16th February, 1889, to 26th March, 1889, when they were relieved of contract on condition that they paid the difference between cost of that service (£200) and that of the service entered into (£250) until the 31st December, 1890.
‖ A service between Warren and Quambone substituted, with Contractor's consent, from the 11th March, 1889.

Contractors' Names.	Contractors' Addresses.	Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors. £ s. d.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
			No. of times per week.			
185 Cobb & Co.	Bathurst	Railway Station and Post Office, Byrock.	Twice or oftener daily.	2 or 4 horse coach.	57 10 0	31 Dec., 1889.
186 Cobb & Co.	Bathurst	Byrock, *Tarcoon*, and Brewarrina	Three	2 or 4 horse coach.	224 10 0	31 Dec., 1889.
187 George Frost	Brewarrina	Brewarrina, *Willawillingbah*, and Goodooga, via Moorabilla, Bundabulla, Willah, Muckerawah, Bumble, and Bree Police Station.	One	2-horse coach.	124 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
188 Walter C. Colless	Brewarrina	Brewarrina, Talawanta, Brenda, and Goodooga, via Bundabulla, Llangboyde, on the Biree, Weilmoringh Station, on the Culgoa, Tatala, Guomery, and the Biree Stations.	One	2-horse coach.	138 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
189 Wm. Toohey, sen.	Bourke	Railway Station and Post Office, Bourke.	Once or oftener daily, as required.	Spring-cart and one horse.	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
190 Cobb & Co.	Bathurst	Bourke, North Bourke, Mungunyah, Enngonia, and Barringun, via West Bourke, Gedia Camp Lake, Box-holes, Native Dog Spring, Lila, and Belalie.	Two	Coach, 2 or 4 horses.	277 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
191 John Anthoney, jun.	Enngonia	Bourke and Enngonia, via Warraweenah, "Culgoa Hotel", Kinibree, Cocklareena, Corella, and Lednapper.	One	2-horse vehicle or horseback.	143 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
192 Henry Boran*	Bourke	Bourke, Cobar, and the Cornish, Scottish, and Australian Copper Mines.	One	Waggonette 2 or more horses.	257 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
193 Thos. Doyle	Wanaaring	Bourke and Wanaaring	One	4-horse coach.	130 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
194 Cobb & Co.	Bathurst	Bourke, North Bourke, and Hungerford, via Ford's Bridge, Yantabullabulla, and Brindingabba.	One	Coach, 2 or more horses	445 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
195 Cobb & Co.	Bathurst	Bourke, Louth, Tilpa, Tankerooka, and Wilcannia, travelling on either side of the Darling River.	Two	2 or 4 horse coach.	1,150 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
196 Donald Butler	Wanaaring	Wanaaring Post Office and Berawinia Station, via Urisino, Elsinora, and Thurloo Downs.	One	Buggy, 2 horses.	75 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
197 Edmund Barton	Wanaaring	Wanaaring and Hungerford	One	2-horse buggy.	95 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
198 James Burgess	Wilcannia	Wanaaring and Wilcannia	One	2-horse coach.	500 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
		SOUTHERN ROADS.				
1 A. W. Robertson & John Wagner.	Hay	Hay, Gunbar, and Hillston	Two	4-wheeled American coach.	3,560 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
		Jereelderie and Urana	Three			
		Deniliquin, Conargo, Coree, and Jereelderie.	Three			
		Railway Station and Post Office, Deniliquin.	Twice or oftener daily.			
		†Deniliquin, Morago, Moulamein, *Moolpar*, and Balranald.	Two			
		Balranald and Swan Hill, via Poon Boon and Murray Downs.	Four			
		Balranald, Hatfield, *Clare*, and Ivanhoe, via Paika, Darling Block D, Til Til, and Kilfera Station.	Two			
		With a branch mail to and from Clare and Manfred.	Two			
		Moama and Perricoota; and	Six			
		Perricoota, Womboota (Edwards'), and Womboo (Rogers');	Two			
		With a branch mail to and from a point on the Moama and Pericoota line and Altcar Receiving Office.	Two			
2 Henry Halpin	Potts' Hill	Rookwood and Potts' Hill	Six	Waggonette, two horses.	26 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
3 W. H. Pearce	Liverpool	Railway Station and Post Office, Liverpool.	As often as required.		41 3 4	31 Dec., 1889.
4 William Brown	Liverpool	Liverpool, Denham Court (on return by Kemp's Creek), and Bringelly, including the clearance of the letter-box at Stanfield's, Cross Roads.	Six		98 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
5 W. H. Pearce	Liverpool	Liverpool and Bonnyrigg	Six	Horseback	34 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
6 Thos. Morehead	Greendale	Bringelly and Greendale, via Greendale Public School and Greendale House.	Six	Horseback	39 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
7 James Waterworth	Campbelltown	Railway Station and Post Office, Campbelltown.	Five times or oftener daily.	Conveyance	59 0 0	31 Dec., 1891
8 Mrs. Mary Parker	Campbelltown	Campbelltown and Appin	Six	1-horse buggy.	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.

* Contractor allowed £30 per annum extra, and stamp duty of £1 on new bond, for travelling via Billygoe, from 16th May, 1889.

† Should the Postmaster-General deem it necessary to discontinue the Balranald and Moolpar portion of this line and make the terminus Wakool, the subsidy to be reduced by a sum at the rate of £157 per annum.

	Contractors' Names.	Contractors' Addresses.	Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
				No. of times per week.		£ s d.	
9	Henry Tomsett	Narellan	Narellan Tramway Platform and Post Office.	Four times or oftener daily.	.....	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
10	Thomas Cummings	Cobbitty	Narellan and Cobbitty	Six	Horseback...	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
11	Jane T. Wasson ...	Brownlow Hill...	Camden and Brownlow Hill	Six	Horseback...	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
12	William Richards...	Mount Hunter...	Camden and Mount Hunter	Three.....	Horseback...	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
13	Mrs. Catherine Cuthel..	Werombi	Brownlow Hill and Werombi	Three.....	Horseback...	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
14	Mrs. Sarah Jones..	Wilton	Douglas, *Cataract*, and Wilton	Six	Horseback...	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
15	Francis Gray.....	Picton	Picton Railway Station and Post Office, Picton.	Two or three times daily.	.....	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
16	Francis Gray.....	Picton	Picton and Bargo	Two	.....	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
17	Francis Gray.....	Picton	Picton and Oaks.....	Six	....	75 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
18	Mary Guerin.....	Oaks	Oaks and Burragorang	Three.....	Horseback...	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
19	John M'Mahon.....	Cox's River	Burragorang and Cox's River	Three.....	Horseback...	47 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
20	Chas. Alfred Hill...	Burragorang.....	Burragorang and Upper Burragorang..	Two	.....	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
21	Thos. Hetherington*	Robertson.....	Bowral, Kangaloon, East Kangaloon, and Robertson.	Six	Horseback...	112 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
22	Maurice Hoare	Moss Vale.....	Railway Station and Post Office, Moss Vale; including the clearance of the Letter-receiver at the Railway Station.	Twenty-two or more. Six	Horseback, 1-horse buggy or cart.	57 10 0	31 Dec., 1890.
23	John D. Armfield...	Berrima.....	Post Offices, Moss Vale and Berrima...	Thirteen	1-horse buggy or 2-horse coach.	85 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
24	Maurice Hoare	Moss Vale.....	Moss Vale and Sutton Forest; and from Moss Vale to Sutton Forest, on arrival of the morning train from Sydney.	Seven .. Six	1-horse buggy or on horseback.	65 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
25	Owen Malone ..... (Transferred to R. T. Thorburn, from 1st July, 1889.)	Kiama	Moss Vale, Burrawang, Robertson, Jamberoo, and Kiama.	Six	4-wheeled conveyance, 1 or more horses.	415 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
26	Owen Malone ..... (Transferred to R. T. Thorburn, from 1st July, 1889.)	Kiama	Moss Vale, Yurrunga, Barrengarry, Kangaroo Valley, Cambewarra, and Nowra.	Six	4-wheeled conveyance, 2 or more horses.	260 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
27	William Clarke.....	Mount Keira ...	Wollongong, Fig-tree, and Mount Kembla.	Once a day	2-horse coach.	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
28	Robert Gilmore.....	Wollongong	Wollongong and Mount Keira	Six	Horseback..	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
29	Mrs. Alice B. Muir	Unanderra	Railway Station and Post Office, Unanderra. (Contractor to convey mails once a day for the sum of £7 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so.)	Twice a day.	Horseback...	12 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
30	Frances H. Jones ...	Unanderra	Railway Station, Dapto, and Post Offices, Dapto and Brownsville. (Contractor to convey mails once a day for the sum of £30 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so.)	Twice a day.	Horseback or vehicle.	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
31	John Taylor	Marshall Mount.	Dapto and Marshall Mount.....	Three.....	Horseback...	16 10 0	31 Dec., 1890.
32	William Raftery ...	Albion Park.....	Railway Station and Post Office, Albion Park.	Twice a day.	Covered coach, 2 or more horses.	52 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
33	Joseph Williams ...	Albion Park.....	Albion Park and Jamberoo, via Croome Public School.	Three.... .	Horseback...	31 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
34	Walter Siely	Shellharbour ..	Railway Station and Post Office, Shellharbour. (Contractor to convey mails once a day for the sum of £26 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General.)	Twice a day.	4-wheeled vehicle, 2 horses.	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
35	Dixon King	Kiama	Railway Station and Post Office, Kiama. (Contractor to convey mails once a day for the sum of £38 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General.)	Twice a day.	Vehicle, 1 or 2 horses.	52 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
36	Owen Malone ..... (Transferred to R. T. Thorburn from 1st July, 1889.)	Kiama	Kiama, Gerringong, and Berry	Six	4-wheeled vehicle, 2 or more horses.	52 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
37	Joseph M'Andrew..	Kangaroo Valley	Barrengarry and Bendeela	Two	Horseback...	19 10 0	31 Dec., 1889.
38	Thos. Hetherington	Berry	Kangaroo Valley and Berry	Six	.....	99 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
39	Edward Pearson ...	Wattamolla	Kangaroo Valley and Wattamolla.....	Two	Horseback...	26 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
40	Owen Malone ..... (Transferred to R. T. Thorburn, from 1st July, 1889.)	Kiama	Berry and Nowra	Six	Vehicle, 1 or more horses.	52 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
41	Samuel Sproule.....	Berry	Berry and Coolangatta	Six	Horseback...	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
42	William Walker ...	Woodhill	Berry and Woodhill	Three.....	Horseback...	26 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
43	James Hitchcock ...	Burrier	Nowra and Burrier	Two	Horseback...	27 10 0	31 Dec., 1891.
44	Robt. T. Thorburn.	Nowra	Nowra, Tomerong, Wandandian, Conjola, Yatteyatah, Milton, and Ulladulla.	Six	2 or 4 horse coach.	256 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.

*Contractor allowed the extra sum of £14 per annum for calling at Upper Mittagong, from 1st May, 1889. Allowance increased to £26 per annum from 20th May, 1889.

Contractors' Names.	Contractors' Addresses.	Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
			No. of times per week.		£ s. d.	
45 Christopher Murray (Transferred to Wlm. M'Gee, from 1st July, 1889.)	Numba	Nowra, Terara, and Numba, via Green Hills ; and Numba and Comerong	Six ..... Three...	Horseback and vehicle when required.	43 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
46 George A. Schadel..	Nowra	Nowra, Berrellan, Pyree, and Greenwell Point.	Six...	Cart and 1 horse.	79 10 0	31 Dec., 1889.
47 William M'Gee.....	Terara	Nowra and Bolong	Six.....	Horseback...	39 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
48 Mr. P. & Mrs. J. Matson.	Yalwal	Burrier and Yalwal	Two	Horseback...	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
49 William Latta	Bateman's Bay...	Milton, Brooman, Nelligen, and Bateman's Bay, via Currawang. (Contractor to convey mails by 1-horse coach, for the sum of £104 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General.)	One	Horseback...	84 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
50 Edmond Corrigan...	Moruya	Bateman's Bay, Mogo, Mullenderree, and Moruya.*	Three.....	Coach or horseback.	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
51 George J. Veitch ...	Mogo	Mogo and Tomakin	One	Horseback...	17 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
52 Evan H. Mackinnon	Marulan	Marulan and Bungonia. (Contractor to convey mails three times a week for a sum at the rate of £45 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so.)	Six.....	Horseback ..	75 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
53 Charles Jones	Marulan	Marulan, Long Reach, and Big Hill ...	Three.....	Horseback...	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1890
54 Richard Tickner ...	Bungonia	Bungonia and Windellama	Two	Horseback...	31 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
55 Mrs. Emily M'Mahon.	Long Reach	Long Reach and Greenwich Park	Three.....	Horseback...	28 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
56 John Millane, junior	Goulburn	Railway Station and Post Office, Goulburn.	Four times or oftener daily.	Vehicle	69 10 0	31 Dec., 1889.
57 Arthur P. Hall and Chas. J. Strange.	†Goulburn	Goulburn and Crookwell ; and Goulburn, Woodhouselee, Laggan, and Crookwell.	Three... Three...	2 or more horse vehicle.	230 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
58 Thos. Moran.....	Goulburn	Goulburn, Mummell, Woore, Gullen, Grabben Gullen, and Wheeo (including the conveyance of letters, &c., to and from Wheeo, Winduella, and the Wesleyan Chapel at Wheeo). (In times of flood, Contractor to travel direct between Mummell and Gullen, and to convey a branch mail to and from Corbet's, near the new bridge, over the Wollondilly and Woore.)	Three..... Three	Vehicle, 1 or more horses.	165 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
59 Arthur P. Hall and Chas. J. Strange. (Transferred to Geo. Painter, from 1st April. 1889.)	Goulburn	Goulburn, Tarlo, Chatsbury, Myrtleville, and Taralga.	Six	4-horse coach.	190 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
60 Charles Cupitt	Currawang	Goulburn and Currawang	Three.....	.....	51 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
61 John Millane, jun.	Goulburn	Goulburn and Inveralochy	Six	Vehicle and horseback.	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
62 James M'Innes.....	Middle Arm.....	Goulburn and Middle Arm	Three.....	Horseback..	90 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
63 Thos. J. M'Donald. (Transferred to John Cartwright from 1st February, 1889.)	Binda	Laggan, Peelwood, and Cordillera.....	Three.....	2-horse coach.	175 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
64 Wm. Cartwright ...	Irish Town, Laggan.	Laggan and Fullerton	Two.....	Horseback...	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
65 Samuel Mortimer ...	Pejar	Crookwell and Pejar	Two	Horseback...	13 15 0	31 Dec., 1889.
66 Thos. J. M'Donald.	Binda	Crookwell and Binda ; and Binda and *Junction Point*..... ...	Three..... Three.....	2 horse buggy. Horseback...	110 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
67 Philip Howard	Bigga.....	Binda and Bigga, via the new Government Road.	Three	.....	78 10 0	31 Dec., 1891.
68 Samuel Howard ...	Greenmantle ...	Bigga, Greenmantle, and Lyndhurst...	One	Horseback...	33 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
69 Thos. F. Dwyer ...	Mount M'Donald	Bigga and Mount M'Donald	One	Horseback...	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
70 John M'Sorley	‡Wheeo	Wheeo and Narrawa ; and Narrawa, Reid's Flat, *Graham*, Cocomingla, and Cowra, along the south side of the Lachlan River, via Bennett's Springs.	Two ... One ...	Horseback...	122 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
71 Mrs. Sarah M'Donald	Golspie	Taralga and Golspie	Three	Horseback...	46 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
72 Patrick Kelly	Taralga	Taralga and Bannaby	Three	Horseback...	36 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
73 Alexander Ross.....	Curraweela	Taralga and Curraweela ; and Curraweela and Jerrong.	Two ... One ...	Horseback...	63 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
74 Ann Lillis	Taralga	Taralga, Wowagin, and Laggan.....	One	Horseback...	29 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
75 Arthur Pooley	Braidwood	Railway Station and Post Office, Tarago.	Twice or oftener daily.	Conveyance, 1 or more horses.	34 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.

* It is clearly understood that the mails shall leave Bateman's Bay immediately after the arrival there of the steamer from Sydney, and shall leave Moruya as required to meet the steamer leaving Bateman's Bay for Sydney, the Contractor finding adequate means for both requirements.

† Contract of Hall and Strange cancelled, James Watman paid £100 per annum, from the 1st April, 1889, for performing Goulburn and Crookwell portion of service ; and Alexander Nixon, paid £130 per annum for performing the Goulburn, Woodhouselee, Laggan, and Crookwell portion, from the 1st July, 1889, to 14th November, 1889, from which date the latter portion of service was carried out by Thos. Moran at same rate.

‡ Contractor died and Mrs. M'Sorley paid a porterage allowance of £122 per annum to perform service from the 1st July, 1889.

	Contractors' Names.	Contractors' Addresses.	Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors. £ s. d.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
				No. of times per week.			
76	Arthur Pooley	Braidwood	Tarago, Boro, Manar, Braidwood, Bell's Creek, Araluen, Mullenderree, and Moruya; with a branch mail to and from Braidwood and Reidsdale.	Six ..... / Two ...	Coach, 2 or more horses. / Horseback...	293 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
77	Henry Morris	Lake Bathurst...	Tarago and Lake Bathurst	Six	Horseback..	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
78	Patk. Griffin	Boro	Boro and Mulloon	Three.....	Horseback...	34 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
79	Patk. Griffin	Boro	Boro and Mayfield	Two	Horseback...	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
80	James M'Grath.....	Foxlow, via Molonglo.	Bungendore, *Cross Roads*, Molonglo, *Foxlow*, and Captain's Flat.	Three.....	.....	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
81	Michael Seery	Hoskins' Town..	*Cross Roads* and Hoskins' Town	Three.....	Horseback...	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
82	John L. O'Neill... ..	Queanbeyan	Railway Station, and Post Office, Queanbeyan.	Twice or oftener daily.	4-wheeled vehicle, 1 or more horses.	16 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
83	Mchl. D. Donoghoe*	Foxlow, via Molonglo.	Queanbeyan, Molonglo, and *Foxlow* ...	One	Horseback or 4-wheeled vehicle.	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
84	Archibald M'Donald	Queanbeyan	Queanbeyan, Bulga Creek, and Uriarra, via Yarralumla, and the surveyed road.	Two	1-horse buggy.	74 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
85	Charles Bates	Williamsdale ...	Queanbeyan and Williamsdale, via "Keeffe's Hotel" and the old road.	Two	.....	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
86	Archibald M'Donald (Transferred to James Pike, from 1st February, 1889.)	Queanbeyan	Queanbeyan, Tuggranong, and Tharwa, via Lanyon.	Three.....	4-wheeled vehicle, 1 horse.	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
87	John M'Laughlin...	Uriarra	Uriarra and Brindabella	One.....	Horseback...	28 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
88	John White	Fairfield, Tharwa	Tharwa, Freshford, Booroomba, and Rock Valley.	One.....	Horseback...	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
89	Owen Malone†	Kiama	Railway Station, Michelago, and Post Offices, Michelago, Colinton, Bredbo, and Cooma.	Six	4-wheeled vehicle, 1 or more horses.	500 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
90	Walter Goodwin ...	Cooma	Cooma, Numeralla, Peakview, Whinstone Valley, Gingerra Station, Ballanafad, and Captain's Flat.	One.....	Horseback...	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
91	John Crowe	Adaminaby	Cooma, Berridale, and Buckley's Crossing-place, via Woolway.	Three.....	2-horse waggonette.	140 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
92	George Peisley	Bombala	Cooma, Rock Flat, Nimitybelle, Holt's Flat, Bibbenluke, and Bombala.	Four	Coach, 2 or 3 horses.	388 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
93	James W. P. Shiels..	Bobundarah	Cooma, and Bobundarah; and Cooma, Myalla, and Bobundarah.	One..... / One.....	Horseback or vehicle.	75 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
94	O'Bryan M'Mahon ..	Adaminaby ...	Cooma, *Rocklands*, and Adaminaby, along the main or Wambrook Road; and	Two	2-horse buggy.		
			Adaminaby and Kiandra	One.....	Buggy during summer months as passengers require; horseback and snowshoes during remainder of year.	95 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
95	John Cook.....	Adaminaby ...	Cooma, *Middling Bank*, and Adaminaby; and	One.....	2-horse buggy.		
			Adaminaby, *Russell's*, and Kiandra.	One.....	Buggy during summer months as passengers require and weather permits, and by snowshoes when necessary.	65 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
96	Robert Williams ...	Jindabyne.....	Berridale and Jindabyne	Two	Coach, 1 horse.	47 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
97	Wlm. H. D. Avery..	Berridale	Berridale and Rocky Plain	One	Horseback...	27 10 0	31 Dec., 1891.
98	Robert Girvan	Buckley's Crossing-place.	Buckley's Crossing-place and Jimenbuan.	One.....	.....	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
99	George Peisley‡ ...	Bombala	Nimitybelle and Lyttleton; and	Two	Horseback...		
			Lyttleton, Numbugga, and Bega, via Benbooka Station and Glenbog.	Two	Coach	150 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
100	Chas. Taylor	Holt's Flat	Holt's Flat and Cathcart.....	One.....	Horseback...	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
101	Henry Grant ..... (Transferred to James W. P. Shiels, from 1st April, 1889).	Wyndham'.....	Bobundarah and Timbery Range; and	Two	Coach, 2 horses, or horseback.		
			Timbery Range and Bombala, via Gunningrah and Buckalong.	One.....		113 0 0	31 Dec. 1891.
102	Mrs. Annie Reed ...	Bombala	Bombala, Nicholson's, Craigie, and Delegate.	Two ...	2-horse coach.	97 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
			Bombala, Nicholson's, and Delegate; and	One.....			
			Bombala, Mila, and Craigie, via Mahratta and Mr. George Stevenson's, at The Bog.	One.....			
103	George Peisley ..... (Transferred to John Kennedy, from 1st July, 1889.)	Bombala	Bombala, Cathcart, Rocky Hall, Wyndham, and Pambula.	Two	4-wheeled conveyance, 1 or 2 horses.	118 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
104	William Sharpe ...	Bega	Bombala, Cathcart, Candelo, Wolumla, and Merimbula.	One.....	Horseback or 2-horse coach.	95 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.

* Contractor paid to 13th November, 1889, to relinquish contract, which he did on 11th September, 1889.
† Contractor given one month's notice from 1st May, 1889, of intention to terminate contract on the 31st May, 1889, or on opening of railway to Cooma.
‡ Contractor allowed £60 per annum extra to convey mails between Nimitybelle and Lyttleton, by coach, from 30th May, 1889.

	Contractors' Names.	Contractors' Addresses.	Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication. No. of times per week.	Mode of Conveyance	Annual Amount payable to Contractors. £ s. d.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
105	James Doyle ..... (Transferred to Joseph Parkes, from 1st October, 1889.)	Corrowong	Bombala, and Wright's (Tombong), via Bombala Station, Cambalong, and Quidong.	One.....	Horseback...	33 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
106	Mrs. Hannah Johnson.	Glenroy, via Delegate.	Delegate and Corrowong	Three.. ...	Horseback...	39 0 0	31 Dec 1890.
107	George R. Gailey*..	Lyttleton	Candelo, Meringlo, and Lyttleton, via Benbooka Station.	One.....	Horseback & 2-horse coach.	24 19 0	31 Dec., 1890.
108	George R. Gailey*..	Lyttleton	Candelo, *Tuntawanglo*, Mogilla, and Lyttleton.	One.....	Horseback & 2-horse coach.	24 19 0	31 Dec., 1890.
109	Geo. R. Gailey* ...	Lyttleton	Candelo and Mogilla.....	One.....	Horseback...	19 9 0	31 Dec., 1890.
110	Robert Twyford ...	Wyndham..... ..	Candelo and Wyndham, via Myrtle Creek.	One.....	Horseback...	19 5 0	31 Dec., 1891.
111	Alex. A. M'Keahnie	Rosedale	Adaminaby and Rosedale.....	Two	.....	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
112	John Holland .. ... (Transferred to William Holland, from 1st July, 1889.)	Nerriga	Braidwood, Charleyong, Tomboy, Nerriga, Sassafras, and Nowra.	One.....	Horseback..	79 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
113	Mark M'Grath	Braidwood	Braidwood and Monga	Two	.....	24 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
114	Bernard M'Cawley	Nelligen	Braidwood and Nelligen	Two	4-wheeled buggy, 2 horses.	89 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
115	James Allen	Little Bombay...	Braidwood and Little Bombay	One.....	Horseback...	11 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
116	Patrick Stokes	Jembaicumbene..	Braidwood, Jembaicumbene, and Major's Creek.	Three.....	Horseback or buggy as required.	48 10 0	31 Dec., 1889.
117	John Stephens	Larbert	Braidwood and Larbert	Two	Horseback...	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
118	Thomas Stuart	Major's Creek ...	Major's Creek and Ballalaba	Two	Horseback...	13 10 0	31 Dec., 1890.
119	Dennis Dempsey ..	Emu Flat, Braidwood.	Major's Creek and Krawarree.....	One.....	Horseback...	24 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
120	James Clarke ..... (Transferred to Wlm. Willis, from 1st May, 1889.)	Ballalaba	Bredbo, Jerangle (Little Plain), and Ballalaba, via Wangarah, and Anembo.	One	Horseback...	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
121	Dennis Dempsey ...	Emu Flat, Braidwood.	Ballalaba and Krawarree, via Jerrabat Gully.	One	Horseback...	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
122	George Smith	Krawarree	From Ballalaba to Braidwood; and from Braidwood to Ballalaba and Krawarree, via Stony Creek.	One	Horseback or vehicle.	32 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
123	Edmond Corrigan...	Moruya	Moruya and Kiora.....	Two	Horseback...	13 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
124	John and Michael Corrigan. (Transferred to John Corrigan, from 1st July, 1889.)	Bega	Moruya, Bergalia, Turlinjah, Bodalla, Wagonga, Punkalla, Tilba Tilba, Dignam's Creek Cobargo, Dry River, Brogo, and Bega.	Six	4-wheeled vehicle 1, 2 or more horses.	400 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
125	John and Michael Corrigan. (Transferred to John Corrigan, from 1st July, 1889.)	Bega	Bodalla and Eurobodalla	Seven	4-wheeled coach, 1, 2, or more horses.	48 10 0	31 Dec., 1891.
126	Wlm. J. and Alfred J. Harper.	Corunna	Bodalla, Wagonga Heads, Narooma, and Corunna.	Two	Horseback...	70 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
127	Chas. Brice	Eurobodalla	Eurobodalla and Nerrigundah.....	Two	Horseback...	19 10 0	31 Dec., 1890.
128	John and Michael Corrigan. (Transferred to John Corrigan, from 1st July, 1889.)	Bega	Eurobodalla and Nerrigundah.....	Four	4-wheeled vehicle, 1, 2, or more horses.	39 10 0	31 Dec., 1890.
129	Wlm. H. Corkhill..	Tilba Tilba	Tilba Tilba and Bermagui	Two	Horseback...	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
130	David Dunsmore ...	Cobargo	Cobargo and Bermagui.....	Two	Horseback or 1-horse coach.	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
131	David Dunsmore ...	Cobargo	Cobargo and Wandella	Two	Horseback...	12 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
132	Charles Piesley.....	Eden	Bega, Wolumla, Pambula, and Eden...	Three.....	Coach, 2 or more horses.	84 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
133	John and Michael Corrigan.† (Transferred to John Corrigan, from 1st July, 1889.)	Bega	Bega and Candelo	Seven.....	Coach, 2 horses.	79 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
134	Thomas Griffin	Bega	Bega and Tanja	Two	Horseback...	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
135	Herman Bollmann..	Merimbula	The Rocks landing-place or Merimbula Wharf, as required, and Post Offices, Merimbula and Pambula.	Three.....	Horseback...	38 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
136	John and Alexr. M'Phee.	Bega	Merimbula, Wolumla, and Bega; or Tathra, Tathra Road, and Bega, on arrival and departure of steamers.	Two	4-horse coach.	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
137	Charles Laing	Towamba	Eden and Towamba	Two	Horseback...	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
138	John Hopkins	Eden	Eden, Kiah, and Timbilica	One	Horseback...	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
139	Thos. Morton	Breadalbane.....	Breadalbane, Parkesbourne, and Merrilla.	Three.....	....	26 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
140	Stewart Neale	Breadalbane.....	Breadalbane and Collector	Six	Horseback...	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
141	Thomas Matthews..	Breadalbane.....	Breadalbane and Gurrundah	One	.....	14 15 0	31 Dec., 1889.

* Contractor allowed to substitute for present services (3) a service between Lyttleton, Mogilla and Candelo, six times a week, for £160 per annum, from 30th May, 1889.

† Subsidy reduced to £50 per annum, and communication to thrice a week from 30th May, 1889. Daily service resumed on 1st July, 1889.

Contractors' Names.	Contractors' Addresses	Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
			No. of times per week.		£ s. d.	
142 William Wales	Gundaroo	Railway Station and Post Office, Gunning.	Once or oftener daily.	Buggy, 1 horse.	21 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
143 Mrs. Margaret Best (Transferred to Richard Sherriff, from 1st October, 1889.)	Gunning	Railway Station, Gunning, and Post Offices, Gunning, Lower Gundaroo, Upper Gundaroo, Sutton, and Queanbeyan.	Three...	2-horse coach or buggy.	233 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
		From Railway Station, Gunning, to Post Offices, Gunning, Lower Gundaroo, and Upper Gundaroo; and from Upper Gundaroo to Lower Gundaroo and Gunning.	Three... Four ...			
144 Henry Douglass* ...	Dalton	Gunning and Dalton	Six	Horseback, when required.	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
145 Mrs. Margaret Best (Transferred to Richard Sherriff, from 1st October, 1889.)	Gunning	Gunning and Wheeo; and	One ...	Horseback or vehicle, when required.	69 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
		Dalton and Wheeo	One ...			
146 Henry Douglass† ...	Dalton	Dalton and Rye Park	One	2-horse coach.	28 0 0	31 Dec., 1891
147 Henry Alchin	Dalton	Dalton and Bevendale, via Byrneville	One	Horseback..	22 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
148 Henry Douglass† ...	Dalton	Rye Park and Burrowa	Two	2-horse coach.	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
149 Benjamin Good.....	Five-mile, Rye Park.	Rye Park and Five-mile Creek, via Frost's Farm and Digger's Flat.	One	Horseback...	21 5 0	31 Dec., 1889.
150 John Couch, jun. ...	Yass	Yass Railway Station and Post Office, Yass, including the clearance of the letter-receiver at North Yass.	Seven or more.	2 or 3 horse coach.	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
151 John Carey	Wee Jasper	Yass and Cavan, via "Brassel's Inn," Warro, and the main road, crossing the river at Bloomfield.	One	Horseback...	29 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
152 Edwin A. Elliott ...	Lower Gundaroo	Yass, Greenfield Farm, and Lower Gundaroo.	Two	.....	52 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
153 B. A. Nichols	Yass	Yass, Murrumbateman, Jeir, Hall, Ginninderra, Canberra, and Queanbeyan.	Three.....	2-horse coach.	129 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
154 P. J. O'Donnell.....	Boambola	Yass and Boambola	One	....	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
155 John Carey	Wee Jasper	Cavan and Wee Jasper (Police Barracks).	One	Horseback..	23 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
156 Thomas Walker ...	Nanama, Yass ...	Murrumbateman and Nanama	Two	Horseback..	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
157 Wm. Wall	Limestone Creek, Bowning.	Bowning and Tangmangaroo	Three.. ...	Horseback...	36 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
158 Wlm. H. Vicq	Bookham	Bowning and Bookham. (Contractor to convey mails twice a week on horseback for the sum of £45 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General.)	Three.....	Waggonette, buggy, or dog cart, 1 or 2 horses, as required.	58 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
159 Thos. Stevens ..... (Transferred to Michael Cassidy, from 10th March, 1889.)	Bongongo, via Bookham.	Bookham, Chidowla, Bongongo, and Tumut, via Smith's, Kiley's, Red Hill, and Geary's, Wyangle.	One	Horseback..	72 10 0	31 Dec., 1889.
160 John Carter	Binalong	Railway Station, Binalong, and Post Offices, Binalong and Burrowa; and	Six	4-wheeled coach, 1, 2, or 3 horses, as required.	95 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
		Burrowa, Marengo, and Young	Three.....	Buggy, 1 or 2 horses.		
161 John Wright	Red Hill, Burrowa.	Burrowa, Frogmoor, and Reid's Flat, via Hovell's Creek and Phil's Creek. (Contractor to travel via Roberts', Phil's Creek, if required.)	Two	Vehicle	89 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
162 Wm. H. O'Hara ...	Burrowa	Burrowa, Morongla Creek, and Cowra, via Narellan and Breakfast Creeks. (Contractor to convey the mails once a week for the sum of £68 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General.)	Two	4-wheeled vehicle, 2 horses.	84 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
163 William J. Roberts	Murrumburrah...	Railway Station and Post Office, Murrumburrah, including the clearance of the Letter-box at the Murrumburrah Station, when required.	Twice or oftener daily.	Spring cart, 1 horse.	52 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
164 William J. Roberts	Murrumburrah ..	Murrumburrah, Demondrille, Wombat, and Young.	Six	2-wheeled vehicle, 1 or more horses.	170 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
165 William Baldwin ...	Barwang	Murrumburrah and Barwang.	Two	Horseback or packhorse.	35 0 0	31 Dec., 18
166 Michael J. Cahill ...	Marshall M'Mahon Reef	Cunningham and Marshall M'Mahon Reef.	Two	.....	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
167 Jas. W. Slatyer ...	Young	Railway Station and Post Office, Young.	Once or oftener daily.	1-horse van..	30 0 0	31 Dec.,
168 Cobb & Co.	Bathurst	Young, Weddin, and Grenfell	Seven	4-wheeled coach.	149 0 0	31 Dec., 18

* Contractor deceased, and service performed by sureties (J. F. W. Wheatley and J. Jackson), from 4th October, 1889.
† Contractor deceased, and service performed by sureties (J. F. W. Wheatley and T. Cullen), from 4th October, 1889, to 31st December, 1889, on which latter date the contract was terminated.

	Contractors' Names.	Contractors' Addresses.	Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication. No. of times per week.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors. £ s. d.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
169	Thos. Hancock	Young	Young, Thuddungra, Morangarell, Williams' Crossing, and Marsden's, via Balabala.	Two	2 or 4 wheeled vehicle, 1 or more horses.	274 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
170	Wm. Conn (Transferred to Wm. Mather, from 24th August, 1889.)	Tubbul	Young, Tubbul, and Morangarell, via Memagong, Wedallion, and Moonbucca.	One	Vehicle, 1 horse.	65 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
171	Henry Nicholson	Temora	Young, Grogan, *West Temora* (The Rock), and Temora, via Milong.	Two	4-wheeled vehicle, 1 or 2 horses.	150 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
172	Cobb & Co.	Bathurst	Grenfell and Forbes	Six	4-wheeled coach.	290 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
173	Wlm. S. Alsop* (Tranferred to J. J. Bennett, from 1st May, 1889; to W. T. Burrett, from 1st July, 1889; and to John S. Dawson, from 1st September, 1889.)	Grenfell	Grenfell, Piney Range, Wheogo, and Marsden's. (Contractor to convey mails three times a week for a sum at the rate of £140 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so.)	Two	2-horse coach.	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
174	Thomas Maguire	Grenfell	Grenfell and Brundah Creek	Two	Horseback	24 10 0	31 Dec., 1890.
175	Thomas Maguire (Tranferred to Christopher Maguire, from 1st July, 1889.)	Grenfell	Grenfell and Bimbi; and Bimbi, Morangarell, Narraburra, West Temora, and Temora, via Moonbucca. (Contractor to convey mails by 2-horse buggy for a sum at the rate of £125 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so.)	Two ... One ...	Horseback	115 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
176½	Thomas Maguire (Transferred to Charles George, from 1st July, 1889.)	Grenfell	Bimbi and Williams' Crossing	One	Horseback	44 10 0	31 Dec., 1889.
177	Peter J. M'Alister	Wagga Wagga	Marsden's and Wollongough, via Tallebong.	Two	Horseback	115 0 0	31 Dec., 1890
178	William Regan	Morangarell	Morangarell and Barmedman, via Tarangalay.	One	1-horse buggy.	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1889
179	Wm. J. Sweeney	Cullinga	Wallendbeen and Cullinga	Three	Horseback	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
180	Mark Solomon	Cootamundra	Railway Station and Post Office, Cootamundra.	Four times or oftener daily.	Waggonette, 1 horse.	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
181	John Mullaney	Kyron, near Cootamundra.	Cootamundra, Kilrush, and Jugiong, via The Grove, Cullinga Creek, Grovesend, Templemore, Cowong, Kyron, Rathden, Jerelcamby, and Sandy Creek.	One	.....	64 0 0	31 Dec., 1889
182	Richard Corbett and Archibald Finlay.	Cootamundra	Cootamundra, Dudauman, and Temora, via Combaning.	Seven	4-wheeled vehicle, 4 horses.	155 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
183	Patrick Canty	Cootamundra	From Cootamundra to Stockinbingal and West Temora, via Dacey's, Geraldra, Grogan, Corumbie, and Narraburra Stations, returning to Cootamundra, via North Gundibindyal, Woodstown, Gundibindyal, and Stockinbingal.	Two	.....	148 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
184	Geo. A. M'Gregor	Morangarell	Temora and Barmedman	Three	4-wheeled vehicle, 2 horses.	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
185	Wm. H. Tubman	Temora	Temora and Merool Creek (Harman's). (Contractor to convey the mails by 1 or 2 horse coach, for the sum of £90 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General.)	Two	Horseback	75 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
186	John W. Carberry	North Gobarralong.	Coolac and North Gobarralong	Two	Horseback	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
187	Phillip O'Mara	Jugiong	Coolac and Jugiong	Three	Horseback	49 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
188	Joseph Speirs	Adelong	Railway Station and Post Office, Gundagai.	Once or oftener daily.	2 or 4 horse coach.	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
189	Patrick M'Grath	Gundagai	Gundagai, Nangus, Eurongilly, and Cooba, via Kimo, Tenandra, and Wantabadgery.	Two	Horseback	96 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
190	Ewen M'Kinnon	Brungle	Gundagai, Brungle, and Rosemount (G. Clout's.)	Two	.....	55 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
191	Joseph Speirs	Adelong	Gundagai, South Gundagai, and Adelong Crossing-place.	Six	4-horse coach.	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
192	Joseph Speirs	Adelong	Gundagai, Gocup, and Tumut, via the marked-tree line; and Adelong Crossing-place, Grahamstown, Shepard's Town, Adelong, Gilmore, and Tumut.	Six ... Six	4-wheeled coach, 3 or more horses.	500 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.

* Contractor instructed to commence tri-weekly service, from 16th July, 1889.

	Contractors' Names.	Contractors' Addresses.	Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication. No. of times per week.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors. £ s. d.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
193	James Cafe..... (Transferred to Daniel Eeles, from 1st April, 1889.)	Albury	Adelong Crossing-place, Hillas Creek, Lower Tarcutta, and Tarcutta.	Three.....	4-wheeled coach, 1 or more horses.	150 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
194	John Rowley*	Tumberumba	Adelong, Middle Adelong, Reedy Flat, Laurel Hill, Upper Tumberumba, and Tumberumba, via Hastedt's, Parrott Hill, and M'Bowling's, of Upper Tumberumba; and	One ...	Horseback ..	148 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
			Adelong, Middle Adelong, Reedy Flat, Taradale, Bago Station, and Tumberumba.	One ...			
195	George Shimph.....	Mount Adrah ...	Adelong and Mount Adrah	One	.....	23 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
196	George Harrison ...	Gilmore	Gilmore, Upper Gilmore, and Reedy Flat, via Windowie Public School, and along the eastern side of Gilmore Creek to Fern Gully Crossing.	Two	.....	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1889
197	Charles L. Hart ...	Tumut	Tumut, Blowering, and Kiandra. (Snow-shoes to be used when required.)	One	Coach or waggonette, 2 or more horses, and horseback.	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
198	James Cafe ..... (Transferred to Daniel Eeles, from 1st April, 1889.)	Albury	Tarcutta, Kyamba, Luntsvale, Little Billabong, *Garryowen*, and Germanton.	Three.....	4 wheeled-coach, 1 or more horses.	250 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
199	Thomas Roohan ...	Oberne, Tarcutta	From Tarcutta to Oberne and Molloy's (9 miles above Oberne), returning via Humula, Murraguldrie, and down the Umbango Creek to Tarcutta.	Three.....	Horseback ..	70 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
200	James Cafe ..... (Transferred to Joseph Spiers, from 1st April, 1889.)	Albury	Little Billabong, Carabost, Rosewood, and Tumberumba.	Three.....	4-wheeled coach, 2 or more horses.	200 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
201	James Cafe..... (Transferred to James Waite, from 1st July, 1889.)	Albury	Tumberumba, Burns, Tooma, *Welaregang Station*, Tintaldra (Victoria), *Welaregang Station*, Ournie, Jingellic, Maracket, Wagra, Bowna, and Albury, via Camberoona, Dora Dora, Talmalmei, and Ournie Diggings (Main Road to be travelled between Camberoona and Wagra.)†	Two	4-wheeled coach, 2 or more horses, between Albury and Tintaldra; remainder on horseback.	350 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
202	Edgar Sheather..... (Transferred to Lukins and Masters, from 27th Aug., 1889.)	Tooma	Tooma and Khancoban, via Opossum Point.	One	Horseback ..	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
203	Edward G. Elms‡...	Mitta Mitta	Bethungra, Mitta Mitta, and Yammatree.	Two	Horseback ..	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1890
204	Alfred J. Davis.....	Bethungra.....	Bethungra and Ironbong	One	.. ..	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
205	John A. Crowe	Eurongilly	Illabo Railway Station and Eurongilly.	Two	.....	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
206	Peter J. M'Alister..	Wagga Wagga...	Eurongilly and Wagga Wagga, via Oura and Eunonyhareenyha.	Two	Horseback ..	115 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
207	William M'Crea ...	Yathella	Harefield and Yathella.....	Two	Horseback ..	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
208	George Dobbyns ...	Junee Junction	Junee Junction, The Reefs, Sebastopol, and Temora, via "Cooney's Inn."	One	Vehicle	74 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
209	George Dobbyns ...	Junee Junction..	Junee Junction, The Reefs, Sebastopol, and Temora, via "Cooney's Inn."	One	4-wheeled coach, 2 horses.	75 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
210	William Burgess ...	Wagga Wagga...	Railway Station and Post Office, Wagga Wagga.	Four times or oftener daily.	.....	47 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
211	Michael O'Donnell..	North Wagga Wagga	Wagga Wagga and Brucedale	Two	.....	23 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
212	Peter J. M'Alister..	Wagga Wagga...	Wagga Wagga and Tarcutta	Three.....	Coach, 2 or more horses.	169 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
213	Robert J. Montgomery.	Wagga Wagga...	Wagga Wagga and Narrandera	Three.....	Coach, 2 horses or light buggy.	222 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
214	James Heathwood.	Wagga Wagga...	Wagga Wagga, Downside, Merool Creek, and Wollongough, via Marrar, The Rocks (M'Donald's), Mimosa, Quandary, Broken Dam, Mandamah, and Wallandry.	One	Coach, 2 or more horses.	293 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
215	William Cox	Livingstone, Wagga Wagga	Wagga Wagga and *Mangopla*.....	Three.....	Horseback ..	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
216	Peter J. M'Alister	Wagga Wagga ..	Wagga Wagga, Yarragundry, and Collingullie.	Three.....	Horseback ..	74 15 0	31 Dec., 1890.
217	William Cox	Livingstone, Wagga Wagga	Wagga Wagga, Lake Albert, Pullitop Station, and Upper Pullitop, via Gregado, Big Springs, and Livingstone.	Three.....	Horseback ..	115 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
218	Peter J. M'Alister..	Wagga Wagga...	Railway Station, The Rock, and Post Offices, Ferrier's and Urana, via Brookong.	Three	Coach, 1, 2 or more horses.	364 15 0	31 Dec., 1891.
219	Alfred Jenkins	Narrandera	Bullenbong, Jackson's Waterholes, Gillenbah, and Narrandera.	One	Horseback...	70 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.

* Contractor allowed £1 10s. 6d. per annum extra, from 10th March, 1889, in consequence of removal of Receiving Office, Upper Tumberumba.

† Whenever floods prevent the mails from being conveyed between Welaregang and Tintaldra, Contractor is required to leave the Tintaldra mail at Welaregang Station (Gray's), and proceed on his journey without waiting for the flood to subside, and on his return to Tintaldra, from either Tooma or Bowna, bring the mail on if it has not in the meantime been conveyed to its destination by other means.

‡ Contractor allowed £15 per annum extra, from 16th October, 1889, to extend contract to Lower Yammatree.

Contractors		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.		No. of times per week.		£ s. d.	
220 Crawford & Co.....	Albury	Urana, Overton, Daysdale, Lowesdale, and Corowa.	Two	1 or 4 horse coach as required.	146 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
221 Townsend G. Warren.	Urana	Urana and Mr. Guest's selection, 3 miles beyond Boree Creek.	Two	Vehicle or horseback as required.	79 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
222 George Bond ..... (Transferred to John Holland, from 1st April, 1889.)	Jereelderie	Railway Station and Post Office, Jereelderie.	Three	1-horse buggy	24 15 0	31 Dec., 1890.
223 Maurice Bush	Daysdale	Jereelderie and Daysdale, via Clear Hills, Narrow Plains, and Momolong.	One	1 or more horse vehicle or horseback.	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
224 Thomas Spicer	Jereelderie	Jereelderie, Wilson, *Spring Plain*, Argoon, *Waddai*, and Darlington Point, via Kulki.	Two	Buggy, 2 horses.	200 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
225 James Samuelson and William Davidson.	Jereelderie	Jereelderie and *Broome*	Two	Horseback	51 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
226 Joseph Bott	Jereelderie	Jereelderie and Tocumwall, via Mr. George Jones', Murray Hut.	Two	2 or 4-horse coach.	98 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
227 Crawford & Co.* ...	Albury	Jereelderie, Berrigan, and Mulwala. (Contractors to convey mails twice a week for the sum of £75 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so.)	One	Coach, 2 or more horses.	44 10 0	31 Dec., 1891.
228 Leonard H. Lewis...	Middledale	Lowesdale and Middledale	One	Horseback ..	42 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
229 Wm. Spears	Corowa	Corowa, Mulwala, and Tocumwall	Three	2-horse coach or buggy.	160 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
230 Martin J. Nagle.....	Corowa	Corowa, Bull Plain, and O'Brien's, Victoria Park, via Redland s School and Sandy Ridges; and Corowa, Bull Plain, Savernake, Berrigan, and Murray Hut, via Sedgwick's, Spry's, Pine Lodge, North Collendina, Kenneth Murchison's, M'Farlane's, Dicker's, Boxer's, Kilby's, Whiteley's, Wealand's, E. Creed's, W. Creed's, Carpenter's, Shand's, Green Hills, Mitchell's, M'Neill's, Fry's, Austin's, Brown's, M'Lelland's, Cooper's, Garland's, Burns', and Ryan's. (Contractor to convey mails twice a week between Corowa and Murray Hut, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so, for the sum of £235 per annum.)	One ... One ...	Horseback or buggy, as required.	135 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
231 John P. Kennedy...	Corowa	Corowa, Hopefield, and Carnsdale, via Tyrone School and Oil-tree, or Kentucky Station.	One	Horseback ..	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
232 Crawford & Co.....	Albury	Corowa and Wahgunyah ..... (Contractors to provide proper means for crossing the river Murray when the bridge is flooded.)	Twelve ...	Coach, 2 or more horses.	19 10 0	31 Dec., 1891.
233 John Bott	Deniliquin	Tocumwall and Deniliquin	Two	2 or 4 horse coach.	140 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
234 John Costigan	Yerong Creek ..	Yerong Creek, Mundawaddera, Lallarook, and Urangeline, by the Main Road.	Three	2 or more horse coach.	120 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
235 C. F. Agst	Munyabla.....	Yerong Creek and Munyabla	One	Gig, 1 horse.	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
236 James Cafe ..... (Transferred to Joseph Pratt, from 1st July, 1889.)	Albury	Railway Station, Culcairn, and Post Offices, Morven and Germanton. (Contractors to convey mails on either side of the Billabong Creek in times of flood.)	Six	Coach, 2 or more horses.	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
237 Patrick O'Brien ...	Cookardinia.....	Morven and Ccokardinia	Three.....	Waggonette, 2 horses.	70 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
238 John Stewart	Albury	Germanton, Woomargama, Mullengandra, Bowna, Thurgoona, and Albury.	Six	Coach, 2 or more horses.	215 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
239 James Crichton† ..	Germanton	Germanton and Yarrara	Two	Horseback ..	55 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
240 George T. Sawyer .. (Transferred to Charles Will, from 1st April, 1889.)	Jindera	Gerogery, Walla Walla, and Walla Walla Homestead.	Two	.....	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
241 George Carter	Albury	Railway Station and Post Office, Albury.	Five times or oftener a day.	1-horse 4-wheeled cab.	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
242 Crawford & Co.....	Albury	Albury, Jindera, Burrumbuttock, Walbundrie, and Mahonga; and Mahonga and Urana.....	Three ..... One	Covered coach, 2 or more horses Horseback ..	159 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
243 John Kennedy	Corowa	Albury, Bungowannah, Howlong, and Corowa.	Two	Coach or buggy, 2 horses.	75 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.

* Contractors instructed to perform bi-weekly service from 1st October, 1889.
† Contractors deceased, and service performed by sureties (J. Lawson and J. Bruce), from 1st January, 1889.

	Contractors' Names.	Contractors' Addresses.	Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication. No of times per week.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors. £ s. d.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
244	John J. Keighran...	Jindera	Jindera, *Ebenezer*, and Walla Walla Station.	One	1-horse vehicle.	39 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
245	Stephen Ryan	Walbundrie	Mahonga and Urangeline..... ..	One	Horseback ..	65 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
246	William Smith	Howlong	Howlong, Moorwatha, and Goombargona, via the "Brocklesby Hotel."	Two	Horseback ..	69 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
247	Sydney Smith	Howlong	Goombargona and Carnsdale	One	....	24 9 0	31 Dec., 1891.
248	John Allan ..... (Transferred to Thos. J. Webster, from 15th July, 1889.)	Coolaman	Coolaman and North Berry Jerry; and	Three...	2 or more horse coach.	180 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
			North Berry Jerry, *Mimosa East*, Myall Falls, and *Broken Dam*, via Veitch's C.P., Public School, and Mimosa West, with a branch mail to and from Mimosa West and Shannon's, via Wallaroobie and Yarrenjerry.	Two ...			
				Two ...			
249	John Barnes	Coolaman	Coolaman, *Uley*, and *Ariah*, via Cowabee, Murril Creek, and Warri.	Two	2-horse coach.	143 0 0	31 Dec , 1891.
250	Wm. Macauley.....	Mimosa West, Coolaman.	*Ariah* and Selmes, via Lintott's, Broken Dam, Merool Creek (Harman's), Mandamah, and Kildary.	One	Horseback...	84 15 0	31 Dec., 1889.
251	William J. Fimister. (Transferred to M. H. Enright, from 1st April, 1889.)	Narrandera	Railway Station and Post Office, Narrandera.	Twice or oftener daily.	1-horse cab..	70 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
252	Marcus H. Jenkins.	Narrandera	Narrandera and Colombo Creek, via Gillenbah, Cuddell Township, and Yarrabee.	Two	Horseback...	59 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
253	David H. Jenkins .	Narrandera	Narrandera and Mount Elliott, via Colinroobie and Barellan.	Two	Vehicle, 1 or more horses	189 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
254	Lionel R. Savage ...	Narrandera	Narrandera and Darlington Point, via Gillenbah, Billenbah, Benandra, and Tubbo, on the south side of the river.	Three.. ...	Horseback or buggy and horse if required.	135 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
255	George Bond ..... (Transferred to John Holland, from 1st April, 1889.)	Jereelderie	Colombo Creek, Old Goree, and Jereelderie, via Bundure Head Station and Yanko Station.	Two	2-horse buggy.	124 15 0	31 Dec., 1890.
256	Crawford & Co.....	Albury	Widgiewa or Coonong Railway Station as required, and Urana.	Three	Coach, 2 or more horses	43 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
257	George H. Stivens..	Barellan, via Narrandera.	Barellan (on the road between Narrandera and Mount Elliott) and Yalgogrin, via Mumbledool and North Bolera.	Two	.. ..	64 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
258	Crawford & Co.....	Albury	Whitton, Mount Elliott, Rankin's Springs, and Lake Cudgellico.	Two	Coach, 2 or more horses	473 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
259	Fredk. Blann	Mount Elliott, via Whitton.	Merool Creek, on the road between Whitton and Mount Elliott, and Mount Ida, near the north boundary of Benerembah Run, via Bloomfield, Lanaghan's, Wilgah Plains, Johndarron, Wynangan, The Cliffs Homestead, Wendourie, Lake View, Verandah Rock, and Sherwood. (Contractor to convey mails twice a week for a sum at the rate of £75 per annum if required by the Postmaster-General to do so.)	One	Horseback ..	52 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
260	John I. Malcolm ...	Eurathra, via Rankin's Springs.	Rankin's Springs and *Wallandry*, via Eurathara, Malonga, and Nariah.	Two	Horseback ..	130 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
261	Michael Kirwan (Transferred to Rowland Ingram, from 1st July, 1889.)	Wollongough	Wollongough and Boorabil, via Wollongough Station, Youngara, Monument Flats, Bygolorie, Gorman's Hill West, and Dundoo Hills South; and	Two ...	2-horse vehicle.	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
			Boorabil and Lake Cudgellico, via Gainbill Station.	One ...			
262	David H. Tasker ...	Condobolin	Wollongough and Condoblin	One..... .	Horseback...	59 16 0	31 Dec., 1890.
263	Alfred H. Clifton ...	Darlington Point	Darlington Railway Station and Darlington Point Post Office, near the river.	Seven.....	4-wheeled coach, 2 horses.	48 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
264	A. W. Robertson and J. Wagner.	Hay	Carrathool, Dry Lake, Gunbar, and Hillston.	One	1 or 4 horse coach.	138 10 0	31 Dec., 1890.
265	A. W. Robertson and J. Wagner.*	Hay	Darlington Point and Hay, travelling on the south side of the river;	Three...	4-wheeled American coach.	4,640 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
			Railway Station and Post Office, Hay;	Once or oftener daily.			
			Hay and Booligal	Three...			
			Hay, Booroorban, Wanganella, and Deniliquin; and	Six.....			
			Booligal, Mossgiel, Ivanhoe, and Wilcannia.	Three...			
266	Z. & S. Burton.....	Wentworth	Hay, Maude, Oxley, and Balranald, by direct route. (Contractors to travel once a week when practicable, via Gilam and Nap Nap mail-box, which is on the north side of the river.)	Three.....	Coach, 3 horses.	1,150 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.

* Owing to contractors being unable, through drought, to perform service between Ivanhoe and Wilcannia more than twice a week, £379 15s. 9d. was deducted from subsidy from 18th March, 1889.

Contractors' Names.	Contractors' Addresses.	Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
			No. of times per week.		£ s. d.	
267 Fredk. Richman ...	Tarwong Station, via Hay.	Booligal, Culparin, and Oxley, via Nicholson's, Turner's, Bent's, Honen's, and Moffat's Homestead Leases, Culpataro Station, and Smith's, M'Shelland's, Ingram's, and Holmes' Homestead Leases.	One	Waggonette, 2 horses or by pack-horse, as required.	110 0 0	17 May, 1889.
268 Joseph Denison	Hay	Mossgiel and *Paddington*.....	One	1 or more horse vehicle or horse-back.	200 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
269 Deniliquin and Moama Railway Company.	Deniliquin	Deniliquin, Mathoura, Moira, Moama, and Echuca.	Six or more	Railway ...	900 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
270 Andw. B. Mathewson.	Deniliquin	Deniliquin, Cochran Creek, and Noorong, via Cobran and North Wakool.	One	2-horse waggonette	110 10 0	31 Dec., 1891.
271 Z. & S. Burton ...	Wentworth	Balranald, Euston, *Gol Gol*, and Wentworth.	Three.....	4-horse coach.	695 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
272 Michael Charters ...	Euriowie	Wentworth, Pooncarie, Menindie, and Wilcannia.	Two	Coach, 2 or 4 horses.	2,200 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
273 Patrick O'Neil and James Nicholas.	Broken Hill	Wentworth and Broken Hill, via the Ana-branch and Mr. Cudmore's Popiltah Station.	One	Coach, 2 horses.	900 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
274 Cobb & Co	Bathurst	Wilcannia, "Victoria Hotel," *Tarella*, Yandarlo, Cobham, Milperinka, *The Albert*, and Tibooburra, via Mena Murtie, Kayrunnera, Morden, and Yanderberry.	Two	Coach, 2 or more horses.	994 10 0	31 Dec., 1891.
275 Michael Charters ..	Euriowie	Wilcannia, Mount Gipps, Round Hill, and Broken Hill.	Two	Coach, 2 or 4 horses.	200 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
276 James M. Smith ...	Round Hill	Broken Hill and Round Hill; and Round Hill and Mount Gipps.	Four ... } Two .... }	Horseback..	90 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
277 Edward A. Miller...	Broken Hill.....	Broken Hill, Pinnacles, Thackaringa Mines, and Cockburn (South Australia.)	Three.....	2-horse coach.	189 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
278 Geo. W. Reid ..... (Transferred to Henry Field, from 4th February, 1889.)	South Broken Hill	Broken Hill and South Broken Hill ...	Six	.....	52 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
279 Edward A. Miller...	* Broken Hill.....	Broken Hill and Rockwell. (Contractor to convey mails twice a week, for a sum at the rate of £60 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so.)	Three	Waggonette, 2 horses.	75 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
280 Edward A. Miller... (Transferred to Peter M. Morrison, from 1st July, 1889.)	Broken Hill	Broken Hill and Menindie, via Rockwell and Mulcalca Station. (Contractor to convey mails once a week for a sum at the rate of £50 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so.)	Two	2 or 3-horse coach.	75 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
281 Edward Tangney ...	† Broken Hill.....	Broken Hill and Euriowie, via Albion Town. (Contractor to convey mails once a week, for a sum at the rate of £74 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so.)	Two	Waggonette, 2 horses.	119 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
282 Cobb & Co.....	Bathurst	Silverton, Day Dream, Purnamoota, Lady Don, and Euriowie.	Two	Coach, 2 or more horses.	99 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
283 Cobb & Co	Bathurst.	Euriowie, *Poolamacca*, *Gnalta*, and "*Victoria Hotel.*"	One	Coach, 2 or more horses.	399 10 0	31 Dec., 1889.
284 Cobb & Co.....	Bathurst	Euriowie and Cobham Lake, via Fowler's Gap, Bancannia Lake, and Packsaddle.	One	2 or more horse coach.	79 10 0	31 Dec., 1889.
285 Ernest C. Chambers	Milperinka	Milperinka and Mount Browne	One	4-wheeled vehicle, 2 horses.	44 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
286 Joseph Clarke	Tibooburra	Tibooburra and Whompah	One	4-wheeled carriage or buggy.	95 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
		NORTHERN ROADS.				
1 Edward Potter	St. Leonards	St. Leonards, Gore Hill, Chatswood, Gordon, and Hornsby.	Six	1, 2, or 3 horse buggy or coach.	156 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
2 Thos. Frost ..... (Transferred to Henry Whiting, from 1st July, 1889.)	Manly	Manly, Brookvale, Narrabeen, *Newport*, and Bayview; and *Newport* and Barranjoey.	Six ..... } Two ... }	Coach, 2 or 4-horses.	129 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
3 Mrs. Caroline Webster.	Gosford	Gosford, Erina, and Wamberal	‡Two	.....	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.

* Contractor allowed £10 to terminate contract on 10th August, 1889.
† Contractor allowed to discontinue contract from 31st March, 1889.
‡ Contractor allowed £6 per annum extra to convey a third mail a week from 16th January, 1889.

	Contractors' Names.	Contractors' Addresses.	Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
				No. of times per week.		£ s. d.	
4	Michael Tobin ..... (Transferred to Patrick O'Leary, from 1st April, 1889.)	Cooranbong	Railway Station, Morisset, and Post Office, Cooranbong. (Contractor to convey mails by vehicle for a sum at the rate of £50 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so.)	Three.....	Horseback...	39 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
5	Michael Tobin ..... (Transferred to Patrick O'Leary, from 1st April, 1889.)	Cooranbong	Railway Station, Morisset, and Post Office, Cooranbong. (Contractor to convey mails on horseback for a sum at the rate of £19 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so.)	Three.....	Vehicle	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
6	Allan Waters.....	Yarramalong ...	Wyong Creek Post Office and Yarramalong.	Three.....	Horseback...	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
7	Daniel Hooley*.. ..	Newcastle..	Newcastle Wharf, Post Office, and Railway Terminus.	Twice or oftener daily.	Spring-van, 1 or more horses.	78 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
8	William H. Wells, jun.	Newcastle.....	Newcastle and Stockton	Twice or oftener daily.	.....	34 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
9	William H. Wells, jun.†	Newcastle.....	Newcastle and Carrington	Six or more.	.....	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
10	Edward Hooley..... (Transferred to Thos. Williams, from 1st August, 1889.)	Pacific-street, Newcastle.	Newcastle, The Junction, Merewether, and Charlestown.	Six	Horseback...	75 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
11	Henry Sutton	Limeburners' Bay, Stockton.	Stockton and William Town	Three.....	.....	53 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
12	Edward Hooley ... (Transferred to Thomas Williams, from 1st August, 1889.)	Pacific-street, Newcastle.	Charlestown and Belmont	Six	Horseback...	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
13	Edward Hooley‡ .. (Transferred to Thomas Williams, from 1st August, 1889.)	Pacific-street, Newcastle.	Belmont and Swansea	Three.....	Horseback...	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
14	Charles Broadhead	Lambton.....	Railway Station, Waratah, and Post Office, Waratah; and Waratah, Lambton, and Wallsend	Four times or oftener daily. Six	.....	90 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
15	David Mitchell.....	Wallsend	Wallsend and Minmi	Six	Coach, 2 horses.	44 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
16	Chas. M'Intyre.....	Raymond Terrace.	Hexham Railway Station and Raymond Terrace; and Raymond Terrace, Limeburners' Creek, Booral, Stroud, Telegherry, Clareval, Langworthy's, Ward's River, and Gloucester.	Seven... Six	Coach 4 horses.	600 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
17	John T. Barnes	Raymond Terrace	Raymond Terrace and Nelson's Plains	Six	Horseback...	28 10 0	31 Dec., 1889.
18	William Lynch.....	Miller's Forest...	Raymond Terrace and Miller's Forest	Six	Horseback...	36 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
19	Wm. Hough	Tea Gardens.....	Limeburners' Creek, Aliceton, Tea Gardens, and Hawke's Nest, via Covey Creek.	Two	Horseback...	79 10 6	31 Dec., 1891.
20	John Ridgway ..... (Transferred to Arthur Single, from 1st July, 1889.)	Bulahdelah	Booral and Bulahdelah.....	Three.....	4-wheeled coach, 2 horses.	108 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
21	Daniel Dorney	Bulahdelah	Bulahdelah and Upper Myall River ...	Two	Horseback...	24 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
22	Samuel Redman.....	Bulahdelah	Bulahdelah, Boolambayte, and Bungwall Flat.	Three.....	Horseback...	83 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
23	Albert Dee.....	Nerong	Bulahdelah, Nerong, Tea Gardens, and Hawke's Nest.	One	Horseback...	39 10 0	31 Dec., 1889.
24	John Ridgway	Bulahdelah	Bulahdelah and Cooloongolook ..... (Contractor to convey mails once a week, if required by the Postmaster-General, for the sum of £41 17s. 6d. per annum.)	Two	Horseback ..	69 17 6	31 Dec., 1889.
25	George Pritchard ...	Copeland North.	Gloucester, Barrington, and Copeland North.	Six	4-wheeled coach, 2 horses.	72 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
26	Edward J. Whitbread.	Taree.....	Gloucester, Krambach, Tinonee, and Taree.	Six	Coach and 4 horses.	616 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
27	Thos. Britton..... ..	Gloucester.....	Gloucester and Nowendoc	One	Horseback...	68 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
28	William Wall	Orundumbi	Nowendoc, Orundumbi, and Walcha..	One	.....	36 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
29	Angus Chisholm ...	Barrington	Barrington and Rawden Vale.....	Two	Horseback...	42 0 0	31 Dec., 1889
30	John J. Gallagher...	Krambach	Krambach, Firefly Creek, Clarkson's Crossing, Failford, and Forster.	Three.....	Horseback...	99 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
31	James Taylor.....	Burrell Creek, via Kimbriki.	Tinonee and Kimbriki, via Martin's, Latimer's, Monk's, Chapman's, Moore's, Murray's, Weatherley's, Mossman's, and Smith's.	Two	.....	30 0 0	31 Dec. 1890.

* Contractor allowed £22 per annum extra, from the 6th July, 1889, for conveying mails seven times or oftener a day between Post Office and Railway Station, and once a day between wharf and Post Office.

† Contractor allowed £12 10s. per annum extra for conveying an additional mail, from 28th October, 1889, to 15th December, 1889.

‡ Contractor allowed £50 per annum extra to extend contract to Catherine Hill Bay, from 1st September, 1889.

	Contractors' Names.	Contractors' Addresses.	Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
				No. of times per week.		£ s. d.	
32	George Scrivner ...	Dingo Creek.....	Taree and Wingham, via Woolla Woolla.	Six	2-horse coach.	110 0 0	31 Dec., 1891
33	Patrick Keough ...	Taree.....	Taree, Cundletown, Ghinni Ghinni, Croki, Coopernook, Holy Flat, Camden Haven Punt, and Port Macquarie.	Six	Coach, 4 horses.	450 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
34	Alex. Murray ..... (Transferred to H. J. Murray, from 1st June, 1889.)	Redbank	Taree, Glenthorne and Redbank	Three.....	Horseback...	78 8 0	31 Dec., 1889.
35	Stephen Whitbread	Taree	Taree and Forster	One	Horseback...	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
36	Robert Moore	Killawarra	Wingham, Killawarra, and Woodside	Three.....	Horseback...	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
37	William Garlick ...	Wingham	Wingham and Cedar Party Creek	Three.....	Horseback...	22 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
38	George Scrivner ...	Dingo Creek.....	Wingham, Dingo Creek, and Marlee...	Three.....	Horseback...	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
39	Thomas Bradley ...	Knorrit Flat.....	Woodside, Cooplacurripa, Knorrit Flat, and Nowendoc. (Contractor to call for roadside correspondence on his way to Woodside, to start with mails thence.)	One	Horseback...	48 19 0	31 Dec., 1891.
40	Wm. M'Pherson ...	Dingo Creek.....	Dingo Creek and Whertol Flat. (Contractor to travel via Dingo Creek Bridge in times of flood.)	Two	Horseback...	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1889
41	George Hoad.....	Eulong, via Knorrit Flat.	Knorrit Flat and Cundle Flat	One	Horseback...	14 0	31 Dec., 1889.
42	William Convery*..	Cundletown	Cundletown and Landsdown; and Landsdown and Upper Lansdown	Two ... } One ... }	Horseback...	36 0 0	31 Dec., 1891,
43	John Robson, sen.	Cundletown	Cundletown, Oxley Island, and Mitchell's Island.	Two	1-horse vehicle.	38 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
44	John Harris	Coopernook	Coopernook and Harrington, via Cattia Creek.	Two	Horseback ..	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
45	James Mackay	Camden Haven..	Camden Haven Punt, Camden Haven, and Laurieton.	Four	2-wheeled vehicle 1 horse.	77 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
46	Edward Morcom ...	Yarras	Port Macquarie, Wauchope, Huntingdon, and the junction of the Ellenborough and Hastings Rivers.	Three.....	Horseback...	104 0 0	31 Dec., 18
47	Patrick Keough ...	Taree.....	Port Macquarie, Blackman's Point, Telegraph Point, East Kempsey, and Kempsey.	Six	Coach, 4 horses.	150 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
48	James M'Inherney..	Port Macquarie..	Port Macquarie, Blackman's Point, Rawdon Island, Ennis, and Beechwood (Morton's Creek), via G. Harriott's Punt.	Three.....	Horseback...	†82 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
49	Edward Morcom ...	Yarras	Ellenborough and Yarras	Three.....	.....	29 0 0	31 Dec., 1891,
50	George H. Rowsell..	Wilson River, Telegraph Point	Telegraph Point, Ballengara, and Rolland's Plains.	Three.....	Horseback or vehicle when required.	53 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
51	Charles Bowen	Warneton.....	Kempsey, West Kempsey, Greenhill, Warneton, and Sherwood.	Three.....	Horseback...	52 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
52	Christopher Felten	Kempsey	Kempsey, Frederickton, Smith Town, Gladstone, and Summer Island, via Seven Oaks; with a branch mail to and from Summer Island, Pelican Island and Spencer's Creek (Robinson's Wharf). (Mails to be conveyed between Kempsey, Frederickton, and Gladstone by boat in times of flood.)	Three.. } Two ... }	Horseback...	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
53	John Convery	Bellinger River, via Nambucca.	Kempsey, Frederickton, Clybucca, Nambucca, Deep Creek, Fernmount, and Boat Harbour; with a branch mail to and from Nambucca and Nambucca Heads, via Thomas Davis' Saw Mills and the Lower Nambucca.	Three..... Three.....	Coach, 4 horses. Horseback...	310 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
54	Christopher Felten	Kempsey	Summer Island and Spencer's Creek; and Spencer's Creek and Arakoon.....	One ... } Three... }	Horseback...	31 1 0	31 Dec., 1889. (Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
55	Michael Perry	Hickey's Creek...	West Kempsey, Greenhill, Skillion Flat, Hickey's Creek, and Bellbrook.	One.....	Horseback...	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
56	Bernard M'Nally ...	Rainbow Reach..	Pelican Island and Rainbow Reach ...	Two	Horseback...	18 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
57	Samuel J. Raymond	Bowraville	Nambucca and Bowraville	One ..... Two.....	Coach..... Horseback...	49 10 0	31 Dec., 1889.
58	John Byrnes	Bowraville	Bowraville and Argent's Hill	Two	Horseback...	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
59	Walter Harvie	East Raleigh	Fernmount and East Raleigh	Two	Horseback...	28 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
60	James Watson	East Maitland ...	Railway Station and Post Office, East Maitland.	Five times or oftener daily.	2-horse coach.	55 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
61	Henry Fry.....	West Maitland..	East Maitland, Largs, Woodville, and Paterson. (In times of flood contractor to travel via Belmore Bridge, and convey a branch mail from and to Largs and Woodville.)	Seven.....	2 or more horse coach.	115 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.

* Contractor allowed £10 per annum extra to convey a second mail a week between Landsdown and Upper Landsdown, from 21st August, 1889.
† Allowed 1s. 6d per week for puntage.

Contractors' Names.	Contractors' Addresses.	Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication. No. of times per week.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors. £ s. d.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
62 Thos. Bellamy ..... (Transferred to Allan Simmons, from 1st Aug., 1889.)	West Maitland..	East Maitland, Mulbring, Buchanan, and Mount Vincent.	Three.....	Horseback or light spring cart, when required, or buggy.	65 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
63 John J. Hancock ...	Gresford	Paterson, Vacy, Trevallyn, and Gresford.	Six	2 or 4 horse coach.	111 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
64 Henry Fry.....	West Maitland..	Paterson, Wallarobba, and Dungog ...	Three.....	2 or more horse coach.	188 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
65 William Turner.....	Lostock	Gresford and Lostock	Three.....	.....	27 10 0	31 Dec., 1891.
66 Richard B. Boydell	Allynbrook ...	Gresford and Allynbrook; and	Three.....	Double buggy and 2 horses.	103 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
		Allynbrook, Halton, and Eccleston ...	Three.....	Horseback...		
67 Joseph Stollery.....	Morpeth	From Morpeth to Hinton; and from Hinton to Morpeth.	Fourteen.. Seven.....	1-horse buggy.	52 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
68 Henry Fry.....	West Maitland	Hinton, Seaham, Glenoak, and Clarence Town; and	Six	Horseback, three times a week; coach three times a week.	289 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
		Clarence Town, Brookfield, Newpark, and Dungog. (If floods prevent the mails being conveyed between Hinton and Seaham, contractor must travel via West Maitland and the Belmore and Dunmore Bridges.)	Three	Coach, 2 or more horses.		
69 Wm. Callaghan....	Seaham	Seaham and Eskdale.....	Three.....	Horseback ..	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
70 John Laurie	Glen William ...	Clarence Town and Glen William	Three.....	Horseback ..	17 10 0	31 Dec., 1889.
71 James Levey	Bendolba	Dungog, Bendolba, and Bandon Grove	Three.....	.....	33 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
72 William Moore.....	Monkerai	Dungog and Monkerai	One.....	Horseback ..	14 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
73 Ernest G. Irwin	Bendolba	Bendolba and Underbank	Three.....	Horseback ..	26 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
74 James Levey	Bendolba	Bandon Grove and Wangat (Little River.)	One.....	Horseback ..	24 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
75 John Monaghan.....	Monkerai	Monkerai and Langworthy's	Two	.....	14 10 0	31 Dec., 1891.
76 William Dimmock..	West Maitland...	Railway Station, High-street, and Post Office, West Maitland.	Six or more times a day as required	Horse and van.	79 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
77 John A. Gouldsbury	Cessnock	West Maitland, Bishop's Bridge, Cessnock, Millfield, and Wollombi; with a branch mail to and from Cessnock and Ellalong.	Three	4-horse coach. Coach	135 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
78 Edward Murphy ...	Rutherford, West Maitland.	West Maitland, Aberglasslyn, Rosebrook, Lamb's Creek, and Elderslie, calling at Hillsborough, Irishtown, and Stanhope.	Two.....	.....	47 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
79 Henry Brown	Laguna	Wollombi and Laguna	Three.....	Horseback ..	26 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
80 Henry Crebert	Lochinvar	Railway Station and Post Office, Lochinvar.	Twice or oftener daily.	.....	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
81 Wm. E. Hughes ...	Branxton	Railway Station and Post Office, Branxton.	Twice or oftener daily.	1-horse coach	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
82 Thomas Woodorth..	Branxton	Branxton, Rothbury, and Pokolbin ...	Three.....	1-horse buggy.	45 10 0	31 Dec., 1891.
83 James Thrift..	Elderslie	Branxton and Elderslie	Two	Horseback ..	18 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
84 Thos. Keenahan	Vere	Whittingham, Vere, and Broke.....	Six	Horseback and buggy.	64 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
85 Richard Snelson ...	Singleton	Railway Station and Post Office, Singleton (including conveyance of extra mails as required).	Twice or oftener daily.	4-wheeled vehicle, 2 horses.	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
86 William Gee	Jerry's Plains ...	Singleton, Boggy Flat, Warkworth, and Jerry's Plains, via Thorley's.	Three.....	4-wheeled vehicle, 2 horses.	84 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
87 Samuel M'Gowan...	Glendon Brook ..	Singleton, Scott's Flat, Sedgefield, Westbrook, and Glendon Brook.	Two	Horseback...	38 15 0	31 Dec., 1889.
88 George Crittenden..	St. Clair	Singleton, Bridgeman, and St. Clair...	Two	.....	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
89 Thos. M'Knight ...	Warkworth	Warkworth and The Bulga.....	Three.....	Horseback...	29 18 0	31 Dec., 1889.
90 Wlm. M'Taggart ...	Howe's Valley ...	The Bulga and Howe's Valley	One	Horseback...	32 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
91 Thomas O'Hara ...	Doyle's Creek ...	Jerry's Plains and Doyle's Creek	One	Horseback...	13 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
92 Job Grainger.....	Rix's Creek	Railway Platform and Post Office, Rix's Creek.	Three.....	.....	15 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
93 Charles F. Noble ...	Glennie's Creek..	Glennie's Creek and Goorangoola (including the clearance of the letter-box at Kermode's.)	Two	.....	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
94 Arthur Palethorpe (Transferred to John Vigers, from 1st July, 1889.)	Muswellbrook ...	Railway Station and Post Office, Muswellbrook.	Twice or oftener daily.	.....	59 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
95 John Vigers	Gungal	Muswellbrook, Denman, Giant's Creek, Gungal, and Merriwa.	Six	4-wheeled coach, 2 or more horses.	590 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
96 Wm. Nowland	Wybong	Muswellbrook and Wybong	Two	.....	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
97 Geo. F. Hain.....	Kayuga	Muswellbrook and Kayuga.....	Three.....	Horseback...	23 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
98 Wm. Budden, sen.	Limestone Creek, via Muswellbrook.	Muswellbrook and Dunbar's Creek ...	Two	.....	28 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.

Contractors' Names.	Contractors' Addresses.	Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
			No. of times per week.		£ s. d.	
99 Alfred Saunders ...	Denman.....	Denman, Baerami, and Kerrabee, via Rosemount, Richmond Grove, and Bellmont.	Three.....	Horseback...	78 10 0	31 Dec., 1890.
100 John Meaney.....	Wollar	Kerrabee, Bylong, and Wollar	Two	Horseback...	54 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
101 Miss F. H. Harpur	Widden	Kerrabee and Widden	Two	Horseback...	33 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
102 Edward Vigers.....	Merriwa	Merriwa, Bow, Willy Wally, Borambil, and Cassilis.	Four	4-wheeled coach, 2 or more horses.	245 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
103 John Meaney.....	Wollar	Merriwa and Wollar, via Kellick	One	Horseback...	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
104 Richard Lee	Merriwa.	Merriwa and Idaville, via Terragong...	One	Horseback..	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
105 Charles Bolton	Cassilis	Cassilis and Turee Creek, via the surveyed line near Rotherwood.	One	..... .	27 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
106 John Walker ..... (Transferred to Thomas Braggett, from 1st April, 1889.)	Coolah	Cassilis, *Old Turee*, Coolah, and Binnaway.	Two	Horseback...	134 10 0	31 Dec., 1890.
107 George Piper.....	Cassilis	Cassilis, Uarbry, and Denison Town, via Lamb's, O'Malley's, and "Piper's Hotel."	Two	Horseback...	85 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
108 James Lennox	Munmurra	Cassilis and Munmurra.....	One	.....	15 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
109 Charles Nott.....	Bolaro	Denison Town, Bolaro, and Cobbora...	Two	Horseback...	48 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
110 Duncan Cumming...	Davies Creek ...	Aberdeen, Rouchell Brook, and Davies Creek.	Two	.....	43 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
111 Thos. C. Moody ..	Scone	Railway Station and Post Office, Scone (including the clearance of the letter-receiver at the Railway Station.)	Twice or oftener daily.	.....	28 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
112 James Hardcastle...	Scone	Scone, Gundy, and Moonan Brook ...	Two	2-horse coach	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
113 Thomas C. Moody..	Scone.	Scone and Bunnan.....	Two	.....	46 10 0	31 Dec., 1890.
114 Thomas C. Moody..	Scone	Scone, Woodlands, and Kar's Springs, via Margin's and Thornthwaite.	Two	Horseback...	49 10 0	31 Dec., 1891.
115 William Rose	Stewart's Brook	Belltrees (on the road between Scone and Moonan Brook) and Stewart's Brook. (Contractor to convey mails once a week for a sum at the rate of £25 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so.)	Two	Horseback...	40 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
116 Michael M'Coy, jun.	Nundle	Moonan Brook and Hanging Rock, via Glenmore, Ellerston, Tilse's, Vine's, Corbett's, Simpson's Glen Rock Shed, Glen Rock Station, Barry Station, and Glen Barnett Station.	One	.....	87 10 0	31 Dec., 1890.
117 Isaac Edmonds.....	Timor	Blandford and Timor (Silver Mines) ...	Two	.....	34 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
118 Henry Dean	Murrurundi	Railway Station, Murrurundi, and Post Offices, Haydonton and Murrurundi.	Twice or oftener daily.	.....	33 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
119 George Grace, jun...	Blackville.....	Willow-tree, Glasston, Blackville, Yarraman, Bundella, and Tambar Springs.	Three.....	Horseback...	300 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
20 Denis Hogan ..... (Transferred to Wlm. Cropper, from 1st May, 1889.)	Wallabadah	Railway Station and Post Office, Quirindi.	Twelve or more.	Horseback...	12 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
121 Denis Hogan ..... (Transferred to Wlm. Cropper, from 1st May, 1889.)	Wallabadah ...	Quirindi, Castle Mountain, and Wallabadah, via Quirindi Station and Main Road; and Wallabadah and Fairview	Six ..... Two ...	Horseback...	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
122 James Carpenter ...	Quirindi	Quirindi, Warrah Ridge, Pine Ride, and Colly Blue, via Kickerbil and Webland.	Two	Horseback...	75 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
123 Edward Toohey.....	Quirindi.....	Quirindi, *Spring Ridge*, and Goran Lake, via Abbotsley.	Two	Horseback...	90 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
124 John W. Doolan ...	Quipolly Creek...	Railway Station and Post Office, Quipolly.	Two	Horseback...	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
125 Daniel Leary.....	Gunnedah	Railway Station and Post Office, Gunnedah.	Twice or oftener daily.	Buggy	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
126 John Walker.....	Coolah	Gunnedah and Meermaul (Black Jack)	Two	.....	16 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
127 John Barry	Mudgee.....	Gunnedah, Mullaley, Rocky Glen, and Coonabarabran, via the New Government Road.	Three.....	2 or 4 horse coach.	280 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
128 John Walker.....	Coolah	Gunnedah and Mullaley, via Stevens', Morris', Little's, M'Kenzie's, Case's, Ingram's, Baker's, Beltington's, Clonan's, Westerweller's, Wightman's, Nixon's, Jackson's, Clemesha's Goolhi, Willmott's, and Cunningham's.	Two	Horseback...	127 10 0	31 Dec., 1889.
129 Moses James	Baradine	Coonabarabran, Baradine, and Pilliga, via Yarragan, Gorah, Kianbri, Merriwee, Erinbri, Merebene, Wangan, and Etoo.	One.....	Coach, 2 horses.	110 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
130 John Montgomery..	Coonabarabran...	Coonabarabran and Tambar Springs, via Bradley's, at Baby Creek, Clay Holes, and Saltwater Creek.	One.....	Horseback...	49 0 0	31 Dec., 18 .
131 John Humphries ...	Boggabri	Railway Station and Post Office, Boggabri.	Twice or oftener daily.	Spring-cart or buggy.	21 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.

Contractors.		Postal Lines.	Frequency of communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.		No. of times per week.		£ s. d.	
132 Thomas O'Brian ...	Boggabri	Boggabri and Lindsay Station. (Contractor to travel via Grover's (The Rock) as well as via all places on route hitherto followed.)	Two	Horseback...	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
133 Thomas O'Brian ...	Boggabri	Boggabri and Shaw's, Wean, via Iron Bridge, M'Gregor's, Guest's, Grover's, Dederer's, Stewart's Sawmill, Eather's, Provisional School, Dunstan's, Shearer's, Howard's, Burton's, and Dubois'; and Shaw's, Wean, and Manilla, via Penryn and Barney Springs.	Two ... / One.....	Horseback...	85 0 0	31 Dec., 1889
134 Robert H. Hill.....	Rocky Glen	Boggabri and Rocky Glen, via Ramsay's, Gullendaddy, Donaldson's, M'Lean's, Lower Arrowraine, Pebble's, and Boro.	One.....	Horseback...	76 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
135 Robert H. & Thos. A. Hill.	Rocky Glen	Rocky Glen and Baradine, via Yamambah, Redbank, Sandy Holes, Dandy North, and Whittenbrie.	One.....	Horseback, and 2-horse 4-wheeled covered conveyance as required.	69 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
136 John Walker.....	Coolah	Mullaley, Tambar Springs, and Coolah, via Bando.	Two	2-horse coach.	163 15 0	31 Dec., 1891.
137 John Walker.....	Coolah	Mullaley, Tambar Springs, and Coolah, via Bando.	One.....	4-wheeled conveyance, 2 horses.	86 5 0	31 Dec., 1891,
138 Thos. Smith	Narrabri	Railway Station and Post Office, Narrabri.	Once or oftener daily.	Van and 1 horse.	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
139 Michael Charters ...	Euriowie	Narrabri, Wee Waa, Pilliga, and Walgett.	Three.....	2 or 4 horse coach.	1,100 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
140 Michael Charters ...	Euriowie	Narrabri, Millie, Bumble, and Moree	Six	2 or 4 horse coach.	760 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
141 John M'Lernon ...	Narrabri	From Narrabri to Schutz's, Blaney's, Templeton's, Brake's, Whalan's, Gregory, jun.'s, Elstob's, Gregory, sen.'s, Gregory's, Billingsley's, Davis', Cox's, Tarrent's, Orman's, Standford's, Boyle's, Stork's, Simmons', Thirkettle's, Miller's, S. Ward's, and Dunmore's, returning via Renard's, Grant's, Hines', Schutz's, Young's, Russell's, Hammon's, Robinson's, Taylor's, Billingley's, Gregory's, Gregory, sen.'s, Gregory, jun.'s, Whalan's, Brake's, Templeton's, Blaney's, and Schutz's, to Narrabri.	One.....	Horseback...	52 0 0	31 Dec., 1889,
142 Alfred Richards* ...	Mungyer, near Millie.	Narrabri, Cryan, and New Cryan, via Clay's, Gundemaine, Lehane's, Cobcroft's, Barker's, Hardy's, Holland's, Wrightman's, Shanahan Walls, Shanahan Halls, Power's, Wyatt, Bacon, Mitchell, Pallett, Tooladunnah, Boolcarroll, J. Clarke's, Belson's, the Woodland's, Belarbo, Nowley, Moore's, Burren, Old Burren, Galara, and Gorian (Capel's).	Two	Vehicle	149 0 0	3 May, 1889.
143 Hubert M'Govern...	Ulumbarella, via Narrabri.	Narrabri, *Eulourie*, and Bingera, via Killarney, Edgeroi, Single's, Berrigal (Terri-hi-hi Out Station), Rocky Creek, Pallal, and Derra Derra.	One	Horseback...	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
144 James Woods	Wee Waa	Wee Waa and Baradine, via Cuttabri, Cubble, Yuligle, Cumble, Upper Cumble, and Gibbean.	One	Horseback...	99 19 0	31 Dec., 1891.
145 James J. Burrell ...	Pilliga	Wee Waa, Bugilbone, and Pilliga, via Nowland's, Holcombe's, Thompson's, Fenwick's, St. Clair's, Boo Boo, Pine Grove, Knight's, Russell's, Bennett's, Powell's, Dempsey's, Murphy's, and Capp's, Millie.	Two	Horseback...	†125 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
146 Walter C. Colless..	Brewarrina	Walgett and Brewarrina	Two	Horseback..	250 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
147 George T. Henry ...	Walgett.....	Walgett, Collarenebri, and Mogil Mogil, via Eurie Eurie, Manilla (Mercadool Homestead), and Bundabareena.	Two	Horseback. or 2-horse coach.	190 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
148 Edward P. Nowland (Transferred to James C. Matthews, from 1st July, 1889.)	Coonamble	Walgett, Angledool, Currawillinghi, Goodooga, and Brenda.	One	4-wheeled conveyance, 2 or more horses.	396 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
149 Michael Charters ...	Euriowie	Walgett and Goodooga	One	Coach, 2 horses.	190 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.

* Owing to failure of Contractor, arrangements made with Robert Turner to carry on service temporarily for four weeks, from the 6th April, 1889. New contract entered into from 4th May, 1889.

† Subsidy reduced by £10 per annum in consideration of contractor being relieved of Bugilbone and Pilliga portion of service from 1st February, 1889.

Contractors' Names.	Contractors' Addresses.	Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
			No. of times per week.		£ s. d.	
150 John Newton	Walgett.....	Walgett and Goodooga, via Springs, Grawin, Wilby Wilby, and Muckerawa. (Contractor to convey the mails by coach, for the sum of £115 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General.)	One	Packhorse...	98 10 0	31 Dec., 1889.
151 John A. M'Namara	Walgett.....	Walgett and Carinda, via Kidgear, Polly Brewan, Bogewong, and Warren Downs.	One	2 or more horse coach or horseback.	104 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
152 Walter C. Colless*..	Brewarrina	Brewarrina and Bourke. (Contractor to convey mails twice a week by 2-horse coach, for a sum at the rate of £160 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so.)	One	Horseback...	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
153 George T. Henry ...	Walgett.....	Collarenebri and Angledool, via Gambleallley, Moongulla, Doyle's, Dunumbral. Moongulla, M'Kellar's, Piangobla, and Yarrambah; and	One ...	.....	149 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
		Collarenebri and Piangobla, via Gambleallley, Doyle's, Dunumbral, and Moongulla.	One ...			
154 Hugh John M'Pherson.	Mogil Mogil.....	Mogil Mogil and Mungindi, via Gundabline, Picton's, Caidmurra and Wirrah.	One	Horseback...	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
155 Edward P. Nowland (Transferred to James C. Matthews, from 1st July, 1889.)	Coonamble	Angledool and Bangate	Two	Horseback, or conveyance.	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
156 Richard Brennan ..	Moularah, Millie.	Millie, Bulyeroi, *New Oriel*, and Mogil Mogil, via Jew's Lagoon, Tudor's, Murphy's, Mulcahy's, Small's, Watson's, Shearer, sen.'s, Dalton's, Willalee, Munyga, Oriel, Colleytudula, Merriwynebone, Pockataroo, Collymungle, and Werribilli; and	One ...	Coach and packhorse.	300 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
		Millie, Bulyeroi, *New Oriel*, Collarenebri, and Mogil Mogil, via Jew's Lagoon, Tudor's, Murphy's, Mulcahy's, Small's, Watson's, Shearer, sen.'s, Dalton's, Willalee, Munyga, Oriel, Colleytudula, Merriwynebone, and Pockataroo.	One ...			
157 James Duff.....	Millie.....	Millie, Meroe, Currigundi, Harden's, and M'Donald's.	One	.....	104 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
158 Alfred A. Everingham.	Moree	Moree, Pallamallawa, and Warialda, via Boolooroo, and up the north bank of the Big River, past Tareelari, crossing it at Boolooroo.	Two	2-horse coach or waggonette	165 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
159 Arthur Farlow and David H. Bedford.	Moree	Moree, Ashley, Garah, and Mungindi, via Midkin, Welbon, Cow Vale, Benarba, and Yarrawa.	Two	Coach, 2 or more horses	400 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
160 Wm. Reeves	Moree	Moree, Meroe, and Burrendoon, via Combadello and M'Garry's.	Two	Horseback...	110 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
161 Wm. Delander	Milburndale, via Moree.	Moree and Goonal, via Milburndale, Lucksall, Barlow's, Prairie Dale, Keytah, Fishmoye, Boonaldoon, and Frank Wilmott's.	Two	.....	74 10 0	31 Dec., 1890.
162 Richard W. Jurd ...	Goldendale, Moree.	Moree and Talmoi, via Williams', J. Cross', W. Cross', R. Jurd's, Lomax's, John Jurd's, Walmsley's, and G. James'.	One	Horseback ..	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
163 A. A. E. Adams ...	Welbon, Moree..	*Welbon*, Boggabilla, and Goondiwindi	One	.....	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
164 John K. Allison.....	Kunopia	Garah and Kunopia, via Whalan New Station. (In time of flood Contractor to travel to and from Moree and Kunopia, via Garah and Whalan New Station, if necessary.)	Two	.....	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
165 John L. Sternes.....	Mungindi	Kunopia and Mungindi, via Graman, Colunah, Champain's, and Myall Plain.	One	.....	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
166 Vincent J. Nugent..	Boggabilla.....	Kunopia and Goondiwindi	One	.....	79 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
67 Henry Hayne.....	Goonoo Goonoo..	Railway Platform, Duri, Receiving Office, Duri, and Post Office, Goonoo Goonoo.	Six	Horseback...	52 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
168 William Widgery ...	Tamworth..... ...	Railway Station and Post Office, Tamworth.	Three or four times or oftener daily.	.....	46 10 0	31 Dec., 1889.
169 Alex. Robson.....	Nundle	Tamworth, Nemingha, Dungowan, Bowling Alley Point, and Nundle, via Mills', Wooloomon; and	Four	4-horse coach.	130 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
		Nundle, Mount Pleasant, and Hanging Rock	Three.....	Horseback...		
170 Wlm. J. Johnston...	Tamworth.....	Tamworth, Somerton, Carroll, and Gunnedah.	Three.....	2-horse coach.	175 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.

* Contractor instructed to commence bi-weekly coach service from the 1st May, 1389.

Contractors' Names.	Contractors' Addresses.	Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
			No. of times per week.		£ s. d.	
171 James Mickelburgh.	The Forest, Tamworth.	Tamworth and Moor Creek.	Two	Horseback...	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
172 G. Wilkinson.....	Tamworth.....	Tamworth, Attunga, Manilla, Upper Manilla, Barraba, Cobbadah, Bingera, and Warialda, via Barker's, North Bingera. (Contractors to convey the mails three times a week, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so, for the sum of £1,150 per annum.)	Six	Coach, 2 or more horses.	1,775 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
173 Matthew Hall	Highland Dale, Manilla.	Manilla and Bendemeer, via Old Curindi, Ukolan, Mundoway, Thom's, Cain's, Glen Barra, Watson's Creek Tin Mines, Longford's, Hanning's, and Blair's.	One	Horseback...	65 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
174 Geo. T. Woolaston	Somerton	Somerton and Keepit	Two	Horseback...	43 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
175 Hector H. Halloran	Barraba.....	Barraba, *Eulourie*, and Moree, via Burindi, Campo Santo, Tareela, Little Creek, Currangandi, Ullembarella, Pallal, Dera, Banghet, Gineroi, Gravesend, Binnigi, and Baldwin's.	One	Horseback...	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
176 Walter A. Wood ...	Cobbadah	Cobbadah, *Eulourie*, and Moree, via Crawley's Station, H. M'Govern's, Currangandi, Ullembarella, Rocky Creek, Terry-hi-hi, Bundoowithildi, Thos. Pitman's, T. Jones', and C. Donaldson's.	One	Horseback...	115 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
177 Robert Griffiths.....	Bingera	Bingera, Little Plain, Gum Flat, and Inverell. (Contractor to convey mails three times a week for a sum at the rate of £209 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so.)	Two	3-horse coach.	164 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
178 William Forster.....	Bundarra	Bingera and Bundarra, via Cooran-goora, Keira, Beverley, and Long Reach.	One	Horseback..	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1889
179 Patrick Ryan	Warialda	Warialda and Wallangra, via Gourn-ama, Croppa, and Claremont.	Two	.. ..	105 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
180 Philip Callachor ...	Yetman.....	Warialda, Boggabilla, and Goondi-windi, via Oregon, Allison's, Old Gunyerwarildi, New Gunyerwarildi, Yalaroi, Tooloona, Coppermaren-billen, and the several selections on the Whalan water-course, between Coppermarenbillen and Boggabilla.	Two	Horseback...	229 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
181 Joseph Reason Seinor.	Warialda	Warialda and Yagobie, via Highland Plain, East Lynne, Glendon, and Gravesend.	One	Horseback..	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
182 Philip Callachor ...	Yetman.....	Wallangra, Yetman, Boggabilla, and Goondiwindi (Queensland).	Two	.....	127 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
183 Lloyd Barlow.....	Bendemeer	Railway Station, Moonbi, and Post Offices, Moonbi and Bendemeer.	Three.....	Buggy, 2 horses.	55 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
184 David T. Pearson ...	Uralla	Bendemeer, Green Valley, and Kings-town.	One	.....	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
185 George M. Bowden..	Walcha	Walcha Road and Walcha	Twelve ...	.....	45 10 0	31 Dec., 1890.
186 Hugh Donohoe	Walcha Road ...	Walcha Road and Glen Morrison, via Surveyor's Creek Station, Aberbaldie, and Ingleba.	Two	.....	79 10 0	31 Dec., 1890.
187 Edward Stace.....	Yarrowitch, Walcha.	Walcha and Yarrowitch, via Ohio, Europambola, Waterloo, Tiara, and Tia.	One	Horseback...	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
188 John Towers.....	Walcha.....	Walcha and Yarrowitch, via Ohio, Europambola, Waterloo, Tiara, and Tia.	One	Horseback...	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1889
189 Thomas Murray.....	Uralla	Railway Station and Post Office, Uralla.	Twice or oftener daily.	1 horse and buggy.	14 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
190 Samuel Sullings.....	Tingha	Uralla, Balala, and Bundarra, via Toryburn, Stony Batter, and King John Swamp.	Three.....	Coach...	625 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
191 James Green	Salisbury Court, Uralla.....	Uralla, Salisbury Plains Station, and Salisbury Plains Receiving Office.	Two	.....	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
192 Samuel Watson.....	Rocky River Uralla.	Uralla and Rocky River	Three.....	.....	28 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
193 John Tobin, jun.....	Mihi Creek, via Uralla	Uralla and Enmore, via Gostwyck and Mihi Creek.	One	.....	39 15 0	31 Dec., 1889.
194 George Carter, jun.	Balala.....	Balala and Kingstown. (Contractor to convey mails twice a week, for a sum at the rate of £56 per annum, if required, by the Postmaster-General to do so.)	One	Horseback...	31 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
195 John Walker ..... (Transferred to James M'Hugh from 1st July, 1889.)	Inverell.....	Bundarra, Stanborough, Tingha, Gilgai, and Inverell.	Three.....	2-horse coach	178 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
196 Patrick M'Hugh ...	Stanborough.....	Bundarra, Woods' Reef, and Barraba...	One	Horseback...	47 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.

Contractors' Names.	Contractors' Addresses.	Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors. £ s. d.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
			No. of times per week.			
197 Herbert King.....	Kingstown	Kingstown and Orabah	One	Horseback...	23 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
198 James M'Hugh	Stanborough.....	Tingha and Stannifer	Three.....	Horseback...	48 0 0	(Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.)
199 John Egan	Walcha	Railway Station and Post Office, Armidale.	Twice or oftener daily.	Buggy	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
200 Alex. Symington ...	Armidale	Armidale, Yarrowyck, and Bundarra, via Invergowrie, Laura Station, and Abington.	Two	Horseback...	124 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
		Armidale, *Donald*, Armidale Gully, and Oban, via Guyrah, Rock Vale, Aberfoil, and Ward's Mistake Head Station; and	One ...	Horseback...	*170 0 0	31 Dec., 1889
201 Robert Johnson.....	Armidale	Armidale and Oban, via Guyrah, Green Vale, Coningdale, Kilkoy, on the Chandler, Fairview, Camperdown, Lyndhurst, Aberfoil, and Ward's Mistake Head Station.	One ...			
202 Thos. R. Burnham..	Armidale	Armidale, *Eversleigh*, and Booroolong.	Three.....	Horseback...	85 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
203 John B. Fitzgerald..	Armidale	Armidale, Wollomombi, Bellbrook, Hickey's Creek, Skillion Flat, Greenhill, West Kempsey, and Kempsey, via Hillgrove, Giogla, Long Flat, Towel Creek, Peedre Creek, and Toorookoo.	One	Horseback...	149 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
204 Chas. J. Egan	Walcha	Armidale, *Hillgrove Station*, Wollomombi, South Grafton, and Grafton, via Gara, Major Parke's Stations, Hernani, and Rushford. (Contractor to travel alternately via Skinner's Creek, Blaxland's Flat, and Deadman's Creek.)	Two	Horseback..	248 0 0	31 Dec., 1891
205 Richard Hiddins.. ..	Armidale	Armidale and Puddledock, via J. Ryan's Pinch Flat.	One	Horseback...	19 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
206 Andrew Cochrane..	Castle Doyle.....	Armidale and Castle Doyle.....	One	.....	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
207 Patrick M'Intosh.... (Transferred to Patrick Ryan and Thos. Smith, from 1st May, 1889.)	Armidale	Armidale and Hillgrove	Six	.....	70 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
208 John A. Moore and William Mundy.	Guyra	Guyra, Wandsworth, Kangaroo Camp, and Tingha, via Ollera.	Three.....	Coach twice a week, horseback once a week	232 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
209 Joseph Connor	Guyra	Guyra and Tingha, via Sandy Creek, Brushy Creek, Tenterden Station, Waverley, Pioneer Sawmills, and New Valley.	One	.....	43 10 0	31 Dec., 1891.
210 Joseph Connor	Guyra	Guyra, Brockley, and Aberfoil School	One	Horseback...	24 10 0	31 Dec., 1889.
211 George Medhurst ...	Inverell.....	Wandsworth, Elsmore, Brodie's Plains, and Inverell, via Moredon, Paradise Creek, and Newstead.	Three.....	Horseback...	†140 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
212 Geo. Smith..... (Transferred to Thos. Lynn, from 1st April, 1889.)	Graham's Valley	Glencoe and Graham's Valley, via Simpson's, Stonehenge.	One	Horseback...	9 10 0	31 Dec., 1890.
213 William Sargeant...	Mount Mitchell	Glencoe, Mount Mitchell, and Lode Hill.	One	Horseback...	30 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
214 John A. Mather ... (Transferred to Alfred Newman, from 1st July, 1889.)	Glen Innes	Railway Station and Post Office, Glen Innes.	Twice or oftener daily.	.. ..	39 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
215 George Medhurst...	Inverell.....	Glen Innes, Beaufort, Clarevaulx, Wellingrove, Nullamanna, and Inverell, via Wellingrove Station, King's Plains, Apple Tree Gully, Vever's Sheep Station, A. M'Leod's, and Brown's; with a branch mail to and from Nullamanna and Pindari via Nullamanna Head Station.	Two ... Two ...	Horseback...	178 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
216 Richard Alcock.....	Glen Innes	Glen Innes, Matheson, Swan Vale, and Inverell.	Six	Coach, 2 horses.	425 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
217 Daniel Lynch‡	St. Leonards, via Walcha.	Glen Innes, *Shannon Vale*, Bald Nob, Dalmorton, South Grafton, and Grafton, via Shambigne, Buccarumbi, Broad Meadows, Newton Boyd, and Big Hill. (The journey from Glen Innes to Grafton to be performed in twenty-four hours, and that from Grafton to Glen Innes in twenty-six hours; contractor to convey mails three times a week for the sum of £925 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General.)	Two	2-horse coach	675 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.

* Contractor allowed £25 per annum extra to call at Carndhu on his way to and from Aberfoil and Ward's Mistake, once a week, subject to revision on a month's notice.

† Contractor allowed £6 per annum extra to call at Shadwell's Hill (Munro Brothers') and Newstead South, from 1st February, 1889.

‡ Contractor instructed to commence tri-weekly service, from 1st July, 1889.

	Contractors' Names.	Contractors' Addresses.	Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
				No. of times per week.		£ s. d.	
218	George Kempton, sen.*	Shannon Vale, Glen Innes.	Glen Innes and Red Range. (Contractor to travel by surveyed road if required.)	Two	Horseback...	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
219	James W. Elliott ...	Dalmorton	Dalmorton and Little Dora, via Cunglebung.	One	Horseback...	104 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
220	George Young	Dundee Railway Station.	Railway Station and Post Office, Dundee.	Six	.....	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
221	Geo. Fraser	Emmaville ...	Railway Station and Post Office, Deepwater; and	Twice or oftener daily.	2-horse coach	75 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
			Deepwater, Tent Hill, and Emmaville.	Six			
222	Peter M'Tavish ...	Torington	Deepwater and Torington, via Ninemile.	Two	Horseback...	51 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
223	Thos. Herbert	Tenterfield	Emmaville, Argenton, and The Gulf, via Webb's Silver-mine and Kangaroo Flat.	One	Horseback...	95 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
224	Richard Corcoran† (Transferred to Edward Bull, from 1st April, 1889.)	Tenterfield	Bolivia and Clive (Pye's Creek)	Two	2-horse coach	40 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
225	John Rich‡.....	Wellingrove.....	Wellingrove and Emmaville, via Wellingrove Station and Strathbogie.	One	Horseback...	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
226	John T. Carson.....	Inverell.....	Inverell, Rob Roy, Reedy Creek, and Warialda, via Gragin and Myalla.	Two	2-horse coach	156 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
227	John T. Carson.....	Inverell	Inverell, Goomoorah, Bukkulla, Ashford, and Bonshaw, via Byron, Arrawatta, Mepham's, Rye Green, Dinton Vale, Edgerton, and Monkstadt, Fraser's Creek.	Two	Horseback...	160 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
228	John Grimes	Newstead, via Inverell.	Inverell, Oakwood, and Wallangra, via Bannockburn, Kulki, and Graman.	Two	Horseback...	120 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
229	James Gallagher ..	Tenterfield	Bonshaw, Sunnyside, and Tenterfield, via Clifton, Mole, and Mingoola Stations, and the south side of the Severn River.	Two	Horseback...	90 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
230	Philip Callachor ...	Yetman.....	Bonshaw, Texas (Queensland), and Yetman, via Hinchenbrook Park and Glen Dod.	One	.....	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
231	John Quigley.....	Tenterfield	Railway Station and Post Office, Tenterfield.	Twelve or oftener.	Spring-van..	59 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
232	Archibald M. Fletcher.	Grafton	Tenterfield, Steinbrook, Timbarra, Lionsville, Copmanhurst, Whiteman Creek, and Grafton, via Poverty Point, Melara, and Yulgilbar.	Two	Horseback...	287 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
233	Henry Donnelly ...	Bryan's Gap, Tenterfield.	Tenterfield and Bryan's Gap	Two	Horseback...	18 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
234	James Gallagher ...	Tenterfield	Tenterfield, Boonoo Boonoo, and Willson's Downfall.	Two	Horseback...	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
235	Pillett & Patterson§ (Transferred to Charles Pillett, from the 1st July, 1889.)	Tenterfield	Tenterfield, Sandy Hill, Rossiterville, Drake, and Tabulam.	Two	Coach, 2 or 3 horses, as required.	196 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
236	Henry F. Lumley§	Tenterfield	Tenterfield, Sandy Hill, Rossiterville, Drake, and Tabulam.	One	Coach, 2 or more horses	47 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
237	David G. Smith.....	Willson's Downfall.	Willson's Downfall and Acacia Creek, via the surveyed road and Cullendore. (Contractor to convey mails once a fortnight for a sum at the rate of £26 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so.)	One	Horseback...	48 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
238	Wlm. Hooton	Lunatic Reefs, Drake.	Drake, *Lunatic Reefs*, and Pretty Gully	One	Horseback...	39 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
239	John Donoghue‖ ...	Red Rock	Drake and Red Rock. (Contractor to convey mails once a week for a sum at the rate of £30 per annum, or twice a week for a sum at the rate of £50 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so.)	Three.....	Horseback...	65 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
240	James Bezanson ...	Tenterfield	Tabulam, Murragang, and Lawrence...	Two	Horseback...	87 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
241	James Bezanson ...	Tenterfield	Tabulam, Tooloom, White Swamp, Acacia Creek, and Killarney (Queensland), via Bunalbo, Kangaroo Creek, Tooloom Station, New Koreelah, Old Koreelah, Lamb's Selection, Robertson's Sawmills, and Spring Creek. (Contractor to convey mails thrice a week for a sum at the rate of £200 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so.)	Two	Horseback...	140 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.

* Contract terminated on the 8th August, 1889; contractor paid to 30th September, 1889.
† Contract terminated on the 20th August, 1889.
‡ Contractor allowed £10 per annum extra to call at Webb Consols Silver Mines, from the 1st July, 1889.
§ Contractor allowed £25 per annum extra to adopt amended time-table, from 7th October, 1889.
‖ Contract terminated on the 31st December, 1889.

	Contractors' Names.	Contractors' Addresses.	Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
				No. of times per week.		£ s. d.	
242	Henry F. Lumley*..	Tenterfield	Tabulam and Casino. (Contractor to convey mails three times a week for a sum at the rate of £136 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so.)	Two	Coach, 2 or more horses.	93 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
243	Kenneth M'Lean ...	Tooloom	Tooloom, White Swamp, and Acacia Creek, via Mungarragan and Woodenbong.	One	Horseback...	74 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
244	George J. Cook.....	Moleville, near Grafton.	Whiteman Creek and Stockyard Creek.	Two	Horseback...	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
245	George Breach	Maclean.....	Ocean steamers as they pass up and down the Clarence River and Post Office, Maclean.	Two or three.	.....	19 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
246	John Wallace	Iluka	Clarence River Steamers and Post Offices, Iluka and Yamba, as required to meet steamers that arrive and depart, or that pass up and down the river; and	.....	.....	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
			Post Offices, Iluka and Yamba	Two...			
247	Peter C. Thomas†... (Transferred to Wm. Neale, from 1st October, 1889.)	South Woodburn	Clarence River Steamers and Post Office, Harwood Island, as required to meet steamers that arrive and depart, or that pass up and down the river.	.....	.....	33 0 0	31 Dec., 1891. (Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.)
248	William Neale	Harwood Island..	The Wharf, Harwood Island, and Post Offices, Harwood Island, Chatsworth Island, South Woodburn, and Woodburn.	Two	Coach, 5 horses.	‡80 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
249	Peter C. Thomas ... (Transferred to James Betteridge, from 1st October, 1889.)	South Woodburn	Chatsworth Island, South Woodburn, and Woodburn.	Four	Coach, 2 or 4 horses.	1 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
250	Charles Riley§ ..... (Transferred to George Olive, from 1st August, 1889.)	Casino	Lawrence, Casino, and Lismore	Two	4-horse coach.	240 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
251	John Davison	Ulmarra	Brush Grove and Coldstream.....	Two	....	20 10 0	31 Dec., 1889.
252	John A. Taylor.....	Ulmarra	Ulmarra and Upper Coldstream	Two	.....	20 19 0	31 Dec., 1890.
253	C. G. Walsham.....	Grafton	Steamers' Wharf, Grafton, and Post Office, Grafton, on arrival and departure of steamers.	.....	.....	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
254	Donald C. M'Intyre (Transferred to James Walker, from 1st October, 1889.)	South Grafton ...	Grafton, South Grafton, Corindi-Clarence, Woolgoolga, Moonee Creek, Coff's Harbour, Fernmount, and Boat Harbour, via Small's, Pine Creek.	Two	Coach once a week, and horseback once a week.	208 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
255	Patrick M'Namara.	South Grafton...	Grafton and Southgate.....	Two	Horseback...	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
256	John E. O'Keefe‖ (Transferred to W. T. Kinnear from 1st April, 1889).	South Grafton ...	From South Grafton to Big Flat, Kangaroo Creek, Upper Kangaroo Creek, Glenreagh, Coramba, and M'Leod's, West Branch, Orara River, returning from M'Leod's to South Grafton, via Coramba, Bucca Bucca, Glenreagh, Upper Kangaroo Creek, Kangaroo Creek, and Big Flat.	Two	Horseback...	149 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
257	Patrick M'Namara	South Grafton ...	South Grafton, Gerrymberryn, Eatonsville, and Ramornie.	Two	Horseback ..	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
258	Frederick Davis ...	South Woodburn	South Woodburn, Woodburn, Swan Bay, Bungawalbin, Coraki, Tuckurimba, Wyrallah, Gundurimba, and Lismore, including the porterage of mails to and from these offices and the steamers. (Contractor is allowed to carry passengers and cargo, provided the punctual delivery of the mails be not interfered with.)	Two	Steamer.....	319 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
259	Alex. W. Munsie ...	South Woodburn	South Woodburn, Woodburn, Kilgin, Broadwater, East Wardell, Wardell, German Creek, North Pimlico and Ballina, via Green's, including the porterage of mails to and from these offices and the steamers. (Contractor is allowed to carry passengers and cargo, provided the punctual delivery of the mails be not interfered with.)	Two	Steamer.....	300 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
260	Wm. Ross, jun. ...	Woodburn	Coraki, Codrington, Tatham, Greenridge, and Casino.	Two	Coach, 2 horses.	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
261	John J. M'Grade**	Deep Creek, via Casino.	Casino Unumgar, and Woodenbong ...	One	.....	57 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.

* Contractor instructed to commence tri-weekly service, from the 1st July, 1889.
† Contract terminated on 31st December, 1889.
‡ Contractor allowed a sum at the rate of £50 per annum for any additional weekly mails required.
§ Contractor allowed £1 per week extra to convey a third mail a week between Casino and Lismore, from 7th October, 1889, to 31st December, 1889.
‖ Contractor allowed £30 per annum extra for conveying a branch mail to and from Orara River Crossing, near Kangaroo Creek, and Glenreagh, from the 21st August, 1889.
** Contractor not having to travel to Woodenbong in consequence of the office being closed, £7 per annum deducted from subsidy, from 10th July, 1889.

Contractors' Names.	Contractors' Addresses.	Postal Line.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual amount payable to Contractors. £ s. d.	Date of Termination of Contracts
			No of times per week.			
262 Samuel Beardon.....	Dunoon	Lismore and Dunoon; and	Two ...	Horseback...	89 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
		Dunoon, Byangum, and Murwillumbah	One ...			
263 Thos. J. Woods.. . (Transferred to Geo. Jarvis, from 1st June, 1889.)	Eureka	Lismore, Bexhill, and Clunes (Bexhill mails to be conveyed by a branch line, if necessary); and to and from Clunes, Eureka, and Brunswick, via Benny's Creek, and Togarah Grass Main Road.	Two ... / One ...	Coach.....	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
264 Christian Balzer* ...	Lismore	Lismore and Wollongbar; and	Two ...	Coach or buggy.	65 0 0	31 Dec., 1890
		Wollongbar, Alstonville, Westbridge, and Ballina.	One ...			
265 Alex. Brown.....	Lismore	Lismore, Blakebrook, Goolmangar, and Nimbin.	One	Horseback...	39 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
266 Joseph Dowling ..	Wollongbar	Wollongbar, Cowlong, and Pearce's Creek.	One	Horseback..	14 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
267 Nathaniel Gordon...	Jiggi	Goolmangar and Jiggi	One	Horseback..	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
268 Edward Bruce	Murwillum	Murwillumbah, Tumbulgum, and North Tumbulgum.	Six.....	Vehicle, 2 horses.	90 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
269 James Jarvis †	Clunes	Murwillumbah and Brunswick	One	.....	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
270 Geo. and Chas. Skinner.	North Tumbulgum.	Tumbulgum, M'Intyre's (Stott's Channel), Cudgen, and Tweed Heads; with a branch mail to and from Cudgen and Cudgen Scrub, including the porterage of mails to and from the several Post Offices and the steamer.	Three....	Steam launch.	150 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
271 Samuel Dutton	Meerschaum Vale, Wardell.	Wardell, Rous, and Alstonville.....	Two	2-wheeled vehicle, 1 horse.	65 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
272 Donald Wells	Newrybar, via Tintenbar.	Ballina, Emigrant Creek, and Tintenbar; and	Two	4-wheeled vehicle, 2 horses.	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
		Tintenbar, Byron Creek (Campbell's), and Brunswick, via Hayter's, Byron Bay, Boyle's, and the Eight Settlers, on the road to Brunswick.	One	Horseback...		
273 James Ross, sen.....	Upper North Creek.	Ballina and Upper North Creek	One	Boat	15 0 0	31 Dec., 1890.
		SUBURBAN ROADS.				
1 James M'Mahon & Co.	Pitt-street, Redfern.	General Post Office, Sydney, and Wharfs, or Wharfs and Redfern Railway Station and General Post Office, Sydney, and Redfern Railway Station.	On arrival and departure of English Mails.	.....	140 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
2 Wilson Quin	Blenheim-street, Waverley.	General Post Office, Sydney, and Post Office, Waverley.	Three times or oftener daily.	Cart or other suitable vehicle.	125 0 0	30 April, 1889.
3 Fredk. Auton.....	Arncliffe	General Post Office, Sydney, and the Post Offices, Newtown, Macdonaldtown, St. Peters, and Tempe.	Twelve ...	Village cart, 1 horse.	107 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
4 John E. Face	Ryde..... ...	General Post Office, Sydney, and Post Offices, Abattoirs, West Balmain, and Gladesville. (Contractor to convey mails thrice a day for the sum of £175 per annum, and to extend service to Ryde for £20 per annum extra, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so.)	Twice a day.	4-horse coach.	150 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
5 Jabez A. Cromack (Transferred to John Humphreys, from 1st April, 1889.)	Ryde.....	Railway Station and Post Office, Ryde. (Contractor to convey mails by vehicle for the sum of £60 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so.)	Thrice or oftener daily.	Horseback	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
6 Alexander Adams	North Ryde.....	Ryde and North Ryde	Six.....	Horseback or by horse and spring cart.	24 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
7 William Banks ..... (Transferred to William Burgess, from 22nd January, 1889, and to E. Stidworthy, from 1st May, 1889.	Kogarah	Railway Station, Kogarah, and Post Offices, Kogarah, Blakehurst, Sylvania, and Port Hacking, via Woniora.	Six	Waggonette, 2 horses.	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1891.
8 James Slocombe .	Canterbury	From Ashfield to Canterbury; and from Canterbury to Ashfield.	Thrice a day / Twice or thrice a day as required	....	85 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
9 James Milner‡.....	Belmore	Canterbury and Belmore.....	Six	Coach, 4 horses.	42 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
10 William A. Jackson.	Bankstown	Burwood, Enfield, Druitt Town, Bankstown, and Upper Bankstown.	Twelve ...	Waggonette, 2 horses.	125 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
11 James Glanville ...	Lower Botany	From Botany to Lower Botany and La Perouse, via Coast Hospital; and from La Perouse to Lower Botany and Botany.	Six..... / Six.....	Horseback.	65 0 0	31 Dec., 1889

*Contractor allowed £15 per annum extra to convey a second mail a week to and from Wollongbar and Alstonville, from 1st June, 1889.
†Contractor allowed £12 per annum extra to convey a second mail a week, from 1st September, 1889, to 31st December, 1889.
‡Contractor deceased, and service performed by sureties (J. Fenwick and G. T. Smith), from 1st January, 1889.

PARTICULARS of Contracts entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, subsequent to 1st January, 1889.

Dates of commencement of Contracts.	Nos.	Contractors' Names.	Contractors' Addresses.	Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
1889.					No. of times per week.		£ s. d.	1891.
				WESTERN ROAD.				
1 Feb. ...	[a]199	William James Phillips.	Belar Creek, Warkton.	Warkton and Belar Creek ..	One	Horseback	10 0 0	31 Dec.
				NORTHERN ROADS.				1889.
1 Feb. ...	[a]274	Edward Browne	Curlewis	From Curlewis to Wondoba, via Digby and Elsley's; returning from Wondoba to Curlewis, via Ellicott's.	Three.. ...	Horseback	55 0 0	31 Dec.
1 Feb. ..	[a]275	Thomas F. M'Kellar	Bugilbone	Pilliga, Bugilbone, and Yarraldool.	Two	Horseback	75 0 0	31 Dec.
								1891.
1 Feb. ..	[a]276	William Maher	Woodlawn, Lismore.	Bexhill, Cooper's Creek, and Rose Bank (Peter Williams).	One	.....	15 0 0	31 Dec.
								1889.
1 Feb. ..	[a]277	Denis Kelaher	Pian Creek, Wee Waa.	Wee Waa and H. Capel's, via Kellagher's, M'Phee's, Long Point, Belson's, Hutchinson's, Moore's, M'Farlane's, Thompson's, Baldwin's, G. Francis', Hellier's, Bolston's, and G. Capel's (Gorian).	One	Horseback	79 14 0	31 Dec.
				WESTERN ROADS.				
16 Feb. ...	[d]200	Edward Maguire, sen.	Bearbong, Mundooran.	Mundooran, Yarragreen, Bundella, and Bearbong.	Two	.....	80 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
								1889.
1 Mar. ...	[a]201	William Cavanagh ...	Obley	Obley and Ten-mile Reef (Tomingley), via Wandoo Wandong Station, Dilladerry, and Gundong's.	One	Horseback	52 0 0	31 Dec.
				NORTHERN ROAD.				1891.
1 Mar. ...	[c]278	Edward Morcom	Port Macquarie	Yarrowitch and Yarras, via Cell's Creek Diggings.	One	Horseback	67 0 0	31 Dec.
				SOUTHERN ROAD.				1890.
16 Mar. ...	[a]287	William Sherd and John B. M'Jannett.	Bungendore	Bungendore, *Cross Roads*, Molonglo, *Foxlow*, and Captain's Flat. (Contractor to convey mails three times a week to and from Bungendore, *Cross Roads*, Hoskin's Town, *Foxlow*, and Captain's Flat, for a sum at the rate of £65 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so.)	Three.....	4-wheeled vehicle, 2 horses.	70 0 0	31 Dec.
				WESTERN ROAD.				1891.
27 Mar. ...	[e]173	Edward P. Nowland	Coonamble	Warren, Mount Harris, and Carinda.	Two	4-wheeled conveyance, 2 or more horses.	340 0 0	31 Dec.
				NORTHERN ROAD.				1889.
1 April ...	[a]279	Thomas Torrens	Brunswick	Brunswick and Mullumbimby	One	Horseback	15 0 0	31 Dec.
				SOUTHERN ROADS.				1890.
1 May ...	[a]296	William H. Keast ..	Ivanhoe	Adelaide Camp (on the Booligal-Mossgiel Mail Line) and Willandra Hut, via Merungle Station, Walker's, Hutchinson, and Vagg's selections, Yandembah Station, Haylock's selection, Moolbong Station, and Corbett's selection.	One	2-horse vehicle.	50 0 0	30 April. (Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.)
								1891.
1 May ...	[c]288	John Norris	Sutton Forest ..	Sutton Forest and Cross Roads	Four	Horseback	25 0 0	31 Dec.
				SUBURBAN ROAD.				
1 May ...	[f]2	Wilson Quin	Blenheim-street, Waverley.	General Post Office, Sydney, and Post Office, Waverley.	Three times or oftener daily.	Light spring-cart.	110 0 0	31 Dec.
				NORTHERN ROAD.				
4 May ...	[i]142	Robert Walker	Narrabri	Narrabri, Cryan, and New Cryan, via Clay's, Gundemaine, Lehane's, Cobcroft's, Barker's, Hardy's, Holland's, Wrightman's, Shanahan Walls, Shanahan Halls, Power's, Wyatt, Bacon, Mitchell, Pallett, Tooladunnah, Boolcarroll, J. Clark's, Belson's, The Woodlands, Belarbo, Nowley, Moore's, Burren, Old Burren, Galara, and Gorian (Capel's).	Two	2-horse coach (or on horseback in wet weather.)	180 0 0	31 Dec.

Date of commencement of Contracts.	Nos.	Contractors' Names.	Contractors' Addresses.	Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination or Contracts.
					No of times per week.		£ s. d.	
1889.				WESTERN ROAD.				1891.
11 May ...	[k]87	Stephen Donnellan ...	Blayney	Blayney and Brown's Creek...	Three.....	Horseback	42 10 0	31 Dec.
				SOUTHERN ROADS.				1890.
18 May .	[g]267	John Clancy, jun. ...	Booligal..... .	Booligal, Culparlin, and Oxley, via Nicholson's, Turner's, Bent's, Honen's, and Moffatt's homestead leases, Culparto Station, and Smith's, M'Shelland's, Ingram's, and Holmes' homestead leases.	One	4-wheeled vehicle, 2 horses.	160 0 0	31 Dec.
								1889.
30 May ...	[b]290	William Sharpe	Candelo.....	Nimitybelle, Lyttleton, and Bega.	Four	2-horse coach.	190 0 0	31 Dec.
								1891.
30 May ..	[b]291	William Wales and Edward Evans.	Bombala	Cooma, Rock Flat, and Nimitybelle.	Two	1 or more horse coach.	60 0 0	31 Dec.
30 May ...	[a]292	John Bailey	Cooma	Railway Station and Post Office, Cooma.	Once or oftener daily.	Vehicle ...	20 0 0	31 Dec.
1 June ..	[a]289	Thomas Donnelly ...	Nerriga	Nerriga and Mr. O'Brien's, at Welcome Reefs (Nimby Nimble).	Two	Horseback	25 0 0	31 Dec.
				NORTHERN ROAD.				
1 June ...	[h a]280	George Kempton, sen.	Glen Innes	Red Range and Kookabookra	Two	Horseback	55 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
				WESTERN ROAD.				1891.
13 June ...	[j]71	George Hemsworth... (Transferred to W. Maloney on the 13th June.)	Trunkey Creek..	Bathurst, Peel, *Wyagdon*, Wattle Flat, and Sofala.	Six	2 or 4 horse coach.	177 0 0	31 Dec.
				SOUTHERN ROAD.				1890.
1 July ...	[b]293	Maurice Bush	Daysdale	Jereelderie, Oaklands, and Daysdale, via Clear Hills, Narrow Plains, and Momolong.	One	Coach 2 horses, or horseback if required.	70 0 0	31 Dec.
				WESTERN ROAD.				
1 Aug. ...	[a]202	Thomas Huggins.....	Oakleigh, Brewarrina.	Tarcoon and Beemery	One.....	....	40 0 0	31 July.
				SOUTHERN ROADS.				1891.
1 Sept. ...	[b]294	Archibald M'Donald	Queanbeyan	Queanbeyan, Bulga Creek, and Uriarra, via Yarralumla and the surveyed road.	One	1-horse buggy.	37 0 0	31 Dec.
1 Sept. ...	[a]295	Andrew Baxter	Termeil	Ulladulla, Termeil, and Kiola	One	Horseback	31 4 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side
				WESTERN ROAD.				1890.
1 Sept. ...	[a]203	Alfred Francisco	Cobar.....	Cobar and Bulla Bulla, via No. 1 Government Tank, Wilcannia Road, Tambua Letter-box, "Dominick's Hotel," No. 2 Government Tank, Barnato Station, Mulga Downs, Gidgee Gap, Tiltagoona, Innesowen, and Jacob's Well.	One	2-horse coach.	60 0 0	31 Aug.
				NORTHERN ROADS.				
1 Oct. ...	[a]281	Philip Robert Cook..	143, York-street, Sydney.	Fassifern and Toronto	Six	Horseback	11 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
								1890.
1 Oct. ...	[b]282	David Mitchell	Wallsend	Wallsend and Minmi	Six	2-horse 'bus.	30 0 0	31 Dec.
7 Oct. ...	[a]284	John Carroll	Uralla	Uralla and Melrose (Postman's Creek).	Two	4-horse coach.	40 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
8 Oct. ...	[a]283	John Ryan	Wambramorrow, near Nundle.	Nundle and Timor.....	One.....	Horseback	44 10 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.

[a] New line. [b] Additional communication. [c] Re-established line. [d] In lieu of portion of No. 55, Western Roads, in general list. [e] In lieu of No. 173, Western Roads, in general list. [f] In lieu of No. 2, Suburban Roads, in general list. [g] In lieu of No. 267, Southern Roads, in general list. [h] Contract terminated on the 8th August, 1889, and contractor paid subsidy to 30th September, 1839. [i] In lieu of No. 142, Northern Roads, in general list. [j] In lieu of No. 71, Western Roads, in general list. [k] In lieu of No. 87, Western Roads, in general list.

APPENDIX G.

Comparative Return showing the Number and Amount of Money Order Transactions in New South Wales with various countries for the year 1889, compared with the year 1888:—

Year.	United Kingdom (including Germany, Italy, &c.)				New Zealand.				Queensland.				South Australia.				Tasmania.				Victoria.			
	Issued in N.S.W.		Drawn on N.S.W.		Issued in N.S.W.		Drawn on N.S.W.		Issued in N.S.W.		Drawn on N.S.W.		Issued in N.S.W.		Drawn on N.S.W.		Issued in N.S.W.		Drawn on N.S.W.		Issued in N.S.W.		Drawn on N.S.W.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£
1889	32,654	114,003	7,079	26,331	4,503	16,703	10,098	23,698	6,329	23,344	18,255	59,359	8,252	26,848	7,877	17,495	1,354	5,023	2,812	8,237	29,004	92,553	26,733	76,005
1888	33,171	119,019	6,945	25,293	3,971	15,154	6,275	16,528	6,542	25,994	16,743	60,965	7,428	26,126	7,932	21,452	1,262	4,793	2,648	7,442	28,761	98,855	25,519	77,627
Increase...	.....	.....	134	1,037	532	1,549	3,823	7,170	.....	.....	1,512	.....	824	722	.....	.....	92	230	164	795	243	.....	1,214	.....
Decrease..	517	5,016	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	213	2,650	.....	1,606	.....	.....	55	3,957	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,302	.....	1,622

Year.	Western Australia.				Hong Kong.				India.				United States.				Canada.				Cape of Good Hope.			
	Issued in N.S.W.		Drawn on N.S.W.		Issued in N.S.W.		Drawn on N.S.W.		Issued in N.S.W.		Drawn on N.S.W.		Issued in N.S.W.		Drawn on N.S.W.		Issued in N.S.W.		Drawn on N.S.W.		Issued in N.S.W.		Drawn on N.S.W.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£
1889	182	887	828	1,971	640	3,575	50	217	895	7,177	101	436	1,579	6,085	498	2,623	166	818	137	739	41	159	67	300
1888	211	854	435	1,316	771	4,378	69	331	1,050	8,615	118	579	1,597	6,243	437	2,193	144	691	114	719	35	150	77	340
Increase..	.....	33	393	655	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	430	22	127	23	20	6	9	.....	.....
Decrease..	29	.....	...	.....	131	803	19	114	155	1,438	17	143	18	158	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	40

Year.	Ceylon.				Straits Settlements.				Mauritius.				Total Foreign Money Order Transactions.				N.S.W. Inland Issues.		Grand Total of N.S.W. Issues.	
	Issued in N.S.W.		Drawn on N.S.W.		Issued in N.S.W.		Drawn on N.S.W.		Issued in N.S.W.		Drawn on N.S.W.		Issued in N.S.W. on other countries.		Issued in other countries on N.S.W.					
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£
1889	98	421	98	144	13	82	9	15	8	48	4	15	85,718	297,726	74,646	217,586	314,769	890,501	400,487	1,188,227
1888	76	317	5	4	5	27	6	17	17	117	4	6	85,039	311,335	67,327	214,813	303,377	903,797	388,416	1,215,132
Increase..	22	104	93	140	8	55	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	679	.....	7,319	2,773	11,392	.....	12,071	.....
Decrease..	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	9	69	.....	.....	.....	13,609	.....	.....	.....	13,296	.....	26,905

APPENDIX H.

ACCOUNT of all Deposits received and paid from 1st January to 31st December, 1889, together with a statement of the total amount due to all Depositors at the close of 1889.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance brought forward from 1888	1,737,703 14 6	By amount of Repayments during 1889 ...	1,185,547 16 3
To Cash received from Depositors during 1889.....	1,115,863 4 1	Balance as per Savings Bank Ledgers £1,726,386 16 0	
Interest added to Depositors' Accounts for 1889	61,871 13 0	Unpaid warrants..... 3,503 19 4	1,729,890 15 4
£	2,915,438 11 7	£	2,915,438 11 7

Liabilities and Assets.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Balance due to all Depositors at the close of 1889.....	1,729,890 15 4	By amount of Security in the Treasury Chest, viz. :—	
		New South Wales "Four per Cents."...	296,466 13 11
		Debentures.....	89,200 0 0
		Treasury Bills	1,250,000 0 0
		Cash in hands of Controller.....	14,367 17 11
		Ditto in Treasury, not invested	46,526 19 0
		Interest due on balance remaining uninvested to 31st December, 1889, computed at 4%.....	51,779 10 3
Balance (excess of Assets)	23,198 19 1	Interest due on investments.....	4,748 13 4
£	1,753,089 14 5	£	1,753,089 14 5

Profit and Loss Account.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Departmental Expenses for 1889	3,500 0 0	Balance from preceding Account.....	21,364 8 6
Interest added to Depositors' Accounts	61,871 13 0	By amount of Interest on Investments in "Four per Cents"	15,426 13 4
		Interest due on balance in the Treasury, not invested on 31st December, 1889, at 4 %	51,779 10 3
Balance	23,198 19 1		
£	88,570 12 1	£	88,570 12 1

A. J. Doak, Superintendent.
Government Savings Bank, Sydney, 3rd March, 1890.

DANIEL O'CONNOR,
Postmaster-General.

I certify that the foregoing statement of all deposits received and paid from 1st January to 31st December, 1889, has been examined and found to correspond with the Books and Accounts of the Government Savings Bank.

E. A. RENNIE,
Auditor-General.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer—1890.

1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH CONFERENCE, 1890.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

CONFERENCE HELD IN ADELAIDE,

MAY, 1890.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS, REPORT OF THE DEBATES,
PAPERS LAID BEFORE THE CONFERENCE,
AND
REPORTS OF PERMANENT HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Laid before both Houses of Parliament.

REPRINTED BY CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, SYDNEY.

1890.

[2s. 6d.] 423—a

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POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH CONFERENCE.

Reports of the Delegates to the Intercolonial Postal & Telegraph Conference held in Adelaide during May, 1890.

I. The Colonies represented at the Conference were New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania.

II. The Conference sat on the 22nd, 23rd, 26th, and 27th days of May, at the Parliament House, Adelaide.

III. The following were the principal Resolutions carried at the Conference:—

A.—RELATING TO POSTAL SERVICE.

1. "That the Conference agrees to the proposed reduction to 2½d. per half-ounce "on all letters dispatched to places beyond the colonies, and recommends the discon "tinuance of the accelerated train service between Brindisi and Calais."

2. "That the rate on postcards be reduced to 2d. to the United Kingdom and to "those countries beyond the colonies to which the postcard system extends. The "rates on packets and newspapers to remain as at present."

3. "That these colonies should unite in arranging with the Indian Government "for the introduction of postcards between India and Australasia at the same rate as "to England."

4. "I. That this Conference approves of the Australian Postal Convention as "submitted by heads of departments (and now amended), and agrees to recommend to "the respective Governments that it be brought into operation on the 1st January, "1891. II. That the colonies of New Zealand and Western Australia be invited to "become parties to the Convention."

5. "That in any future mail contract across the Pacific Ocean, if arranged for by "the colony of New Zealand, the other colonies shall pay similar poundage rates to "New Zealand to those paid by the non-contracting colonies to the contracting colonies "for the mail service *viâ* Suez, each dispatching country or colony paying all charges "to destination."

6. "That the Postal Convention with the United States of America, drafted at "the recent Departmental Conference in Sydney, be adopted by the colonies generally."

7. "That

7. "That the Conference recommends that the several Postal Departments be "asked to provide, in any future legislation, for the post office departments to have "power to stop delivery or registration of any letters addressed to, or to issue money-"orders in favor of, any sweep promoters." (New South Wales dissented.)

8. "That it be a recommendation to the various Governments represented at this "Conference that the limit on intercolonial money orders be increased from £10 to "£20."

B—RELATING TO TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

1. That the following terms for reduction of cable rates, as proposed by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, be accepted, namely:—"Firstly, the tariff "will be reduced to 4s. for ordinary messages, 3s. 6d. for Government messages, and "1s. 10d. for press messages during one year of trial. If at the end of the first year "no very serious loss is involved, the experiment will be continued for two years more, "and such extension must be at the option of the company. If the loss should be "nearly recovered at the end of the three years, the arrangement will be extended for "the remainder of the subsidy. The whole proposal is conditional upon South "Australia accepting 5d.—the transit rate." (Queensland dissented.)

2. "That in the event of South Australia reducing the telegraph rates on the trans-"continental line, in accordance with any resolution agreed to by this Conference, the "several colonies represented at this Conference, including South Australia, agree on "the basis of population to guarantee to South Australia a revenue from the line "equivalent to that received at present." (Queensland dissented.)

3. "That any colony or country not joining in the contribution to subsidy and "guarantee, shall pay proportionately higher rates."

4. "That it be a recommendation to the various Governments represented at this "Conference—1. That between any two contiguous colonies 1s. shall be the initial "charge for twelve words, and 1½d. for each additional word; names and addresses to "be paid for. 2. Between any three colonies 1s. 6d. to be the minimum charge for "twelve words, and 2d. for each additional word. 3. Between Queensland and "Western Australia 2s. to be the minimum charge for twelve words, and 3d. for every "extra word. 4. Tasmania to be a minimum rate of 6d. for twelve words for each "colony, plus the cable rates. Twelve words to be considered the minimum rate "Addresses and signatures to be paid for, and code addresses to be prohibited. "5. That the reduced rates come into operation on January 1st, 1891."

5. "That it is considered desirable to adopt a system of urgent telegrams, at "double rates, locally and intercolonially."

6. "That the Uniform Intercolonial Telegraph Regulations, as drawn by heads of departments, be adopted."

7. "That in the opinion of this Conference it is very desirable that the heads of the "Post and Telegraph Departments of the Australian colonies should frequently meet—"annually, if possible—to consider and report to their respective Governments on all "questions affecting the postal and telegraphic services generally."

8. "That the President forward to His Excellency the Governor of South Australia "a copy of the resolutions agreed to by the Conference regarding the reduction of postal "and cable rates to the United Kingdom, requesting that his Excellency will forward "it to the British Government by cable, with the expression of the earnest desire of "this Conference that, as England is equally interested with the colonies in securing "and maintaining cheap telegraphic communication, the proposal of the Conference "that Great Britain should contribute towards the subsidies and guarantees required "may be accepted by the Imperial Government."

9. "That the President inform the Agent-General of South Australia of the "acceptance by the Conference of the amended offer of the Eastern Extension Cable "Company, and request him to confer with the Agents-General of the several colonies represented

" represented at this Conference in order that they may jointly urge upon the Imperial " Government their acceptance of the proposal that England should contribute one-half " of the subsidies and guarantees required in order to secure the reduced rates agreed " to for telegraphic communication between England and the colonies of Australasia."

Appended to this report will be found—

i. Minutes of proceedings of the Conference.
ii. Full report of the debates thereat.
iii. Australian Postal Convention.
iv. Intercolonial telegraph regulations.
v. Proposed Postal Convention with the United States of America.
vi. Reports of heads of departments and other papers.

Signed on behalf of New South Wales,

DANIEL O'CONNOR, Postmaster-General.

Signed on behalf of Victoria,

FREDK. T. DERHAM, Postmaster-General.

Signed on behalf of South Australia,

J. H. GORDON, Minister of Education.

Signed on behalf of Queensland,

CHARLES POWERS, Postmaster-General.

Signed on behalf of Tasmania,

B. STAFFORD BIRD, Postmaster-General.

JAMES BATH, Secretary.

MEMO.—The resolutions 4, 6, 7, 8, and 9, relating to Telegraph Service, were passed after the Postmaster-General of Queensland left the Conference, and have not been assented to by him.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH CONFERENCE.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

Parliament House, Adelaide, Thursday, May 22nd, 1890.

The Conference met at 3 o'clock.

Present—

Representing New South Wales—

The Honorable Daniel O'Connor, M.P., Postmaster-General.

S. H. Lambton, Esq., Secretary General Post Office.

E. C. Cracknell, Esq., Superintendent of Telegraph.

Representing Victoria—

The Honorable Frederic T. Derham, M.P., Postmaster-General.

James Smibert, Esq., Deputy Postmaster-General.

Representing South Australia—

The Honorable J. H. Gordon, M.L.C. (Minister of Education).

Charles Todd, Esq., C.M.G., M.A., F.R.S., Postmaster-General.

Representing Queensland—

The Honorable Charles Powers, M.P., Postmaster-General.

Representing Tasmania—

The Honorable B. Stafford Bird, M.P., Postmaster-General.

Thomas H. Magrath, Esq., Secretary Post-office Department.

Robert Henry, Esq., Superintendent of Telegraphs.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

The Hon. D. O'Connor moved, and the Hon. F. T. Derham seconded—"That the Hon. J. H. Gordon "(Minister of Education for South Australia) preside at this Conference."

Carried.

The Hon. J. H. Gordon then took his seat as President. He thanked the members of the Conference for the honor they had conferred on him, and expressed the pleasure he felt in meeting them in Adelaide.

APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARY.

The President moved—"That Mr. James Bath (Secretary to the Minister of Education) be appointed "secretary of the Conference."

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird seconded.

Carried.

ADMISSION OF PRESS.

The Hon. D. O'Connor moved—"That the Press be admitted to the meetings of the Conference."

The Hon. F. T. Derham seconded.

Carried.

MESSAGES FROM NEW ZEALAND AND WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The President and the Hon. F. T. Derham laid their commissions on the table.

The President read the following messages from New Zealand:—"Wellington, May 9th—Regret it will "not be possible for me to attend proposed Conference in Adelaide, or to send a representative, as our Par-"liament meets early in June. Moreover, I have already informed your Premier that we cannot recommend "Parliament to accept Mr. Goschen's proposals.—H. A. Atkinson, Premier." "Wellington, May 15th—"Ministers busy preparing for early meeting of Parliament. Under the circumstances I much regret that "New Zealand will be unrepresented at the Conference, which I trust will be a success.—E. Mitchelson, "Postmaster-General." Also the following message from Western Australia:—"Perth, May 21st—This "Government unable to send representative to Conference to consider Mr. Goschen's proposal for reduction "of postal rates, but will await report of Conference, which I shall be glad to receive as early as possible.—"O. Burt, Acting Colonial Secretary."

PAPERS.

The President laid on the table the following Papers :—

1. Conference Report, Melbourne, 1889.
2. Departmental Conference Report, Sydney, 1890.
3. Cablegram from the Agent-General for South Australia, dated April 30th, giving Mr. Goschen's proposal to reduce the postage on letters to 2½d.
4. The Postmaster-General of South Australia (Mr. Todd's) report on Mr. Goschen's proposal.
5. Mr. Todd's report on reduction of intercolonial telegraph rates.
6. Mr. Todd's report on reduction of cable rates.
7. Sir John Pender's letter on same subject, and
8. The copy of agreement between South Australia and Western Australia as to the Roebuck Bay cable.

BUSINESS OF THE CONFERENCE.

The President then addressed the Conference, and said he would ask the delegates to consider *inter alia* the following questions :—(1) Mr. Goschen's proposal to reduce the rate of postage between the United Kingdom and the colonies. (2) The proposal of the Eastern Extension Company in regard to the reduction of cable rates. (3) The adoption of an intercolonial postal convention. (4) Uniform intercolonial telegraph regulations. (5) Reduction of intercolonial telegraph rates. (6) An amended postal convention with the United States of America.

PACIFIC CABLE.

The President read a letter addressed to the Hon. F. T. Derham by Mr. Audley Coote, stating that the project of the Pacific cable was temporarily arrested pending the proposed conference between the Canadian and Australasian representatives. The writer expressed a hope that nothing would be done by the Conference that would impede or militate against the proposed Pacific cable.

DRAFT PEPORTS BY HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

1. The President proposed, and the Hon. D. O'Connor seconded—"That heads of departments prepare "and submit draft Intercolonial Postal Convention."

Carried.

2. The President proposed, and the Hon. F. T. Derham seconded—"That heads of departments prepare "and submit a draft of uniform Intercolonial Telegraph Regulations."

Carried.

3. The President proposed, and the Hon. D. O'Connor seconded—"That with reference to proposed "reduction of postage to the United Kingdom, heads of departments be requested to bring up a report as to "the cost of extending the reduced rate to and beyond the United Kingdom, and as to the relative advantages "offered by the Naples route, and the accelerated train service, and generally to the proposed reduction as "applied to all other services."

Carried.

4. The Hon. Charles Powers proposed, and the Hon. B. Stafford Bird seconded—"That the permanent "heads of departments be requested to consider and bring up a report to the members of the Conference, "showing the effect on the revenue of each colony between—

"The adoption of an intercolonial (including Tasmania) 1s. telegram of ten words, exclusive of addresses "and signatures. The receipts to be divided between the colonies proportionately transmitting the messages. "The charge for each additional word after ten to be 1d., and

"The alteration proposed of crediting to each colony 6d. instead of 1s. for intercolonial telegrams.

"Both calculations to be based on the number of telegrams at present sent from and to the different "colonies."

Carried.

INTERCOLONIAL MONEY ORDERS.

5. The President proposed, and the Hon. D. O'Connor seconded—"That it be a recommendation to the "various Governments represented at this Conference that the limit on intercolonial money orders be "increased from £10 to £20."

Carried.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

1. The Hon. D. O'Connor to move—"That any future mail contracts across the Pacific Ocean be left to "the colony of New Zealand to arrange for, other colonies paying similar poundage rates to New Zealand "to those paid by the non-contracting colonies to the contracting colonies for the mail service *vid* Suez, "each dispatching country or colony paying all charges to destination."

2. The Hon. F. T. Derham to move—"That the rate for cablegrams to the United Kingdom be—for "the public, 4s. per word; Government, 2s. 6d. per word; press, 1s. 10d. per word—the Eastern Extension "Company bearing half the loss of revenue, and the other half being equally divided between Great "Britain and the Australasian colonies; to be tried for three years, the colonies having the option of "extending the reduction to the remainder of the term of the existing subsidy."

3. The Hon. C. Powers to move—"That it is considered desirable to adopt a system of urgent tele-"grams, at double rates, locally and intercolonially."

4. The Hon. F. T. Derham to move—"That these colonies should unite in arranging with the Indian "Government for the introduction of postcards between India and Australasia."

The Hon. F. T. Derham said he intended to bring before the Conference the question of sweep and gambling circulars passing through the post, and whether it was advisable to legislate on the subject.

The Conference adjourned to 10·30 the following morning.

Confirmed,

May 23rd, 1890. J. H. GORDON, President.

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Parliament House, Friday, May 23rd, 1890.

SECOND DAY.

The Conference met at 10·30 o'clock.

Present—

Representing New South Wales—
The Hon. Daniel O'Connor, M.L.A., Postmaster-General.
S. H. Lambton, Esq., Secretary General Post-Office.
E. C. Cracknell, Esq., Superintendent of Telegraphs.

Representing Victoria—
The Hon. Frederic T. Derham, M.P., Postmaster-General.
James Smibert, Esq., Deputy Postmaster-General.

Representing South Australia—
The Hon. J. H. Gordon, M.L.C., Minister of Education (President).
Charles Todd, Esq., C.M.G., M.A., F.R.S., Postmaster-General.

Representing Queensland—
The Hon. Charles Powers, M.P., Postmaster-General.

Representing Tasmania—
The Hon. B. Stafford Bird, M.P., Postmaster-General.
Thomas H. Magrath, Esq., Secretary Post-Office.
R. Henry, Esq., Superintendent of Telegraphs.

Minutes of the proceedings of the Conference of the previous day were read and confirmed.

The Hon. D. O'Connor laid his commission on the table, and the Hon. Charles Powers a copy of Executive minute authorising his appointment.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Mr. Todd read report by heads of departments on the proposed reduction of postage to the United Kingdom. (See resolution No. 3 of previous day.)

To be printed.

The Hon. D. O'Connor moved, and the Hon. F. T. Derham seconded—"That the Conference agrees to "the proposed reduction to 2½d. per half-ounce on all letters dispatched to places beyond the colonies, and "recommends the discontinuance of the accelerated train service between Brindisi and Calais."

Carried.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird said the resolution just agreed to would affect the rates for postcards and packets. He would submit a motion on the question later on.

A letter was read from Mr. S. Knevett, agent for the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, informing the Conference that Sir John Pender had cabled that the Agents-General might send telegrams to their respective Governments on the cable tariff question free of cost, and that the same privilege was extended to the Conference delegates.

PACIFIC OCEAN MAIL CONTRACT.

The Hon. D. O'Connor, pursuant to notice, moved, and the Hon. F. T. Derham seconded—"That in "any future mail contract across the Pacific Ocean, if arranged for by the colony of New Zealand, the "other colonies shall pay similar poundage rates to New Zealand to those paid by the non-contracting "colonies to the contracting colonies for the mail service *viâ* Suez, each dispatching country or colony "paying all charges to destination."

Carried.

REDUCTION IN RATE OF CABLEGRAMS.

The Hon. F. T. Derham, pursuant to notice, moved, and the Hon. D. O'Connor seconded—"That the "rate for cablegrams be—for the public, 4s. per word; Government, 2s. 6d. per word; press, 1s. 10d. per "word—the Eastern Extension Company bearing half the loss of revenue, and the other half being equally "divided between Great Britain and the Australasian colonies; to be tried for three years, the colonies "having the option of extending the reduction to the remainder of the term of the existing subsidy."

After a lengthened discussion, the Hon. D. O'Connor moved—"That the Conference resolve itself into a "Committee to further consider the motion."

Seconded by the Hon. B. Stafford Bird, and carried.

THE CONFERENCE IN COMMITTEE.

After further discussion, the Hon. B. Stafford Bird moved, and the Hon. D. O'Connor seconded—"That "in the event of South Australia reducing the telegraph rates on the transcontinental line, in accordance "with any resolution agreed to by this Conference, the several colonies represented at this Conference, "including South Australia, agree on the basis of population to guarantee to South Australia a revenue from "the line equivalent to that received at present."

Carried, the Hon. Charles Powers withholding his consent.

The Hon. F. T. Derham's motion was carried without amendment.

THE CONFERENCE RESUMED.

The Conference resumed, and the President reported that the Committee had agreed to the resolution of the Hon. Mr. Derham, viz.:—"That the rate for cablegrams be—for the public, 4s. per word; Government, "2s. 6d. per word; press, 1s. 10d. per word—the Eastern Extension Company bearing half the loss of revenue "and the other half being equitably divided between Great Britain and the Australasian colonies; to be "tried for three years, the colonies having the option of extending the reduction to the remainder of the "term of the existing subsidy."

The report was adopted, the Hon. Charles Powers withholding his consent.

URGENT

URGENT TELEGRAMS.

The Hon. Charles Powers, pursuant to notice, moved, and the Hon. B. Stafford Bird seconded—" That ' it is desirable to adopt a system of urgent telegrams at double rates locally and intercolonially."
Carried.

POSTCARDS WITH INDIA.

The Hon. F. T. Derham, pursuant to notice, moved, and the Hon. D. O'Connor seconded—" That these " colonies should unite in arranging with the Indian Government for the introduction of postcards between " India and Australasia at the same rate as to England."
Carried.

CABLE RATES—MESSAGE TO AGENT-GENERAL.

The Hon. F. T. Derham moved, and the Hon. D. O'Connor seconded—" That the President be requested " to cable the decision of Conference as to cable rates to the Agent-General of South Australia, asking him to " confer with other Agents-General, and inform the Eastern Extension Company of result, and ask Sir John " Pender if he, on behalf of his company, will agree to proposal of colonies."
Carried.

RATES FOR POSTCARDS, &c.—MESSAGE TO POSTMASTER-GENERAL, ENGLAND.

Moved by the Hon. B. Stafford Bird, seconded by Hon. F. T. Derham—" That the President of the Con- " ference be requested to communicate by cable with the Postmaster-General of England, in order to " ascertain what rates he proposes to fix for postcards, newspapers, and packets in the event of his " proposed reduction of postage on letters for Australia being adopted, and that an immediate answer be " requested while the Conference is still sitting."
Carried.

The Hon. D. O'Connor handed in a draft Postal Convention between the United States of America and the Australian colonies.
To be printed.

Mr. Todd handed in a table, showing the revenue and expenditure on the Adelaide and Port Darwin telegraph line during the years 1873 to 1889, both inclusive.
To be printed.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

1. The Hon. D. O'Connor to move—" That the Postal Convention with the United States of America, " drafted at the recent Departmental Conference in Sydney, be adopted by the colonies generally."

2. The Hon. D. O'Connor to move—

" I. The charges for telegrams within any one colony shall be an initial rate of sixpence (6d.) for 10 " words, names and addresses to be considered as part of the message. One penny (1d.) per " word to be charged for each word over the first ten."

" II. Between any two contiguous colonies 1s. shall be the initial charge, and 1½d for every additional " word. Names and addresses to be paid for."

" III. Between any three colonies 1s. 6d. to be the minimum charge, and 2d. for every additional word."

" IV. Between Queensland and Western Australia 2s. to be the minimum charge, and 3d. for every " extra word."

" V. Tasmania to be a minimum rate of 6d. for ten words for each colony, plus the cable rates. Ten " words to be considered the minimum rate. Addresses and signatures to be paid for, and code " addresses to be prohibited."

3. The Hon. Charles Powers to move—" That it be a recommendation to the various Governments " represented at this Conference that an intercolonial 1s. telegram be adopted, the receipts to be divided " equally between the colonies through which the messages are transmitted. That the 1s. intercolonial " telegram to consist of six words, exclusive of the address of the person to whom the message is sent and the " signature of the sender. Each additional word to be charged one penny."

The Conference adjourned till the following Monday.

REPORT OF HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

It was moved by the Hon. F. T. Derham, and seconded by the Hon. Charles Powers—" That the heads " of departments be requested to report as to what would be the effect of the Hon. D. O'Connor's proposed " motion reducing the charge for telegrams."

The Conference adjourned till the following Monday, at 9·30 a.m.

Carried.

Confirmed,

J. H. GORDON, President.

May 26th, 1890.

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Parliament House, Monday, May 26th, 1890.

THIRD DAY.

The Conference met at 9·30 a.m.

Present—

Representing New South Wales—
The Hon. D. O'Connor, M.P., Postmaster-General.
S. H. Lambton, Esq., Secretary General Post Office.
E. C. Cracknell, Esq., Superintendent of Telegraphs.
Representing Victoria—
The Hon. F. T. Derham, M.P., Postmaster-General.
James Smibert, Esq., Deputy Postmaster-General.
Representing South Australia—
The Hon. J. H. Gordon, M.L.C., Minister of Education (President).
Charles Todd, Esq., C.M.G., M.A., F.R.S., Postmaster-General.
Representing Queensland—
The Hon. Chas. Power, M.P., Postmaster-General.
Representing Tasmania—
The Hon. B. Stafford Bird, M.P., Postmaster-General
Thos. H. Magrath, Esq., Secretary Post Office.
R. Henry, Esq., Superintendent of Telegraphs.

Minutes of proceedings of Conference on the previous Friday were read and confirmed.

RATES ON POSTCARDS TO UNITED KINGDOM.

The President read the following cablegram, received in reply to message sent to the British Postmaster-General, in terms of the resolution passed at the previous meeting:—"At present the reduction of letter "postage alone has been discussed. Question of other correspondence will be considered hereafter. "A corresponding reduction as regards postcards most probably be proposed.—Postmaster-General, London.'

The Hon. D. O'Connor moved, and the Hon. F. T. Derham seconded—"That the rate on postcards be "reduced to 2d. to the United Kingdom and to those countries beyond the colonies to which the postcard "system extends. The rates on packets and newspapers to remain as at present."

Carried.

POSTAL CONVENTION WITH UNITED STATES.

The Hon. D. O'Connor, pursuant to notice, moved, and the Hon. F. T. Derham seconded—"That the "Postal Convention with the United States of America drafted at the recent Departmental Conference in "Sydney be adopted by the colonies generally."

Carried.

INTERCOLONIAL TELEGRAM RATES.

The Hon. D. O'Connor, pursuant to notice, moved, and the Hon. F. T. Derham seconded, that—

"I. The charges for telegrams within any one colony shall be an initial rate of sixpence (6d.) for 10 "words, names and addresses to be considered as part of the message. One penny (1d.) per "word to be charged for each word over the first ten."

"II. Between any two contiguous colonies 1s. shall be the initial charge, and 1½d. for each additional "word. Names and addresses to be paid for."

"III. Between any three colonies 1s. 6d. to be the minimum charge, and 2d. for each additional word."

"IV. Between Queensland and Western Australia 2s. to be the minimum charge, and 3d. for every "extra word."

"V. Tasmania to be a minimum rate of 6d. for ten words for each colony, plus the cable rates. Ten "words to be considered the minimum rate. Addresses and signatures to be paid for, and code "addresses to be prohibited."

After a lengthened debate, the Hon. B. Stafford Bird moved—"That the further consideration of the "motion be adjourned till heads of departments had supplied the figures showing how the alterations "proposed would affect each colony."

Carried.

AUSTRALIAN POSTAL CONVENTION.

A draft of the Australian Postal Convention prepared by heads of departments was laid on the table. To be printed.

The Hon. D. O'Connor, after discussion, during which the Conference amended the draft, moved, and the Hon. F. T. Derham seconded—

"I. That this Conference approves of the Australian Postal Convention as submitted by heads "of departments (and now amended), and agrees to recommend to the respective Goverments "that it be brought into operation on the 1st January, 1891."

"II. That the colonies of New Zealand and Western Australia be invited to become parties to the Con-"vention." Carried.

SWEEP PROMOTERS.

The Hon. F. T. Derham moved, and the Hon. B. Stafford Bird seconded:—"That the Conference recom-"mends that the several Postal Departments be asked to provide, in any future legislation, for the post office "departments, to have power to stop delivery or registration of any letters addressed to, or to issue money-"orders in favor of, any sweep promoters."

Carried, the Hon. D. O'Connor dissenting.

REDUCTION

REDUCTION OF CABLE RATES—GUARANTEE TO SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The President reported that the following resolution was, at the previous sitting, carried in Committee:—"That in the event of South Australia reducing the telegraph rates on the transcontinental line, in accordance "with any resolution agreed to by this Conference, the several colonies represented at this Conference, "including South Australia, agree, on the basis of population, to guarantee to South Australia a revenue "from the line equivalent to that received at present."

Report adopted, the Hon. C. Powers withholding his consent.

CABLEGRAMS—REDUCTION OF RATES.

The President read a cablegram from the Agent-General, dated May 24th:—"Had a long interview "with Sir John Pender. Result generally favorable." Also another, dated May 26th:—"Terms "telegraphed are best procurable, and advise accept them—4s. public, 3s. 6d. Government, 1s. 10d. press." "South Australia to reduce its rates on overland line to 5d."

The President pointed out that the message as to terms referred to by the Agent-General evidently contained a proposal from Sir John Pender which had not yet come to hand.

The Hon. F. T. Derham moved, and the Hon. D. O'Connor seconded:—"That the terms named in the "cablegram from the Agent-General to the South Australian Government be agreed to, provided that the "period of the test be three years. The reduction to take effect from July 1st next, if possible."

Carried, the Hon. C. Powers withholding his consent.

The Hon. F. T. Derham moved, and the Hon. D. O'Connor seconded:—"That any colony or country not "joining in the contribution to subsidy and guarantee, shall pay proportionately higher rates."

Carried.

The Hon. Charles Powers expressed his gratification at the successful meeting of the Conference, and stated that important official duties compelled him to leave during the afternoon. The Hon. F. T. Derham said he also was compelled to leave that afternoon.

Hon. D. O'Connor moved—"That the Conference adjourn till the following morning at 10·30."

Carried.

Confirmed,

May 27th, 1890.

J. H. GORDON, President.

Parliament House, Adelaide, Tuesday, May 27th, 1890.

FOURTH DAY.

The Conference met at 10·30 a.m.

Present—

Representing New South Wales—
- The Hon. D. O'Connor, M.P., Postmaster-General.
- S. H. Lambton, Esq., Secretary General Post Office.
- E. C. Cracknell, Esq., Superintendent of Telegraphs.

Representing Victoria—
- James Smibert, Esq., Deputy Postmaster-General.

Representing South Australia—
- The Hon. J. H. Gordon, M.L.C., Minister of Education (President.)
- Charles Todd, Esq., C.M.G., M.A., F.R.S., Postmaster-General.

Representing Tasmania—
- The Hon. B. Stafford Bird, M.P., Postmaster-General.
- Thos. H. Magrath, Esq., Secretary Post Office Department.
- R. Henry, Esq., Superintendent of Telegraphs.

The minutes of the previous meeting of the Conference were read and confirmed.

CABLEGRAMS—REDUCTION OF RATES.

The President reported that he had received the missing cablegram from the Agent-General. It read as follows:—"In accordance with the desire of the Adelaide Conference the Agents-General for South "Australia, New South Wales, Victoria, and New Zealand have conferred together, and have had repeated "conferences with Sir John Pender, the Indian officers, and the cable companies whose interests are "concerned, with the following results:—Firstly, the tariff will be reduced to 4s. for ordinary messages, "3s. 6d. for Government messages, and 1s. 10d. for press messages during one year of trial. If at the end "of the first year no very serious loss is involved the experiment will be continued for two years more, and "such extension must be at the option of the Company. If the loss should be nearly recovered at the end "of the three years the arrangement will be extended for the remainder of the subsidy. The whole proposal "is conditional upon South Australia accepting 5d.—the transit rate. Secondly, the Agents-General "are unanimously of opinion that the proposal embodies the very best terms which can be obtained, and "strongly urge its final acceptance by the Adelaide Conference, in order that the Paris Conference may be "informed. Thirdly, much will yet have to be done both here and in London to perfect the details with the "respective companies and the Indian Government, and therefore press greatly that the proposal be finally "accepted at once. Please cable prompt reply. BLYTH, SAMUEL, BERRY, and BELL."

The Hon. D. O'Connor moved and the Hon. B. Stafford Bird seconded—"That the terms now offered "by the Eastern Extension Company as cabled by the Agents-General be accepted by this Conference, and "that copies of the cable message be transmitted to the Hon. F. T. Derham and the Hon. Charles Powers "for their concurrence."

Carried.

INTERCOLONIAL TELEGRAPH RATES.

The consideration of the Hon. D. O'Connor's motion recommending an alteration in the rates for colonia and intercolonial telegrams was resumed.

Mr. Todd read a statement, showing how the proposed alterations would affect South Australia.

After discussion, the resolution was carried in the following amended form :—" That it be a recommenda- " tion to the various Governments represented at this Conference—1. That between any two contiguous " colonies 1s. shall be the initial charge for twelve words, and 1½d. for each additional word; names and " addresses to be paid for. 2. Between any three colonies 1s. 6d. to be the minimum charge for twelve words, " and 2d. for each additional word. 3. Between Queensland and Western Australia 2s. to be the minimum " charge for twelwe words, and 3d. for every extra word. 4. Tasmania to be a minimum rate of 6d. for " twelve words for each colony, plus the cable rates. Twelve words to be considered the minimum rate. " Addresses and signatures to be paid for, and code addresses to be prohibited. 5. That the reduced rates " cone into operation on January 1st, 1891."

The following motion of the Hon. Charles Powers lapsed owing to that gentleman's absence :—" That it " be a recommendation to the various Governments represented at this Conference that an intercolonial 1s. " telegram be adopted, the receipts to be divided equally between the colonies through which the messages " are transmitted. That the 1s. intercolonial telegram consist of six words, exclusive of the address of " the person to whom the message is sent and the signature of the sender. Each additional word to be " charged 2d."

McGAURAN'S INVENTION FOR IMPROVING QUADRUPLEX WORKING.

The president said this matter was discussed at the recent Departmental Conference in Sydney. It appeared to him that some united action was necessary by the various colonies.

The question was left for heads of departments in the various colonies to deal with.

UNIFORM INTERCOLOLONIAL TELEGRAPH REGULATIONS.

The reports by the heads of departments on the question were brought up and adopted.

MEETINGS OF HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird moved, and the Hon. D. O'Connor seconded—" That in the opinion of this " Conference, it is very desirable that the heads of the Post and Telegraph Departments of the Australian " colonies should frequently meet—annually, if possible—to consider and report to their respective Govern- " ments on all questions affecting the postal and telegraphic services generally."

Carried.

CABLEGRAMS—MESSAGES TO BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE AGENT-GENERAL.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird moved, and the Hon. the President seconded—" That the President forward " to his Excellency the Governor of South Australia a copy of the resolutions agreed to by the Conference " regarding the reduction of postal and cable rates to the United Kingdom, requesting that his Excellency " will forward it to the British Government by cable, with the expression of the earnest desire of this " Conference that, as England is equally interested with the colonies in securing and maintaing cheap " telegraphic communication, the proposal of the Conference that Great Britain should contribute towards the " subsidies and guarantees required may be accepted by the Imperial Government."

Carried.

The President reported that he had received the following telegram from the Hon. F. T. Derham :— " I have received the missing telegram, and am quite agreeable to join the other members of the Conference " in accepting the proposal now made, as it approximates so nearly to our own. Kindly let me know if you " wish us to cable our Agent-General."

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird moved, the Hon. D. O'Connor seconded—" That the President inform the " Agent-General of South Australia of the acceptance by the Conference of the amended offer of the " Eastern Extension Cable Company, and request him to confer with the Agents-General of the several " colonies represented at this Conference in order that they may jointly urge upon the Imperial Government " their acceptance of the proposal that England should contribute one-half of the subsidies and guarantees " required in order to secure the reduced rates agreed to for telegraphic communication between England " and the colonies of Australasia."

Carried.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird moved, the Hon. D. O'Connor seconded—" That the President be requested " to prepare a report of the proceedings of the Conference, and to undertake the work of conducting any " correspondence or other business necessary to give effect to the resolutions of the Conference."

Carried.

THE CONFERENCE—THANKS ACCORDED TO THE PRESIDENT.

The Hon. the President reviewed the questions that had been dealt with, and congratulated the members on the highly satisfactory results attained.

The Hon. D. O'Connor moved—" That a hearty vote of thanks be accorded to the President for the " able manner in which he has conducted the proceedings of the Conference." He thanked the President and the South Australian Government, on behalf of the colony of New South Wales and at the request of the Postmaster-General of Victoria, on behalf of Victoria, for the kindness and consideration which the delegates had received while in Adelaide.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird seconded. He thoroughly appreciated the manner in which the President had conducted the business of the Conference, and expressed his thanks for the hospitality shown the members of the Conference.

Carried.

The President replied, and declared the Conference closed.

Confirmed,

May 27th, 1890. J. H. GORDON, President.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH CONFERENCE.

REPORT OF THE DEBATES.

Thursday, May 22nd, 1890.

Present—

New South Wales—
The Hon. D. O'Connor, Postmaster-General.
Mr. S. H. Lambton, Secretary of the Post and Telegraph Department.
Mr. E. C. Cracknell, Superintendent of Telegraphs.

Victoria—
The Hon. F. T. Derham, Postmaster-General.
Mr. James Smibert, Deputy Postmaster-General.

South Australia—
The Hon. J. H. Gordon, Minister of Education.
Mr. C. Todd, C.M.G., Postmaster-General.

Queensland—
The Hon. C. Powers, Postmaster-General.

Tasmania—
The Hon. B. Stafford Bird, Postmaster-General.
Mr. T. H. Magrath, Secretary of the Post Office Department.
Mr. R. Henry, Superintendent of Telegraphs.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

The Hon. D. O'Connor—I beg to propose "That the Hon. Mr. Gordon be President of this Conference."
The Hon. F. T. Derham—I will second that.
Carried.

APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARY.

The President—Gentlemen, Mr. Bath, the secretary to the Education Department, is present, and I would move that he be appointed to the position of Secretary to the Conference.
Seconded by the Hon. B. Stafford Bird, and carried.

ADMISSION OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRESS.

The President—It has been the practice to exclude the representatives of the press from such Conferences as this, but I see no objection to their admission on the present occasion. It is, however, for you to say whether this shall be done or not, and therefore I leave the matter in your hands.
The Hon. F. T. Derham—I propose "That the representatives of the press be admitted."
The Hon. D. O'Connor—I second that with pleasure. I see no reason why our deliberations should be held with closed doors.
Carried.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President—Gentlemen, I have in the first place to thank you for electing me to the honorable position of President of this Conference, an honor to which I have, of course, no personal claim, but which you pay, through me, to the colony in which this Conference is held. In the second place, let me very heartily welcome you to Adelaide, and express the gratification, which is very generally felt, that the Governments of the various colonies here represented should so readily have consented to make Adelaide the place of meeting. Adelaide is not, of course, the most convenient place of meeting for the majority of the colonies, and I take your ready compliance with the request that the meeting should be held here as a graceful compliment to South Australia, and as a pleasing acknowledgment that in the great work of telegraphic communication this colony has bravely borne her share, or perhaps a little more than her share, of the undertaking. I regret very much, as you will, that the great colonies of New Zealand and Western Australia have not joined in this Conference. Sir H. Atkinson has wired as follows:—"Regret it "will not be possible for me to attend proposed Conference in Adelaide, or to send a representative, "as our Parliament meets early in June. Moreover, I have already informed your Premier that we "cannot recommend Parliament to accept Goschen's proposals"; and the Hon. O. Burt, the Acting Colonial Secretary of Western Australia, telegraphed as follows:—"This Government is unable to send a representative "to the Conference to consider Goschen's proposal for a reduction of the postal rates, but will await a report "of the Conference, which I shall be glad to receive as early as possible." And now, gentlemen, since time is short and we have many important questions to discuss, I will very briefly enumerate those matters of general interest to the colonies which, amongst others, I respectfully propose we should consider. I shall do little more than enumerate them, because this is a Conference of experts—if I may use the term—and the whole of the circumstances surrounding each proposition is known to every member of the Conference. The sooner we get to definite discussion, as distinguished from general remark, the better. There is one consideration, however, to which perhaps I ought to refer, and which, though it will be conspicuously present to the minds of the members of this Conference, will perhaps hardly be sufficiently weighed by those who

who follow our deliberations. It is this—that almost every matter which we are met to discuss means an immediate sacrifice of revenue and only a prospective advantage. It requires an effort even on the part of Governments to agree to a reduction of income, which they are certain to have to account for, for an advantage to be reaped in the future, perhaps by successors who did not sow. And to the non-trading community, that large number of the people who do not send cablegrams or telegrams, and whose correspondence is limited to a letter or two a year, concessions in the matter of telegraph rates and postage look like relief to the mercantile class and additions to the burdens of all other classes. These views are, however, superficial, and it needs only to be stated to be approved by all those who have watched the development of commerce in modern times that cheap and rapid methods of communication with centres of trade result in benefit to the whole community, and render it more independent of monopolists and more accessible to all sources of supply. It is not, I think, because we have any doubt about this proposition that this Conference will not go to the full length which the most ardent advocates could desire in the way of cheapening communication, but because the conditions of the colonies we represent, each at full stretch in the race for development, do not allow of the expenditure of as much capital as we would like in this particular direction. Without further remark I will now mention the matters to which I have before referred as being those to which (in addition to those other questions which may be introduced by hon. delegates) I respectfully submit the deliberations of this Conference should be directed. The question which is the immediate motive of the Conference is the proposal of the English Government to reduce the postage from 6d. to 2½d. on letters between the United Kingdom and the colonies. On this question I apprehend there will not be much difference of opinion. Germany has already shown us the way by charging only that rate (2½d.) between Germany and Australia for letters sent by the North German Lloyd's service under contract, and it would be ungenerous not to meet the English Government, which is making a very large concession of revenue. So far as South Australia is concerned, I am authorised to agree to the reduction in the postage rate to the United Kingdom, but it will be a matter for this Conference to decide how far the reduction shall extend to other countries, and whether or not it shall obtain only as regards the all-sea route to England, and with your permission I shall move before I finish these remarks that the heads of departments be requested to bring up a report recommending how far the reduction should apply, and to revise table A. The next question in point of importance—if, indeed, it is not of greater importance—is, I think, the proposal of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company for the reduction of telegraph rates. The letter of Sir J. Pender, the chairman of the company (a copy of which members of the Conference will find upon their files), proposes to reduce the present rates, which are 9s. 4d. per word for ordinary messages, 7s. 1d. for Government messages, and 2s. 8d. for press messages, to 5s., 4s. 5d., and 1s. 10d. per word respectively; and the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company propose that they should bear half of the immediate sacrifice of revenue involved in this reduction, viz., the sum of £80,000, and that the colonies should bear the other half in proportions to be arranged. In making this proposal it cannot but be admitted that the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company have shown a bold and generous policy which the colonies would do well to encourage. (Applause.) But, gentlemen, in considering this proposal for a reduction of cable rates on a guarantee by the colonies, the colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia must carefully consider the position they now occupy and are likely to occupy with regard to the cable subsidy before committing themselves to further liability. (Hear, hear.) I think I may say with much respect and perfect fairness that the colonies I have mentioned are already bearing more than their share of the burden. Under the present contract with the cable company the colonies mentioned pay an annual subsidy of £32,400, which in 1886 was apportioned on the basis of population as follows:—Victoria, population 1,003,043, £13,786 1s. 4d.; New South Wales, 1,001,966, £13,771 5s. 3d.; South Australia, 312,758, £4,298 12s. 5d.; Western Australia, 39,584, £544 1s. In addition to her share of this subsidy South Australia pays Western Australia a subsidy of £1,000 a year towards the Roebuck Bay cable; Tasmania pays a subsidy of £4,200 for the cable to that colony, but New Zealand and Queensland contribute nothing towards the subsidy. I regret again that New Zealand is not represented here, but we have the advantage of the presence of the Hon. Mr. Powers from Queensland, who, I am sure, will admit that the wealthy colony which he represents should come in to this honorable duty and assist her neighbors. I thoroughly agree with the resolution passed at the Conference of 1888, but which has as yet borne no fruit—"That as all the Australasian colonies are "interested in the maintenance of cable communication with Great Britain, this Conference is of opinion that "each of these colonies should contribute, in proportion to the extent of its population, to the subsidies now "paid by the contracting colonies to the Eastern Extension Company, and that a like division of cost should be "made between all the colonies represented at this Conference of the cables communicating with Tasmania "and New Zealand; Great Britain to be requested to contribute towards the subsidy given to the Eastern "Extension Company in respect of the cables connected with the traffic with the United Kingdom, provided "always that it is understood that the right to purchase the Australasian cables of the Eastern Extension "Company is to be in the hands of the colonies who are now paying, or may consent to pay, the above "subsidies in the manner provided, at any time upon giving the company the notice prescribed in the subsidy "agreement." If all the colonies joined in this subsidy, as I submit they should, the proportions would be as follows, apportioned on their respective populations:—

Colony.	Population on Dec. 31st, 1888.	Contributions. £	s.	d.
Victoria	1,090,869	9,609	9	10
New South Wales	1,085,740	9,564	6	2
Queensland	387,463	3,413	3	5
New Zealand	607,380	5,350	8	6
South Australia	318,308	2,803	19	9
Tasmania	146,149	1,287	8	7
Western Australia	42,137	371	3	9
	3,678,046	£32,400	0	0

If apportioned on this basis the subsidy is not a great burden for any colony; nor would any colony feel very much the increased subsidy which would be required to meet the proposals for reduction made by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company. But I submit that Great Britain should also join in this subsidy, and in any increase of it. Her merchants equally with ours share in the benefit of the communication, and I cannot

cannot but think that proper representations would result in some assistance from the English Government. Mr. Henniker Heaton's energies might be employed in this direction with great advantage to the colonies. The colony of South Australia is prepared to take her fair share in the work of reducing telegraphic rates, but the reduction of the rates proposed by Sir John Pender, assumes that South Australia will reduce her present charge for transmitting messages across the continent to 7½d. a word. This involves a loss of revenue, allowing for no increase of business of over £16,000 a year—a loss which, I may as well say at once, cannot be sustained by South Australia alone, which has already in the construction of the overland line incurred a heavy burden. The amounts paid to various countries are at present as follows :—

Apportionment of Cable Rates for each class of Messages.

	Ordinary.	Government.	Press.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Eastern and Indo-European	2 11	2 11	1 0
India	0 7½	0 7½	0 2½
Java	0 1½	0 1½	0 0½
Eastern Extension	4 6	2 3	1 1
South Australia	1 2	1 2	0 4
	9 4	7 1	2 8

It would be a pity to lose the offer of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company ; and I can only repeat that the colony of South Australia is prepared to take her full share in any scheme which will apportion fairly the immediate loss which its acceptance involves. That there will be any ultimate loss I do not think. If the 5s. tariff is introduced the combined colonies will have to make up, with an increase of traffic of 25 per cent. £40,000 ; 50 per cent., £25,000 ; 75 per cent., £10,000. With an increase of 92 per cent. the guarantee would be wiped out. The next most pressing matter for the consideration of this Conference, is that of an Intercolonial Postal Convention. It is highly necessary that some agreement should be come to for the carriage of intercolonial mail matter, respecting which at present there is much confusion and complaint. And if for no other reason this Conference is highly necessary. The matter was fully discussed at the departmental Conference, held in Sydney, last March, and I will to-day give notice of motion that the heads of departments prepare and submit to the Conference a draft Intercolonial Postal Convention. And if no other object but the adoption of uniform intercolonial rates is attained, the colonies may congratulate the Conference upon the achievement , which will be one substantial step towards federation. Next in order of importance comes the question of intercolonial telegraph rates, respecting which much pressure has been brought upon the Government of this colony. As pointed out by the Postmaster-General of South Australia, in his report on this subject, Australian rates cannot be considered high as compared with European rates, especially when the larger populations of Europe and Great Britain are considered. For instance, between—

London and Paris the charge is	2d.	a word.
" " Brussels "	2d.	"
" " Berlin "	2d.	"
" " Vienna "	4½d.	"

with a minimum charge of 10d. for each telegram. Already between South Australia and the Barrier in New South Wales the rate has been reduced to 1s. for ten words, including names and addresses. This reduction has been made in consideration of the specially heavy business with Broken Hill. South Australia would be prepared, if Victoria and New South Wales will agree, to reduce the rates to these colonies to 1s. per message of ten words, counting names and addresses, but charging still 2d. a word after the first ten words. This reduction will involve a loss on present business to Victoria of £1,300 a year, to New South Wales of £500 a year, and to South Australia of £1,800 a year. The business with the other colonies would hardly justify any alteration in present rates. Arising from the Departmental Conference of last January, there will also be the subjects of an amended Postal Convention with the United States, between which country and the colonies postal arrangements are at present very unsatisfactory, and the extension of limit on money orders. But I shall refer to nothing further in detail, and will conclude with the hope that the labors of the Conference will result in substantial benefit to Australasia. (Applause.)

TELEGRAMS FROM NEW ZEALAND.

The following telegrams were received from New Zealand :—" Wellington, May 9th.—Regret it will not " be possible for me to attend proposed Conference in Adelaide, or to send a representative, as our Parliament " meets early in June. Moreover, I have already informed your Premier that we cannot recommend Par- " liament to accept Mr. Goschen's proposals.—H. A. ATKINSON, Premier." " Wellington, May 15th.— " Ministers busy preparing for early meeting of Parliament. Under the circumstances I much regret that " New Zealand will be unrepresented at the Conference, which, I trust, will be a success.—E. MITCHELSON, " Postmaster-General."

The Acting Colonial Secretary of Western Australia (Mr. Burt) wired as follows on May 21st from Perth :—" This Government unable to send representative to Conference to consider Mr. Goschen's proposal " for reduction of postal rates, but will await report of Conference, which I shall be glad to receive as early " as possible."

PROCEDURE.

The President—You have before you on your files copies of the reports of the various intercolonial departmental conferences which have been held recently, also Mr. Todd's reports on Mr. Goschen's proposals and on the intercolonial telegraph rates, and on the cable rates to England ; also the agreement between South Australia and Western Australia in regard to the Roebuck cable. Now, I would like to obtain the feeling of the Conference as to whether we should discuss a motion requesting the heads of departments to prepare detailed information as to the effect of Mr. Goschen's postal proposal, or whether you would prefer that I should give notice of motion for preparation of the report ?

The Hon. D. O'Connor—We may pass that without notice or even discussion.

The President—Is it your pleasure, gentlemen, that I should submit the motion without notice? (Hear, hear.) Then I will do so, together with several others of a similar nature.

AN INTERCOLONIAL POSTAL CONVENTION.

The President moved—"That the heads of departments prepare and submit a draft of the Intercolonial "Postal Convention."

The Hon. D. O'Connor seconded.

Carried.

UNIFORM TELEGRAPH REGULATIONS.

The President moved—"That heads of departments prepare and submit a draft of uniform intercolonial "telegraph regulations."

The Hon. F. T. Derham seconded.

Carried.

INCREASING MONEY ORDERS.

The President moved—"That it be a recommendation to the various Governments represented at this "Conference that the limit of money orders be increased from £10 to £20, as recommended by the Depart- "mental Conference held in January, 1890."

The Hon. D. O'Connor seconded.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—I am not acquainted with the legislation on this subject in the other colonies, but in Tasmania we should have to alter the law, which expressly stipulates that money orders shall not exceed £10, and, of course, whatever resolution was carried, our Government would have to submit it to Parliament. I see no reason, however, why the recommendation should not be made, because, although we cannot issue money orders up to £20, we have agreed to pay them to that amount.

The Hon. C. Powers—Queensland is in precisely the same position as Tasmania in this matter.

Carried.

REDUCTION OF OCEAN POSTAGE—MR. GOSCHEN'S PROPOSALS.

The President moved—"That with reference to the proposed reduction of postage to the United Kingdom, "the heads of departments be requested to bring up a report as to the cost of extending the reduced rate to "and beyond the United Kingdom, and as to the relative advantages offered by the Naples route and the "accelerated train service, and generally as to the proposed reduction as applied to all other services."

The Hon. D. O'Connor seconded.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—I presume that the discussion as to the extent of the reduction, and whether it shall only apply to Naples, or all-sea route, or to both, will arise when the reports of the heads of departments are received.

The President—Yes.

The Hon. C. Powers—I think the heads of departments might also report as to whether, if we should adopt a 2½d. rate *vid* Brindisi and Naples, some alteration should not be made in the all-sea rates, as well as the rates by any other route. As you are aware, Queensland has a service of her own by a separate route, and we have to pay to send letters through New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia in order to take advantage of the routes *vid* Brindisi or Naples.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—So far as Victoria is concerned, we are not prepared to reduce the rate below 2½d. by the all-sea routes. We have found that the all-sea route has been used to a very small extent, and I am sure if the rate were reduced to 1½d. per half-ounce the correspondence sent would be so trifling in extent as not to be worthy of consideration. Of course, any colony that had a special service could consider how far the rates by it might be reduced. Certainly Victoria could not agree to a less rate than 2½d., and I should not like it to be thought that Victoria will be committed in any way to the report of the heads of departments because it is asked for.

The President—The report will comprehend all the information that Mr. Powers wants, and when it is before us he can address himself to the question he has raised.

The Hon. C. Powers—That is all I wish to do.

Carried.

THE PROPOSED PACIFIC CABLE.

The Hon. F. T. Derham handed to the President the following letter, which was read:—

"Société Française de Victoria, Melbourne, May 19th.

"Sir—Referring to our conversation in reference to the Pacific cable, and to your request to address "you on the subject, I have the honour to solicit your kind offices in bringing before your colleagues at the "Conference the following:—The project of the Pacific cable is temporarily arrested pending the projected "Conference between the Canadian and Australasian representatives. It is unnecessary to remind you or to "refresh your memory as to what has been done in that direction. I have no desire whatever to say any- "thing that would tend towards the reduction of the cable rates between England and Australia, but I do "most strenuously urge and hope that nothing will be done by the Conference that would impede or militate "the proposed laying of the Pacific cable. "I have the honour to be, &c.,

"Athenæum Club, Melbourne. "AUDLEY COOTE.

"The Hon. F. T. Derham, Postmaster General, Victoria."

UNIFORM INTERCOLONIAL TELEGRAPHIC RATES.

The Hon. C. Powers moved—"That the permanent heads of departments be requested to consider and "bring up a report to the members of the Conference showing the effect on the revenue of each colony of—(*a*) "the adoption of an intercolonial (including Tasmania) system of 1s. telegrams of ten words, exclusive of "addresses and signature (the receipts to be divided between the colonies proportionately transmitting the "messages), the charge for each additional word after the first ten to be a penny; and (*b*) the alteration proposed "of crediting to each colony 6d. instead of 1s. for intercolonial telegrams. Both calculations to be based on "the number of telegrams at present sent from and to the different colonies."

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—I will second that motion, all the more willingly because I have already urged the propriety of introducing a low rate for telegrams between the different colonies. Whether we can

can include New Zealand, as she has a cable connection, is a matter to consider; but there is no reason why we should not discuss a reduction of rates between Tasmania and Australia. The business is growing steadily, and I think the time has arrived when we might adopt a lower scale of charges so as to encourage the growth. I think some new system might be introduced under which each colony sending, the message might collect the fees, thus obviating all necessity for keeping check accounts as at present has to be done. The colonies, in fact, should be regarded as one dominion in regard to the telegraph rates. Still, before entering into the matter fully, I think it would be well to have the information asked for.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—I think we might have lower rates for long messages. The initial charge should be heavier. In Victoria we charge 6d. for six words, and 1d. per word afterwards.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—In Tasmania it is ten words for 1s. and 1d. per word afterwards. I think all intercolonial messages might be charged uniformly between the colonies.

Mr. C. Todd—I would like to point out to the Conference that if you reduce the rate to 1s. for the first ten words and charge 2d. per word afterwards, it will mean that when a person wants to send thirty words he will split it up into three messages, which would only cost him 3s., whereas if he sent it as one message he would have to pay 4s. 4d., whilst the telegraph department would have to send the names and addresses three times instead of once.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—The initial charge must be heavier than the subsequent rates.

Carried.

PAPERS AND DOCUMENTS.

The following printed papers were laid on the table for the guidance of the delegates:—

"Postal Conference at Adelaide, 1890"

"Proposed Reduction of Intercolonial Telegraph Rates" (by Mr. Todd).

"Report by Mr. Todd on the Proposed Reduction of Postage between the United Kingdom and the Australian Colonies."

"The Departmental Postal and Telegraphic Conference held at Sydney, 1890."

"The Departmental Postal Conference held at Melbourne in 1889."

"The Postal Conference at Sydney in January, 1888."

NOTICES OF MOTION.

The following notices of motion were given:—

By the Hon. D. O'Connor—"That any futare mail contracts across the Pacific Ocean be left to the "colony of New Zealand to arrange for, the other colonies paying similar poundage rates to New Zealand as "the non-contracting colonies pay to the contracting colonies for the mail service *via* Suez, each dispatching "country or colony paying all charges to destination."

By the Hon. C. Powers—"That it is considered desirable to adopt a system of urgent telegrams at "double rates, locally and intercolonially."

By the Hon. D. O'Connor—"That the postal convention with the United States of America, drafted at "the recent Departmental Conference in Sydney, be adopted by the colonies generally."

By the Hon. F. T. Derham—"That these colonies should unite in arranging with the Indian Government "for the interchange of postal cards between India and Australia."

ADJOURNMENT.

The Conference, at 4·30 p.m., adjourned till 10·30 a.m. next day.

Friday, May 23rd, 1890.

Present—

The Hon. J. H. Gordon (President), in the chair.

The Hon. D. O'Connor, Postmaster-General; Mr. S. H. Lambton, Secretary of the Post and Telegraph Department; and Mr. E. C. Cracknell, Superintendent of Telegraphs, of New South Wales

The Hon. F. T. Derham, Postmaster-General, and Mr. James Smibert, Deputy Postmaster-General, of Victoria

The Hon. C. Powers, Postmaster-General of Queensland

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird, Postmaster-General; Mr. T. H. Magrath, Secretary of the Post Office Department; and Mr. R. Henry, Superintendent of Telegraphs, of Tasmania

Mr. C. Todd, C.M.G., of South Australia.

The Hon. C. Powers handed in a copy of an Executive minute authorising his appointment.

REDUCTION OF OCEAN POSTAGE.—MR. GOSCHEN'S PROPOSALS.

Mr. Todd read the following report drawn up by the heads of departments:—

"If the postage to the United Kingdom is reduced to 2½d. *viâ* Brindisi and Naples, the same rate being adopted to India, the Straits Settlements, and some other intermediate places, and a uniform rate to Europe of 4d., the approximate loss of revenue to the several Australian colonies will be as follows:—

	£		£
"Tasmania	1,460	South Australia	4,000
"Queensland	5,300	Victoria	15,150
"Western Australia	500	New South Wales	16,000

"If a uniform rate of 2½d. is adopted for all parts of the world the loss of revenue will be—

	£		£
"Tasmania	1,580	Victoria	15,900
"Queensland	5,740	New South Wales	17,500
"South Australia.....	4,300		

"An important point for consideration in connection with the proposed reduction of postage is whether it "is necessary or desirable to maintain the accelerated train service between Brindisi and Calais, which, so far "as the homeward mails are concerned, is only available for mails carried by the P. & O. Company's steamers, "as the Orient Company's steamers land their mails at Naples.

"From information gathered from returns supplied by the London post office we find that, owing to the "P. and O. steamers having to fit in with the Indian mail service, the accelerated service between Brindisi and "Calais is of little or no use, as the P. and O. steamers incur certain detention at Colombo or Aden in "connection with the Indian steamers. This is shown by the fact that the mails by Orient steamers, "which steamers do not connect with the Indian line, and, as already stated, are not taken on by accelerated "trains, yet reach London even earlier than those by the P. and O., as shown by Mr. Todd's report. We "think, therefore, that the accelerated train service should be discontinued, and thus enable a saving to be "effected of about 1d. per letter in connection with overland transit.

"Assuming that the accelerated service be discontinued, and the postage to the United Kingdom be "reduced to 2½d. per ½oz. *via* Italy, the total loss to the Australian colonies, on the basis of present returns, "would be considerably reduced, say to the extent of about £7,000."

The Hon. F. T. Derham—A return prepared in my department shows that with the reduction of postage to 2½d. per ½oz., and an increase of 15 per cent. in the correspondence, the additional loss to all the colonies would be £36,850 per annum; and, with an increase of 25 per cent., the loss would be £34,030; with an increase of 50 per cent., the loss would be £27,050. We should be quite safe in taking 15 per cent. as a moderate increase, and that would mean a loss of £36,850, while there would be a saving, by the discontinuance of the accelerated train service, of £7,000, so that the loss to all the colonies would be £30,000 a year—not a very large sum when divided ratably between us.

The Hon. D. O'Connor moved—"That in view of the report of the heads of departments this Con- "ference agrees to the proposed reduction to 2½d. per ½oz. on all letters dispatched to places beyond "the colonies, and recommends the discontinuance of the accelerated mail service between Brindisi and "Calais."

He said—I think it is absolutely unnecessary to make any speech in favor of this proposal, and I am sure that I thoroughly express the views of the delegates from the other colonies when I say that we have come here to work and not to talk. Considering that this matter has been before the whole of the colonies, and that each delegate has considered the subject well, while it has been ventilated through the medium of the press, I feel that it is unnecessary to say more than that I hope that this offer on the part of the Imperial Government to encourage communication between the colonies and England will be adopted unanimously by this Conference.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—I have great pleasure in seconding this proposition. It appears to me that it would be ungracious on the part of the colonies to refuse the handsome proposal of Great Britain. True, it may be said that the Imperial Postal Department is in a far better position financially than we are, even proportionately. Great Britain has a surplus postal revenue of three and a half millions sterling, while on the other hand, most of the postal departments of the colonies are conducted at a loss. Still, I feel that other considerations so far outweigh monetary considerations that there is scarcely any other course open to us than to accept the proposal with very great pleasure. I am very pleased indeed that the motion has been so worded as to apply to other countries besides Europe. I think, considering the very trifling loss that would be incurred by carrying Mr. O'Connor's motion, that it would be a very great pity if such a trifling loss should prevent our having a uniform rate with all the countries of the world. I think the motion covers the whole ground very simply, but very practically and very effectively, and I have great pleasure indeed in supporting it. There is no doubt that this motion will have the effect of placing the colonies in a better position to join the Postal Union, if we should decide it to be desirable to do so. Heretofore our rates have been such as to prevent us from joining that union, and now, if this motion is carried we shall be on the basis of the lowest rate of the great countries of the world, having 2½d. rate of postage. The advantages of joining this union have seemed to me a little intangible, and certainly not sufficient to justify us in petitioning the Powers to join before this, but now the way seems to be smoothed by Mr. O'Connor's motion to join the Union. This, however, is a subject we shall have to discuss later on. I rejoice to think that there is a probability of this being carried out, as it must strengthen the bonds of union between the mother country and the colonies.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—There is no doubt that it is desirable to secure uniformity of action on the part of the separate communities in regard to this matter, but I think it would be desirable before we agree to this motion that there should be some understanding as to what would be the position of any colony which could not now see its way to fall in with this proposal for reduced rates all round at the present time. I think we are all making a loss on the mail contracts. The loss of Tasmania is £2,000 or £3,000, and the additional loss involved in accepting this resolution would be over £1,600, taking the present amount of correspondence carried. That loss is rather serious, and the view that the Government of Tasmania have taken in regard to this matter is that the advantage of cheap postage, if confined to the allsea route, might be sufficient for the present, leaving those who choose to adopt the more rapid routes, by Brindisi or Naples, to pay the higher rates. No doubt for commercial purposes the more rapid route is the best, and naturally the most largely adopted, but it is a question whether it is desirable to give facilities of cheap postage to the commercial community and make the whole community pay for them. Of course, it may be said that that equalises itself in the matter of trade, but at the same time we have to consider whether it is desirable to incur the somewhat large loss which, in the case of all the colonies, would amount to over £40,000, when by a smaller loss we should meet all present requirements. I would like to know what would be the exact position in which any of the contracting colonies would be placed if they could not see their way to adopt the 2½d. rate for the Brindisi route, and confined it to the allsea route. I do not know whether there would be the objection that the people of that particular colony would be placed at a disadvantage. I do not quite see any other ill effect, but I think we might, at the present time, content ourselves with the allsea route at a reduced rate. I am very anxious that Tasmania should work hand in hand with the rest of the colonies, and we would not

not like to be the only colony standing out from the others; but it does appear at the present time that New Zealand is not likely to join, and I do not know what the Queensland Government may intend to do. I am expressing the views of the Tasmanian Government when I say that we would have been quite satified, and the people of the colony would have been thoroughly satisfied, if the reduced rates were confined to the all sea route. We are aware that, although at the present time there is a difference of 2d. between the allsea route and the Brindisi route, the former has not been largely made use of by the writing public, but when there is a difference of 3½d. between the one and the other there is no doubt a great many would consent to the rather longer time of transit. I shall be very glad, before giving a definite vote, to know what Queensland has to say on the matter, and also what is the view that South Australia takes.

The Hon. C. Powers—So far as the reduction of postage between the United Kingdom and the colonies is concerned, the Government of Queensland are quite agreeable to consent to the proposed reduction to 2½d. I would point out, however, that the motion says—"In view of the report of the heads of departments." I think we come as a Conference to consider this question, and that the motion will not be arrived at in consequence of the views of the heads of departments. I will move to strike these words out.

The Hon. D. O'Connor accepted the amendment.

The Hon. C. Powers—I am not satisfied that we have sufficient information with regard to the latter portion of the motion, and I would suggest that that portion might be left out. Postal matters in our colony are looked upon as a benefit to the people generally, and it is not altogether a question of pounds, shillings, and pence in Queensland, because we are carrying on the post office at a loss (for the benefit of the people) of £87,000, and we feel justified in incurring a further loss if there is not the increased correspondence that might reasonably be looked forward to by this reduced postage. One point I mentioned yesterday, and I would like it to be considered again before this Conference closes. It is bearing on the remarks made by the President that the people might possibly look upon this arrangement as simply a reduction for the mercantile community, and not for the general community. I think we can avoid that by making some reduction on the long-sea route, as against those who wish to have the extra service across the continent, whether from Brindisi or Naples. It appears to me inconsistent to force those people who do not wish to pay the extra cost by Brindisi to do so. It would be a departure from our usual practice in postal matters, and I do not think would be appreciated by the people. Queensland is willing to consent to the reduction to 2½d., either *viâ* Brindisi or Naples.

The President—I need not say how much I am gratified to hear the views of the various honorable gentlemen who represent the colonies at this Conference with regard to the reduction on postage rates initiated by the British Government. The remarks made by Mr. Bird are remarks weighted with common sense, and must, I am sure, have appealed very strongly to the economical minds of the various delegates who are here. It is a matter which deserves very great consideration, and which, I am sure, has been very carefully considered by the delegates as to whether there should be a limitation upon the reduction of rates to the United Kingdom to letters by the all-sea routes only; but it appears to me that if we are to make this reduction at all it must be a reduction which is effective, and, if we are to judge by the business done by the post office by the two rates in the past, it would seem that a reduction by the all-sea route, which embraces only domestic correspondence, is not effective as a means for facilitating the business of the colonies. So far as South Australia is concerned, letters sent in 1889, *viâ* Brindisi, were 119,540, as against 33,514 by the all-sea route; Victoria sent, *viâ* Brindisi, 679,768 letters, as against 67,561 by the all-sea route; New South Wales sent 526,784 letters, *viâ* Brindisi, as against 19,954 by the all-sea route. These figures show that if the reduction is to be limited to the all-sea route it would fail in effectiveness as regards commercial correspondence, and, though we must all admit that the suggestion of Mr. Bird is in the interests of economy, which we are all bound to study, I think, if we are to make this reduction at all, it should be a reduction by the direct and most rapid route, as well as the all-sea route. Touching the matter mentioned by Mr. Powers, as to whether there should not be further reductions for correspondence by the all-sea route, there are one or two considerations against that, such as whether the community should not pay for the increased facilities. I think it would be a matter of very general satisfaction and general advantage to the whole of the colonies if they kept in line and had one uniform rate of postage, and I am sure the rate of 2½d. is so low that any further concessions will hardly be of any benefit to the people who use the all-sea route. Then there is another consideration—If the postage to the United Kingdom were reduced lower than 2½d., what about inland rates? The inequality between the ocean and inland rates would be such that influence would be brought to bear to have the inland rate reduced.

The Hon. D. O'Connor—That is provided for as far as Victoria is concerned.

The President—Unfortunately some of the poorer colonies, South Australia amongst the number, have not been able to reach that *desideratum*.

A Member—We will all have to do it.

The President—So far as South Australia is concerned, a lower rate than 2½d. would bring about such a disparity between the ocean rates and the inland rates that it would lead to a demand for lower inland rates. I will say no more than this, that, on behalf of South Australia, I heartily join in the remarks made by Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Derham, and the other delegates, as to the advantage of seizing the offer of the British Government. I am sure that the reduction of the postage rates, although it may mean a reduction of revenue to each colony now, will bring an increased revenue in the future, and will be of general benefit. I heartily agree with the motion.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—There is one point, sir, to which you do not refer. If we are to carry this proposal to abolish the accelerated train service the cost per ordinary train would only mean one farthing per letter additional to the all-sea rate, which is so small that it is scarcely worth while making any difference. Under the present system, where it costs 1d. per letter, it is a matter for consideration, but when it resolves itself into a farthing a letter it is really not worth while considering.

The Hon. C. Powers—If the rate across the continent is only ½d. a letter, of course domestic correspondents would not ask for a reduction, and therefore I do not propose to move an amendment. I would rather see the motion carried unanimously. Following up the remarks I made yesterday, of course, it must be understood that the Queensland Government can deal with correspondence by the British-India route irrrespective of this Conference.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—Of course, you would be at liberty to charge a lower rate by the British-India service; but this would throw the colonies out of line, and that would be regretable.

The

The Hon. C. Powers—The Queensland Government wired down to the President informing him of this. They mentioned that they would reserve the right to still further reduce the rates of postage by the British-India route—not because we want lower postage, but because we have to pay $\frac{3}{5}$d. to send mails through the other colonies to catch the mail at Adelaide.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—But you would not reduce the rate below 2d. by the British-India service. It gives you no financial advantage, no quicker route, and it would throw you out of line.

The Hon. C. Powers—We are subsidising that route to the extent of £32,000 per annum. I wish it to be understood that the Queensland Government reserve the right to make alterations on that point.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—I hope the right will not be exercised.

The President—Mr. Powers did specifically reserve the right of making further reductions by that particular route. I heartily join in the remarks of Mr. Derham, that it would be a pity to take the colonies out of line on postal matters. At the same time it would be *ultra vires* on the part of this Conference to bind the hands of a colony which, by its geographical advantages and wealth, might wish to reduce the rate of postage. We can only suggest that it would be of advantage to be united, and we must leave the colony of Queensland to its own rights in this matter.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—I would just like to say that I am very much pleased with the remarks that have been made. Though Tasmania was quite content with the reduced rates by the all-sea route, she was perfectly willing to join with the rest of the colonies rather than stand out. Of course, one cannot help admitting that possibly we would not gain much if we did stand out, as, if there were a charge of 6d. on all letters, a good many people would send their correspondence across the Straits and post it in Victoria, which colony would get all the benefit, while we would get none. We did not lose sight of that, but desired to be one with the rest in a matter of this kind, and I shall, under the circumstances, very heartily support the resolution before us, with the verbal amendment which has been indicated.

The motion was put in the following form:—"That this Conference agrees to the proposed reduction to "2½d. per ½oz. on all letters dispatched to places beyond the colonies, and recommends the discontinuance "of the accelerated train service between Brindisi and Calais."

The motion was carried unanimously.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR POSTCARDS, PACKETS, &c.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—I am not prepared to make any motion upon the question, but it occurs to me that we shall have to consider the rates to be levied in future on newspapers, postcards, and packets. At the present time we have a 3d. postcard arrangement between here and Great Britain, and it goes without saying, that people will not send a 3d. postcard if they can send a letter for 2½d.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—We might ascertain by cablegram what Great Britain proposes to do with regard to other items of postal matter.

THE EASTERN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND THE CONFERENCE.

The following letter was received from Mr. S. Knevett, the agent of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company:—

"Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that this Company's chairman in London, Sir John Pender, "K.C.M.G., has cabled to the effect that the Agents-General have been informed that any telegrams they "may wish to forward to their respective Governments on the cables tariff question will be franked over the "cables, and the privileges is also extended to the Conference delegates. I am also directed to offer my "services to the Conference."

THE PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.

The Hon. D. O'Connor moved—"That any future mail contracts across the Pacific Ocean be left to the "colony of New Zealand to arrange for, other colonies paying similar poundage rates to New Zealand, to "those paid by the non-contracting colonies for the mail service *viâ* Suez, each dispatching country or colony "paying all charges to destination."

He said—In moving this resolution I think I am expressing the unanimous feeling of this Conference. All the colonies of Australasia, with the exception of New Zealand and Fiji, avail themselves of the weekly service that leaves the colonies. New Zealand is the only colony that can benefit by this, and we are prepared, if we use this service, to pay for it. The colonies have paid a very large sum of money, and in return have received no service, or very little. Up to last year, New Zealaed and New South Wales conjointly paid a certain sum—£37,000. Queensland, Victoria, and South Australia paid New South Wales a proportion of the amount without getting any consideration for it. I think the time has arrived when New Zealand ought to contract for herself if she desires it, and then if the other colonies of Australasia wish to use the service they should pay for it. It is quite unnecessary to do more than make these few remarks.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—The matter is so important that I should not like it to drop for want of a seconder, though I feel somewhat in the dark on the question. Previously it has been an understanding that New South Wales and New Zealand would take charge of this matter, and we, in Victoria, have left ourselves in the hands of those colonies, and trusted to them to carry out the service. I am a little in the dark as to the working of the contract.

The Hon. D. O'Connor—It has been renewed for one year only, and the Government of New South Wales will not touch it any more, except in the way I am indicating.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—What is the amount?

The Hon. D. O'Connor—Thirty-seven thousand pounds.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—How is it provided?

The Hon. D. O'Connor—Equally between the two colonies of New South Wales and New Zealand. All the other colonies pay New South Wales their proportion, but the contract is of no use to us. Its object was to keep up close contact between the great republic of America and Australia, but it was a one-sided arrangement, as America had everything to gain. I had considerable difficulty in getting Parliament to consent to the continuance of the arrangement for one year.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—Have you any idea what the wish of New Zealand is?

The

The Hon. D. O'Connor—On the last occasion they did not renew the contract until the last moment, and in the meantime New South Wales at my own suggestion took the contract up. I thought it would be a pity for the sake of £10,000 or £12,000 to allow all communication to cease. It was distinctly understood, however, that the contract was only to be renewed for one year, and on that understanding I got Parliament to consent to it. In the meantime New Zealand came in and asked to share with us. The arrangement terminates next November.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—Is the feeling in New Zealand favorable to that service?

The Hon. D. O'Connor—It is the only line they have now except the Shaw-Savill line. It concerns them and them alone.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—What effect will a resolution of this kind have on New Zealand? They will not hold themselves bound by any resolution, as they are not represented here. New South Wales may find herself in just the same position next year. It seems to me therefore a question of propriety whether we should deal with a resolution of this sort here.

The Hon. D. O'Connor—The answer to that is very simple. If New Zealand thought it important she would be represented here to-day. New South Wales has decided not to renew the contract. The last time we renewed it we were the sole contractors because the New Zealand Government thought they could not get their Parliament to agree to it. I was confident they would come in and share with us, and immediately we had contracted they did so. Up to two years ago New Zealand paid two-thirds of the contract money, but they thought we could not do without the contract. My colleagues and our Parliament agreed with me that the contract was only to be renewed for one year, and that preparations were to be made for its discontinuance. So far as New South Wales is concerned, we will have nothing to do with it any more. It gives no service of any material value either to New South Wales or the other colonies. If we use it we will pay for it in proportion to the expenditure.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—It seems to me quite evident that New South Wales suffers considerable disadvantage in undertaking this responsibility. I do not think it would be fair on the part of the colonies on this continent to force New South Wales or to ask New South Wales to continue the responsibility. If there is to be a responsibility it must be a divided responsibility. Then I think Mr. O'Connor's motion will have this effect—it will tend to force the hands of the United States. America has placed the colonies in an unfair position for a long time by compelling us not only to pay postage our way, but their way as well. It is quite evident to me that it would not be fair to New South Wales to ask her to continue her responsibility, and I therefore second the motion.

The President—It appears to me that this motion is one which this Conference may very well carry. It really lies at the basis of the whole postal arrangements existing between the United States and the colonies, and this is substantially a step which must be taken to force arrangements into a fair apportionment of the cost of the service. The United States at present gets the whole advantage of the service. Mr. Todd reports:—"At the recent Postal Conference at Sydney, attention was drawn to the very one-sided character "of the conventions between the United States post office and Victoria and New South Wales, and it was "agreed to recommend that notice should be given to terminate the existing conventions, and that in any "future arrangement provision should be made for each dispatching country to pay cost of conveyance by "sea and land to destination of the mails it dispatches. Steps are now being taken to give effect to this "decision. The result to South Australia will be a saving of nearly £900 a year." The practical effect of the carrying of the motion now before the Conference will be this: that it will force the readjustment of the whole postal arrangements between the United States and Australia by the Pacific route. On behalf of South Australia I shall heartily support the motion. It inflicts no injustice on New Zealand, which will then reconsider its position. If there were any discourtesy to New Zealand I would not agree to it; but it is simply a matter of pounds, shillings, and pence.

The Hon. D. O'Connor—Many years ago the whole cost of the service was undertaken by New South Wales—nearly £90,000 a year. That is twenty-five years ago. Less than a million people in New South Wales were paying two-thirds the cost of the service; America paid a few thousands only. The amount came to be reduced to £37,000. New Zealand has been looking out for herself, and she has succeeded in getting the colonies to do the handsome thing for a number of years, and we have determined in New South Wales not to do this any more. This is a result of the deliberations of the heads of departments.

The Hon. C. Powers—I think, after the remarks that have been made, that New Zealand will understand that we only intend to pay just as they will pay on the contracts we subsidise.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—It seems to me there is a question whether the colonies are not tying their hands, supposing the same circumstances arise to which Mr. O'Connor has referred when he, in the interests of Australia, and in order to secure a continuance of the contract, rushed into the breach and continued the contract with which New Zealand appeared to wish to have nothing to do. Supposing this did occur again, and New Zealand chose to do nothing, we might be left without a mail service across the Pacific. This might be considered with a view of altering the resolution in some way. All we want is that we shall not feel ourselves bound to enter in with New Zealand; at any rate, that we shall not bind ourselves to pay more than the usual rates. But we shall be rather tying the hands of the colonies in the event of our wanting to do what Mr. O'Connor did some little time ago.

The Hon. D. O'Connor—At the time this contract was about to be entered into the Parliament of New Zealand was in recess, and the promise had been made by their Government that they would not renew the contract until they first submitted it to Parliament. The leading members of the Government became very ill, and the Parliament was still further prorogued until the time came when the contract lapsed altogether. It was under these circumstances that we induced our Parliament to renew the contract for one year only.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—We are expecting shortly to have a Conference, with representatives from Canada, and one of the special objects we shall have in view will be to open up intercourse directly with Canada, which will mean not only commercial service but a mail service as well. Positively, this resolution prevents our entering into arrangements with the Canadian representatives for a mail service. I think we should alter the terms of the motion somewhat.

The President—I would suggest that the words "if arranged for by the colony of New Zealand," should be substituted for "be left to."

The Hon. D. O'Connor—I accept that.

The motion was then put in the following form:—"That in any future mail contracts across the "Pacific Ocean, if arranged for by the colony of New Zealand, the other colonies shall pay similar poundage "rates

"rates to New Zealand to those paid by the non-contracting colonies to the contracting colonies for the mail "service *vid* Suez, each dispatching country or colony paying all charges to destination."

The motion was carried unanimously.

POSTCARDS, NEWSPAPERS, AND PACKETS.

The Hon. B. S. Bird moved:—"That the President of this Conference be requested to communicate by "cable with the Postmaster-General of England in order to ascertain what rates he will propose to fix for "postcards, newspapers, and packets in the events of his proposed reduction of postage on letters to Australia "being adopted, and that an immediate answer be requested while the Conference is sitting."

The Hon. F. T. Derham seconded.

Carried.

REDUCTION OF CABLE RATES.

The Hon F. T. Derham moved—"That the rate for cablegrams be—For the public, 4s. per word; "Government, 2s. 6d. per word; press, 1s. 10d. per word—the Eastern Extension Company bearing half the "loss of revenue, and the other half being equitably divided between Great Britain and the Australasian "colonies, to be tried for three years, the colonies having the option of extending the reduction to the "remainder of the term of the existing subsidy."

He said—I am sure that every member of the Conference must feel that the rates ruling at the present time are altogether inordinately high; so high, indeed, as to be oppressive, and, in a large number of cases, prohibitory. It will, therefore, be apparent to us all, that a radical change is immediately necessary. The time is more than ripe for making the change, and I hope we shall be able to place the question on a basis satisfactory to all concerned. I feel sure that the existing state of things has checked the traffic on the lines very materially for a large number of years past; that it has hindered commerce, and that it has prevented transactions from taking place which would have taken place otherwise. Whenever we place any unnecessary restrictions in the course of commerce, we not only embarrass the merchant, but increase the cost of the articles to the consumer; so that it does not only affect the merchant, as at first sight might appear. So far as the merchant is concerned, he, in making his calculations, includes the cost of cablegrams as being a very important item. He charges not only the percentage of profit on the articles in the ordinary way, but on the cablegrams also; so that the consumers pay for the cablegrams as well as the ordinary profit. Again, it checks the flow of information, which it is desirable the Australian colonies should be in receipt of from the old world, and I think it is desirable that there should be a larger flow of information from the colonies to the old world. Again, it tends to hamper those social and domestic relations which it is desirable to keep up between the British lion and her cubs in Australia. It will be in the recollection of those at the Conference that when the cable system was first introduced—when the cable was laid to the shores of Australia, the rate charged was £9 9s. 6d. for any message up to twenty words. If you sent one word the charge was £9 9s. 6d., and if it were twenty words the same price was charged. The business at that time was extremely small. The system was commenced about November, 1872. The number of messages sent in 1873, the first complete year, was 8,994; that was messages transmitted and received. At the present time the number is 62,909. I mention that as showing the large increase of business, notwithstanding the high charges that prevailed. In 1876 there was a reduction in the rate I have just mentioned to 10s. 8d. per word, and here I come to a point worth considering. It has always been held that a reduction would lead to an extension of business; in this case it did not. Although there was a reduction from £9 9s. 6d. per message to 10s. 8d. per word in 1876, the revenue, which in 1875 was £104,000, fell off, and in 1876 was only £77,308. In 1875 the messages numbered 9,709, and in 1876 they fell off to 6,665, or a reduction of 30 per cent., even with the lower rate of transit. There is something inexplicable about that. The increase of business did not take place until 1877, when the messages numbered 12,479, and the revenue was £123,242. That went on for a long time, until in 1886 the company reduced the rate to 9s. 4d. per word. The reduction was comparatively so small as to lead to only a very moderate increase in the business. The business for 1885, the preceding year, was £276,551. The reduction in 1886 so affected the money receipts that there was an absolute falling off to £256,527. I view this part of the history of the system as rather interesting to us, because we ought very carefully to consider the measure of reduction the colonies can safely venture upon. I would invite attention to this point—that this reduction did not lead immediately to the large extension of business which might have been expected. But it seems to me that the reason is to be found in this, that the rates, though reduced, were still on a very high level. Even after the second reduction the price was still too high to draw upon the larger sources of traffic which I feel sure would arise if we could see our way to reduce the rate to a sufficiently low point, and it is the exact point to which that reduction can be made that should form the subject of grave consideration on the part of this Conference. We all know that the proposition of the Eastern Extension Company is to reduce the rate to the public to 5s. per word, which is a very important step in the direction in which we all wish to go; but I have been led to think, after a great deal of consideration, that it is scarcely low enough to draw from all those channels we would like to get, and should most likely get if we gave the public what they felt was really a cheap service; and it seems to me our object should be to get the cheapest service possible without running any extraordinary or unwise risk. For some years past it has been considered by a great many persons that the Eastern Extension Company practically holds a monopoly of telegraph communication with Australia, but the colonies have so greatly grown that I think the present position has forced itself upon the minds of those who are so very ably administering the affairs of the Eastern Extension Company. The colonies are no longer the small group of comparatively weak communities that they were when the Eastern Extension Company first took up this business. At that time the united population of Australasia was 2,000,000; now we are nearly 4,000,000 strong, and I think it a great point for us to be able to say that the colonies are in a position now to take a decided stand and speak with a firm voice to any persons having business relations with us. The Eastern Extension Company having entered upon this business many years ago, I think are entitled to be treated with every consideration. At the same time the company must not be allowed to think that they are placed in a position of being able to dictate to the colonies. The colonies—some of them at all events—are under obligations to pay a certain subsidy to the Eastern Extension Company for their duplicate cable. In such an unfortunate event as the Eastern

Eastern Extension Company not agreeing with us as to what is a fair basis for business in the future, the colonies are now quite strong enough to take the matter entirely into their own hands. I think the colonies could undertake to provide a cable service for themselves, and so ignore the Eastern Extension Company altogether if needs be. But I am greatly in hope that no such position will be forced upon us. I believe the colonies are quite willing to treat with the Eastern Extension Company so long as the company, having undertaken the mission of supplying telegraphic communication between the colonies and the old world, are willing to meet public requirements in every reasonable way I do not think the colonies will wish to interfere with them. I merely touch upon this point because it is high time we dispelled any notion of the Eastern Extension Company having a monopoly, and the colonies being entirely in their hands. We are in a position to treat with them, and I shall be pleased indeed it we can come to terms. Another branch of my motion is of some importance, and it introduces a matter which I had the honor of submitting to the Conference in Sydney, rather more than two years ago, and that is, that Great Britain should be called upon to pay her share of the use of this cable. We have heard it said—I do not know on what authority—that it is against the policy of Great Britain to subsidise cables. I should be most sorry if any objection arises on the part of Great Britain to pay her fair share of a service which she so largely uses. The number of messages sent from Europe amounts, singularly enough, to just about the same as the number of messages sent from here to Europe, so that on the basis of actual service rendered, Great Britain should distinctly pay half what the colonies have to pay. I shall be very pleased indeed, if we so word the motion as to make it clearer that Great Britain should be required to pay half, because she uses the cables to that extent. As to Great Britain's policy not to subsidise cables, that is unreasonable and inconsistent. Great Britain has cables of her own, and I cannot see the difference between owning cables and paying for the use of them to other persons. Again she subsidises mail steamers, and I cannot see the difference between subsidising mail steamers and cables. Some of our electrical enthusiasts have suggested that we should bring about a 1s. cable rate or 2s. rate, but after thinking the matter over very carefully I do not think such a tariff would be payable at the present time. The rate from England to New York is 1s; to California, 1s. 6d.; to Ontario, 1s; and to Vancouver's Island, 1s. 9d But, if we take into consideration that we are three times the distance, and also consider the number of administrations through which our message must pass, it will be seen that if we come to anything like 4s. per word, we shall be coming down to as low a rate as the colonies can fairly be asked to entertain. Again, considering these low rates on the American cables, so far as my inquiries go, I find that the companies are either making no profit or else a very small one since the rates have been so reduced by competition. Therefore, we cannot fairly expect these rates to be taken as a basis. Now, I desire at once, to say that it is no part of my wish to ask South Australia to bear any burden which properly belongs to Victoria or any of the other colonies. I hope we shall have some information by-and-by as to how far South Australia can meet us in this matter. I would like to know how far their transcontinental line is mixed up with their local traffic, whether they can dissever the business of the one from the other so that the exact working of the line can be plainly seen. I feel sure I shall be quite safe in inviting the members of the Conference to consider the position of South Australia in the matter carefully, impartially, and favorably, having regard to the general requirements. The Eastern Extension Company is a company that has for a great number of years past been enabled to make very large profits, and the company can very well afford to make some return. They have been making profits of 6 and 7 per cent. per annum, in addition to which they have been building lines out of revenue which is, I think, a very important matter for us to consider. We should like to know how far this practice has been proceeding, to what extent they have available assets which have been provided out of revenue. Then they have a large reserve fund—a quarter of a million—and unless we had something like a complete survey it is almost impossible to know how many hundreds of thousands of pounds they have disposed of in the same way, for their accounts do not show what the value of some of these assets may be. I mention this because I think we ought to clearly see that the company is in a splendid position to meet the colonies in a handsome manner. I believe from my investigations that they can well afford to do this. They have, no doubt, made a large step in their proposal, but I think it is a step dictated by wisdom and foresight, and by the appreciation of the new position, and the expectation that the business will very largely increase. Those in charge of the company are gentlemen well able to form anticipations of this kind. They are men of business, and I believe they make their proposals feeling that they will be carried out successfully to the company. My proposal goes a little further, but not much, and is that Great Britain and the colonies should bear half the loss, so that if there be any loss, we share it with the company. I think the test of one year after the instances I have named would be entirely insufficient. It would be so incomplete as to be unsatisfactory to us all. I think a three years' test would be the shortest period. It has indeed been suggested that we should carry on for the whole balance of the term of the existing contract. I am not at all clear that that would not be a good plan, but I feel that it will be sufficient to make the proposal I do that the test should be for three years, and that the colonies should have the option of extending it for the remainder of the term. I am bound to say that I feel very sanguine indeed that the reduction is one that will bring about perhaps not in the first year, certainly within three years, an enormous increase of business, which would mean not only a large increase of traffic on the transcontinental line, which would enable South Australia to meet the company on more favorable terms than at present, but it would mean such a quickening of the impulse of communication between the colonies and Europe, that I believe it would have a direct tendency to cheapen the cost of goods to our consumers. It would give a far better indication as to the position of the market for the produce of these colonies in Europe, and would tend to strengthen our social relations, and to cement the union which exists between the mother country and these colonies.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—Have you any figures to show the probable loss which will be incurred by the reduced rates which you propose?

The Hon. F. T. Derham—I have here the figures, which I omitted to give. On the basis of the tariff proposed, if the business increases 25 per cent. and if we pool the cables, putting the guarantee and pooling subsidies together, Great Britain will contribute £43,112; Victoria, £12,752; New South Wales, £12,798; South Australia, £3,640; West Australia, £498; New Zealand, £7,071; Queensland, £4,638; and Tasmania, £1,716. If the increase were 50 per cent. the following would be the figures:—United Kingdom, £37,175; Victoria, £10,995; New South Wales, £11,036; South Australia, £3,138; West Australia, £430; New Zealand, £6,097; Queensland, £3,999; Tasmania, £1,480. It will be observed that these figures, if we carry out the proposal—whether on a 25 per cent. or 50 per cent. basis of increase—are more favorable to the colonies now joining than is the present arrangement, so that we should get an enormous reduction in the

the cost of traffic and save money, whilst equitably dividing the expense. Of course this is conditional upon Queensland coming in.

The Hon. C. Powers—Do your calculations include the guarantee of portion of the subsidy?

The Hon. F. T. Derham—The guarantee is based on the last three years.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—Do you include the Tasmanian cable?

The Hon. F. T. Derham—Yes; but we can hardly ask Great Britain to share half the Tasmanian subsidy.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—Do you take lower rates for Government and press messages?

The Hon. F. T. Derham—I take Sir John Pender's rates for press messages, but not for Government messages.

The Hon. D. O'Connor—It occurs to me, and I think I shall be supported by the Conference, that it would be better to resolve ourselves into a committee of the whole to consider this matter. In moving a resolution to that effect, I should like to say that I think we ought to allow ourselves as much liberty as possible in discussing these questions. In committee we can go into detail, and arrange for any modification in Mr. Derham's motion which may be thought desirable.

The President—I will put it. Is it your pleasure, gentlemen, that the Conference resolve itself into committee to consider this motion?

Carried.

The representatives of the press withdrew.

IN COMMITTEE.

The President—The Conference has now resolved itself into a committee of the whole to consider the motion so ably submitted by Mr. Derham. The motion stands as No. 2 on the notice paper.

The Hon. D. O'Connor—The principal object we have to consider at this stage in connection with the cable rates is, not to make a proposal to Sir John Pender, but to see whether we can accept his proposal or not. The cable company has made an offer, and all the facts have been adduced by Mr. Derham in his able speech. As to what we shall be able to do if we unite is one question, and whether we accept or reject Sir John Pender's proposal is another. Mr. Derham's proposal to extend the term for three years is the best argument I can discover for giving the proposal a test, and then in the meantime, if the colonies find that the company is not fair, they will know what to do. I shall submit a motion that the offer of the Eastern Extension Cable Company be accepted, on the understanding that Queensland and Tasmania agree to join in the subsidy and guarantee on the usual population basis, and that the Imperial Government be again strongly urged to share half the Australian liability, the reduction to be tried for three years. I have here a cablegram from Sir Saul Samuel, in which he says:—"Have Paris Conference informed as soon "as possible of result Conference Adelaide *re* Pender's proposal, which I strongly recommend to your "favorable consideration. Feel confident messages at the reduced rate would soon recoup the first loss to "all the colonies." Now, if we accept Mr. Derham's suggestion it will upset this proposal, and it would take up time without anything being gained. I shall be glad, whatever may be the result, to abide by it. Our object is to see that fair play is done to all the colonies, and to join together in securing that fair play. Let us pull unitedly, and pull together.

The President—I confess, while joining in the encomiums passed upon Mr. Derham for his most able survey of the position, that I feel a little hesitancy in committing South Australia to the reduction he proposes, because it is a serious matter to us. Even if (as I am sure will be the case) the other colonies join us in the loss of revenue which the proposals involve. Every penny taken off our charges on the overland telegraph line means a loss of £3,000 a year. I certainly favor the attitude taken up by Mr. O'Connor, that whatever reduction is made, it should not go beyond the Eastern Extension Company's proposal. I think that is the furthest extent to which we could go in working the communication from the old country. You will observe from Mr. Todd's report that the rates paid to the different companies to England are:—Eastern and Indo-European, 2s. 11d.; Bombay and Madras, 7½d.; Java, 1⅛d.; South Australia, 1s. 1d. That is, the Eastern Extension Company are paying away 4s. 9d. If the rates were reduced to 4s. it would work out in this way: South Australia would have to reduce from 1s. 1d. to 7⅛d., leaving only ½d. a word for the Eastern Extension Company. I am afraid we are not likely to be able to agree to any reduction below 5s.; and it might be better to meet the proposal of Sir John Pender than to bring forward a counter proposal that might mean delay. Without committing South Australia to anything, I do not feel certain that I can support any reduction below Sir John Pender's proposal, and therefore I am inclined to follow Mr. O'Connor. Before we agree to anything we must see how it affects our overland line.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—The latter part of Mr. O'Connor's motion is identical with mine.

The Hon. D. O'Connor—No doubt; but we think it better to adhere to Sir John Pender's proposal.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—Yes; but if you cannot agree to a proposal made to you, you have to consider what you can agree to.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—I confess to sharing the feeling of Mr. O'Connor in this matter with regard to the propriety of accepting, as nearly as possible, the proposal of Sir John Pender, although I should be very pleased to see the rates reduced to 4s., if it could be done satisfactorily to South Australia and the other countries concerned; but it would be very questionable whether the company would go so far as to undertake to take half the guarantee against the loss if you reduce the rate to 4s. We have the proposal of a year or two ago, when they did offer to establish a 4s. tariff, but the utmost they would take in the guarantee was 25 per cent. leaving 75 per cent. to be borne by the colonies. I think, however, it is likely they would agree to an extension to three years' trial, they bearing 50 per cent. of the loss on a 5s. rate, and keeping the Government charge at 4s. 5d., and press messages as at present; but it is doubtful, after all that has been said and done, whether they would entertain the proposal to take off the loss involved in a further reduction of rates to 4s., 2s. 6d., and 1s. 10d. If there was any chance of those terms being accepted, there would be no harm in telegraphing to Sir John Pender. It seems to me that the question is whether we shall secure Mr. Derham's proposal, which will be better for the colonies, or whether we shall get the concessions contained in Mr. O'Connor's motion. I do not apprehend any difficulty, so far as Tasmania is concerned, with regard to bearing her share of the subsidy towards the cable company, but I would point out that Tasmania has all along paid the entire subsidy to the Straits cable, that is £4,200 a year, without any assistance from any other colony.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—But Victoria is paying a little.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—Yes, a little towards the guarantee when the rates were reduced, so as to ensure the company the same revenue as under the old rates. Practically, I believe, you will be paying nothing, as the receipts have increased to the amount they were before the reduction came into operation.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—How long ago is that?

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—Since 1884. We then reduced the rates by half—from 4s. per ten words, to 2s. per ten words. The point I have referred to is that we have borne the entire cost of the subsidy to the company, which is £4,200, and of course the colonies, so far as they have to communicate with Tasmania, have all the advantage of that at our cost. While we should be prepared to come in with the rest in bearing a proportion of the subsidy for the European cable, I think in that case it would be only fair if the Tasmanian cable was brought in and pooled with the rest. Such an arrangement as that would meet the approval of the Government and Parliament of Tasmania. If our friends from Queensland are prepared to do so, it seems to me the course is perfectly plain. I do not believe the company will agree to pay half the loss or guarantee if the rate is reduced to 4s. If we take the proposal for 5s. they will take 50 per cent risk. The rest will be divided between England and ourselves, leaving us practically as we are at present. I am rather favorable to asking by cable whether the terms suggested by Mr. Derham would be accepted by the company, although, on the other hand, after what has been said by the President, it makes the difficulty so much the greater, that, on the whole, I think we should be going on the safest course towards a satisfactory settlement by asking if the company would extend the term of trial to three years.

The President—The agent here has communicated to me that he has cabled the views of Mr. Derham to the head office, and we shall get the benefit of that shortly.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—Of course if that information has gone to Sir John Pender, and we are likely to get his views upon it, it seems to me that the only additional information we ought to have is an answer to the suggestion of Mr. O'Connor, as to whether the company would extend the term of trial to three years on the same basis as their present proposal.

The Hon. C. Powers—Are your calculations based on the loss that would accrue to South Australia?

The Hon. F. T. Derham—No; whatever compensation this Conference may agree to make to South Australia would be in addition. The South Australian difficulty is quite out of our way. We need not consider it in dealing with Sir John Pender.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—I can scarcely see what objection there can be to our sending a formal and official reply to Sir John Pender's offer, stating that we do not quite like it—that it is not good enough—and that we would rather submit this proposition of Mr. Derham's, and allow him to accept or reject it. No harm can result from that. It does not commit us to anything. Would the Conference be bound by the terms of your resolution if we telegraphed it to London?

The Hon. F. T. Derham—If you telegraphed to London, I think this Conference would be in honor bound to stand by any proposition suggested. They proposed some years ago to reduce the rates to 4s., and why should we not make an attempt to get it now? I do not think any loss would result to South Australia, because the traffic would increase very largely.

The President—After lunch we shall have the figures, and therefore, I think, we might adjourn until 2 o'clock.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—I suppose it was in view of the effect upon South Australia's revenue that made you prefer the 5s. rate?

The President—Yes; but I would very much like to have the 4s. rate if it can be arranged with due regard to the position of my colony in connection with her overland line.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—Of course we recognise the position of South Australia in the building of this transcontinental line, and she ought to have every consideration.

The Conference at 1 p.m. suspended its sitting until 2·15 p.m.

On resuming, the President said:—When we adjourned we were waiting for some information with regard to South Australia and her overland telegraph line. The figures as they stand now, without reference to the loss in previous years, respecting which I shall be able to furnish you with a return, are as follows:—The revenue for 1889-90 for messages sent across our lines for transmission by cable was £38,013; from local messages, £4,755—that is, messages to intervening stations and the Northern Territory only. But I may point out, with regard to that item of £4,755, that, according to the method of bookkeeping adopted by the South Australian Government, the messages sent by Government departments to Government departments in the Northern Territory, and which constitute very much the largest portion of this traffic, are included in this amount. However, for the purposes of this calculation, I am willing, on behalf of the colony, to assume that we received in money £4,755 for local messages. This makes a total of £42,768. The expenditure for working is £19,460, and the interest we are paying on the capital outlay on the Adelaide and Port Darwin telegraph line is £24,380, making the total expenditure £43,840, against £42,768, the total receipts, leaving on the working for this year a loss of £1,072. However, I need hardly point out that the traffic on this line has been only very gradually increasing for many years, and since 1873, when the line was finished, we have been yearly losing a very large amount. For 1873 the revenue was £11,994; for 1874, £12,389; for 1875, £11,751; for 1876, the year to which Mr. Derham drew attention, £9,139; for 1877, £15,850; for 1878, £16,421; for 1879, £17,792; for 1880, £20,491; for 1881, £23,347; for 1882, £25,424; for 1883, £27,510; the actual capital loss to date is £288,277 without interest. I am getting a table prepared showing the total loss up to date, which will amount on these figures to a very large sum of money. However, on the present revenue there is a loss of £1,072; and if, for the purposes of adjustment, South Australia were to say she would let the hundreds of thousands of pounds which she has lost remain for the present, it should be taken into consideration in future negotiations which are made, with a view of relieving South Australia of a fair share of the burden.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—With an increase of business under present arrangements you would lose nothing. Practically from this time out you would pay your way.

The President—Although I shall have to submit the matter to the Government, I think if the colonies came in and bore a proportion of the loss which the reductions would entail upon our present revenue, thus crediting the account every year with what might be gathered from the increase of traffic, the Government would agree.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—I think we should guarantee you a certain amount down.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—You don't know the rates at which the loans for the overland line were issued. It would be well to adopt the present value of money as a basis, and then divide the loss between the colonies.

The President—I think, for the purposes of this calculation, we might take 4 per cent. as the rate of interest. We are paying up to 5 and 5½ per cent. for loans that have not yet expired.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—We might be asked elsewhere if the line would have cost the same now as it did when it was constructed so many years ago.

Mr. Todd—At the time when we constructed that line we had to take it through an unknown country. Then our contractor broke down, which cost the colony not less than £100,000; but the amount of £500,000 includes repoling the entire line with iron poles.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—After how many years?

Mr. Todd—We commenced in 1870, and we are just completing the iron poles now.

The President—I do not think you will find this colony standing in the way of a fair adjustment in this matter.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—What is the length of the line?

Mr. Todd—Nearly 2,000 miles, and the cost was £500,000. We had to pay as much as £180 per ton for cartage.

The President—We have maintained the line at an average loss on a rough calculation of £12,000 a year. If you can agree to a proposal placing the capital value of our line at the cost value, fixing the interest at 4 per cent., and the colonies come in with a standing agreement that the loss is for the future to be borne *pro rata*, I apprehend there will be no difficulty on the part of the South Australian Government.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—Suppose you take it this way: At one time your receipts amount to so many thousands a year. Under the new proposals there would be a reduction of rates by which you would lose a certain amount. The colonies joining in this arrangement contribute *pro rata*, so that you secure the same amount of receipts you are now getting; that would be all that you want.

The President—That is practically my proposal.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—Supposing you were going to buy the Eastern Extension Company's cables, you would not buy them at the original price. I think we should guarantee a certain sum, and that sum should be based upon the present value of the line.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—South Australia is looking forward to recoup herself for the £12,000 a year loss.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—Was that not due to their own action? I gather that the other colonies were not asked to join.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—Whether that is so or not there has been a loss of £12,000.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—Here the Australian colonies are free. There is no obligation other than a moral obligation to South Australia. Could not you arrange a line from some northernmost part of Queensland. You see, we shall have to justify our position.

Mr. Todd—You must take into consideration that at the present time we have a railway from Port Augusta extending 500 miles north, and therefore the carriage of our plant could be more cheaply effected than it was when the line was built. Even taking into consideration the facilities afforded by the railway from Port Augusta northwards, and from Palmerston to Pine Creek southwards, I do not think the line could be constructed with iron poles at anything less than £120 to £130 per mile.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—Half the original cost.

The President—The one railway from Palmerston to Pine Creek cost us a million.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—What is your cost of maintenance?

The President—Nineteen thousand four hundred and sixty pounds.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—Then £30,000 is practically what you require to meet the expenditure, and, rom Mr. Derham's point of view, if the colonies guaranteed that to you, you would be satisfied.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—One can hardly expect the President to treat such a large question as this off hand. We want to do what is perfectly just to South Australia, but we must be just to our own people as well.

The President—We are running the line at present at a loss, and I do not think we should be called upon to reduce the rates to 7½d. from 1s. 1d., which is the rate at which we are at present making a loss.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—Supposing you were a millowner, and put up a mill on the old principles. Supposing a new man starts alongside with a mill costing half the money, you would have to shut up or come down to his plan.

The President—I think the colonies, as you have generously said, are prepared to recognise that we have done a national work which would not have been undertaken by the other colonies for a great number of years and the benefit of which our neighbors have been reaping.

The Hon. C. Powers—So far as Queensland is concerned, she has always stood out, because she wanted a duplication of the service and did not consider that this was a duplication of the service. It was thought that there should either be a line across the Pacific or else one from some port in Queensland towards India. Sir John Perder agreed in 1876 to lay a submarine cable at his own expense, costing £70,000, to connect Queensland with Port Darwin, and if it comes to a question of a contribution by Queensland when we have a line practically so near Port Darwin, possibly some objection may be raised. Since the time of which I have spoken we have built a line from Normanton to Burketown. We have always kept this question open, because we wanted some other service better for Australia and better for Queensland, and thought there should be a second service. When we came to consider the cost of the whole thing to the colonies, there seemed reason for our standing out, because the rest of the colonies do not subsidise the British-India service simply because they do not use it to the same extent as we do. We pay a higher rate now than any of the colonies because we do not join in the subsidy.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—That goes to the company; not to us, unfortunately.

Mr. Todd—Queensland has asked whether we would be prepared to connect with the Queensland system in the meanwhile. Of course the best point at which the systems could unite would be some point near Powell's Creek. Queensland would have a very short piece of line to construct, and South Australia would have a line of over 200 miles to make.

The Hon. C. Powers—I was about to point out that we are asked to contribute to the full extent according to the population of the colonies in any subsidy that might be arranged or any guarantee that might be given. It appears that Queensland only sent 4,000 messages as against 8,122 sent by South Australia, and although the basis of population, generally speaking, is a fair basis to work upon, yet if we are asked for a subsidy we do not use the line as you do. I do not think the basis of population is the only one you ought to

to look at. We do not use the line to the same extent as you do, and it is not of such commercial advantage to us.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—Why not?

Mr. Todd—The increase, so far as South Australia is concerned, purely arises from the fact that a great many messages are sent to South Australia for distribution.

The Hon. C. Powers—On the question of guaranteeing 1s. 1d. to send a message 2,000 miles, Queensland at present sends messages 2,200 miles for 1s. If the Queensland line were connected with the Port Darwin line we would effect a saving, and so would the rest of the colonies if the messages were sent through Queensland, because they would be only paying 1s. instead of 1s. 1d.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—What length of line would you have to construct now?

Mr. Todd—The South Australian line passes through the minimum of the north-west monsoon, and is therefore less liable to disturbance than any line which would run along the northern coast, and would consequently be almost wholly within the adverse atmospheric influence of the tropics.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—Have you any objection to joining the transcontinental line from, say Normanton? Have you anything to propose to us?

The Hon. C. Powers—I am here to gain information on this subject, and will be glad to hear what is suggested.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—If Queensland would come to some friendly arrangement, I do not think the other colonies would object to it.

Mr. Todd—What you suggest is to nationalise the lines, or some of them, in which all the colonies are concerned.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—One important item would be to have proposals with regard to a Pacific cable at once, before we bind ouselves to the present company for three years.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—You would not have a Pacific cable within three years.

The President—We are already bound to the present company until 1899.

The Hon. C. Powers—Perhaps the rest of the Governments would hardly be likely to join in a subsidy at present for a Pacific cable; but rightly or wrongly, the Governments have for years past been considering the duplication of the cable by way of the Pacific, and they want to keep the matter open so as to be able to join New Zealand at any time. I would like to know the voice of the Conference, as to whether this cable is a question which is to be discussed by it.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—Certainly not. We passed a resolution at the last Conference that it was to be carried out as soon as possible.

The President—It is not a work that is likely to come within the scope of practical consideration for a good many years.

The Hon. D. O'Connor—If we have to wait for the Pacific cable to secure a duplication of the service, we shall have to wait a long while; and after we do get it we shall have to pay £75,000 a year in addition to our present subsidy.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—Of course there is a strong feeling in the colonies that we must have a Pacific cable, but the point is to discover which is the best route for it.

The President—The question is one of pounds, shillings, and pence. At present it narrows itself down to this—how far the other colonies will meet South Australia in regard to the loss of £18,000, on the basis of population. I think the Conference will admit that £18,000 is not a large sum to divide amongst us all. Of course, it is understood that South Australia will make her contribution to the additional guarantee as well as this.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—You will simply pool that with the other subsidies.

The President—Yes.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—There will be £32,400 and £18,000 from the last guarantee besides, and the subsidy to the Tasmanian cable of £4,200, all put into one pool?

The President—That will be it. We have been serving the other colonies at a cost of £12,000, or £15,000 a year for a good many years.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—But the other colonies would have joined in the undertaking if they had been asked.

The President—Then, on the principle of the comity of nations, they ought to come in now and pay up the deficiency.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—I am really afraid I must ask you to modify this cost. I suppose the Conference would be agreeable to take over the line at the amount it would cost to construct now.

The President—But our colony has lost £12,000 a year on the line in the past for the benefit of the whole of Australia, and we do not think we ought to be asked to bear the loss in perpetuity.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—As we are here in a perfectly friendly way, I may put it in this way: you would be in a worse position if we were to construct another line.

The President—By which way?

The Hon. F. T. Derham—Queensland.

The President—The question is whether you would gain anything then; whether you would be able to send your messages at less than 7½d., as now proposed.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—The question is whether we could build another line at the cost you now ask from the other colonies.

The President—I do not think it would be worth while disturbing the basis proposed. I think it would be rather hard if you come now and ask us to accept terms which would ignore the loss we have incurred in bearing the heat and burden of the day for the benefit of the whole Australasian continent, New Zealand, and Tasmania.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—Supposing we guaranteed you a round sum of £10,000 a year instead, and the cost of maintenance.

The President—That would leave us a heavier loss than we should be asked to bear. If we were to cut off the line from the other colonies I am inclined to think they would lose a great deal more, commercially, than the sum we are now asking. I think it would be merely fair play to accept our proposal, for even then we should be losing £4,800 a year.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—The thing won't stand going into on strictly arithmetical lines. Supposing we take it in a lump sum and give you £12,500 a year instead?

The President—We have to look at the matter as we are working it now and we ask for an apportionment of whatever the loss may be. A lump sum leaves this colony to take the risk of all shortcomings, and this must be inequitable.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—It seems to me that South Australia could refuse to reduce the rates, and if she did so she could secure her present revenue with the possibility of increasing it. Would it not be fair, considering what she has lost, to say—"You are sure, if you adhere to the present rates, to get sufficient to "cover interest and maintenance besides, and therefore whatever amount you lose by reducing the rates we "are prepared to pool and make it up on the basis of population." If South Australia makes lower rates for the benefit of all the colonies, cannot we say that we will recoup her for the next three years.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—My idea was to relieve South Australia for all time.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—We might make it a three-years' term, with the option of extending it to the end of 1899.

The President—South Australia would be very glad to hand over the line to the other colonies, losing her £200,000, and work it as a joint concern. Possibly that would be the result of any practical federation movement. Mr. Bird has put it in a very fair way. Of course it would be impolitic to say we would not reduce the rates, because we want to do so if we can be secured against making any further loss. We are only asking the other colonies to help us on the basis proposed by the cable company.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—What are the terms of the division of the 4s.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—Europe, 2d.; India, 7½d.; Java, 2½d.; Cis India, Java, 1½d.; South Australia, 5d.; Eastern Extension, 1d.; Eastern India, 2s. 4½d.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—A resolution of this kind might meet the case:—"That, in the event of "South Australia reducing the telegraphic rates on the transcontinental line in accordance with any resolution "of this Conference, the several colonies, including South Australia, agree on the basis of population to "guarantee to that colony a revenue equivalent to that received at present." I shall propose that.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—Were you going to ask any modification of Sir John Pender's proposal?

The President—Yes. I think it would be to the interest of the colonies to keep the tariff as it is at present on the overland line, and take off a shilling from the lines passing through the other countries, so as to reduce the tariff to 4s.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—Do you think you will get them to agree to that?

The President—I think so—We must make the proposal.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—I am not quite sure whether I can say yes to Mr. Bird's motion.

The President—There is no doubt it is a fair and equitable way to look at the matter.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—If I were an arbitrator I should certainly take the line at what it would cost to construct at the present time.

The Hon. D. O'Connor—Well, I will second Mr. Bird's proposition.

The Hon. C. Powers—That resolution would be binding in connection with any motion that may be passed afterwards. I intend to dissent formally, because I would not be justified in voting for it. If it were deferred until Monday, if it is desired, I could wire, and would vote then.

The President—We can adopt this motion in Committee, and I won't report it to the Conference until Monday.

Carried, the Hon. C. Powers withholding his vote.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird moved—"That the reduced cable rates agreed to by this Conference be "available only by those countries which are contributors to the guarantee."

The Hon. C. Powers—I think that ought to be put after Queensland says no.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—Besides, it would hardly be fair to make foreign countries, such as France, pay the full rates.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—I was thinking principally of New Zealand when I framed the resolution.

The Conference resumed.

The President—Gentlemen, I beg to report that the Conference in committee has agreed to the following resolution:—"That the rate for cablegrams be—for the public, 4s. per word; Government, 2s. 6d. per "word; press, 1s. 10d. per word—the Eastern Extension Company bearing half the loss of revenue, and "the other half being equitably divided between Great Britain and the Australasian colonies; to be tried for "three years, the colonies having the option of extending the reduction to the remainder of the term of the "existing subsidy."

Carried, Mr. Powers withholding his consent.

URGENT TELEGRAMS.

The Hon. C. Powers moved—"That it is considered desirable to adopt a system of urgent telegrams at "double rates, locally and intercolonially." With reference to this motion, I gave notice of it because we have adopted the system of urgent telegrams in Queensland since 1880, and it has been found to work very well indeed. The telegraph authorities would no more think of doing away with it than they would of raising the price of ordinary telegrams throughout the colony. From 1880 to the present time we have had no complaints whatever, and, while reaping the benefits of the system, Queensland has tried to get it adopted in the other colonies, but unsuccessfully, except in the case of Victoria. From the commencement we have tried to get all the colonies to agree to adopting the system; but, although Queensland and Victoria have brought it into operation, we do not get the full benefit of it because New South Wales will not come in. I am sure it would be to the benefit of Australia generally if the system were adopted throughout the colonies, and, therefore, I hope the delegates will support the proposition. Negotiations have already been entered into between Queensland and South Australia. Having experienced the beneficial effects of the system, I know the great advantage it is to those who are willing to pay double rates for urgent telegrams. This question was dealt with at the Conference in 1888, and the system was agreed to by the majority—New South Wales and South Australia dissenting, and Tasmania, Victoria, and Queensland voting for it. I beg to move the motion.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—I will second that, all the more willingly because we have adopted the system locally, and, as far as possible, intercolonially. We should be glad to see it agreed to by the other colonies, with whom it rests to give reasons for their hesitation in approving of the system of urgent telegrams

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The Hon. D. O'Connor—We have always been opposed to this proposal in New South Wales for very good reasons. All telegrams are important. However, I will not offer any objections to the wish of the majority.

The President—I may say that South Australia has always dissented upon this point, but, seeing the unanimity of the Conference, we will agree to it.

Carried.

POSTAL CONVENTION WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The Hon. D. O'Connor's motion—"That the Postal Convention with the United States of America, "drafted at the recent Departmental Conference in Sydney, be adopted by the colonies generally"—was made the first order of the day for the next meeting of Conference.

POSTCARDS TO INDIA.

The Hon. F. T. Derham moved—"That these colonies should unite in arranging with the Indian "Government for the introduction of postcards between India and Australasia at the same rate as to England."

The Hon. D. O'Connor seconded.

Carried.

COMMUNICATING RESULTS TO ENGLAND.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—We have asked the President to telegraph to England with regard to the reduction of the cable rates, but I think it would be better now to pass a formal motion to that effect. I will move:—"That the President be requested to cable the decision of Conference to the Agent-General of South Australia, "asking him to confer with the other Agents-General and inform the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company "of the result and to ask Sir John Pender if he, on behalf of his company, will agree to the proposals of the "Conference."

The Hon. D. O'Connor seconded.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—You will see that in our resolution with reference to the cable rates we have not allowed for the possibility of the British Government declining to share in the loss to revenue.

The President—I fancy it would be understood by the Eastern Extension Company that the proposal of the colonies is contingent upon the Imperial Government agreeing to bear their share of the loss.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—If the British Government decline to pay their share it will mean of course that our contributions will be doubled if the reductions are made.

Carried.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

The following notices of motion were received:—

By the Hon. D. O'Connor—"1. That charges for telegrams within any one colony shall be an initial rate "of 6d. for ten words, names and addresses to be considered part of the message; 1d. per word to be charged for "each word over the first ten. 2. Between any contiguous colonies 1s. shall be the initial charge, and 1½d. for "each additional word, names and addresses to be paid for. 3. Between any three colonies 1s. 6d. to be the "minimum charge, and 2d. for each additional word. 4. Between Queensland and Western Australia 2s. to "be the minimum charge, and 3d. for every extra word. 5. Tasmania to be a minimum rate of 6d. for ten "words for each colony plus the cable rates. Ten words to be considered the minimum rate, addresses and "signatures to be paid for, and code addresses to be prohibited."

By the Hon. C. Powers—"That it be a recommendation to the various Governments represented at this "Conference that an intercolonial 1s. telegram be adopted. The receipts to be divided equally between the "colonies through which the messages are transmitted. That 1s. intercolonial telegrams consist of six words, "exclusive of the address of the person to whom the message is sent and the signature of the sender, each "additional word to be charged 1d."

ADJOURNMENT.

The Conference at 4·45 p.m. adjourned until 9·30 a.m. on Monday morning.

Monday, May 26th, 1890.

Present—

The Hon. J. H. Gordon (President), in the chair.

The Hon. D. O'Connor, Postmaster-General, Mr. S. H. Lambton, Secretary of the Post and Telegraph Department, and Mr. E. C. Cracknell, Superintendent of Telegraphs, of New South Wales.

The Hon. F. T. Derham, Postmaster-General, and Mr. James Smibert, Deputy Postmaster-General, of Victoria.

The Hon. C. Powers, Postmaster-General of Queensland.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird, Postmaster-General, Mr. T. H. Magrath, Secretary of the Post Office Department, and Mr. R. Henry, Superintendent of Telegraphs, of Tasmania.

Mr. C. Todd, C.M.G., Postmaster-General of South Australia.

The Conference assembled at 9·30 o'clock.

The President—The principal matter we have to discuss to-day is the Hon. Mr. Derham's motion as to cable rates. I have reason to believe that a cable is coming through from Sir John Pender to his agent, and I expect every moment to receive it. While we are waiting we might go on with the other items on the paper.

POSTAGE OF POSTCARDS.

The President—With regard to the resolution moved by Mr. Derham as to the rates for postcards and other mail matter, exclusive of letters, I have received the following cablegram from the Postmaster-General, London, dated London, May 24th :—"At present the reduction of letter postage alone has been discussed. "Question of other correspondence will be considered hereafter. A corresponding reduction as regards "postcards must probably be proposed."

The Hon. D. O'Connor moved—"That the rate of postcards be reduced to 2d. to the United Kingdom, "and to those countries beyond the colonies to which the postcard system extends; and that the rates on "packets and newspapers remain as at present."

The Hon. F. T. Derham—I second that.

Carried.

POSTAL CONVENTION WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The draft Postal Convention between the United States of America and the Australian colonies, agreed to at the recent Departmental Conference in Sydney, was brought up. [See Appendix C.]

The Hon. D. O'Connor moved, the Hon. F. T. Derham seconded—"That the Postal Convention with "the United States of America, drafted at the recent Departmental Conference in Sydney, be adopted by "the colonies generally."

Carried.

INTERCOLONIAL TELEGRAMS.

The Hon. D. O'Connor moved—

I. "The charges for telegrams within any one colony shall be an initial rate of sixpence (6d.) for ten "words, names and addresses to be considered as part of the message. One penny (1d.) per "word to be charged for each word over the first ten."

II. "Between any two contiguous colonies 1s. shall be the initial charge, and 1½d. for each additional "word. Names and addresses to be paid for."

III. "Between any three colonies 1s. 6d. to be the minimum charge, and 2d. for every additional word."

IV. "Between Queensland and Western Australia 2s. to be the minimum charge, and 3d. for every "extra word."

V. "Tasmania to be a minimum rate of 6d. for ten words for each colony plus the cable rates. Ten "words to be considered the minimum rate. Addresses and signatures to be paid for, and code "addresses to be prohibited."

He said—This is virtually adopting the principle contained in the resolution of my honorable friend the Postmaster-General of Victoria. We have asked the people in England to reduce the rates in order to afford greater facilities of communication between the Australian Colonies and England. On the same principle I now ask the Conference to adopt this resolution in order that greater facilities may be afforded to people in Australia to communicate with one another, and, although it will involve at the first onset a loss more or less to the adjoining colonies, I feel perfectly certain, and I am justified in saying so after consulting the Superintendent of Telegraphs of New South Wales, that the loss will be easily recouped, and that instead of a loss there will soon be a large balance to the good. I feel it is unnecessary to say anything further on this resolution, because I am certain that the other members of the Conference are anxious that the public should have every advantage from this great question. I shall therefore content myself with moving the resolution standing in my name.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution for many reasons. First of all it brings about something like consistency in intercolonial telegraphy. At the present time disparities are very serious. Queensland charges 3s. for a message to Victoria, which is altogether exorbitant, and calls for immediate change. The first portion of my honorable friend's motion will involve a change in Victoria, as our rate is, within the colony, 6d. for the first six words, with the name and addresses free. But under this motion a much more equitable system will come into force, and one I have long been thinking of. It will no doubt be regarded as a retrogression to some extent by some people, but our system has led to enormous work on the part of the department, and this motion will have a tendency to restrict names and addresses within reasonable limits. The resolution is a step in the right direction, and I have much pleasure in seconding it.

The President—Have you any figures, Mr. O'Connor, showing the result of the reduction within your own colony?

The Hon. D. O'Connor—Yes, it is estimated that the loss on telegrams between New South Wales and South Australia would be £5,370, between New South Wales and Queensland £5,600, between New South Wales and Victoria £800, and between New South Wales and Western Australia £67. I have not got the figures from Tasmania.

Mr. Todd—Are these the losses that would have to be divided between the colonies?

The Hon. D. O'Connor—Yes.

The Hon. C. Powers—I wish to speak on this motion now because if it is carried it will dispense with my motion on the paper which is as follows:—"That it be a recommendation to the various Govern- "ments represented at this Conference that an intercolonial 1s. telegram be adopted, the receipts to be "divided equally between the colonies through which the messages are transmitted. That the 1s. inter- "colonial telegram consist of six words, exclusive of the address of the person to whom the message is "sent, and the signature of the sender. Each additional word to be charged 1d." I will therefore mention some important reasons for opposing this motion, and favoring that which I have placed upon the paper. First of all, in the present state of her finances, Queensland could not afford to adopt a sixpenny inland rate. The telegraphic revenue now is £25,000 less than our expenditure, and according to the figures which have been worked out this would mean a loss on the sixpenny telegrams in the colony of £27,700, and on our urgent telegrams, which would also be reduced by 6d., of £3,300, so that the total loss to us would be some £30,000. Therefore Queensland could not consent to such a sweeping reduction. Then, if the next portion of the motion were agreed to it would mean a loss to Queensland of £9,669 14s. 11d. That would be an additional loss to the £25,000. My reason for opposing this motion is that if the colonies propose to go to the extent of reducing the rate to 6d. in each of the colonies, they might as well go for the further reduction of 1s. for Australia generally. For these reasons: The loss to Queensland on telegrams

telegrams to New South Wales—one half of the shilling—would be £3,196 7s. 10d., and from New South Wales to us £3,064 1s., or £7,031 11s. we would lose by the sixpenny telegrams. If we made a 1s. telegram to Australia generally, we would lose no more, because we would give 6d. to New South Wales, and our loss would be nothing additional. With the sixpenny rate we should lose to and from Victoria £2,198 2s. 7d., and with the 1s. rate, without any increase, the loss would be £2,930 16s. 10d., or an increase of £732 14s. 3d. Then with regard to South Australia our loss in one case would be £348, and in the other it would be £520, as we only get three-fourths of a shilling from the three colonics. So with all the colonies, including Tasmania and Western Australia, the loss to Queensland under the sixpenny rate would be £9,669 14s. 11d., and with the 1s. rate all over Australia the loss would be £10,625 8s. 4d. Thus, our loss would be only £955 13s. 5d. extra by having the 1s. rate, as against the other. What alteration would this make to the rest of the colonies? As between Victoria and New South Wales it would not make much difference at all, because they have the 1s. rate now. As between Victoria and South Australia I understand they are willing to agree to it. As between New South Wales and Queensland we have been pressed to make the rate 6d. for each colony; therefore it would be no further loss to New South Wales and Queensland. As between Queensland and Victoria, we would have the same loss there, which would only amount to £732 more than the sixpenny telegram. The question with regard to Victoria and Western Australia is only a small matter. I have been supplied by Mr. Derham with some figures as to the loss of Victoria by the 1s. rate intercolonially, and I find this would be £11,732 on Queensland messages; but that is reduced in this way: First, there is £4,000 presumed to be lost by reason of the change of 1d. to 2d. per word. That could be avoided by making the charge 2d. per word, retaining it as now—the 1s. telegram being of six words, and addresses and signatures being allowed. Then the next item is £2,854, loss by adopting the 1s. telegram from Queensland to Victoria; but the difference between 6d. and 4d. for each colony is £732 14s. 3d., so that that takes £6,000 off the £11,000. Just in the same way with South Australia, the loss would be reduced, making it the difference between 4d. and 6d., which Mr. O'Connor's motion would mean. I question whether the increase of business on the 6d. per colony would be such an one as would repay us in as short a time as the 1s. rate for Australia generally would do. Every member must see that it would be a very slight increase to any of the colonies. The only one about which I have not sufficient particulars is New South Wales, because they would lose to a further extent on the telegrams passing from Victoria to Queensland, as Victorian and Queensland telegrams only amount, at 1s. apiece, to £2,930, it cannot be a very serious thing. If they are going to make that 6d. a telegram, it reduces it to twice £700, passing both ways. For the whole of the telegraphic communication by the 1s. telegrams we receive £4,400. We halve that. That is proposed to be reduced by one-half at once, making it a sixpenny telegram. The question would therefore be the difference between 4d. and 6d., which would be one-sixth of £4,400, or £700 Between New South Wales and Victoria there would be no loss. The loss to New South Wales, in addition to what they propose now, would be the loss on telegrams from New South Wales to South Australia, and a few to Western Australia and Tasmania. It has been asked what provision, in the way of an extra line, would be required to carry this traffic. I think that is the strongest argument in favor of carrying out my proposal; because, if it is to increase the traffic to such an extent as to warrant a new line, it would be a wise thing for the Conference to recommend the adoption of a 1s. intercolonial rate.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—Of course the figures with which we have been favored are very interesting; but they are so numerous as to require a little consideration, and I should like Mr. Powers to furnish us with a statement, in order that we may go through it. The weak point is that his colony is at the extremity of the colonies, and the intermediate colonies would carry traffic at the expense of their taxpayers for his colony. We, in Victoria and New South Wales, should have traffic sent over our lines which would not pay us, and in which our people would not have any interest. I should like to know the exact extent to which the sacrifice would go. It does not appear to be equitable that the colonies at the extremities should be able to send telegrams at the same rate as the colonies which are near to each other.

The Hon. D. O'Connor—As a matter of fact, so far as New South Wales and Victoria are concerned, it would not pay for delivering the messages.

The Hon. C. Powers—You would not deliver them.

The Hon. D. O'Connor—We would have to send them over 1000 miles of line, and there must be a penalty attaching to geographical disadvantages. I would like to point out to Mr. Powers that my motion will involve a loss to New South Wales of £42,000, apart altogether from what we lose intercolonially, so that my motion is as unselfish as it can possibly be, and has due regard to the interests of the colonies.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—In no case can I on behalf of Tasmania accept the proposal of Mr. O'Connor as a whole. With regard to the first subsection, providing for a sixpenny rate for ten words, that involves a larger loss to Tasmania than we can undertake at present, and, therefore, I take with respect to that the same grounds as Mr. Powers, and I cannot possibly agree to it. As to subsections 2, 3, 4, and 5, there is this difficulty: I think it would be an increased charge for our people rather than a decrease. We now send a ten-word message exclusive of address and signature for 2s. to Victoria, because we only take 6d. and Victoria gets 6d., the cable taking 1s.; and if you add to the ten words we send the five or ten which are commonly included in the address and signature it comes to this, that we are going to charge the people more for messages from Tasmania to Victoria, New Sonth Wales, and South Australia than we do at the present time. It would be an advantage to the revenue of Tasmania, but if the object is to cheapen the rates it would have a contrary effect. I am sure our people would not consent to anything that would impose a heavier charge on messages. The disposition is to have the charges reduced all round. My own feeling is, strongly, that if we can establish a uniform rate to be effective in all the colonies it would be a much better thing. It would look more like federal action if we were to band together. Those who live far away from certain centres must in many respects pay the penalty, but while that applies to railways it does not always apply to telegraph rates Those living at the most extreme points of Victoria and New South Wales can send their messages as cheaply as if they lived only twenty miles from the border. I should be very much more disposed to agree to Mr. Powers' motion, because it falls in with my own views that we ought to make the rate uniform to all the colonies, thus helping us to feel we are all one people. By doing as Mr. Powers suggests there will be but little loss to any of the colonies, and none to some.

The Hon. D. O'Connor—If anything can be done to help on the grand movement of federation it should be done, and what has been accomplished in the last few days will tend in the highest degree to bring about federation. But in self-defence I must point out that there is nothing analagous between a colony sending

messages

messages at a uniform rate for long and short distances and the sending of a message between South Australia and Queensland. When you send a telegram to Tasmania or Queensland you stop there.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—If we were a federated Australia we would probably have a uniform tariff. In the United States of America they have differential rates, and make the distance govern the cost.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—On the questions of the carriage of mail matter and the reduction of cable rates, we are proposing to make the charges uniform, and are uniting to pay the additional cost of getting the reduction. It strikes me as peculiar that we cannot deal with intercolonial telegraphs on the same lines.

The Hon. C. Powers—I would like to refer to one or two matters that have been mentioned. It had been urged that the extremities of the colonies ought not to press the other colonies unduly to pay for the transmission of their messages. The difference between 6d. and 4d. is so small that even on a number of telegrams it is not such a material thing. Taking Mr. O'Connor's argument that New South Wales practically gets nothing for telegrams going through, I would point out that under this system the money would be divided in all cases according to the distance or colonies through which the messages passed. A message from Queensland to Western Australia would, according to Mr. O'Connor's motion, cost 2s. That would have to pass through five colonies. (A member—Only four.) It must come back to this question of the difference between 6d. and 4d. The question would be whether for £60 worth of telegrams passing from Queensland to Western Australia would be material to New South Wales. Would it matter whether it was £12 or £60? By Mr. O'Connor's own motion they would get 6d.; then it would half, or £30. The question is whether £12 or £30 would be such a loss that Western Australia ought to be deprived of the 1s. telegram. The same argument applies to the rest of the colonies. It seems to me that we might as well argue in favor of a differential postage rate, charging one half-penny a letter through each of the colonies. Mr. Derham has suggested that my motion should not be passed without my figures being before the members of the Conference. I think the figures should be tested, and that it should be seen what would be the actual loss to each colony. The heads of departments have not been able to get all the information I have asked for, and the question is, whether we should defer both of these motions until we get that information. I should be glad if Mr. O'Connor could see his way clear to defer his motion.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—I would suggest that we hold the matter over for further consideration with a view of adjusting anomalies between the two motions.

The President—It appears to me that the colonies of Queensland, Taimania, and South Australia are in some respects in a different position to the colonies of Victoria and New South Wales, who have already established rates lower than the rates the former are now charging, and with regard to the position of South Australia particularly I need hardly point out that our lines cover a much larger area of country than the more thickly populated colonies of Victoria and New South Wales, and the increase of business with us does not involve anything like the profit it does with the larger colonies. We have to transmit some of our messages over a very large and sparsely populated area, and we are not so strong financially as those colonies. The loss, therefore, that might be involved must be a matter of more serious consideration to us than it is probably to the larger and wealthier colonies I have named. Speaking for myself, I will not give any vote upon this question until we have had figures most carefully prepared by the heads of departments, and we shall then get a view of the whole situation, and decide accordingly. In any matter which will lead to cheap and more ready communication between the colonies so far as South Australia is concerned she will, if she can afford it, join most heartily; but I agree that we should get from the heads of departments a more complete statement as to how these figures work out as regards the position of each colony towards every other colony. If some member will move the adjournment of the debate until we get that report, possibly it will be the best thing to do.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—I will move the adjournment of the debate. There is another feature connected with this matter which it would be well for us to consider, and that is, if we are to have a uniform rate of 1s. between the colonies of Australia and Tasmania, the question of the cable between Tasmania and Victoria must be considered. Tasmania, in addition to the subsidy of £4,200, has guaranteed receipts to the extent of £5,600 a year. That guarantee was given when the rates were first reduced from 4s. to 2s. At the present time the receipts from the 2s. rate are fully up to the amount guaranteed, so that we are paying nothing. Victoria in former years contributed to the guarantee fund. If we are to have a 1s. rate for all the colonies from Western Australia to Queensland it would be an undesirable thing that we should have to pay, in addition to the 1s. rate, of which each colony would get a share, the additional 1s. to the cable company. The question is, whether in making this arrangement with the other colonies we could somehow divide the contributions to this guarantee to the Tasmanian Cable Company. Of course, I am aware that the bulk of the business that goes by that cable is between Victoria and Tasmania, and it was in view of that fact that Victoria consented to contribute £1,000 a year to the guarantee fund. There is no doubt, however, that the other colonies are, to a larger or lesser extent, interested in the cable, and yet do not contribute a penny as subsidy or guarantee. While Tasmania will consent to still bear a considerable portion of this, I would like the heads of departments to say whether some basis could be arranged whereby the various colonies could contribute towards this guarantee to the cable company, and so provide for Tasmania having the privilege of interchanging telegrams with the other colonies, and they with her, at the same rate. I move the adjournment of the debate.

The Hon. C. Powers—A calculation on the word "twopence" might also be included so as to show the cost involved of altering 1d. to 2d.

The motion for adjoining the debate was carried.

INTERCOLONIAL POSTAL CONVENTION.

Mr. C. Todd brought up and read the draft of Intercolonial Postal Convention adopted at the Conference of heads of departments held in Sydney. [See Appendix A]

The Hon. F. T. Derham—I propose this alteration, namely, that the rate for the first pound be 8d., and each additional pound be 6d., per parcels post.

The Hon. D. O'Connor seconded.

Carried.

The Hon. D. O'Connor moved—"That this Conference approves of the Convention as submitted by the "heads of the departments, and agrees to recommend to the respective Governments that it be brought into "operation

" operation on January 1st, 1891 ; that the colonies of New Zealand and Western Australia be invited to " become parties to this Convention."

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird seconded.

Carried.

The sitting of Conference was at this stage adjourned for half-an-hour in order to enable the delegates to attend the Queen's Birthday *levée* at Government House.

PROHIBITION OF SWEEP CORRESPONDENCE.

On resuming, the Hon. F. T. Derham moved—" That this Conference recommends that the several " postal departments be asked to provide in any future legislation for the post office departments to have " power to stop delivery or registration of any letters addressed to or to issue money orders in favor of any " sweep promoters."

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird seconded.

The Hon. D. O'Connor—I cannot vote for that, and I have thought the matter out clearly. We see the representatives of royalty going to racecourses.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—That is not the question.

The Hon. D. O'Connor—Pardon me. We see men in the first rank of life going on to our racecourses and betting, and why, if our leading city merchants do this, should you place any barrier in the way of a man who happens to live one hundred miles from the course? Why should you debar him from sending his money through the post to be invested in the same way? It is simply arbitrary to say that he shall not. I cannot understand the objection coming from Victoria, where the Government has entered into a combination with the racing clubs to take people to the courses. I have seen judges own racehorses and I have seen judges betting, and where is the harm in it? Moreover, if you stop these letters you must remember that you will considerably curtail the revenue of the post offices. Really, I cannot see where you are going to draw the line. If a man is on a racecourse he can bet, but if he is not there he is not to be allowed the same privilege. It is absurd. The whole thing is most inconsistent. I cannot see any reason or logic in it. I will take the case of a man in our colony (Mr. Adams). He has been conducting his business for years without the slightest suspicion of dishonesty, and he has distributed thousands of pounds. The other day a policemen invested £1 with him and won £750, and was enabled to go home and get married. Where is the difference between a policeman and a Judge of the Supreme Court, and why should not both be allowed to invest on a horserace in the way that pleases him best? Now, if it was proposed to stop the circulation of impure publications I could understand that, because they contaminate the whole community; but I cannot see why a man should be prevented from sending a pound through the post to be invested on a race.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—I was not aware that Mr. O'Connor entertained such strong objections to this proposition. It has been found in Victoria that for months before the races came off the poorer class of clerks and others who can ill afford to spend money in such ways invest in these sweeps to such a large extent that they are unable to pay their legal and just debts. The tendency to gamble in sporting becomes so strong that they ignore their honorable obligations. Then these sweeps lock up a large amount of money. Scores of thousands of pounds are diverted from legitimate channels to objectionable channels. It was found in Victoria that people, although not dishonest, made this an excuse for not paying their just debts. Of course, Mr. O'Connor will see that my motion will not prevent people from investing on races. We only aim at restricting the gambling in sweeps. As to the combination with the racing clubs, the Government are in the position of public carriers, and the public demand to be carried to the racecourses. But the State cannot countenance lotteries. That is a different thing. I feel strongly with those who wish to put down these sweeps, which do not in any way increase the national wealth, and the promoters of which are therefore mere parasites upon society.

The Hon. D. O'Connor—Your Government make the most elaborate preparations for the November. meeting, and you go in and advertise in all the newspapers in Australasia the fact that you offer the greatest facilities for taking people to Flemington. What for? Simply to attend the races, and it is more than hypocrisy to attempt to prevent letters from going through the post while at the same time you do your best to induce people to go to racecourses where they can invest their money without hindrance. You have one of the largest racecourses in the world, and two-thirds of it is taken up with gambling in some shape. You have more wealthy blacklegs in Victoria than there are in any other part of Australia. First of all abolish your national holiday in Victoria—you proclaim it a public holiday—and then talk about the nation encouraging gambling wholesale because a letter goes through the post.

The President—I think the legislation of each colony contains in their Lottery Acts provisions for suppressing lotteries, and this matter ought to be dealt with under the Lottery Acts of the colonies, where the root of the matter can be got at. For instance, if Jones advertises a lottery in Sydney, it is easy for the police there, under the powers given to them, to put down the lottery by prosecuting the promoter, and the powers of the police could be made to extend to stopping correspondence. My opinion is that gambling is not a sin in itself; If these lotteries lock up a large amount of capital so as to render it unproductive it becomes an economic question and consequeutly a practical question as to whether they should be suppressed. Still, it does not seem to be beginning at the right end by stopping letters. The proper way is to stop the man who advertises the lottery from receiving correspondence. If the post office officials were to stop the correspondence it would be interfering with the correspondence of people who have done no wrong, and would leave practically untouched the man who originated it.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—But the money would simply be returned to the senders.

The President—That would involve a large amount of responsibility and trouble. My own opinion is that steps should be taken to prevent the advertiser of the lottery from receiving the letters. It can be easily done. In this colony the other day a proposal was put forward to distribute the assets of the Commercial Bank by means of a lottery but it was stopped, and I think the police have ample power to put down these sweeps.

The Hon. C. Powers—I think it must be admitted that these lotteries do harm. Horse-racing is countenanced, and the post office is made the means of encouraging gambling. Therefore, as a means of taking away the assistance of the Government in conection with these lotteries, I think the resolution might be passed, and I shall certainly support it.

The motion was carried.

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INDEMNIFYING SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The President reported that the following resolution had been agreed to in Committee:—"That in the "event of South Australia reducing the telegraph rates on the transcontinental line, in accordance with "any resolution agreed to by this Conference, the several colonies represented at this Conference agree, on "basis of population, to guarantee to South Australia a revenue from the line equivalent to that received at "present."

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—I beg to propose that the motion be adopted.

The Hon. D. O'Connor seconded.

The Hon. C. Powers—I think we are waiting for further information about the cable rates.

Carried, the Hon. C. Powers withholding his consent.

REDUCTION OF CABLE CHARGES.

The President—I have received a letter from S. Knevett, the Adelaide agent of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, addressed to the Postmaster-General, &c., South Australia, as follows:—"I have the "honor to inform you I wired Sir John Pender, K.C.M.G., the chairman of this company in London, as "follows:—'Mr. Derham's motion—4s. ordinary, 2s. 6d. Government, 1s. 10d. press, Eastern Extension "'bearing half loss revenue, other half equitably divided between Great Britain and Australasian colonies, to "'be tried for three years, colonies having option extending reduction for remainder of term of existing "'subsidy, was referred to committee. They reported in favor of Mr. Derham's motion; also that the "'President be requested to cable the Agent-General for South Australia asking him to confer with the other "'Agents-General, and inform Extension Company; also to ask chairman whether company will "'agree to proposals of colonies. Queensland delegate withheld consent to Mr. Derham's motion, otherwise "'carried unanimously. . . . . Conference sits again on Monday, at 9·30 a.m. Delegates anxious to "'receive your reply before closing Conference, probably on Wednesday.' He had received a reply from "the Paris Congress, as follows:—'May tell Mr. Todd chairman's proposal was well considered by us, and "'to alter it in accordance with Mr. Derham's resolution would cause great difficulties with other adminis-"'trations, and might defer introduction of reduced rates indefinitely. If at end of first year no serious "'loss involved company would not object to continue experiment for another two years, believing that "'three years would fairly test it; but this must be at company's option. Should loss be nearly reimbursed "'at end of three years company will agree to extend arrangement of subsidy period.'" I apprehend that the alteration referred to as the first alteration means that the term should be for one year, while the resolution we carried said three years.

The Hon. C. Powers—It must be the rate, I think.

The President—I have also received a telegram as follows, dated Paris, May 24th, to Treasurer, Adelaide:—"Agents-General have had long interview with Sir John Pender; result generally favorable. "Will telegraph you again to-morrow night. Be prepared to modify in some respects your decision when "you receive my next message, and don't adjourn until rates settled.—ARTHUR BLYTH." And also one from Paris, May 26th, to the Treasurer:—"Tell Mr. Gordon terms telegraphed are best procurable, and "advise him to accept them—4s. public, 3s. 6d. Government, and 1s. 10d. press. South Australia to reduce "its rates on overland line to 5d."

It would appear from this that there is a message missing, which contains an offer from the cable company of the terms mentioned in the Agent-General's telegram. There is no doubt about that.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—I think there is certainly an intermediate message missing. I will move—"That the terms named in the cablegram from the Agent-General to the South Australian Government be "agreed to, provided that the period of the test be limited to three years, the resolution to take effect from July 1 next if possible."

The Hon. D. O'Connor seconded.

The Hon. C. Powers—I should like to explain the position so far as Queensland is concerned, because she has been accused of being unfair and ungracious. The discussion took place in Committee, and therefore the opinions of the members of the Conference in regard to this matter have not been published. The position I took up of witholding my consent was, I thought, the least ungracious possible, because Queensland, from what we have done in cable communication in the north and from our geographical position, is differently situated to the other colonies, and what might be good policy for them might not be good policy for us. In 1877 a conference was held, when the representatives of Queensland brought forward a motion that it was essential that there should be a complete system of communication with Europe, entirely independent of the Eastern Extension Company, because it was felt that it was dangerous to encourage a monopoly. That was negatived; but at the conferences in 1878, 1883, and 1886, the same position was taken up, and has always been taken up, by Queensland, namely, that there ought to be two lines and not one between England and Australia. In 1886 a resolution was, apart altogether from the question of rates, submitted that the Queensland Government was not disposed to join in any subsidy which would have the effect of discouraging any independent line of telegraphic communication between Australia and Europe. The position Queensland has taken is a matter of policy, and we have felt that it would be wrong to do anything that would hamper any other company which was prepared to give us a duplication of the service either from Java or Ceylon or from San Francisco across the Pacific, because we all know the danger that must attach to being dependent upon one company. We shall never get the cheapest possible rates until a new cable has been laid between Great Britain and the Australian colonies. Therefore the principal reason of Queensland for not joining in this matter has been because they do not believe it is good policy for them to do so. They believe it is best to have two lines, and they would pay extra for the purpose of having them. The next question is that on the basis of population, which is, generally speaking, a fair basis, Queensland would not be fairly dealt with. South Australia uses the line nearly twice as much as Queensland, although the population of the two colonies is about the same. Victoria, with a population two and a half times as many as we have uses the line five times to the extent that Queensland does, therefore for commercial purposes the line is not so useful to Queensland as it is to the rest of Australia, and we pay higher rates—5d. The position Queensland has been in has not been to wish to get the effects of this reduction without taking their proportion of the liability so far as the guarantee is concerned. They have constantly refused to join in a subsidy, but as to the guarantee of the rates we do not ask to

to take advautage of these without paying for them. The Government of Queensland will be quite prepared either to join in the guarantee which you wish now or to pay extra rates. At present we pay 5d. per word more than South Australia does. We are perfectly prepared to continue to pay that, and we are prepared either to join in this extra guarantee for the subsidy or to pay extra rates to those paid by the rest of the colonies. We are in this position. We cannot join altogether heartily in the line when we have constructed a line north to Thursday Island, and also to Burketown, when by the construction of a line which would only cost £65,000 from Burketown to Port Darwin we would be in a position to send messages at a very low rate. The interest on £65,000 at 3½ per cent. would be £2,275, and the cost of maintenance of the line would be £3,500, so that really for £5,755 we would connect with Port Darwin a service that costs South Australia £40,000 a year, because South Australia pays interest on loans £22,000, and £18,000 for the cost of maintenance. You may say that South Australia would not allow us to build a line across to Port Darwin. If so, we can lay a cable from Thursday Island to connect with the cable at Port Darwin, which would only cost £140,000. The interest on that would be £4,900, and the cost of maintenance would be £2,000, or a total of £6,900 for what costs South Australia annually £40,000. It would even pay Queensland, if they had to pay the subsidy, to send these cablegrams at 3d. per word, instead of 1s. 2d., so that it would be the best commercial transaction for Queensland to enter into. Instead of being ungracious, I think that Queensland has been gracious in not entering into competition with South Australia. We are really in a position now to build a line from Burketown to Port Darwin, and carry on what costs you £40,000 for £5,575, and, if you will not let us come into your country, as probably you would not, because you would not allow New South Wales to build a line from Broken Hill to Adelaide, we can go from Thursday Island, and join the cable at Port Darwin for £6,900 a year, for interest and maintenance. If we did that, the colonies would send their messages over the cheaper route; and if we could send them for 3d. per word, they would not pay South Australia 1s. 2d. for the same service. I think it would be the policy of the colony, and although we have been treated in a most friendly and pleasant manner in Adelaide, still we are here as a representative of colonies whose interests we have to conserve, and, as a representative of Queensland, I feel that it would not be considering the interests of that colony were I to join to the full extent in the subsidy to another line, and also contribute to pay the loss to South Australia on messages sent for 1s. 2d. per word. We have not at present proposed to build the line of which I have been speaking, and the position Queensland will take is this—we still maintain that it would be a bad policy to bind ourselves to one company, as we would be practically doing, creating to a certain extent a monopoly. A monopoly has been already created, but this would bind us to that monopoly, for at any rate three years; and as for those who have joined in it for nine years, as I understand the other colonies have done, it would be to their interest to seek to make the company a success. The sum of £32,000 is not very much for the colonies to stand, but it is something, and something that would hamper the colonies, and Queensland has never felt justified in joining. We feel satisfied with New Zealand, that the only way to get a second line is to go across the Pacific, or to have another line to join the Eastern Extension Company's cables. Even if we had to pay the subsidy before the Eastern Extension Company allowed us to join on that line and send our cables from Thursday Island, it would pay us to send cablegrams for 4d. across our lines. So far as the difficulty of transmitting these messages is concerned, we, having so many stations, have not found it difficult to do so.

The President—Do not you think it would be well to wait until to-morrow, when we shall have received our cablegrams, to discuss these matters?

The Hon. C. Powers—I was speaking because I understood you to say that the discussion was to be closed.

The President—But this opens up so much for consideration that if you would wait we might get something definite. There is evidently a telegram missing here.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—I think it is very desirable that we should wait.

The President—We can reassemble at 2 o'clock, and see if any furthor telegram has been received.

The Hon. D. O'Connor—We are now talking in the dark, as we have not got this telegram.

The President—Your opposition, I understand, Mr. Powers. would be taken in any case. We might reassemble at 2·15 p.m., when you have the right to resume the debate.

The Conference at 12·55 p.m. adjourned till 2·15 p.m.

On reassembling—

The Hon. C. Powers—All that I wish to say in conclusion is, that the policy of Queensland has been not to join in the subsidy, and we do not feel justified now in joining this contract, but so far as any second cable is concerned, Queensland will be very glad to join. That appears to be impracticable at the present time, and I think Queensland will at any rate be bound either to join the guarantee you are now asking for, or at all events, will be willing to pay some additional rate.

The Hon. D. O'Connor—In view of the cables we have received, and the fact that there is one missing which might throw light on the proceedings, I do not think it would be safe to proceed with this debate any further, and I therefor move that—"The Conference stand adjourned until half-past 10 o'clock to-morrow."

The Hon. F. T. Derham—Put the motion first.

The motion was then put as follows:—"That the terms named in the cablegram from the Agent-General to the South Australian Government be agreed to, provided that the period of test be three years, the reduction to take effect from July 1st next, if possible."

Carried, Queensland withholding consent.

The Hon. F. T. Derham moved—"That any colony or country not joining in contributions to subsidy "and guarantee shall pay proportionately higher rates."

The Hon. D. O'Connor seconded.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—I suggested some motion of that sort a day or two ago, and I have thought over the matter a good deal since. I question whether you could enforce the high rates so as to secure contributions to the Guarantee Fund. Suppose it is England you want to enforce them against, it is very possible for any person in England who wants to make use of cable at the lower rates, or any other country on the continent through which the lines come ———

The Hon. F. T. Derham—I purposely left the motion open so as to apply to any country. If the colonies find that any country is taking a mean advantage of them that country will have to pay.

The

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—We have a lot of communication with France and Germany. Do I understand that the reduced tariff will only apply to those colonies that contribute towards the subsidy.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—Yes.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—I did not know that it was generally understood to be so.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—We should not do anything small, but if advantage were taken of us we have a right to protect ourselves.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—Then supposing that Queensland—I do not wish to specially single out that colony; but supposing it were an outside colony—Queensland or New Zealand—are we to say to Queensland and New Zealand if they do not join in this contribution to the subsidy or guarantee, shall be compelled to pay the higher rates?

The Hon. F. T. Derham—Yes.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—How can we enforce it? What is to prevent a Queenslander from sending down a message to a friend or agent in New South Wales and asking him to send it on to England? If I were in Queensland to-morrow I could forward a mesaage to Mr. O'Connor and say—"Kindly send this on "to England for me," and nobody in the world could find out that Mr. O'Connor was doing this for a Queensland man.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—Mr. O'Connor would not do it.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—It could be done, and I want to know how you can enforce the terms.

The Hon. D. O'Connor—The answer is very plain. Any Parliament which was a party to this Convention could pass a short Bill in a few moments that would make it penal to enter into such a conspiracy against the State, for that is what it would amount to. Why should South Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales, if they guarantee and expend a certain sum of money for certain privileges—why should an outsider come in and share with them?

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—Just to carry the illustration further—Here is the border line between the two colonies of Queensland and New South Wales. A man living half a mile across the border in Queensland territory, knowing he can send a message for half the rate in New South Wales, steps across the border, comes to the nearest telegraph office in New South Wales, and sends a message for half the rate charged in Queensland.

The Hon. D. O'Connor—Exceptional cases make bad laws. A man can come from protectionist Victoria into freetrade New South Wales by going fifty yards in a certain place.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—The idea is more as a kind of advertisement for those who are going to use our lines.

The Hon. D. O'Connor—I will appeal to Mr. Bird, who has represented the nobility of our race in Tasmania so well; I appeal to Mr. Powers, representative of the youngest and most promising colony of the whole group, and I say this—that if the exigencies of their positions at the present time do not enable them to see their way clear, in the interests of their colonies, to join this contract, we leave it open for them to come in at any time on the most honorable and favorable terms. Do they want anything more?

The Hon. C. Powers—No.

The Hon. D. O'Connor—We leave it open, and then the honor and dignity of our race must be maintained. If you cannot come in you will have to accept your position and pay the penalty.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—You misunderstand me. So far as Tasmania is concerned we are with you already. My only point was, whether, in carrrying such a resolution, we have any power to enforce it.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—It is a declaration of rights.

The President—We can enforce it so far as telegrams sent through the offices in the other colonies are concerned, but could not prevent subterfuges, such as the sending of telegrams to agents in another colony.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—Agencies would be established.

The Hon. C. Powers—If any colony found it was being done they would insist on joining as a matter of fair play.

The President—I think we might leave it to the loyalty of the colonies.

The Hon. C. Powers—So far as Queensland is concerned if we do not join in the guarantee we will not take advantage of the lower rates.

The resolution was carried, Queensland withholding consent.

DEPARTURE OF DELEGATES.

The Hon. C. Powers—I would like to say that I cannot attend the meeting to-morrow as I, unfortunately, have to leave. Before I leave I desire to tender to you, sir, my congratulations on the able manner in which the proceedings have been conducted, and my thanks, as the representative of Queensland, both to you as President and to the Ministry generally for the way in which they have received the various representatives. The most important business for which we came here has been attended to, and therefore I feel justified in leaving, and tender my apology for not being able to be here to-morrow.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—I have arranged with my friend, Mr. O'Connor, to acknowledge on my behalf to-morrow the courtesy that has been extended to us, and I am sure he will do so in fitting terms.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—What are we to do to-morrow? Two of the delegates will be away, and that will limit us to three voting members. It would be very undesirable to agree to any important resolutions in the absence of representatives of the colonies of Victoria and Queensland.

The President—We could only adjourn to consider these telegrams.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—You can communicate with us in Melbourne.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—That may mean an adjournment again until Wednesday.

The Hon. D. O'Connor—I desire to say that I shall stop until the Conference is over. Any man in his senses must see that we cannot terminate the Conference to-day. We are waiting for most important telegrams, which there is no chance of getting to-day.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—We have agreed on the main terms.

The President—We can communicate with Mr. Derham and Mr. Powers by wire, and we know pretty well the position Mr. Powers takes.

The Hon. D. O'Connor—We can meet to-morrow morning and deliberate over the telegrams, and communicate with Mr. Derham and Mr. Powers in Melbourne.

The Hon. F. T. Derham—I think our chief business is practically concluded. It is sufficiently clear to us that the Conference has been a success. What we aimed at—a large reduction—has been practically effected.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Hon. D. O'Connor moved—"That this Conference do now adjourn until half-past 10 o'clock "to-morrow."

The Hon. F. T. Derham seconded.

Carried.

The Conference, at 2·43 p.m., adjourned till next day at 10·30 a.m.

Tuesday, May 27th, 1890.

Present—

The Hon. J. H. Gordon (President) in the chair.

The Hon. D. O'Connor, Postmaster-General; Mr. S. H. Lambton, Secretary of the Post and Telegraph Department; and Mr. E. C. Cracknell, Superintendent of Telegraphs of New South Wales.

Mr. James Smibert, Deputy Postmaster-General of Victoria.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird, Postmaster-General; Mr. T. H. Magrath, Secretary of the Post Office Department; and Mr. R. Henry, Superintendent of Telegraphs, of Tasmania.

Mr. C. Todd, C.M.G., Postmaster-General of South Australia.

The President—Without reference to the agenda paper, the most important thing before the Conference is the question of the rates on cablegrams between here and England. At the last meeting it was pretty clear to the Conference that a cablegram was missing. This has now turned up with an explanation of the delay. It seems that the message was sent *viâ* Turkey. The following is a telegram sent in reply to our communication:—

"In accordance with the desire of the Adelaide Conference, the Agents-General for South Australia, "New South Wales, Victoria, and New Zealand have conferred together, and have had repeated conferences "with Sir John Pender, the Indian officers, and the cable companies whose interests are concerned, with the "following results:—Firstly, the tariff will be reduced to 4s. for ordinary messages, 3s. 6d. for Government "messages, and 1s. 10d. for press messages during one year of trial. If at the end of the first year no very "serious loss is involved the experiment will be continued for two years more, and such extension must be at "the option of the Company. If the loss should be nearly recovered at the end of the three years the "arrangement will be extended for the remainder of the subsidy. The whole proposal is conditional upon "South Australia accepting 5d.—the transit rate. Secondly, the Agents-General are unanimously of "opinion that the proposal embodies the very best terms which can be obtained, and strongly urge its final "acceptance by the Adelaide Conference in order that the Paris Conference may be informed. Thirdly, "much will yet have to be done both here and in London to perfect the details with the respective Companies "and the Indian Government, and therefore press greatly that the proposal be finally accepted at once. "Please cable prompt reply.—BLYTH, SAMUEL, BERRY, and BELL."

The Hon. D. O'Connor—I have received a telegram in which Sir Saul Samuel asks the Government of New South Wales to accept the terms offered, and in view of that I would beg to move that we at once communicate with Messrs. Derham and Powers, asking them to accept the proposal.

Mr. Smibert—Immediately I saw that telegram this morning, I telegraphed a copy to Mr. Derham, and I expect a reply from him at any moment.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—I think the Conference ought to communicate with him as well. Would it be well to include in the resolution an expression of opinion by the members present.

The Hon. D. O'Connor—I propose "That the terms now offered by the Eastern Extension Company, as cabled by the Agents-General, be accepted by this Conference, and that copies of the cable message be transmitted to the Hon. Mr. Derham and the Hon. Mr. Powers for their concurrence."

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—I second that.

Carried.

The President—There is a further telegram from the Director-General of the Eastern Extension Company to Mr. Knevett, the Adelaide agent, which he asks may be submitted to the Conference. It is as follows:—"After further conference with the Agents-General, and rather than lose present favorable oppor- "tunity of settling matter, chairman willing to waive conditions specified in telegram to Todd twenty-three, "and will agree to a 4s. tariff for ordinary messages, 3s. 6d. Government messages, 1s. 10d. press messages. "Governments should remember that the half rate is only given over the extension lines in consideration of "the subsidy which the Extension Company receives from the colonies, and therefore impossible reduce "Government messages below 3s. 6d. With regard to duration of experiment, chairman must adhere to "previous proposal, namely, if at the end of first year no serious loss involved company will continue experi- "ment for another two years, but this must remain at company's option. Should loss be nearly recouped at "end of three years company will extend arrangement for remainder of subsidy term. Above figures are "based on South Australia accepting transit rate of 5d."

INTERCOLONIAL TELEGRAPH RATES.

The President—I think we might now have the reports of the heads of departments respecting the reduction of intercolonial telegraph rates.

Mr. Todd—I have had careful calculations made to show how the proposed reductions would affect South Australia and the other colonies. As regards the first clause of Mr. O'Connor's motion, it is almost impossible

to

to give exact estimates for all the colonies. I find that the effect would be to cheapen all telegrams up to seven words and to increase the cost for eight words and over. Consequently, if the resolution is carried the revenue of South Australia would gain £1,892. We would lose £813 10s. on telegrams of seven words and under, and gain £2,721 6s. on the increase on messages of eight words and upwards.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—Have you not the 6d. rate?

Mr. Todd—Only partially; between Adelaide, Port Adelaide, and a number of suburban places. With regard to the second section of the motion providing for 1s. rate between any two contiguous colonies, I find that the loss to South Australia and each of the other colonies interested would be—On Victorian messages, £1,388 4s.; on New South Wales messages, £788 9s.; on Western Australian messages, about £50; or a total loss to South Australia of £2,157 13s. Section 3 of the motion says:—"Between any three colonies "1s. 6d. to be the minimum charge, and 2d. for each additional word." The loss to South Australia would be on business between South Australia and Queensland, £52 8s.; between Western Australia and Victoria, £200 12s.; between Western Australia and New South Wales, £81 9s. 4d.; or a total of £334 9s. 4d. That is taking the business both ways, and dividing the total loss by three Section 4, between Queensland and Western Australia, the loss to South Australia, with a through charge of 2s. per ten words, and 3d. for every extra word, would be £19 10s., and, of course, the same to the other colonies, that is Queensland, New South Wales, and Western Australia. As to Tasmania, it is rather difficult to say what the loss would be, but it would be very small, being about £15 between South Australia and Tasmania, and £3 9s. 4d. between Western Australia and Tasmania. Summarising this, I find that on intercolonial messages South Australia would lose £2,497 8s. 4d., but would gain through the local rates £1,892 16s., so that there would be a loss to this colony of £604 12s. 4d. As to Mr. Powers' motion, the loss to South Australia under that would be £11,057 16s., made up as follows:—South Australia to Victoria, £5,401 10s.; South Australia to New South Wales, £3,942 18s.; South Australia to Western Australia, £170 6s.; South Australia to Queensland, £348 8s.; South Australia to Tasmania, £168 2s. 8d.; Western Australia to Victoria, £597 16s.; Western Australia to New South Wales, £294 13s. 4d.; Western Australia to Queensland. £131 6s.; and Western Australia to Tasmania, £20 16s. If the motion of Mr. Powers is carried South Australia will lose £11,057 16s. The loss to the other colonies will be somewhat in proportion in respect of population.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—Between Victoria and New South Wales they have the sixpenny rate, and therefore, the bulk of our loss being the reduction from 1s. to 6d., there can be no comparison between our loss and that of Victoria.

Mr. Todd—The loss will not be so great to Victoria and New South Wales.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—As between themselves they lose nothing.

Mr. Cracknell—There is the difference between 1½d. and 2d.

Mr. Todd—The present 1s. rate only covers the first ten words, and it is 2d. per word after ten words. Mr. Powers' motion is that the charge should be 2d. over six words, names and addresses going free.

Mr. Cracknell—Queensland would lose under the transit rates.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—What is the through rate for messages from Queensland to Victoria?

Mr. Cracknell—Three shillings.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—And what do you get?

Mr. Cracknell—One shilling.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—Under this motion you would only get 4d.?

Mr. Cracknell—Yes.

Mr. Todd—Names and addresses on the average form 48 per cent. of a message.

The Hon. D. O'Connor—What would be the loss to Victoria in round numbers?

Mr. Smibert—I cannot exactly tell. The first motion of Mr. O'Connor would involve a large gain to Victoria, which would never be accepted by the people. We now send six words for 6d., exclusive of names and addresses, and I am under the impression that the names and addresses comprise six words. I would suggest that instead of 6d. for ten words it should be 6d. for twelve words. The same thing affects the second part of Mr. O'Connor's motion.

The Hon. D. O'Connor—I have not the slightest objection to make it twelve words.

Mr. Smibert—At present we send ten words for 1s., exclusive of names and addresses. Of course, there is a small sop in the second part providing for 1½d. for each additional word; but, as so many telegrams go through Victoria and New South Wales at the 1s. rate, I think twelve words should be made the minimum to cover the whole.

The President—What is your suggestion?

Mr. Smibert—That twelve words should be made to rule the whole.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—I regret that I shall not be able to agree to these resolutions. In the first place, it appears to me that the adoption of inland rates is more a matter for the several Governments of the colonies themselves than for the Conference, and I apprehend that if the resolutions were carried it would still be at the option of the Governments of the colonies to adopt them or not. Mr. O'Connor's motion seems to assume that we would decide the matter, and that our action would be binding on the several Governments. As I said yesterday, the first subsection of the resolution will involve serious loss to the revenue of Tasmania—a loss which I do not think we could possibly at the present time undertake. I therefore, on that ground alone, shall feel constrained to oppose that portion of the resolution, and further, on the ground that it is a matter of Government policy, as to whether in the meantime a reduction of that kind should take place. With regard to subsection 5, I think I pointed out yesterday that its adoption would involve a higher charge to the people of Tasmania. You can send ten words now across the Straits to Victoria for 2s. exclusive of the names and addresses, and if we make the message twelve words with the names and addresses included it will really mean that our people will have to pay more for the ordinary message than they pay now, because, if you add the address and signature to the ordinary message, which is now ten words, you have fifteen or eighteen words for the same money, as you now propose to send only twelve words. So that on both hands the resolution appears to be one that is unfavorable to Tasmania. The first part involves a serious loss to our revenue and the second part involves an extra charge to the people. I am sure the Government will not agree to the first or second parts. For these reasons I shall be compelled to oppose that resolution, although I shall be sorry if nothing can be done to secure a uniform rate for the colonies. I felt very much more in sympathy with the motion of Mr. Powers, and it seems to me that if there is any intention on the part of the Governments, who are now charging 1s. for transit rates or rates between contiguous colonies, to reduce this charge to 6d. the loss between that, and the loss involved in Mr. O'Connor's

O'Connor's and Mr. Powers' proposals, would be so small that it would not be worth while to consider it. As things are between Victoria and New South Wales there would be no loss in adopting Mr. Powers' proposals. As between Victoria and Tasmania there would be practically no loss. I believe there is a strong desire on the part of Queensland, if not of New South Wales, to adopt an intercolonial rate of 6d., and that would mean, I presume, 6d. transit rates between New South Wales and Victoria. When you have named this point you have named that in which the principal business is done. The business between South Australia and Queensland being very small there could not be very much loss. Then as between Queensland and Victoria, New South Wales would suffer the most. New South Wales should look at it rather as to the loss as between the 4d. and the 6d. than between the 4d. and the 1s. you are at present charging. I do not think the figures given stated what would be the loss between the 4d. and the 6d., but I apprehend the loss would not be a very heavy one and the tendency would be to have a uniform rate. I am in the posisiton of being unable to agree to Mr. O'Connor's motion, and if there be no disposition to incur the loss which would arise from adopting Mr. Powers' motion, I am afraid we shall have to be content to let the matter drop.

The President—As comparisons have been instituted between the motions of Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Powers, I may say that the motion of Mr. Powers does involve, so far as South Australia is concerned, a much larger loss of revenue than Mr. Bird appears to think it will involve. It involves a loss of revenue amounting to nearly £12,000. Seeing that we shall already lose revenue by the motions we have passed by the Conference, I could not recommend to the Government I represent, the acceptance of that motion. Similarly with Mr. Bird, I would point out that the first subsection of Mr. O'Connor's motion would really impose upon the people who use the lines internally in South Australia a heavier charge than they are now paying. It would increase the charges for telegrams to the people by £1,892 16s.

Mr. Smibert—Are your calculations on a ten word telegram?

The President—Yes; twelve words would somewhat reduce it, but in any case it would make a heavier rate to the people than they are now paying. With regard to subsection 4 of Mr. O'Connor's motion, it is quite clear that pressure would be brought to bear upon the South Australian Government to lower the rates between the various colonies, and it does seem a desirable thing that the rates should be lowered, and that we should, as far as possible, strike out any additional charge which is made for telegrams between the colonies because of the imaginary geographical lines that divide us, and that the rates should be as nearly as possible by distance, that is, practically by the cost incurred in sending them. If Mr. O'Connor will consent to an amendment of his motion striking out the first subsection, with regard to which I am sure he is not particularly anxious, and adding the words "That it be a recommendation to the various Governments "represented at this Conference," I will support the motion.

The Hon. D. O'Connor—I will accept that.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—I would just like to say, while I am certainly unable to promise to advise the Government of Tasmania to accept these terms, I am quite prepared to submit them to the Government, and to consider the whole question, after the fullest examination, as to the effect it will have on the people of the colony. I desire to see uniformity, and if there is any probability that our people will submit to the additional charge which these rates would certainly involve upon them, we would be very glad to fall in with it, but my opinion certainly is that they would not submit, because it involves an extra charge. I must withhold my consent to the resolution, although I am quite willing to submit it to the Government for consideration.

The President—The first subsection being struck out, it will not involve, so far as South Australia is concerned, an additional charge to the people, but an additional loss to the Government of £2,000 a year.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—In our colony it means an additional charge to the people, because we send ten words across the Straits for 2s., and get nothing for the addresses and signatures, and every additional word is only 2d. In this case it would be 3d. for every additional word.

The motion was then put in the following form:—"That it be a recommendation to the various Governments represented at this Conference—1. That between any two contiguous colonies 1s. shall be the initial charge for twelve words, and 1½d., for each additional word; name and addresses to be paid for. 2. Between any three colonies 1s. 6d. to be the minimum charge for twelve words, and 2d. for each additional word 3. Between Queensland and Western Australia 2s. to be the minimum charge for twelve words, and 3d. for every extra word. 4. Tasmania to be a minimum rate of 6d. for twelve words for each colony, plus the cable rates. Twelve words to be considered the minimum rate. Addresses and signatures to be paid for, and code addresses to be prohibited. 5. That the reduced rates should come into operation on January 1st, 1891."

Carried.

QUADRUPLEX SYSTEM OF TELEGRAPHY.

The President read the following letter:—

"Post Office and Telegraph Department, General Post Office, Melbourne, May 5th, 1890.

"Sir—With reference to the proposed adoption of the late Mr. D. McGauran's invention for improving quadruplex workings, I have the honor, by direction of the Postmaster-General, to state that the price submitted by Mr. Kingsbury to be paid for the patent rights of this invention for the colonies of New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and Victoria, viz., £10,000 each, is considered excessive in view of the possibility of some other invention superseding the one offered at no distant date. It is, therefore, proposed that each of the colonies named shall offer Mr. Kingsbury the sum of £1,000 for the rights of the invention, or a total of £4,000. I shall be glad to be advised what are your views on this question.

"I have, &c.,

"T. R. JAMES, Acting Deputy Postmaster-General."

The President—It appears that this is a highly desirable invention, and that some united action is necessary, and I shall be glad to hear from the heads of departments what can be said in favor of this Conference dealing with the question.

Mr. Smibert—If it is introduced at all it ought to be introduced in each of the larger colonies. Tasmania is not interested in the matter. New South Wales, Queensland, and Victoria are connected by long lines, and they have found this to be a useful and serviceable invention, and one which, if not introduced, would have involved heavy loss to New South Wales. The value of the instrument has been estimated at a much higher amount than is now proposed. After consultation with the officers of the department, I have come

come to the conclusion that I should recommend the Government to pay £1,000 for the use of it, provided it is taken up by the other colonies. It would be of no use to us if all the colonies did not adopt it.

Mr. Cracknell—This invention has been for some time in use between Sydney and Melbourne. Before this contrivance was invented we had to have automatic repeaters at Albury, which involved the employment of two clerks. We saved £300 a year by dispensing with the clerks and using this invention. There is another great advantage, you can use a wire of smaller capacity, that is No. 6 instead of No. 10 copper-wire. Then, the facility for working messages is much greater, because of the speed. For these reasons I should strongly recommend that the patent be purchased by the Governments, because, in the working of the long lines between the different colonies, it is absolutely necessary to have something of the kind. I can speak from personal experience, having seen the invention at work for many months.

Mr. Todd—I have seen the invention at work in Melbourne and Sydney, and I can say that it possesses all the advantages which the patentee claims for it. The amount named by Mr. Smibert is, I think, a reasonable one. We are at present working quadruplex between Melbourne and Adelaide, and have had to have repeaters at Horsham, but this would be unneccessary if this invention were introduced. We are putting up a copper wire between Melbourne and Adelaide, which will reduce the resistance a great deal. We shall also introduce quadruplex working with Sydney, and it is only by using this invention that it can be done without repeating stations. It is represented to me on all hands that it is a very valuable invention. I would point out that this is a question where the basis of population hardly comes in, because our lines are really longer than those of the larger colonies.

The President—Having heard what the heads of departments have to say as to the desirability of using this invention, I suggest to Ministers, without carrying a formal motion, that it should be left to the negotiations by heads of departments to secure the purchase of the invention. This concludes our business, unless any delegate has anything to bring forward.

ANNUAL CONFERENCES OF HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—It has occurred to me, in view of the benefit and advantage which the Governments of the several colonies may derive from having the joint advice of the various heads of departments, that it would be a good thing if an arrangement was made for their frequent meeting together. I observe that there have been meetings on two occasions since the Postal Conference of 1888, but I do not think there was a joint invitation; at all events all the colonies were not represented. I am sure that so much good will come from the exchange of views, that it might well go as a suggestion from this Conference to the various Governments that arrangements be made for annual meetings of the heads of departments, where they might confer together, and consider questions affecting the postal and telegraphic services, and furnish a joint report. I will move—"That, in the opinion of this Conference, it is very desirable that the "heads of the Post and Telegraphic Departments of the Australian colonies should frequently meet—annually, "if possible—to consider and report to the respective Governments on all questions affecting the postal and "telegraphic services generally."

The Hon. D. O'Connor—I second that, and I thoroughly indorse every word my friend Mr. Bird has said. Nothing would be more calculated to bring about the best feeling and remove many stupid obstacles to the most satisfactory working of the telegraphic services. Members of Parliament who take office and are liable to be turned out at any moment have no time to become acquainted with departmental matters. In any case I do not care how long a man may be in office he must rely upon his permanent head, and it is imperative that these officers should meet alternately in each of the colonies, so that they may consult and be in a position to tender the best advice to the Ministers.

The President—I think the suggestion is an exceedingly valuable one, which would result in great advantage to the working of the intercolonial telegraph lines and in facilitating postal communication. At this Conference we have settled a large number of matters and have removed a good many obstacles which existed in the past; but we cannot expect our adjustments to be final and to last for all time. Indeed, with the progress of development and expansion of commerce it is impossible. Therefore it is almost a necessity that once every twelve months the heads of departments should meet together for the purpose of discussing what rearrangements may be necessary. Of course no more proper meeting could be held than that of those officers upon whom the working of the departments so largely depends, for although Ministers may come and Ministers may go the heads of departments remain.

The motion was carried.

NOTIFYING RESULTS TO THE IMPERIAL AUTHORITIES.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—As it is necessary that the resolutions arrived at should be officially communicated to the Imperial Government, I will move—"That the President forward to His Excellency the "Governor of South Australia a copy of the resolutions agreed to by this Conference regarding the reduction "of postal and cable rates to the United Kingdom, requesting that His Excellency will forward it to the "British Government by cable with the expression of the earnest desire of this Conference that as England "is equally interested with the colonies in securing and maintaining cheap telegraphic communication, the "proposal of the Conference that Great Britain should contribute towards the subsidies and guarantees "required may be accepted by the Imperial Government."

The Hon. D. O'Connor seconded.

Carried.

UNIFORM TELEGRAPH REGULATIONS.

The report of the heads of departments on uniform telegraph regulations was brought up and adopted. [See Appendix B.]

SUMMARISING THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE.

The President—Gentlemen, at this stage I would like to recapitulate the work that has been done by the Conference. We have done so much that, until I had it placed concisely before me, I did not realise its extent.

extent. We understood at our opening that the delegates would have to leave to-day, and the object was to economise time as much as possible, and therefore, while avoiding confusion, to get through the work with the utmost rapidity. I have to congratulate the delegates upon the business-like way in which they have got through the work. This would have been impossible to gentlemen who were not thoroughly acquainted with the various matters that had to be dealt with. The first and most important object—indeed, the principal motive for calling the Conference together—was the question of the reduction of the postage rate to England, which has been unanimously adopted, and which I think the Conference may fairly be congratulated upon as a very desirable step. Then we have agreed to a post-card rate between India and Australia, and have adopted an intercolonial postal convention, and I say that if nothing else had been done, the holding of the Conference would have been fully warranted, Only those who have experienced the inconvenience of having no uniform packet rates between the different colonies can know the difficulties that existed. The booksellers of Adelaide have had to resort to the expedient of sending magazines to Victoria to be stamped, and posted back to South Australia. Although the outside public may not regard it as important, I am sure the carrying of this one resolution has amply justified the holding of the Conference. Then we have also adopted, so far as the colonies represented are concerned, a policy in regard to the postal relations with the United States, including the terms upon which we would join in the Pacific mail route. and our relations in that regard with New Zealand. I think our postal arrangements with the United States have been exceedingly unsatisfactory, and it is a good thing to present a united front. which will result in improving our position. We have also adopted a system of urgent telegrams, which has never been agreed to unanimously before. We have approved of an increase in the issue of money orders to £20, legislation being recommended in those colonies where it is necessary. We have reduced the post-card rate to the United Kingdom to 2d., in this matter again taking the lead, as the Imperial Government has not fixed any rate. We have adopted a resolution with regard to lottery sweeps correspondence, and we have agreed to a most important matter in the intercolonial telegraph regulations, which will very much assist the work of the departments in the various colonies. Then we have practically settled, so far as this Conference is concerned, the very important question of the reduction upon cable rates. This was a question in which the colony I represented was so largely interested that I approached it with a great deal of hesitation. The sister colonies have generously admitted that South Australia has taken the lead in the matter of communication with Great Britain. It cost her £500,000 in 1873 to build the overland telegraph line, and it has been maintained since then at a capital loss of expenditure over revenue of £288,277; but, if we add to that interest at the rate of 4 per cent., it gives a loss on the line of £387,756. I need hardly point out that the other colonies have reaped the benefit of the burden which South Australia has undertaken in the construction and maintenance of the line, and seeing that as the population of the colony at the present time is a little over 300,000, and that we have lost more than £1 per head for every man, woman, and child, I think that South Australia has well earned the encomiums which Mr. Derham, Mr. Powers, and other delegates have passed upon her energy in that respect. In addition to this very large monetary loss, there was the loss of many valuable lives in the construction of the line, which traverses some of the most trying regions in Australia. It was built and maintained at a considerable cost of life, although I am glad to say that the stretching out of settlement has largely reduced the danger. It is a line that is still maintained at a very great cost of health and comfort to those engaged in working it. When we consider these circumstances, I say that I appreciate the generous references which have been made to the efforts of South Australia, and thank the delegates for the attitude they have taken up with regard to the line. I think it was a proper and generous action to recognise what South Australia has done in connection with reducing the rates over this line, which is now being worked at a loss; and while we feel that it was only right, we acknowledge our gratitude to the other colonies for now coming in to help us. While admitting most frankly the courtesy of Mr. Powers in submitting the views of the Queensland Government, I feel sure that in the consideration which the Queensland Government have given to this matter they have left out this very important factor, to which I have referred, that is to say, the great burden which South Australia has so long borne, and of which Queensland in common with the other colonies has had the benefit. I do not think it is a matter in which the other colonies could fairly say to South Australia, "We can get a cheaper method of communication, and, notwithstanding all "you have done for us, we will now throw you over." I think that would be an ungenerous thing to do, and that it would endanger the unanimity of these colonies. I am hopeful that Queensland will take a different view of the matter, and that she will come in and accept her share of the burden. Of course, even the proposal now agreed to by the Conference is one that has given the South Australian Government a great deal of anxiety before they saw their way to acquiesce in it; but we realised the position in which we are placed—and it is not one which any diplomacy can conceal—that it might be possible to get a cheaper method of communication unless South Australia was prepared to make a further sacrifice and take less than her present rates; but we feel that, so long as we are prepared to bear our share of the burden, we have no fear that the other colonies will ever cease to recognise our position or cease to take their share of an undertaking which, according to all the laws which call for amity between nations, they ought to bear. (Hear, hear.) We have also passed a number of perhaps less important resolutions, but I am sure we may fairly congratulate ourselves with reference to the questions I have enumerated, and also upon the circumstance that the Conference has worked systematically and consistently, and has achieved a decided step in advance, not only with regard to the convenience of the public, but in the relations of the colonies to each other. (Applause.)

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE PRESIDENT.

The Hon. D. O'Connor—While we are waiting to hear from Mr. Derham and Mr. Powers, I beg to move a hearty vote of thanks to our President for the able manner in which he has conducted the proceedings of this Conference, and I beg to thank him and his Goverument, on behalf of the colony of New South Wales, which I have the honor to represent, and also at the request of the Postmaster-General of Victoria, on behalf of that great colony, for the kindness and consideration that we have received from the Government as soon as we arrived in this city, and indeed before we arrived here, from the kindly Postmaster-General, Mr. Todd. So far as I am personally concerned I never before became so thoroughly impressed with the fact that the crimson thread of kinship is not a mere sentiment, but a great reality, as I have been since I came to this portion of Australia. I was not here an hour before I felt as if I had lived amongst the people all my life. I recognise, and appreciate their kindly disposition and homeliness. The people of South Australia are the most considerate

considerate and hospitable in the whole of the continent, and when I say this I am speaking for Mr. Derham, who has returned home, as well as for myself. As to Adelaide, I cannot conceive of a more healthy or cleanly city on the face of the globe. It reflects the highest credit upon its founders, who displayed such foresight at the outset, and upon those who followed in aiming at the greatest of all blessings—the health of the people. And now, Mr. President, I have again to thank you; it is well for the people of South Australia that they can command the services of men like yourself. It has been a great pleasure to work here under your presidency, and whatever results have been achieved by the Conference is largely due to you. I feel unable alike to sufficiently thank you for your kindness, or to adequately congratulate you upon the marked ability with which you have conducted the proceedings. (Applause.)

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird—I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution proposed by Mr. O'Connor. Words are not needed, I am sure, to prove the sentiments I feel in common with the mover in regard to the resolution he has submitted, but I cannot help saying how thoroughly I have appreciated the way in which the President has conducted the business of the Conference It has been my fortune to attend other intercolonial conferences, but, without making invidious comparisons, I can safely say that no Conference has ever been conducted with greater fairness or with more marked ability than has this one. I am sure the rapidity with which we have got through the business is due entirely to the manner in which the work was placed before the Conference. I also join with Mr. O'Connor in acknowledging the great kindness we have received from you, sir, and your Government, and from the people generally of South Australia, so far as we have met them. I may say that the delegates from Tasmania never anticipated to meet with such hospitality and consideration, and I can only express the hope that this will not be the last Conference in Adelaide before the greatest of all questions—federation—is settled. In conclusion, let me add the wish that any which are held may meet under as happy auspices and end as successfully as this one has done. (Applause.)

The Hon. D. O'Connor—Mr. President, I have to convey to you the heartiest and warmest congratulations from the delegates and heads of departments for the able manner in which you have conducted the business of this Conference.

The President—Gentlemen: You have taken me entirely aback by the encomiums which you have been so generous as to make upon the way in which the business of the Conference has been conducted. I know how my services have been over-estimated, but I feel highly complimented and very grateful to you for the too kind expressions which you have been pleased to convey. Of course the success of the Conference rested very much with the delegates, who came with the determination to make it a success, and not to dispute about small things, but to help on the great cause of federation by encouraging a spirit of reciprocity. Had it not been for this our labors would have not been so agreeable or so successful. Next to the delegates the success of the Conference has depended largely upon the energy, ability, and knowledge of the permanent heads of departments. If you will allow me to say so—although he is my secretary—we have had to thank Mr. Bath for the clear way in which he has kept the business before us. As to the hospitality which has been referred to, although I have never had the honor of attending a conference in any of the other colonies, many of my colleagues have, and if you take away as kindly recollections from Adelaide of the people of South Australia as they have brought back from your colonies, the little hospitality which I and my colleagues have been able to render is fully repaid. I sincerely thank you for the vote.

TELEGRAM FROM MR. DERHAM.

The President—I have received the following telegram from Mr. Derham—"I have received the missing "telegram, and am quite agreeable to join the other members of the Conference in accepting the proposal now "made, as it approximates so nearly to our own. Kindly let me know if you wish us to cable our Agent-"General."

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE AGENT-GENERAL.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird moved—"That the President inform the Agent-General of South Australia of the "acceptance by the Conference of the amended offer of the Eastern Extension Company, and request him to "confer with the Agents-General of the several colonies represented at this Conference, in order that they may "jointly urge upon the Imperial Government their acceptance of the proposal that England should contribute "one-half of the subsidies and guarantees required in order to secure the reduced rates agreed to for telegraphic "communication between England and the colonies of Australia."

The Hon. D. O'Connor seconded.

Carried.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

The Hon. B. Stafford Bird moved—"That the President be requested to prepare a report of the "proceedings of this Conference, and to undertake the work of conducting any correspondence or other "business necessary to give effect to the resolutions of the Conference."

The Hon. D. O'Connor seconded.

Carried.

CLOSE OF THE CONFERENCE.

At a few minutes before 1 o'clock the President declared the Conference closed.

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CABLEGRAMS—REDUCED RATES.

COPY of MESSAGE SENT to the AGENT-GENERAL for SOUTH AUSTRALIA, and COPY of the LETTER ADDRESSED by the PRESIDENT to HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, in TERMS of the RESOLUTIONS of CONFERENCE.

Adelaide, May 27th, 1890.

Conference at Adelaide accepts amended offer Eastern Extension Company, and wishes you confer with the Agents-General of New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania, to jointly urge Imperial Government to contribute one-half of the subsidies and guarantees required to secure reduced rates agreed to between England and colonies. Both countries equally interested.

Sir Arthur Blyth, Conference, Paris. J. H. GORDON.

Adelaide, May 28th, 1890.

My Lord—I have the honor to inform your Excellency that at the Postal Conference yesterday it was resolved:—"That the President forward to His Excellency the Governor of South Australia a copy of the "resolutions argeed to by the Conference regarding the reduction of postal and cable rates to the United "Kingdom, requesting that His Excellency will forward it to the British Government by cable, with the "expression of the earnest desire of this Conference that, as England is equally interested with the colonies "in securing and maintaining cheap telegraphic communication, the proposal of the Conference that Great "Britain should contribute towards the subsidies and guarantees required may be accepted by the Imperial "Government."

The proposals of the Conference are embodied in the following proceedings of the Conference:—"Resolved that the rate for cablegrams be:—For the public, 4s. per word; Government, 2s. 6d. per word; "press, 1s. 10d. per word; the Eastern Extension Company bearing half the loss of revenue, and the other "half being equitably divided between Great Britain and the Australasian colonies; to be tried for three years, "the colonies having the option of extending the reduction to the remainder of the term of the existing "subsidy." This resolution was cabled to the Agent-General of South Australia, in accordance with the "following resolution:—"That the President be requested to cable the Agent-General for South Australia "asking him to confer with the other Agents-General, and to inform the Eastern Extension Telegraph "Company, and ask Sir John Pender whether his company will agree to the proposals of the colony."

In reply the Cable Company made the proportionment embodied in the following telegram from the Agents-General of Victoria, New South Wales, New Zealand, and South Australia:—"In accordance with "the desire of the Adelaide Conference the Agents-General for South Australia, New South Wales, Victoria, "and New Zealand have conferred together, and have had repeated conferences with Sir John Pender, the "Indian officers, and the Cable Companies whose interests are concerned, with the following result:—Firstly, "the tariff will be reduced to 4s. for ordinary messages, 3s. 6d. for Government messages, and 1s. 10d. for "press messages during one year of trial; if at end of first year no very serious loss is involved the experi-"ment will be continued for two years more, but such extension must be at option of company; If the loss "should be nearly recovered at the end of the three years, the arrangement will be extended for the remainder "of the subsidy; but the whole proposal is conditional upon South Australia accepting 5d. as the transit "rate. Secondly, Agents-General are unanimously of opinion that the proposal embodies the very best terms "which can be obtained, and strongly urge its final acceptance by the Adelaide Conference, in order that "Paris Conference may be informed. Thirdly, much will yet have to be done, both here and in London, to "perfect the details with respective companies and Indian Government, and therefore presses greatly for "proposal to be finally accepted at once.—BLYTH, SAMUEL, BERRY, BELL."

The counter proposal made in the foregoing telegram was accepted by the Conference.

The reduction in rates will involve an immediate responsibility of about £60,000 per annum, in addition to the present subsidies of £32,400 in respect of the Port Darwin cables and £4,200 in respect of the Tasmanian cables; and, in view of the fact that these reductions equally assist both British and colonial commerce, the Conference seeks the assistance of the Imperial Government to the extent mentioned in the resolution dealing with that subject.

I have the honor respectfully to place before your Excellency the views of the Conference, and to beg your kind compliance with the request that your Excellency will use your influence on behalf of all the colonies represented to secure the aid they ask.

I have, &c.,

J. H. GORDON, President of the Conference.

To His Excellency the Governor, the Right Honorable the Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G., &c., &c.

REPORTS

REPORTS AND PAPERS LAID BEFORE THE CONFERENCE.

A.

DRAFT of AUSTRALIAN POSTAL CONVENTION SUBMITTED to the CONFERENCE by HEADS of DEPARTMENTS.

AGREEMENT REGULATING THE EXCHANGE OF CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES OF NEW SOUTH WALES, VICTORIA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, QUEENSLAND, AND TASMANIA.

Article 1.

There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the Australasian colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, &c., one with the other, comprising letters, letter cards, post cards, newspapers, printed matter of every kind, packets, as per definition appended to Article 12, and such other postal articles as may be mutually agreed upon, originating in any one colony and addressed to and deliverable in another.

Article 2.

The rates of postage to be collected in each colony on intercolonial correspondence shall be as follows, viz. :—

Letters	2d. per ½ oz.
Letter cards	1s. 3d. per dozen, face value 1d.
Post cards	1d. each
Books not exceeding 4ozs.	1d.
And for every additional 4ozs. or portion of 4ozs. (up to 3lbs.)	1d.
Packets not exceeding 2ozs.	1d.
And for every additional 2ozs. or fraction of 2ozs. (up to 1lb.)	1d.

Newspapers, as hereinafter defined, not exceeding 10ozs. in weight, ½d. each, and if over 10ozs., ½d. for each additional 10ozs. or fraction thereof.

Newspapers—Bulk parcels of newspapers posted by the publisher or newsvendor, registered or accepted by the Postmaster-General, 1d. per lb., no parcel containing less than six newspapers to pass at bulk rates.

Registration fee, 3d. in addition to ordinary postage.

Parcel Post—For each parcel not exceeding 1lb.	8d.
Each additional lb. or fraction thereof	6d.

Article 3.

Unpaid and insufficiently prepaid letters may be forwarded from one colony to another; but packets prepaid less than one rate, or unpaid or insufficiently prepaid newspapers, shall not be sent.

Article 4.

Correspondence forwarded as fully prepaid from one colony to another shall be delivered free of all charge whatsoever, but unpaid and insufficiently prepaid correspondence so forwarded shall be charged on delivery by the receiving colony with double the deficient postage due thereon.

Article 5.

No accounts shall be kept between the post departments of the several colonies enumerated, on the intercolonial letters, post cards, &c., &c., exchanged between them, but each shall retain to its own use the whole of the postage and fees which it may collect.

Article 6.

On correspondence dispatched to places beyond Australasia, the dispatching colony shall pay to each colony through which such correspondence shall be conveyed by rail the sum of 4d. per pound of letters, and 4s. per cwt. of other articles.

Article 7.

Prepayment of postage on every description of correspondence can be effected only by means of postage stamps valid in the country of origin, or (in cases where the dispatching postmaster is out of stamps) by money.

Article 8.

Dead letters which from any cause cannot be delivered shall be mutually returned, tied in a separate bundle labelled "Dead letters," to the respective colonies of origin, without charge, monthly, or as frequently as the regulations of the respective colonies will permit. But newspapers and all other articles of printed matter, which from any cause cannot be delivered, shall be retained at the disposition of the receiving colony.

Article 9.

Unpaid and insufficiently prepaid correspondence shall be stamped in black ink on the address side with the letter T, and the amount of deficient postage, and fine shall also be expressed in plain figures on the face thereof. *Article*

Article 10.

The following shall be considered as newspapers, and be allowed to pass as such, viz.:

(*a*) A publication consisting wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

(*b*) It must be printed and published in numbers at intervals not exceeding one month.

(*c*) The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title, and the date, at the top of every subsequent page. This regulation applies also to "Tables of Contents," and "Indices."

(*d*) A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on paper stitched or unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the paper. It must in every case be published with the paper, and have its title and date printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side. Handbills, or advertisement sheets, are not supplements.

(*e*) Collected numbers of any publication registered as a newspaper shall not be transmitted through the post as a single newspaper, but postage will be charged on each number of issue comprised therein.

Any publication fulfilling the above conditions can, upon payment of an annual fee of 5s., be registered at the General Post Office of the several administrative parties to this convention for circulation as a newspaper, and also for transmission to places abroad, and unless so registered it cannot be transmitted as a newspaper.

Article 11.

The following shall be considered as books, and be allowed to pass as such, viz.:—

Printed books, pamphlets, magazines and reviews, and all other periodical publications that do not come within the definition of newspapers. Printed music (bound or loose), photographs, &c., bound and published in book form.

Article 12.

The following shall be considered as packets, and allowed to pass as such, viz.:—

Acceptances,

Accounts receipted or unreceipted (remarks such as "With thanks," "A cheque will oblige," or printed or written communications in the nature of a letter render them chargeable as letters).

Affidavits.

Balance-sheets and reports (printed) of public societies and companies.

Bankers' packets, containing bank-notes, cheques, cheque-books, drafts, or orders sent by or to any bank.

Bank passbooks may be sent from or to any bank within the colony at packet rates, provided they are enclosed in covers with the ends sufficiently open to admit of postal officials seeing that "passbooks" only are being transmitted. The packet must be indorsed "Passbook only."

Bills of exchange.

Bills of lading and ships' manifest.

Bottles containing fluid, &c., very securely corked so that their contents cannot escape, and packed in boxes sufficiently strong so as to prevent breakage of the bottles and damage to the mails.

Briefs.

Cards either plain or bearing printed matter, or pictures, or both (the name only of the addressee may be written on the face of such cards).

Catalogues, printed (prices in figures may be written).

Circulars, *i.e.*, letters wholly printed, engraved, lithographed, chromographed, or produced by other mechanical process, intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons (the name of the addressee may, however, be added in writing).

Deeds, or copies thereof. Depositions. Drafts. Drawings.

Engravings.

Insurance documents, not being in the nature of a letter.

Invoices or bills of parcels (an invoice may be receipted and may advise when or how goods are forwarded, but may contain no other written matter).

Legal documents, not being in the nature of a letter.

Manuscript for printing.

Maps.

Merchandise.

Mineral specimens.

Music (written).

Notices of meetings, of subscriptions or premiums due, printed, engraved, lithographed, or produced by other mechanical process (names, dates, and amounts only to be inserted in writing).

Paintings.

Paper.

Parchments or vellum.

Passbooks or cards connected with any society.

Patterns (manufacturers' or trade mark and prices may accompany them).

Paysheets.

Photographs (not on glass, except in cases of leather or other strong material).

Pictures.

Placards.

Plans.

Policies of insurance.

Powers of attorney.

Prices current, printed (prices of articles included therein may be filled in in writing).

Printed matter.

Printers' proofs.

Prints.

Prospectuses, printed.

Receipts (see Accounts).

Recognizances.

Reports (printed) of societies or public companies.

Returns or periodical statements on Government Service, if so indorsed on the cover.

Samples (manufacturers' or trade mark and price may accompany them).

Scrip.

Seeds.

Specifications.

Stock-sheets.

Valentines, printed.

Way-bills.

Other articles similar to above can also be forwarded as packets.

All packets containing jewellery or articles of high value must be registered, or they will be officially registered, and charged double registration fee on delivery. None

None of the articles mentioned in above list will be forwarded as packets beyond the limits of the colony, if the law or postal regulations of the colony or country to which they may be addressed prohibit their receiption into such colony or country as packets.

If any articles which can be sent by post only if paid as letters are posted bearing the packet rate of postage, they will be treated as insufficiently paid letters.

Officers of the post office may examine the contents of any package for the purposes of ascertaining whether they are in accordance with these regulations, but such officers must securely refasten any packet so opened.

Articles not allowed to be sent as Packets.

Gold or silver money, jewels, or precious articles, or anything liable to Customs duty, addressed to any country in the Postal Union, except the United Kingdom, to which latter place such articles may be forwarded if paid letter rate and registered.

Glass and perishable substances, such as game, fish, flesh, fruit, vegetables, &c.

Anything liable to injure the person of any officer of the post office or the contents of a mail.

Photographs on glass, when not in strong cases.

Anything sealed or fastened against inspection.

Anything in the nature of a letter, unless wholly printed or lithographed, &c.

Packets bearing on the outside or containing any profane, obscene, or libellous address, signature, picture, or thing.

Packets posted in fraud or violation of the Postal or Customs law.

Unpaid Packets.

Packets wholly unpaid to be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, whence they are returned to the senders.

Insufficiently Paid Packets.

Insufficiently paid packets, except as mentioned below, to be returned to the senders through the Dead Letter Office.

If addressed to United Kingdom.—Forwarded to destination, charged with deficient postage, and fine of 4d.

If to Australasian colonies, Fiji, Hong Kong, Mauritius (if one rate be paid).—Forwarded to destination, charged with deficient postage, and fine of one rate (1d.).

Transmission of Queen Bees, &c., by Post.

Queen bees and live but harmless entomological specimens will be transmitted by post (in bags sufficiently perforated to allow of ventilation) to any place in the colony to which mails are conveyed by railway or coach, or both.

Conditions.—All live specimens must be secured in strong, safe, and properly ventilated boxes, or cages of wood or metal. Specimens enclosed in cardboard or other fragile material will not be forwarded.

Size of box or cage not to exceed 12in. x 6in. x 4in. Each box or cage to bear a label, securely attached, giving name and address of sender and particulars of contents.

Boxes, &c., posted in violation of these conditions, or *addressed beyond the colonies*, or containing poisonous or dangerous live specimens, or improperly or insecurely packed, will not be transmitted.

Rate of postage.—Every 2oz. or under, 1d.

Notice to postmasters.—Supplies of bags referred to above will, when required, be sent upon application being made for "Bee bags."

Bee bags having contents must not be enclosed in other bags, but *must be sent separately*, and care must be exercised in handling them, also to keep them from being covered by any other mailbags.

Article 13.

The dispatching colony shall pay to the forwarding colony whatever sums may be payable to masters of vessels under the regulations of the forwarding colony on any correspondence to be sent on to another colony or country by sea; it being understood that these rates shall not apply to correspondence conveyed by mail vessels under contract with any Australasian colony or colonies.

Article 14.

Each mail dispatched from one colony to another shall be accompanied by a letter-bill, on which shall be stated the contents of the mail, and if registered correspondence be enclosed the same shall be plainly stated. If correspondence to be forwarded on to destination by sea be sent in closed transit mails, the total number of letters and packets for each office of destination shall be stated in black ink on the labels of the bags.

Article 15.

The receipt of a mail at the office of exchange in one colony from that of another shall be acknowledged by return mail on the prescribed form, in which shall be pointed out any discrepancies which may occur.

Article 16.

The cost of special trains employed to convey mails through any colony shall be borne by the colonies for which such mails are intended, according to and on the basis of the respective estimated populations each year of those colonies; and the colony furnishing the special train shall credit such colonies with the transit rates due by the respective offices of origin for the conveyance of such correspondence through its territory in the same proportion as the cost of employing the special trains is borne by the respective colonies of destination. *Article*

Article 17.

Registered articles must bear the impression of a stamp reproducing conspicuously the capital letter R in Roman type, such impression to be placed on the address side of the letter or packet. By each mail containing registered correspondence shall be forwarded a letter-bill, on which shall be entered the following particulars respecting every such articles, viz.:—The name of the office of origin, the name of the addressee, and number given to the article by office of origin.

Article 18.

Registered articles shall be made up in a separate packet from ordinary correspondence, and shall be suitably enclosed and sealed so as to preserve the contents. The post departments of the respective colonies undertake no liability with respect to any correspondence, registered or otherwise, which may be lost in transmission. But each agrees to exercise proper care and supervision in the forwarding and delivery of all correspondence.

Article 19.

Articles containing money or other valuable enclosures must be registered; and where articles supposed to contain money, &c., are observed passing through the post unregistered the same shall be officially registered, and the addressee shall be subjected to a charge equal to double the ordinary registration fee upon delivery of such article.

Article 20.

On every letter or packet redirected and again forwarded from one colony to another (except on letters and packets addressed to commissioned officers or warrant officers whether in the Army or Navy, or midshipmen or mates of the Navy, or other parties actually in Her Majesty's service) there shall be charged for the postage thereof from the place at which the same shall be redirected to the place of ultimate delivery the same amount of postage in addition to the ordinary postage as would be payable if such letter or packet were originally posted at the place of redirection.

Intercolonial Parcel Post.

The following are the regulations under which parcels will be accepted from the public:—

1. Limit of weight—11lbs., except where otherwise stated in Table B.
2. Limit of size—3ft. 6in. in length, or 6ft. in length and girth combined, unless otherwise specified in Table B.
3. Rates of postage—See Table B. The postage must be fully prepaid by stamps affixed to the parcels.
4. Parcels will be received and delivered (on application of addressee) at parcel post offices only. (See list of Parcel Post Offices.)
5. The sender of any parcel will be required to sign a declaration, on a form provided for the purpose (to be obtained free of charge at any parcel post office), furnishing an accurate statement of its contents and the value thereof, address of the addressee, as as well as the sender's signature and place of abode.
6. A certificate of posting may be obtained, if desired and applied for at the time, by the person posting a parcel.
7. No parcels will be received or delivered which contain articles of an explosive, combustible, dangerous, or offensive character, or articles likely to injure other parcels, or live animals, or articles, the admission of which is not authorised by the customs or other laws and regulations of the countries to which such parcels may be addressed.
8. No parcel may contain any letter or communication of the nature of a letter, and should any letter or communication be enclosed it will be treated as an unpaid letter, and charged for accordingly.
9. No parcel may consist of or contain two or more parcels addressed to different persons at different addresses. If such parcel be discovered, each of its contents will be treated as a separate parcel and be charged for accordingly.
10. In the case of parcels from the United Kingdom, or any other country or colony, their contents will be examined by the Customs officers employed in the post office, and, where duties are payable, the same must be paid or remitted before the parcels are delivered or forwarded to any other parcel post office in the colony for delivery. Parcels, the contents of which are not dutiable, will be forwarded at once to their destination.
11. The necessary Customs entries will be passed free of cost to the addressees of parcels received.
12. Mode of Delivery.—Parcels will be delivered as addressed, in Adelaide, the suburbs, and certain of the larger towns in the colony where letter carriers are employed. In special cases, when the ordinary duties of the letter carriers will prevent the prompt delivery of a parcel, notice will be given to addressee, who will have the option of taking immediate delivery from the office, or of allowing the parcel to remain until business will admit of its delivery. Where there are no letter carriers employed delivery must be taken at the post office. In all cases senders should advise the addressee by post of dispatch of parcels, so as to ensure prompt delivery.
13. In the event of any parcel being addressed to a place beyond the limits for the transmission of parcels, the addressee, on being advised of the arrival of the parcel at the General Post Office, must state to what parcel post office he wishes the parcel to be forwarded.
14. Intercolonial parcels will be retained at the post office to which they are sent for delivery for a period of three months, and British or foreign parcels for six months, when, if unclaimed, they may be returned to the sender through the colony or country from which they were received, subject to surcharge specified in clause 16. Should any parcel be refused by the addressee, it may be forthwith returned to the sender.
15. If a parcel cannot be delivered from any cause, the sender will, if possible, be consulted as to its disposal.
16. Parcels returned to another country at the request of the sender will be surcharged with the ordinary parcel postage. Such surcharge, together with any other charges to which the parcel has become liable, will be collected on delivery, unless remitted by the sender or the addressee of the parcel.
17. At the written request of either the sender or addressee, or the authorised agent of either, a parcel can be re-directed to another country with which arrangements have been made for the exchange of postal parcels, but will be subject to fresh postage, and any other charges to which it may have become liable, which must be either prepaid or collected on delivery.
18. Parcels which cannot be delivered, or re-directed, or returned to the sender, will be sent back to the country from whence they came.
19. The contents of parcels returned to the colony being unclaimed or undeliverable, which cannot be returned to the sender, will be sold or destroyed by the order of the Postmaster-General.
20. The contents of parcels should be securely packed and closed in such a manner as to preserve them from injury.
21. Parcels will only be received and forwarded at the risk of the owners. In no case will the Postmaster-General be responsible for the delay, non-delivery, injury, or loss of any parcel.

CHARLES TODD, Posmaster-General for South Australia.
JAMES SMIBERT, Deputy Postmaster-General, Victoria.
S. H. LAMBTON, Secretary, Post Office, New South Wales.
THOS. H. MAGRATH, Secretary, Post Office, Tasmania.

B.

B.

REPORT by HEADS of DEPARTMENTS on UNIFORM TELEGRAPH REGULATIONS.

The Heads of Departments submit the following revised Telegraph Regulations for adoption by each of the colonies :—

1. All telegrams must be written distinctly with ink, on forms provided for that purpose, the signature of the sender in each case being required in authentication of his message; but all telegrams, whether written on the proper form or on plain paper, will be considered as presented for transmission under the conditions contained in the following regulations :

2. In order to prevent errors in the transmission of telegrams, all words must be written in full, and no abbreviations will be allowed that are not in general use. and in accordance with the usage of the language. All numbers should be written in words in full, and not in figures.

3. As a general rule all messages must be prepaid, except in the case of replies to messages on which the words "reply paid" have been written, or where special arrangements have been made for payment by receiver; but in all cases the sender will be held responsible for the cost of the message, should payment be refused by addressee.

4. Names and addresses will be counted as forming part of the message. *

5. Messages will be delivered free within one mile of the office. For greater distances, porterage, or, where necessary, cab or boat hire will be charged, and must be prepaid or guaranteed. Where a special messenger has to be employed the department will make the best arrangements it can, but the telegram will only be so forwarded at the sender's risk and cost, and should no messenger be procurable the telegram will be posted, at the option of the sender.

6. With respect to cypher messages, every message in secret language, or consisting of words in any admitted language (English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Portuguese, Spanish, and Latin) having no connective meaning, groups of letters or figures, shall be regarded as a cypher message, and be subject to an additional charge of 50 per cent.; and in a message containing one or more words in cypher every such word shall be counted as two words, and the extra charge be added to the minimum rate for a message, provided that such extra charge shall not exceed 50 per cent. on the ordinary rate which would be payable on account of the said telegram. Groups of five letters or five figures shall count as one cypher word.

7. To facilitate delivery, care should be taken to give full name and address of person to whom the telegram is addressed.

8. The sender of any telegram can have the telegram repeated back to him by the office to which the message is addressed on payment of an additional half-rate.

9. The Government will not be responsible for mistakes in the transmission of unrepeated messages, from whatever cause they may arise, nor for any delay in the transmission and delivery, nor for non-transmission or non-delivery of any message, except in the case of a repeated message, and then only to the extent of £5.

10. Except in cases of emergency, illness, &c., or messages on the service of the State, or urgent messages on which double rates have been paid, messages will be transmitted in the order in which they are received. No person shall be entitled to the use of any telegraph line for transmission of any telegram or telegrams, not being Press messages, for more than half an hour. In the case of Press telegrams, the limit during the day (from 9 a.m. until 8 p.m.) will be five hundred (500) words.

11. Urgent telegrams or messages, on which double the usual rate has been paid by the sender, are to have priority of transmission over all other telegrams.

12. In the event of any interruption or accident to the lines which may prevent the transmission of any telegram within a reasonable time, or may destroy the value of such telegram, notice thereof will, where practicable, be sent to the sender of the telegram, who will have the option of withdrawing his telegram and receiving back the amount paid thereon, on application to the Superintendent of Telegraphs, through the officer in charge of the station at which such telegram was presented.

13. Applications for refund, except in cases specified in the preceding regulation, must be made in writing, addressed to the Superintendent of Telegraphs, stating reasons why the application is made.

14. Any telegram lodged in for delivery within the colony may be cancelled at the request of the sender, provided delivery has not been effected. In the event of the telegram not having been transmitted the fee shall be returned, but if it has been transmitted no refund shall be made; a service telegram will, however, be sent to the office of address, if desired, at the cost of the sender, to stop delivery. Should such service telegram arrive too late the fact will, if practicable, be communicated to the sender of the original message, but the cost of the service telegram will not be repaid.

15. At the request of the sender or receiver a telegram may be redirected and transmitted to another station, but if it has already been transmitted to the original address it will be subject to an additional rate.

16. No application for copies of messages after delivery will be entertained unless at the request of the sender or the addressee; and in all cases the superintendent will require satisfactory reasons for the application. A search fee of two shillings and sixpence (2s. 6d.) for each telegram must accompany the application, and should the telegram have to be transmitted to another station one-half the usual rates will be charged for such transmission in addition to the above fee.

17. The strictest secrecy as to the contents or purport of any message is enjoined; no person not employed in the service of the Telegraph Department is allowed access to the operating-rooms without a special order from the superintendent; and any officer of the department allowing any person to enter the operating-rooms, or affording any information as to the contents or purport of any message, except under the preceding regulation, will render himself liable to the penalties specified in the Telegraph Act.

18. Telegrams will be kept in the custody of the Superintendent of Telegraphs for the space of one year, after which they will be burned or destroyed, by direction of the superintendent, in the presence of some duly authorised officer.

19. Messages

* This depends on the Intercolonial telegraph rates being altered.

19. Messages upon which all fees payable in have been paid may be transmitted by post as letters for delivery in or in any of the Australian colonies, Tasmania, or New Zealand, without any extra payment for postage; the sender must, however, write the words "To be posted from – ——— " under the address.

20. Code addresses will not be registered or accepted except in the case of international telegrams.

CHARLES TODD, Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs for South Australia.

E. C. CRACKNELL, Superintendent of Telegraphs, New South Wales.

JAMES SMIBERT, Deputy Postmaster-General, Victoria.

Adelaide, May 26th, 1890.

ROBT. HENRY, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Tasmania.

C.

DRAFT POSTAL CONVENTION between UNITED STATES of AMERICA and the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

Article 1.

There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and the colony of New South Wales, by means of the direct line of contract mail packets plying between San Francisco and Sydney, as well as by such other means of direct mail steamship transportation between the United States and New South Wales as shall hereafter be established, with the approval of the respective post departments of the two countries, comprising letters, post cards, newspapers, printed matter of every kind, patterns and samples of merchandise, and such other postal articles as may be mutually agreed to, originating in either country, and addressed to and deliverable in the other country, as well as correspondence in closed mails originating in New South Wales and destined for foreign countries by way of the United States, and closed mails originating in the United States and destined for other Australasian colonies and foreign countries by way of the colony of New South Wales.

Article 2.

The post office of San Francisco shall be in the United States office of exchange, and Sydney the office of exchange of the colony of New South Wales, for all mails transmitted under this arrangement.

Article 3.

The dispatching country or colony shall pay the cost of sea and land conveyance to destination. The country or colony providing for the sea conveyance to charge the dispatching country or colony such sea rates as will cover the cost of carriage.

The land transit rates to be paid by the United States to New South Wales shall be as follows, namely:—On letters and post cards 4d. per lb., and on other matter 4s. per cwt. on mails conveyed through the colony of New South Wales for Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and Western Australia, and similar transit rates to each forwarding colony.

In the opposite direction New South Wales to pay to the United States for the cost of transit on correspondence for British Columbia, British North American Provinces, West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, the following rates, namely—*

Article 4.

The single rate of international letter postage shall be twelve cents in the United States and sixpence in New South Wales, on each letter weighing half an ounce or less, and an additional rate of twelve cents (sixpence) for each single weight of half an ounce or fraction thereof, which shall be prepaid by means of postage stamps at the office of mailing in either country. Letters unpaid or prepaid less than one full rate of postage will be forwarded and charged with double the deficient postage, to be collected and retained by the post department of the country of destination. The rate of postage on post cards shall in the United States be , and in New South Wales 3d. each, which must in all cases be prepaid by means of postage stamps.

The United States post office shall levy and collect to its own use, on newspapers addressed to New South Wales, a postage charge of two cents, and on all other articles of printed matter, patterns, and samples of merchandise addressed to New South Wales, a postage charge of four cents per each weight of 4oz. or a fraction of 4oz.

The post office of New South Wales shall levy and collect to its own use, on newspapers and other articles of printed matter, patterns, and samples of merchandise addressed to the United States, the regular rates of domestic postage chargeable thereon by the laws and regulations of the colony of

Letters,

* The rates to be filled in by the United States. It is to be hoped that they will be considerably less than those now charged, which are considered excessive, and tend to prohibit correspondence.

Letters, post cards, newspapers, and other articles of printed matter, patterns, and samples of merchandise, fully prepaid, which may be received in either country from the other, shall be delivered free of all charge whatever.

Newspapers and all other kinds of printed matter, and patterns and samples of merchandise, are to be subject to the laws and regulations of each country respectively, in regard to their liability to be rated with letter postage when containing written matter, or for any other cause specified in said laws and regulations, as well as in regard to their liability to Customs duty under the revenue laws.

Article 5.

The New South Wales post office shall render an account to the United States post office, upon letter-bills to accompany each mail, of the weight of the letters, post cards, and also of the printed and other matter contained in such closed mails forwarded to the United States for transmission to either of the countries and colonies mentioned in Article 3. And the United States post office shall render a similar account to the New South Wales post office as regards mails forwarded to New South Wales for transmission to the other Australasian colonies and to foreign countries.

The accounts arising on correspondence exchanged between the United States and the Australasian colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and Western Australia, shall be stated, adjusted, and settled yearly between the offices of Washington and Sydney, and the office by which an amount shall then be due shall promptly pay same to the other office in such manner as may be required, and New South Wales undertakes to adjust with the other colonies referred to.

Article 6.

Prepaid letters from foreign countries addressed to places within the colony of New South Wales, or other Australian colony, received in and forwarded from the United States to New South Wales, shall be delivered in the said colony free of all charge whatsoever.

Article 7.

The two post departments may, by mutual agreement, provide for the transmission of registered articles in the mails exchanged between the two countries.

The register fee for each article shall be ten cents in the United States and fourpence in New South Wales.

Article 8.

The two post departments shall settle by agreement between them all measures of detail and arrangement required to carry this convention into execution, and may modify the same in like manner from time to time, as the exigencies of the service may require.

Article 9.

Unpaid and insufficiently prepaid correspondence dispatched from one country to the other shall be plainly stamped with the letter T on the right-hand upper corner of the address, in addition to the date stamp of the office at which it was posted. The amount of double the deficient postage shall also be inscribed in *black ink*.

Article 10.

Dead letters, which cannot be delivered from whatever cause, shall be mutually returned without charge monthly, or as frequently as the regulations of the respective offices will permit.

Article 11.

This convention shall come into operation on the day of , 189 , and shall be terminable at any time on a notice by either office of six months.

D.

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF POSTAGE RATES.

MR. GOSCHEN'S LETTER.

London, April 30th, 1890.

The London Post Office has written to the Agents-General of the Australian colonies asking them to bring Mr. Goschen's proposal to reduce postage to twopence halfpenny (2½d.) under the consideration of the colonial Governments, and says if the colonies are unanimous to reduce postage to twopence halfpenny (2½d.) the Imperial Government will reduce it forthwith. If diversity of opinion amongst the Australian colonies, the London Post Office will frame its policy in accordance with the views of the majority, or the views of the more important colonies. If their assent be obtained, will reduce postage to all colonies alike. New Zealand may be considered separately.

ARTHUR BLYTH, Agent-General.

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E.

REPORT by the POSTMASTER-GENERAL of SOUTH AUSTRALIA on the PROPOSED REDUCTION of POSTAGE between the UNITED KINGDOM and the AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

C., 6481/90.] General Post Office, Adelaide, April 29th, 1890.

The question of reducing the postage to the United Kingdom has for some time past occupied my attention. As the Government are aware, Germany and France charge only 2½d., not only to their own colonies, but to British India and China, and many other British colonies and possessions. Germany also charges 2½d. on letters to Australia, dispatched direct by the North-German Lloyd's steamers under contract.

With this fact before us, the existing postage rates between England and the colonies, including India and China, are clearly anomalous, and should be reduced as soon as possible.

Some steps have already been taken in this direction. At the Sydney Conference in 1888 it was agreed, subject, of course, to the concurrence of the British post office, to send letters to the United Kingdom by the all-sea route per Peninsular and Oriental and Orient steamers, *viâ* Plymouth, for 4d. per ½oz., and, at the same time, a uniform rate of 6d. was adopted to all the countries of Europe.

These rates came into force during the year. So far, however, the cheap sea route has not, I believe, been so largely availed of as might have been expected—the longer time occupied in transit of about a week may, however, to some extent explain this. So far as correspondence from South Australia is concerned, I find that the number of letters by the two routes, viz., Brindisi and Plymouth (all-sea), in 1889, was respectively as follows:—

Via Brindisi	119,540
Via all sea route	33,514

[Since writing this I have ascertained the number of letters dispatched by both routes by Victoria and New South Wales, in 1889, was as follows:—

	Via Brindisi.	All Sea.
Victoria	679,768	67,561
New South Wales	526,784	19,554]

Inquiry would no doubt show that the experience of the other colonies and the British post office has been similar.

Making every allowance for the fact that the value of the all-sea route, with its reduced rate of postage, is largely discounted by the loss of time involved, which restricts its use to unimportant and domestic correspondence, it nevertheless, to some extent, seems to show that there is not on the part of the public such a demand for cheap postage as Mr. Henniker Heaton and other advocates suppose, nor does it justify any sanguine expectations of a large or equivalent increase of letters following the adoption of reduced rates.

So far as domestic letters are concerned, I fear we can hardly look for any rapid expansion. On the contrary, unless there is a steady stream of immigration, the letters of the class I am referring to, per head of population, show a tendency to decrease rather than increase. New comers write frequently to their friends at home, but as years roll on old ties are weakened, new ones are formed, and homeward letters drop off, till, in many cases, they cease altogether. Commercial correspondence, of course, grows with the progress of the colony, but merchants are more anxious for reliable and rapid means of communication than for cheap postage, which might lead in the future to a less efficient service.

With regard to Mr. Goschen's proposals, combined action on the part of the colonies is clearly necessary, and the question could, perhaps, be best dealt with by a special conference at Melbourne.

Under the new contracts there is a large saving (over £60,000, I believe) on the cost of the combined mail services between Great Britain, India, China, and Australia; and as regards these colonies the loss is not so large as it used to be, and is yearly becoming less; indeed, if present rates are maintained, the postage will, in course of time, cover the cost. With a federal mail service such as we now possess the conditions are therefore favorable to the concession proposed.

It will be seen from the statement appended to this letter that the cost to the colony of the ocean mail services by all routes, after allowing for postages, is at present about £3,000 a year.

If the rate on letters is reduced to 2½d. *viâ* Brindisi the loss on postages, I estimate, will be £3,000, making the deficit or net cost £6,000 a year.

In 1876 with a four-weekly service the net cost was £10,098, and in 1877, £10,407. We had at that time, however, to pay Victoria £5,000 a year for the steamers calling at Glenelg. To a colony which for many years maintained a branch mail service to King George's Sound at a cost of £14,000 a year, the sacrifice of £3,000 will hardly be regarded as a serious obstacle should the other colonies favor the proposed reduction.

It will, however, be open for consideration whether the rate of 2½d. should not in the first instance apply to the all-sea route, the postage *viâ* Brindisi being fixed at 4d. instead of 6d. Here the question arises whether the accelerated service between Brindisi and Calais is necessary. The homeward mails per Peninsular and Oriental steamers go to Brindisi and are forwarded thence, together with the India and China mails, by a special or accelerated train reaching London in sixty hours. The mails by the Orient steamers are landed at Naples, and are sent on *viâ* Rome by the ordinary mail trains. Only the outward mails are forwarded by the accelerated trains branching off to Naples at Foggia, the London post office having recently arranged for an accelerated train between these places.

The transit rates paid to Italy and France for mails conveyed by the through accelerated train *viâ* Brindisi are—

On letters	45·78d. per lb.
On other articles	2·81d. per lb.

or nearly 1d. per single rate letter.

The transit rates *viâ* Naples per ordinary mail trains are—

On letters	17·28d. per lb.
" other articles	2·16d. "

or a little over ⅓ of a penny per single rate letter.

In 1889 we dispatched and paid transit rates by these two routes as follows:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
By P. & O. Steamers—			
Letters, 2,725½lbs., at 45·78d. per lb.	519	17	9
Other articles, 20,659lbs., at 2·81d. per lb.	241	17	7
By Orient Steamers—			
Letters, 2,609½lbs., at 17·28d. per lb.	187	18	7
Other articles, 23,518lbs., at 2·16d. per lb.	211	13	4
	£1,161	7	3

If

If all the mails had gone by ordinary mail trains at Naples rates we should have paid £768 8s. 7d, and have saved £392 18s. 8d.

It may be well to see what we gain for this extra expenditure, and how much earlier our mails arrive in London. The Peninsular and Oriental and Orient steamers leave on the same day of the week. The following table shows the date of arrival of mails by both lines during the past year:—

Departure from Adelaide (Mondays).	Due in London by P. & O. Steamers (Mondays), by Orient Steamers (Sundays).	Date of Arrival.			
		Peninsular and Oriental.		Orient.	
		Steamer.	Date.	Steamer.	Date.
1889.	1889.				
Jan. 7	Feb. 11	..	..	Orient	Friday, Feb. 8th, 8·35 p.m.
" 14	" 18	Massilia	Sunday, Feb. 17th, 6·12 p.m.	..	..
" 21	" 25	..	..	Lusitania	Sunday, Feb. 24th, 6·27 p.m.
" 28	March 4	Oceana	Saturday, March 2nd, 5·25 p.m.	..	..
Feb. 4	" 11	..	..	Oroya	Wednesday, March 6th, 8·5 p.m.
" 11	" 18	Carthage	Monday, March 18th, 3·58 a.m.	..	..
" 18	" 25	..	..	Orizaba	Thursday, March 21st, 6·15 p.m.
" 25	April 1	Rome	Sunday, March 31st, 6·1 p.m.	..	..
March 4	" 8	..	..	Liguria	Saturday, April 6th, 6·13 p.m.
" 11	" 15	Arcadia	Saturday, April 13th, 12·23 p.m.	..	..
" 18	" 22	..	..	Austral	Saturday, April 20th, 7·55 p.m.
" 25	" 29	Valetta	Sunday, April 28th, 6·2 p.m.	..	..
April 1	May 6	..	..	Iberia	Sunday, May 5th, 6·16 p.m.
" 8	" 13	Britannia	Sunday, May 12th, 6·35 a.m.	..	..
" 15	" 20	..	..	Ormuz	Saturday, May 18th, 8·1 p.m.
" 22	" 27	Ballarat	Monday, May 27th, 4·8 a.m.	..	..
" 29	June 3	..	..	Cuzco	Friday, May 31st, 6·8 p.m.
May 6	" 9	Victoria	Thursday, June 6th, 12·33 p.m.	..	..
" 13	" 16	..	..	Orient	Saturday, June 15th, 8·7 p.m.
" 20	" 23	Parramatta	Saturday, June 22nd, 2·46 p.m.	..	..
" 27	July 1	..	..	Lusitania	Saturday, June 29th, 6·0 p.m.
June 3	" 7	Oceana	Friday, July 5th, 6·8 p.m.	..	..
" 10	" 15	..	..	Oroya	Thursday, July 11th, 7·53 p.m.
" 17	" 21	Massilia	Saturday, July 20th, 8·58 a.m.	..	..
" 24	" 29	..	..	Orizaba	Saturday, July 27th, 6·7 p.m.
July 1	Aug. 4	Carthage	Saturday, Aug. 3, 8·16 p.m.	..	..
" 8	" 12	..	..	Liguria	Friday, Aug. 9th, 6·1 p.m.
" 15	" 18	Rome	Saturday, Aug. 17th, 12·46 p.m.	..	..
" 22	" 26	..	..	Austral	Sunday, Aug. 25th, 6·17 p.m.
" 29	Sept. 1	Arcadia	Friday, Aug 30th, 2·55 p.m	..	..
August 5	" 9	..	..	Iberia	Sunday, Sept. 8th, 7·4 a.m.
" 12	" 15	Britannia	No reports	..	..
" 19	" 23	..	..	Garonne	Sunday, Sept. 22nd, 8·20 p.m.
" 26	" 29	Valetta	Saturday, Sept. 28th, 10·58 a.m.	..	..
Sept. 2	Oct. 7	..	..	Cuzco	Saturday, Oct. 5th, 5·50 p.m.
" 9	" 14	Victoria	Saturday, October 12th, 6·5 p.m.	..	..
" 16	" 21	..	..	Orient	Sunday, Oct. 20th, 6·0 p.m.
" 23	" 28	Ballarat	No reports	..	..
" 30	Nov. 4	..	..	Lusitania	*Wednesday, Nov. 6, 5·58 p.m.
October 7	" 11	Parramatta	Sunday, Nov. 10th, 5·55 p.m.	..	..
" 14	" 18	..	..	Oroya	Thursday, Nov. 14th, 5·55 p.m.
" 21	" 25	Rosetta	*Tuesday, Nov. 26th, 12·25 p.m.	..	..
" 28	Dec. 2	..	..	Orizaba	Thursday, Nov. 28th, 8·30 p.m.
Nov. 4	" 9	Massilia	*Tuesday, Dec. 10th, 10·40 a.m.	..	..
" 11	" 16	..	..	Liguria	Sunday, Dec. 15th, 6·10 p m.
" 18	" 23	Arcadia	Sunday, Dec. 22nd, 7·20 a.m.	..	..
" 25	" 30	..	..	Ormuz	Saturday, Dec. 28th, 6·55 a.m.
	1890.		1890.		1890
Dec. 2	Jan. 6	Rome	Sunday, Jan. 5th, 6·20 p.m.	..	..
" 9	" 13	..	..	Iberia	Sunday, Jan. 12th, 6·18 p.m.
" 16	" 20	Britannia	Saturday, Jan. 18th, 5.45 p.m.	..	..
" 23	" 27	..	..	Austral	Sunday, Jan. 26th, 7·40 a.m.
" 30	Feb. 3	Carthage	Monday, Feb. 3, 6·40 a.m.		

* Late

It will be seen, that, with three exceptions, the mails arrived in advance of contract time. On two occasions, the P. & O. steamers (the *Massilia* and *Rosetta*), arrived a day late, and the Orient steamers (the *Lusitania*) on one occasion, late by over two days.

The Peninsular and Oriental steamers arrived before time on Thursday, once; on Friday, twice; on Saturday, nine times; on Sunday, seven times; and three times early on Monday. On two occasions we have no record. The Orient steamers arrived on Wednesday, once; on Thursday, four times; on Friday, three times; on Saturday, eight times; and on Sunday, nine times.

This shows how splendidly both companies are carrying out their contract, and it also seems to show that no serious delay has arisen through the mails by the Orient steamers being sent on from Naples by the ordinary mail trains. The steamers of both lines have called at Colombo, with the exception of five (5) of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and six (6) of the Orient Company.

By the San Francisco route, under existing arrangements, South Australia and other non-contracting colonies, have to pay the contracting colony (New South Wales) for sea conveyance both ways, at the following rates, viz:—

	s.	d.	
On letters	1	7	per oz.
" packets	1	6	" lb.
" newspapers	0	6	" "

The

The bulk of the correspondence received by these mails is from the United States, which retain the postage, but do not pay for sea conveyance. Very few letters came from England. Thus, in 1889, we received only seventy-seven British letters, but 9134 foreign letters, mostly American, weighing 285lbs.

We dispatched *vid* San Francisco:—

	lbs.	oz.
Letters, 4,682, weighing	116	4
Packets, 1,152, "	205	15½
Newspapers, 7,899, "	1,672	2½

Estimated postage receipts £202 10s. and received by this route:—

	lbs.	oz.
Letters, 9,211, weighing	287	12
Packets, 9,143 "	3,292	12½
Newspapers, 69,102 "	11,350	11

Transit rates paid to New South Wales:—

	£	s.	d.
On mails dispatched	204	9	11
" received	895	3	9
	1,099	13	8
Postage receipts	202	10	0
Loss	£897	3	8

At the recent Postal Conference at Sydney, attention was drawn to the very one-sided character of the conventions between the United States post office and Victoria and New South Wales, and it was agreed to recommend that notice should be given to terminate the existing conventions, and that in any future arrangement provision should be made for each dispatching country to pay cost of conveyance by sea and land to destination of the mails it dispatches. Steps are now being taken to give effect to this decision. The result to South Australia will be a saving of nearly £900 a year.

By the Torres Straits route, under contract with the Queensland post office, the same transit rates are paid—also both ways. Our mails are, however, very light, being in 1889:—

	Received.	Dispatched.
Letters	82	142
Packets	nil.	75
Newspapers	52	37

As the sea transit by both these routes taken one way, *i.e.*, on mails dispatched, absorbs all the postage at existing rates there is no margin for reduced postage except at a loss.

It will be seen from the foregoing that if we are relieved of the sea transit on inward mails *vid* San Francisco the cost of the ocean mail services will be reduced next year, by say £900; and if the accelerated train through Italy and France for the homeward mails could be dispensed with a further saving of say £450 would be effected, thus reducing the deficit, under the lower postage rates, to about £4,650.

As I have before said, the whole question—united action being necessary—would be best dealt with at a special conference, which would have to consider, not only the proposal now submitted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but have to revise the postage rates generally, as the reduction of postage to the United Kingdom would involve corresponding reductions on correspondence to several other countries and colonies.

The postage to British India, China, the Straits Settlements, and Egypt I would suggest should be the same as to England, say:—

Letters	2½d. per ½oz.
Packets (as recommended at the recent departmental conference)	1d. per 1oz.
Newpapers	1d. each

To Europe the rate on letters might be 4d. *vid* Italy—the present rate is 6d. We have proposed to charge 4d. on letters by the all-sea route to Germany, per German contract steamers.

To the United States and Canada, to South America, Africa, and other countries the postage must depend on the cost of conveyance, and the forward rates charged by the London post office

In conclusion, I would express myself as strongly in favor of cheap postage, and, as far as possible, of uniform rates; but I may, perhaps, be permitted to point out that the adoption of the reduced rates of postage proposed will in the near future lead to a penny postage on inland letters, which would absorb nearly the whole of our present surplus revenue. Victoria has led the way and New South Wales is following the example. CHARLES TODD, Postmaster-General, and Superintendent of Telegraphs.

The Hon. the Minister of Education and Northern Territory.

STATEMENT SHOWING NET COST OF ENGLISH MAIL SERVICES, *vid* SUEZ.—

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
S. A. proportion of subsidy to P. & O., and Orient Companies	7,973	0	0
European transit rates	1,200	0	0
Landing and embarking	700	0	0
Special trains	160	0	0
Other charges	150	0	0
Sea transit on mails *vid* San Francisco, both ways	1,099	13	8
" " *vid* Torres Straits	6	16	3
" " by French steamers	44	3	5
" " by German steamers	50	0	0
	11,383	18	4
Postages at present rates..	8,400	0	0
Net cost..	£2,983	18	4
Cost of ocean mail services by all routes	11,383	18	4
Postage at present rates	8,400	0	0
Present loss, 2,983 18s. 4d., say	3,000	0	0
Loss by reduction of postage to 2½d...	3,000	0	0
Loss, if postage reduced..	£6,000	0	0

55

F.

REPORT by HEADS of DEPARTMENTS on the PROPOSED REDUCTION of POSTAGE.

If the postage to the United Kingdom is reduced to 2½d. *vid* Brindisi and Naples, the same rate being adopted to India, the Straits Settlements, and some other intermediate places, and a uniform rate to Europe of 4d., the approximate loss of revenue to the several Australian colonies will be as follows:—

	£		£
Victoria	15,150	Queensland	5,300
New South Wales	15,000	Tasmania	1,460
South Australia	4,000	Western Australia, say	500

If a uniform rate of 2½d. is adopted for all parts of the world the loss of revenue will be—

	£		£
Victoria	15,900	Queensland	5,740
New South Wales	17,000	Tasmania	1,580
South Australia	4,500	Western Australia	550

An important point for consideration in connection with the proposed reduction of postage is whether it is necessary or desirable to maintain the accelerated train service between Brindisi and Calais, which, so far as the homeward mails are concerned, is only available for mails carried by the P. & O. Company's steamers, as the Orient Company's steamers land their mails at Naples.

From information gathered from returns supplied by the London post office we find that, owing to the P. & O. steamers having to fit in with the Indian mail service, the accelerated service referred to is of little or no use, as the P. & O. steamers incur certain detention at Colombo or Aden in connection with the Indian steamers. This is shown by the fact that the mails by Orient steamers, which steamers do not connect with the Indian line, and, as already stated, are not taken on by accelerated trains, yet reach London even earlier than those by the P. and O., as shown by Mr. Todd's report. We think, therefore, that the accelerated train service should be discontinued, and thus enable a saving to be effected of about 1d. per letter in connection with overland transit.

Assuming that the accelerated service be discontinued, and the postage to the United Kingdom be reduced to 2½d. per ½oz. *via* Italy, the total loss to the Australian colonies, on the basis of present returns would be considerably reduced, say to the extent of about £7,000.

CHARLES TODD, Postmaster-General, of South Australia.
S. H. LAMBTON, Secretary Post Office, New South Wales.
JAMES SMIBERT, Deputy Postmaster-General, Victoria.
THOS. H. MAGRATH, Secretary of the Post Office, Tasmania.

May 23rd, 1890.

G.

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF CABLE RATES.

COPY of LETTER from CHAIRMAN EASTERN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH COMPANY (SIR JOHN PENDER) to AGENTS-GENERAL for the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

Gentleman—As you are aware a proposal was submitted some time ago by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company to your Governments for a considerable reduction of the cable charges to the Australasian colonies upon certain guarantee conditions, the company offering to accept one-fourth of any loss that might be sustained by such reduction; and we now learn from a telegram just received from the company's agent at Melbourne, that the proposal is to be discussed at a conference of Ministers on the 20th instant. In view, however, of the early assembling of the International Telegraph Conference to be held at Paris, when the question of reduced tariffs might come up for discussion—although the conference has no power to compel the company to alter its rates, and consequently if any reduction is to be brought about it must be made between the company and the Australasian Governments outside the conference—the company considered it advisable to invite the Agents-General of the Colonies to meet its Chairman and Sir James Anderson to discuss the question, in order to ascertain whether some solution could not be arrived at satisfactory to all parties. At the conference with you yesterday you urged that a considerable reduction in rates ought to take place at once, and that the method that in your opinion would best invite the support of the telegraphing public and the colonial Governments and most effectually test the result of a reduction, would be to reduce the tariff at the earliest date to five shillings (5s.) per word, the companies taking half the risk of any loss that might ensue and the colonies the other half, the reduction to be for one year certain, with the right to revert to a tariff not exceeding eight shillings (8s.) per word, if the test of the year showed that the reduction to five shillings (5s.) could not be maintained.

These views have been carefully considered by my board, and as an evidence of their desire to meet the wishes of the colonies as far as possible, and to test the effect on the traffic of a large reduction of the tariff, the Eastern Extension Company is prepared, subject to the approval of its allies, the Eastern and Indo-European Companies, to reduce the tariff between Europe and Adelaide, from the 1st of January next,

from 9s. 4d. to 5s. 0d. per word for ordinary telegrams,
" 7s. 1d. to 4s. 5d. " " " Government telegrams, and
" 2s. 8d. to 1s. 10d. " " " press telegrams,

on condition that the Australasian Governments will guarantee to make up one-half of any loss that may be sustained by such reduction, the companies taking the risk of the other half. The guarantee to be based on the present cable traffic of 1889, and to be for a fixed term of one year, at the expiration of which, if the result of the reduction is found to be encouraging, it might be tested for a further period to be agreed upon. Should the arrangement not be extended the companies to at once revert to a tariff not exceeding eight shillings (8s.) per word, provided that such a rate gave the companies the same amount of revenue as they at present derive from the Australasian traffic. The

	£
The companies' present revenue from the Australasian traffic amounts to	231,163
and at the proposed reduced rates, and assuming that South Australia would accept a transit rate of 75 centimes per word, it is estimated that it would amount to	120,429
Leaving, if no increase of traffic took place, a loss of.....	£110,734

to be divided between the companies and the Governments, or, £55,367 respectively.

If the traffic were increased by—	£
10 per cent. the Governments would have to make up	49,345
20 " " " "	43,324
25 " " " "	40,314
33 " " " "	35,295
50 " " " "	25,260
75 " " " "	10,206
92 " " " "	Nil.

distributed as follows :—

Colony.	Population—1888 basis.	10 per cent.	20 per cent.	25 per cent.	33 per cent.	50 per cent.	75 per cent.	92 per cent.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	
Victoria	1,090,869	14,634	12,850	11,957	10,468	7,491	3,027	Nil.
New South Wales.....	1,085,740	14,565	12,790	11,901	10,417	7,456	3,012	"
New Zealand	607,380	8,147	7,154	6,658	5,832	4,171	1,686	"
Queensland.....	387,463	5,197	4,564	4,246	3,718	2,662	1,076	"
South Australia	318,308	4,270	3,749	3,490	3,054	2,186	884	"
Tasmania	146,149	1,967	1,721	1,601	1,402	1,005	405	"
Western Australia	42,137	565	496	461	404	289	116	"
	3,678,046	£49,345	£43,324	£40,314	£35,295	£25,260	£10,206	

It will be seen that this proposal is much more favorable to the colonies than the former one, the companies taking one-half instead of one-fourth of the risk of the reduction, and the liability of the Governments being limited to one year, instead of eleven years, and I therefore trust that it will commend itself to your favorable consideration, and that you will be able to recommend it to your Governments for approval.

I have, &c.,

The Agents-General of the Australasian Colonies. JOHN PENDER, Chairman.

H.

REPORT by POSTMASTER-GENERAL of SOUTH AUSTRALIA on PROPOSED REDUCTION of CABLE RATES.

Proposal of Eastern Extension Telegraph Company.

Under existing agreement with the company, which terminates on the 31st October, 1899, the contributing colonies pay a subsidy for duplicate cable between Port Darwin and Singapore of £32,400 a year, apportioned on basis of population as follows :—

Colony.	Population on 31st Dec., 1886.	Contribution.
		£ s. d.
Victoria.....	1,003,043	13,786 1 4
New South Wales	1,001,966	13,771 5 3
South Australia	312,758	4,298 12 5
West Australia.....	39,584	544 1 0
	2,357,351	32,400 0 0

The present rates between England and South Australia are, for :—

	s.	d.	
Private messages	9	4	a word
Government messages.....	7	1	"
Press messages	2	8	"

Divided thus :—

Apportionment of Cable Rates for Each Class of Messages.

	Ordinary.	Government.	Press.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Eastern and Indo-European.....	2 11	2 11	1 0
India	0 7½	0 7½	0 2½
Java	0 1½	0 1½	0 0½
Eastern Extension	4 6	2 3	1 1
South Australia.....	1 2	1 2	0 4
	9 4	7 1	2 8

The

The following table shows the amount of business during the year 1889 :—

Colony.	Forwarded.		Received.		Total.	
	No. of Messages.	Amount.	No. of Messages.	Amount.	No. of Messages.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
South Australia	3,321	12,894 7 0	4,801	26,172 18 5	8,122	39,067 5 5
Victoria	10,079	60,596 2 2	11,462	59,084 4 10	21,541	119,680 7 0
Tasmania	429	2,071 16 10	362	1,471 9 11	791	3,543 6 9
New South Wales	9,599	45,765 17 1	8,612	39,541 0 1	18,211	85,306 17 2
New Zealand	4,339	25,583 5 0	4,022	22,573 14 11	8,361	48,156 19 11
Queensland	2,622	14,280 14 0	1,997	10,474 14 5	4,619	24,755 8 5
West Australia	744	2,230 8 7	520	1,895 11 1	1,264	4,125 19 8
	31,133	163,422 10 8	31,776	161,213 13 8	62,909	324,636 4 4

The total number of words transmitted in 1889 was :—

Forwarded	358,406
Received	435,511
Total	793,917

A reduction of one penny a word, it will therefore be seen, involves a loss of £3,308 a year to each administration making the reduction, which would have to be made good by increase of business; and unless a substantial reduction is made, such increase cannot be looked for.

At the conference in 1888, all the colonies, except Queensland, agreed to the following resolution :— "That, as all the Australasian colonies are interested in the maintenance of cable communication with Greas "Britain, this conference is of opinion that each of these colonies should contribute, in proportion to the "extent of its population, to the subsidies now paid by the contracting colonies to the Eastern Extension "Company, and that a like division of cost should be made between all the colonies represented at this "conference of the cables communicating with Tasmania and New Zealand; Great Britain to be requested "to contribute towards the subsidy given to the Eastern Extension Company in respect of the cables "connected with the traffic with the United Kingdom: Provided always that it is understood that the right "to purchase the Australasian cables of the Eastern Extension Company is to be in the hands of the colonies "who are now paying, or may consent to pay, the above subsidies in the manner provided, at any time upon "giving the company the notice prescribed in the subsidy agreement."

"Queensland dissented."

If all the colonies would contribute, the subsidy of £32,400 would be apportioned on populations, as on 31st December, 1888, thus :—

Colony.	Population on 31st December, 1888.*	Contributions.
		£ s. d.
Victoria	1,090,869	9,609 9 10
New South Wales	1,085,740	9,564 6 2
Queensland	387,463	3,413 3 5
New Zealand	607,380	5,350 8 6
South Australia	318,308	2,803 19 9
Tasmania	146,149	1,287 8 7
West Australia	42,137	371 3 9
	3,678,046	32,400 0 0

* *Vide* "Year Book of Australia, 1890," page 98.

And the guarantee in similar ratio.

The Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, after conferring with the Agents-General, submit the following proposition, as per telegram from the chairman :—"To give a 5s. tariff a trial for one year, "commencing first of January, 1891, taking half risk themselves, the colonies guaranteeing the other "half. At the end of the year, if the traffic were encouraging, it might be further tested, but if guarantee "terminated, the companies to have power to at once revert to a tariff not exceeding 8s. a word, provided "this gave them their present revenue.

"If 5s. tariff introduced, and traffic increased—

"25 per cent., the combined colonies would have to make up..... £40,000 0 0
"50 " " " " " 25,000 0 0
"75 " " " " " 10,000 0 0

which last, spread over the colonies, would be an insignificant contribution.

"If traffic increased 92 per cent. the guarantee would be wiped out.

"Government telegrams would be reduced to 4s. 5d., and press 1s. 10d., a word."

In submitting this offer the Eastern Extension Company assume that South Australia will reduce her rate from 1s. 1d. a word (our transit rate on through messages*) to 7½d. a word. This would involve a loss —allowing for no increase of business—of over £16,000 a year; and, under these circumstances, it is submitted that South Australia should be guaranteed by the other colonies against loss, or be relieved of any contribution to the guarantee. In addition to paying her part of the original subsidy, South Australia has entered into a guarantee to pay Western Australia £1,000 a year.

It is further suggested that, carrying out the terms of the resolution agreed to at the Sydney Conference in 1888, the Home Government should be asked to accept some responsibility, and contribute a fair share not only to the existing subsidy, but also to the guarantee now required to secure the substantial reduction offered by the company. The Imperial Government and British merchants are clearly as much interested as the colonies in cheapening telegraphic communication. In

* The local rate on South Australian cables is 1s. 2d.

In considering the offer now submitted by the Eastern Extension Company, it is only fair to mention that the company have gone to a large outlay in duplicating the cables between India and Port Darwin, besides laying a cable from Banjoewangie to Roebuck Bay. They have also recently laid a second cable to New Zealand, at a cost of £190,000, and have two cables to Tasmania.

No subsidy has been paid for the New Zealand cables for the last four years, but the company receive a subsidy of £4,200 a year for the Tasmanian cables.

Nothing is said by Sir John Pender about any concession by the Indian Government, who now charge 7½d. a word for the transmission of Australian and eastern messages between Madras and Bombay, but it may be assumed that lower rates will be agreed to. This matter is in the hands of the Victorian Government.

May 17th, 1890. C. TODD, Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs.

I.

TABLE showing the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE on the ADELAIDE and PORT DARWIN TELEGRAPH LINE during the YEARS 1873 and 1889, both inclusive.

Year.	Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Annual Interest on Loans.	Total.	Loss or Gain.	Interest on Annual Gain or Loss, calculated at 4 per cent. per annum, up to say 31st December, 1889.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1873	23,464	13,483	9,244	22,727	Gain, 737	—	501 3 2
1874	19,780	17,858	11,744	29,602	Loss, 9,822	6,286 1 7	—
1875	15,708	29,444	15,144	44,588	" 28,880	17,328 0 0	—
1876	*11,551	25,422	15,144	40,566	" 29,015	16,248 8 0	—
1877	17,535	22,992	15,144	38,136	" 20,601	10,712 10 5	—
1878	20,306	26,611	15,144	41,755	" 21,449	10,295 10 5	—
1879	22,332	28,266	23,580	51,846	" 29,514	12,986 3 2	—
1880	23,606	26,472	23,580	50,052	" 26,446	10,578 8 0	—
1881	27,529	30,169	23,580	53,749	" 26,220	9,439 4 0	—
1882	29,857	30,916	23,580	54,496	" 24,639	7,884 9 7	—
1883	32,130	29,227	23,580	52,807	" 20,677	5,789 11 2	—
1884	33,811	29,052	23,580	52,632	" 18,821	4,517 0 10	—
1885	34,685	24,432	24,180	48,612	" 13,927	2,785 8 0	—
1886	33,947	18,004	24,380	42,384	" 8,437	1,349 18 5	—
1887	37,989	18,211	24,380	42,591	" 4,602	552 4 10	—
1888	44,786	19,010	24,380	43,390	Gain 1,396	—	111 13 7
1889	42,755	19,729	24,380	44,109	Loss 1,354	54 3 2	—

Total Loss	£284,404	£116,807 1 7	612 16 9
" Gain	2,133		
Loss exclusive of interest on annual loss	£282,271	Or ..... £116,194 4s. 10d.	
Interest on annual loss.....	116,194		
Total loss	£398,465		

Cable subsidy *not* included.

* Owing to cable interruptions.

May 23rd, 1890. CHARLES TODD, Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs.

J.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN ROEBUCK CABLE AGREEMENT.

Memorandum of agreement made this 30th day of June, 1889, between His Excellency the Right Honorable Algernon Hawkins Thomond, Earl of Kintore, Lord Falconer of Halkerton, Lord Keith of Inverurie, a member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Province of South Australia and the Dependencies thereof, &c., of the one part, and His Excellency Sir Frederick Napier Broome, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Territory of Western Australia and its dependencies, &c., of the other part:

Whereas it is desirable that an agreement should be arrived at between the Governments of South Australia and Western Australia in respect of transmission of international messages *viâ* Port Darwin, in South Australia, and Roebuck, in Western Australia, respectively, it is hereby agreed as follows:—

1. That this agreement shall come into operation on the 20th day of April, 1889, and shall continue in force until the 30th day of June, 1894, or any later day, of which six calendar months notice in writing shall have been given by either of the parties hereto to the other of them.

2. The through rates on international telegrams between any Australasian colony, including Western Australia, and the United Kingdom or any other country, shall be the same whether such messages be transmitted *viâ* Port Darwin or *viâ* Roebuck.

3. The transit rates over the Western Australian and South Australian lines *viâ* Eucla, and the South Australian line *viâ* Port Darwin, shall be the same.

4. All international messages to or from Western Australia shall, if that route be open, be transmitted *viâ* Roebuck, and the Western Australian Telegraph Department shall retain the whole of the terminal land rates in respect of such messages; but if the said route be interrupted, such messages shall be transmitted *viâ* Port Darwin, and the terminal land rates in respect thereof shall be equally divided between the respective telegraph departments of South Australia and Western Australia.

5. All

5. All international messages to or from South Australia, or to or from any other Australasian colony, except Western Australia, shall, if that route be open, be transmitted *viâ* Port Darwin, and the South Australian Telegraph Department shall retain the whole of the South Australian land rates in respect of such messages; but if the route be interrupted, such messages shall be transmitted *viâ* Roebuck, and the South Australian and Western Australian land rates in respect thereof shall be equally divided between the respective telegraph departments of South Australia and Western Australia.

6. In the event of the amount receivable by the Western Australian Telegraph Department, under the preceding clause, No. 5, falling during any year below £1,000, for each year that it so falls short, the Telegraph Department of South Australia shall pay to the Telegraph Department of Western Australia, a sum equal to the amount by which in that same year it so falls short, and the provisions of this present clause shall apply proportionately to the broken period in the event of this agreement being determined otherwise than at the end of an even year.

Signed by His Excellency the Governor of South Australia, in the presence of (Sgd.) E. P. LEMPRIERE. (Sgd.) KINTORE.

Signed by His Excellency the Governor of Western Australia, in the presence of (Sgd.) H. L. PILKINGTON. (Sgd.) F. NAPIER BROOME.

SCHEDULE OF EXISTING LAND AND INTERCOLONIAL RATES UPON INTERNATIONAL MESSAGES VIA PORT DARWIN.

	s.	d.
To and from South Australia—		
Private and Government telegrams	1	2
Press telegrams	0	4

	S.A. Transit Rate.		Vict. and W.A. Rates.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
To and from Western Australia and Victoria—				
Private and Government telegrams	1	1	0	1
Press telegrams	0	4	0	1

	S.A. Rate.		N.S.W. Rate.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
To and from New South Wales—				
Private and Government telegrams	1	1	0	3
Press telegrams	0	4	0	1

	S.A. Rate.		N.S.W Rate.		Queen'd Rate.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
To and from Queensland—						
Private and Government telegrams	1	1	0	3	0	3
Press telegrams	0	4	0	1	0	1

	S.A. Rate.		Vict. Rate.		Cable Rate.		Tasm'n Rate.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
To and from Tasmania—								
Private and Government telegrams	1	1	0	1	0	6	0	1
Press telegrams	0	4	0	1	0	6	0	1

	S.A. Rate.		N.S.W. Rate.		Cable Rate.		N.Z. Rate.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
To and from New Zealand—								
Private and Government telegrams	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
Press telegrams	0	4	0	1	0	4	0	1

K.

REPORT by POSTMASTER-GENERAL of SOUTH AUSTRALIA on PROPOSED REDUCTION of INTERCOLONIAL TELEGRAPH RATES.

VICTORIA—SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

If intercolonial rates with Victoria are reduced to 1s. for ten words, counting names and addresses, but 2d. a word is still charged after the first ten words, the loss to each colony will be £1,300 a year.

NEW SOUTH WALES—SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

If the same rate is adopted between South Australia and New South Wales, the loss, excluding messages to and from the Barrier or Broken Hill district, will be £500 to each colony.

We now charge only 1s. for ten words, exclusive of names and addresses, on Barrier messages; and without some equivalent concession is granted, it would perhaps be difficult to count names and addresses.

TASMANIA—SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

With regard to Tasmania, the present rate for ten words, exclusive of names and addresses, for which ten words are allowed, is 3s., apportioned thus—

	s.	d.
South Australia	1	0
Victoria	0	6
Tasmania	0	6
Cable Company	1	0

Victoria and Tasmania, it will be seen, charge only 6d. If South Australia reduces her rate to 6d. the loss to this colony will be £20.

QUEENSLAND—SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The present rates are 3s. for ten words, exclusive of names and addresses, and 3d. for every additional word, equally divided between the three colonies—South Australia, New South Wales, and Queensland.

If rate reduced to 1s. 6d. for ten words, counting names and addresses, retaining the rate of 3d. for each additional word, the loss would be about £60 to each colony on South Australian business.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA—SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The rates between South Australia and Western Australia are 2s. for ten words, exclusive of names and addresses, and 2d. for each additional word.

Between Victoria and Western Australia	3s.
" New South Wales and Western Australia	3s.
" Queensland and Western Australia	4s.

equally divided between the colonies concerned.

It will no doubt be thought that, looking at the vast distance, and the small amount of business, these rates are low enough, still, if the system of charging for names and addresses is adopted in regard to messages to Victoria and the other colonies, it would be better, for the sake of uniformity, to extend the principle to Western Australian traffic. The reduction, if made, would involve approximately a loss to—

	£	s.	d.
Western Australia, of	149	1	8
South Australia, of	149	1	8
Victoria, of	50	9	8
Tasmania, of	0	13	0
New South Wales, of	22	19	4
Queensland, of	4	19	8

NEW ZEALAND.

The rates between South Australia and New Zealand are 11s. for the first ten words and 1s. 1d. for every additional word. Names and addresses are counted as part of the message. Messages must in all cases be prepaid. Messages to be counted in the same manner as foreign telegrams, with the exception that the limit of letters allowed to a word is fifteen instead of ten.

I presume no alteration will be made.

The practice of charging for names and addresses is generally adopted in other countries, and has been followed in England since 1885, when the rate on inland telegrams was reduced from 1s. for twenty words, exclusive of names and addresses, to 6d. for twelve words, including names and addresses.

The Australian intercolonial rates cannot be considered extravagant or high as compared with inter-European charges, especially when distance and limited population are taken into account.

Thus between—

London and Paris the charge is	2d. a word
" " Brussels "	2d. "
" " Berlin "	2d. "
" " Vienna "	4½d. "

with a minimum charge of 10d. for each telegram.

May 17th, 1890. C. TODD, Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs.

L.

DEPARTMENTAL POSTAL and TELEGRAPH CONFERENCE, HELD in SYDNEY, 1890.

Post Office and Telegraph Department,
C., 3697/90. General Post Office, Adelaide, March 12th, 1890.

Sir—I have the honor to submit for approval report of the conference of permanent heads of the postal and telegraph services recently held at Sydney. The departments represented were Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia. The principal subjects discussed and considered were—

1. German proposals for convention with Australian colonies.
2. Proposed new convention with the United States.
3. Adjustment of Australian transit rates.
4. Special train service from Adelaide.
5. Parcels to and from Germany.
6. Uniform postal rates and regulations.
7. Packet rates.
8. Intercolonial parcel post.
9. Money orders.
10. Postal notes.
11. Unclaimed letters.
12. Re-direction.
13. Compulsory registration.
14. Letter cards.
15. Indian telegraph transit rates.
16. Urgent messages.
17. Telegraph rates.
18. McGauran's patent.
19. Weather reports.

Besides a number of other matters of departmental detail requiring no special report.

With regard to the first, it will be seen that we recommend, *inter alia*, that letters posted in Germany bearing a postage per ½oz. of only 2½d. shall be restricted to correspondence forwarded direct by the German contract steamers.

2. *Convention with United States.*—Acting on my advice, South Australia has hitherto abstained from entering into a postal convention with the United States, as the conventions agreed to by Victoria and New South Wales were one sided in favor of the States, which retained all the postages but paid practically nothing for the cost of sea conveyance, which has consequently fallen on the colonies of destination, viz., 1s. 7d. an ounce on letters, 1s. 6d. per ℔. on packets, and 6d. per ℔. on newspapers, being paid to the contracting colonies providing the service (New South Wales and New Zealand) on correspondence both ways.

We recommend that the existing conventions be terminated, and that in any new convention it should be stipulated that the dispatching country should pay carriage to destination. This will effect a very considerable saving to the colonies.

A convention, including all the colonies, on the basis proposed, is urgently required, as at present we cannot exchange registered letters, and, in the case of money orders, only through the United Kingdom.

4. *Special Train Service from Adelaide.*—The South Australian post office will pay the Railway Commissioners for the special trains when required, apportioning the cost between Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland on population basis, and credit those colonies on their respective mails with the South Australian transit rates paid by the United Kingdom and other dispatching countries, but retain the rates paid on mails to Tasmania, New Zealand, &c. As the latter colonies will bear no proportion of the cost of these special trains, the arrangement proposed seems fair and equitable, and will remunerate this department for the trouble and expense incurred in acting as intermediary.

6. *Uniform Postal Regulations.*—See also note by Messrs. Lambton, McDonnell, and Todd, at end of report.—Mr. Derham suggests that the Hon. the Postmaster-General of New South Wales should draw up and submit an intercolonial postal convention, and it is proposed that I should prepare an outline, setting forth the principal points to be embodied in the convention. I will submit this for your approval in a few days.

7. *Packet Rates.*—A uniform rate of 1d. per oz. will be a great improvement on the present practice.

8. *Intercolonial Parcel Post.*—The proposed equal division of postage after paying transit rates will, I feel sure, be approved.

9. *Money Orders.*—Section 58, part 3, of our Post Office Act, 1876, fixes the limit at £10. I strongly recommend extension to £20, as adopted by Victoria.

11. *Unclaimed Letters.*—Letters frequently bear on the envelopes request from sender to be returned if not claimed within specified time. It is proposed that these requests be complied with, but section 34, part 1, of our Act will have to be amended.

12. *Re-direction of Letters.*—These should, I think, be subject to fresh postage. (See clause 63, page 10 of Rules and Regulations.)

13. *Compulsory Registration.*—Letters containing money or articles of value ought to be registered, or refused.

14. *Letter Cards.*—I do not think these will be much used, and see no reason why, if we introduce them, they should go at less rates than a letter. The department will provide the card. Mr. Derham thinks 2s. a dozen too high, but I consider the rate is reasonable for intercolonial correspondence.

15. *Indian Transit Rates on International Telegrams.*—This received very careful consideration, and requires no special comment here. I certainly think that the Eastern Extension Company might fairly be asked to make a reduction corresponding to that claimed from India. The statistics showing the growth of Australian international business were prepared by me for the information of the conference, and the agent of the Eastern Extension Company courteously obtained for me a statement showing the total revenue derived by the Indian Telegraph Department on international messages.

16. *Urgent Messages.*—Our regulations already provide for messages of an urgent nature relating to sickness, death, &c., having precedence. I think it would be unwise to extend the system to ordinary commercial telegrams, and in this view Mr. Cracknell (representing New South Wales in telegraph matters) concurred.

17. *Telegraph Rates.*—There was no disposition to reduce existing rates, but there was a concensus of opinion that names and addresses should be counted. It would be difficult to introduce such a change unless some equivalent concession were granted.

18. *McGauran's Patent.*—I cannot make any special recommendation until I possess further information promised by Mr. Kingsbury. It is highly spoken of by the officers in Melbourne and Sydney, where it has been in use for some time.

19. *Weather Reports* —This section requires no remark.

In conclusion, I am pleased to think that the labors of the conference will bear good fruit, and tend to secure uniformity of practice and harmonious action between the postal and telegraph services in the different colonies.

I may add that it is proposed by the Postmasters-General of Victoria and New South Wales to publish the report, or give it to the press, as soon as it has been submitted to and approved by the other responsible Ministers of the departments represented. I have, &c.,

CHARLES TODD, Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs.

Your report *re* Postal and Telegraph Conference may be published; but I regret the conclusion expressed in paragraph 17, referring to intercolonial telegraph rates. I am strongly of opinion that the rates to Victoria and New South Wales should be reduced to 1s. for ten words, including names and addresses. With respect to the report generally, I congratulate you upon the work done by the conference, which will, I consider, be of great advantage to all the colonies represented.

To the P.M.G. J. H. G., M.E. and N.T.
14/4/90.

[Minute by Hon. Fredk. T. Derham, Postmaster-General, Victoria, on Report of Sydney Conference of 1890.]

Seen. *Vide* my notes on the report.—I desire to express my approval of the work done by this conference, which promises to be useful to the public, to have a tendency to smooth away difficulties between the colonies, and to save expense to the State.

General Post Office, Sydney, March 3rd, 1890.

In accordance with instructions from Ministers, we met in Sydney on Monday, the 24th ultimo, and subsequent days. Having considered various matters of intercolonial interest, we beg to submit the following report:—

1.—GERMAN PROPOSALS.

The secretary to the London post office wrote on July 31st, 1889, informing the Sydney and Adelaide post offices that, in terms of the request contained in the letters from the latter offices of the 6th and 8th March respectively, embodying suggestions made at the conference held in Melbourne in January, 1889, a draft of the proposed agreement had been prepared and forwarded to Berlin, adding that the German office had replied that it would accept the draft in the main, but had certain counter proposals to make, and asking that the Sydney, or some other Australian post office who had taken the matter in hand, would endeavor to obtain a unanimous decision from the post offices of the other colonies upon these proposals. We have taken into

into consideration the letter from Mr. Lambton, of December 23rd, to the other colonies, suggesting the nature of the reply to be sent to London and Berlin, and make the following recommendations:—

1.—*Extraordinary Services.*

Acting on the advice of Sir A. Blackwood, we recommend that objection be taken to the proposed addition to the second paragraph of Article 2 of the words "in the sense of the Postal Union Convention," and that Article 2 of the Italian Convention be adopted for the convention with Germany.

2.—*German Offices of Exchange.*

With regard to the German offices of exchange, we advise that we only undertake to make up mails for the port of landing, and for Berlin. It is thought that the port of landing should be specified, though it may be changed as often as desired.

3.—*Post Cards.*

Whilst the Australian colonies will only forward post cards issued by their own offices, we see no objection to accepting from Germany those issued or recognised by the German post office.

4.—*Postage on Letters Exchanged between the Australian Colonies and Germany.*

As regards the rates of postage, we consider that the existing rates between the colonies and Europe, namely, 6d. *viâ* Brindisi and 4d. by the all sea route, direct by German packets, should be insisted on, but leaving it optional to the German post office to fix a lower rate of postage on correspondence forwarded direct by the German contract steamers, it being understood that the lower rate of postage is absolutely restricted to those steamers.

5.—*Limitation in Weight and Size of Sample Packets.*

The proposed limitation in the weight and size of sample packets, as fixed by the regulations of the Postal Union, should we think, be agreed to, namely:—

Weight	250	grammes	say	10	ounces
Length	20	centimetres	"	8	inches
Breadth	10	"	"	4	"
Depth	5	"	"	2	"

But we are of opinion that there should be no distinction between sample packets and any other packets coming within the prescribed dimensions that can be sent by post, and no such distinction has been adopted by the colonies.

6.—*Date of Commencement.*

We see no objection, so soon as the other colonies have intimated their concurrence in the proposed convention, to the date of commencement being fixed by telegraph.

7.—*New South Wales to arrange with other Colonies.*

With reference to the request that New South Wales, or one of the other two colonies who have undertaken the matter, will endeavor to obtain a unanimous decision from all the Australasian colonies, including Tasmania, New Zealand, and Fiji, it is proposed that the Sydney post office shall act as intermediary.

8.—*Transit Rates.*

In regard to the request of the London office for more precise information as to the transit rates payable to the colonies other than South Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales, we advise that the following information be furnished, namely:—That the countries of origin will have to account as under:—

Tasmania.—On mails for Tasmania, they will have to account to South Australia, in addition to the South Australian and Victorian transit rates, for ½d. per letter, and 3s. per cwt. of other mail matter, to cover cost of sea transit from Melbourne to Tasmania.

New Zealand.—On mails for New Zealand, similar charges, the additional rate being to cover cost of transit from Melbourne to New Zealand. But New Zealand mails should in all cases be put out at Melbourne, thus saving the New South Wales transit rates, as well as gaining time.

Queensland.—On mails for Queensland, the ordinary land transit rates payable to Victoria, South Australia, and New South Wales.

Fiji.—On mails for Fiji, in addition to the three territorial transit rates, ½d. per letter, and 3s. per cwt. of other mail matter, to cover the cost of sea transit to Fiji.

APPENDIX A.

The report on this subject of the officers present at the conference in Melbourne last year is appended, together with the correspondence which has since taken place.

2.—PROPOSED NEW CONVENTION WITH THE UNITED STATES.

In reference to the objections to the existing arrangements, as described in the report of the conference held in Melbourne in January, 1889, Mr. Lambton having informed the members of the conference that the present temporary contract for the San Francisco mail service will expire in November next, and that it is in contemplation, should any fresh contract be entered into, to omit the stipulation in the existing one which entitles the contractors, instead of the contracting post office, to receive certain payments from the United States, and to provide in lieu thereof for the United States post office paying the cost to destination of its own correspondence on the same principle as has been adopted between the United Kingdom and the colonies in connection with the present mail contracts via Suez, we think that the United States post office should be requested to carry out the suggestions made in the report of the last departmental conference above referred to, namely, "that the United States post office be invited to enter into new conventions with the colonies." We therefore submit a draft of a new convention [Appendix B], which, after careful consideration, we think will meet the case, and we suggest that those colonies having conventions should be asked to give the stipulated notice of termination of the existing conventions, to clear the way for the proposed amended one.

3.—ADJUSTMENT

3.—ADJUSTMENT OF AUSTRALIAN TRANSIT RATES.

At the departmental conference held at Melbourne last year it was recommended, and subsequently approved by Ministers, that the Adelaide office should collect and distribute the Australian transit rates payable by other countries and colonies.

Mr. Todd reported that steps had been taken to give effect to the foregoing arrangement, and explained that some of the countries and colonies had not furnished statements of the net weight of mails. He has therefore prepared forms, which are submitted herewith [Appendix C], one of which we propose shall be forwarded by each dispatching country and colony to the Adelaide office by each mail.

Mr. Todd having inquired who is to bear the cost of remitting the Australian transit rates received by him on behalf of other colonies, it is recommended that each colony interested bear the expense; but, in order to avoid interfering with the mail service accounts, that separate accounts be rendered periodically for these amounts.

We have also dealt with a number of questions necessarily arising out of the adjustment of ocean mail service accounts with European countries and Australian colonies, but on which, relating as they do purely to departmental details, no Ministerial action is needed.

4.—SPECIAL TRAIN SERVICE FROM ADELAIDE.

When a special train is employed between Adelaide and Melbourne, the cost of such service should be apportioned between Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland *pro ratâ* on the usual population basis, South Australia in such case to credit each of these three colonies with the South Australian transit rates on their respective mails, which rates under other circumstances would be retained by South Australia. This arrangement to commence from the 1st April next.

5.—PARCELS TO AND FROM GERMANY.

Mr. Todd produced a letter to him from the London office, dated 18th April, 1889, saying that if the colonies would agree to the following inland rates to Germany, and the other countries of Europe, namely:—

	s.	d.
Not exceeding 2lbs	0	9
Exceeding 2lbs., and not exceeding 7lbs.	2	3
Exceeding 7lbs., and not exceeding 11lbs.	3	9

The London post office would be prepared to make a considerable reduction of sea transit rates on parcels for Germany, &c., *viâ* the United Kingdom, namely on a parcel:—

	s.	d.		s	d.
Not exceeding 2lbs.	0	10,	instead of	1	8
Exceeding 2lbs., and not exceeding 7lbs.	1	8	" "	2	6
Exceeding 7lbs., and not exceeding 11lbs.	2	6	" "	3	9

These rates would permit of parcels being sent at the following rates without loss to the colonies, namely:—

	s.	d.
On a parcel not exceeding 2lbs.	2	8
Exceeding 2lbs., and not exceeding 7lbs.	5	5

NOTE.—The London office does not advise the total rate for 11lbs.

These rates will actually, in the case of parcels of 2lbs. weight, be less than those charged by direct German steamers.

We recommend the adoption of the reduced rates to which South Australia has already agreed.

6.—UNIFORM POSTAL RATES AND REGULATIONS.—PROPOSED CONVENTION.

Mr. Todd called attention to No. 6 of the questions reported upon by the permanent officers at the Sydney Conference of 1888—copy appended [Appendix D]—and pointed out the urgent necessity for an Intercolonial Postal Convention, providing not only for newspapers but for exchange of correspondence generally at uniform rates of postage and under uniform regulations, as the inconveniences mentioned in 1888 still exist and create great public dissatisfaction. Having given this important matter careful consideration, we respectfully urge that such convention should be entered into as early as possible.

With regard to newspapers, we would repeat the desirableness of adopting uniformly throughout Australia the London post office definition of a newspaper, as follows—with the exception, perhaps, of a modification of sub-section "*b*."

"Any publication fulfilling the subjoined conditions can, upon payment of an annual fee of 5s., be "registered at the general post office for circulation within the United Kingdom as a newspaper, as also for "transmission to places abroad:—

"*a*. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating "thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

"*b*. It must be printed and published in the United Kingdom, and in numbers at intervals of not more "than seven days.

"*c*. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or "part of the title and the date at the top of every subsequent page. This regulation applies "also to tables of contents and indexes.

"*d*. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of "advertisements printed on paper unstitched, or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or "lithographs illustrative of articles in the paper. It must in every case be published with the "paper, and have its title and date printed at the top of every page, or, if it consists of "engravings, prints, or lithographs at the top of every sheet or side.

"The title of every newspaper should be exposed to view."

7.—PACKET RATES.

We recommend that in lieu of charging on packets for Europe, 1d. for the first ounce, 2d. for two ounces, and 2d. for every additional two ounces or portion thereof, or, in the case of some of the colonies, 4d. for every additional four ounces, the rates should be 1d. per ounce, or fraction thereof, and that the same principle be adopted in case of packets for those places for which the postage is the same as to Europe.

8.—INTERCOLONIAL

8.—INTERCOLONIAL PARCEL POST.

The following colonies exchange parcels:—Victoria, South Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Western Australia. We think the time has arrived for an exchange throughout all the colonies, as recommended at the conference of Ministers held in Sydney in January, 1888, and we suggest for consideration that the intercolonial rate of postage should be 3d. for the first pound, as at present charged for packets under the packet post, and 6d. for every additional pound or fraction thereof; and that after the dispatching colony has paid the transit rates, to be hereafter arranged, the postage should be equally divided between the colony of dispatch and that of destination.

9.—MONEY ORDERS.

We recommend that the limit of the amount of money orders be increased from £10 to £20, the latter being the limit in Victoria, the United States, and some other places.

10.—POSTAL NOTES.

Postal notes are now exchanged between Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania; and we would recommend that the post offices of those colonies which have not yet adopted the postal-note system be invited to do so as early as possible, in accordance with the resolution of the Sydney Ministerial Conference of 1888.

11.—UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

We are of opinion that unclaimed letters indorsed by the senders to be returned within a specified time, such specified time to be regulated by each colony, should be so returned without being opened, and that on all letters so returned an additional charge equal to that payable to the place or country of destination should be levied. We further suggest for the consideration of Ministers, in connection with any amendment of the existing postal laws, the question of imposing an inland postage rate on all letters returned to the senders through the dead letter office.

12.—RE-DIRECTION.

We also venture to suggest that the London rules as regards re-direction be observed generally, namely, when re-addressed and again forwarded by post, letters to be charged the usual rate of postage to new destination; but when merely re-addressed from one part of a city or town to another part, no charge be be made. This is the practice adopted in New South Wales and Queensland.

13.—COMPULSORY REGISTRATION.

It appears that in some colonies letters containing money or valuable enclosures can pass through the post without registration, whilst in others registration is compulsory. In view of the temptation to post office employés and the suspicion which attaches not only to them but to all persons through whose hands any missing value letter would in ordinary course have passed, we are strongly of opinion that the system of compulsory registration should be adopted by all the colonies, and that the regulations should provide that, should any letter containing money or valuable enclosures not be registered by the sender, such letter should be officially registered, a double registration fee being charged on delivery.

14.—LETTER CARDS.

The extension, intercolonially, of the system now existing in Victoria of letter cards, which are sold at the rate of 1s. 3d. per dozen, has been carefully considered. We think that those cards might be introduced with advantage, intercolonially, but are of opinion that the charge should be 2d. each.

15.—INDIAN TELEGRAPH TRANSIT RATES.

Mr. Smibert put in a letter, copy of which is appended [Appendix E], from the Indian Government explaining their reasons for maintaining their present high transit tariff, and urging that the Australian colonies should endeavor to induce the Eastern Extension Company to reduce their rates, especially over the section between Madras and Singapore. The same letter states that the Indian Government would not object to make some reduction in their transit charges provided that such reduction should be in proportion to a general re-arrangement of tariffs, calculated to directly benefit the senders of messages, and suggesting that one of the Australian delegates to the Paris International Telegraph Conference should visit India *en route* and confer with the General Director of Telegraphs in that country on this and other matters of common interest.

It will serve to make this matter of tariffs clear if we explain that the present rates between England and Australia are apportioned as follows:—

Message.	South Australia.	Dutch Government.	Eastern Extension Company	Indian Government.	Eastern Company.	Total.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Ordinary	1 2	0 1½	4 6	0 7½	2 11	9 4
Government	1 2	0 1½	2 3	0 7½	2 11	7 1
Press	0 4	0 0½	1 2	0 2½	0 11	2 8

The charges of the Indian Telegraph Department on local messages between Bombay and Madras are, we understand, 2½d. per word, the distance being only 690 miles.

As showing the rapid growth of the Australian international traffic, Mr. Todd put in the following table giving the total number of words in the years 1875, 1880, 1885, 1889:—

	Forwarded.	Received.	Total.
1875	117,260	117,900	235,160
1880	161,722	191,626	353,348
1885	264,969	272,386	537,355
1889	358,406	435,511	793,917

Whilst

Whilst the receipts of the Indian department derived from all international messages, including the Straits Settlements, China, Java, and Australia, &c., were—

In 1884	1,333,081	Rupees
1885	1,329,746	"
1886	1,398,442	"
1887	1,391,815	"
1888	1,545,434	"
1889	1,688,812	"
Total six years	8,687,330	"

Looking at the rapid growth of Australian traffic alone, it is obvious that rates which might have been quite fair and equitable in 1875, are exorbitant now and cannot be defended. It is no excuse to say that any reduction made by India would form but a small proportion of the total through cost. India can very well afford to reduce her charges to the same as her local rate, namely, 2½d. per word; this would give a substantial relief to the public using the telegraph, and as it may be reasonably assumed that it would be followed by some further reduction by the Eastern Extension Company, a large increase of business would inevitably ensue.

The Indian Government refer to the high rates obtaining on the Adelaide and Port Darwin line; but in reply to this we feel bound to point out that this line was built specially for international traffic, and that it passes for the most part through, practically speaking, an uninhabited country, and has consequently a very small local traffic. It is, moreover, nearly three times the length of the Indian line between Bombay and Madras, which has the advantage of a large local traffic. In other words, South Australia has had to erect a special line, at a cost of £500,000, whilst India has only had to put up an additional wire on a line already existing.

In connection with this matter it is worth considering whether it would not pay the Eastern and Eastern Extension companies to lay cables from Aden to Penang, *via* Colombo, and thus save the large amount now paid annually to the Indian Government, and enable the cable companies to make a substantial reduction in the through rates.

In the event of federation of the Australian colonies, the rates on the Port Darwin line will no doubt be largely reduced, as the policy of all the colonies has been to cheapen the cost of telegraphing to the lowest possible limit.

We submit these views for the consideration of our respective Ministers, and should they be concurred in we suggest that the Victorian Postal Department should write to India in the foregoing terms.

16.—URGENT MESSAGES.

The system of urgent messages was very carefully considered. At the conference held at Sydney in 1888 all the colonies, except New South Wales and South Australia, agreed to adopt the system, and it has been introduced within and between Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, and Western Australia, and accepted by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, so far as the New Zealand and Bass's Straits cables are concerned; but New South Wales and South Australia still decline to fall in with the arrangement.

We can only report that we have been unable to arrive at any unanimous agreement on the subject.

17.—TELEGRAPH RATES.

In the event of any modification in the existing telegraph rates, we strongly recommend that the almost universal practice of counting names and addresses and including them in the charge should be adopted; but the acceptance and registration of code addresses should be strictly prohibited except for international cablegrams.

18.—McGAURAN'S PATENT.

The adoption of Mr. McGauran's invention for improving quadruplex working, by which means the speed of transmission is greatly increased, was discussed, and its recommendation to the several Governments agreed upon. Mr. Kingsbury was requested to submit a minimum price to be paid by each colony using the apparatus.

19.—WEATHER REPORTS.

Mr. Cracknell called attention to the time the lines are occupied in collecting and transmitting weather reports from the different telegraph offices. There are two classes of reports:—

1. Reports from nearly every telegraph office in the colony, which include direction of wind, rainfall, state of weather, and height of rivers, which are posted outside the head office and some other places.

2. Detailed meteorological reports from the observatory in connection with the system of intercolonial exchanges between the Government astronomers in the different colonies, who issue a daily bulletin, weather map, and forecast.

With regard to the first class, the practice in New South Wales has been to collect and post out reports at 9 a.m. and 3 p.m., and the department is asked to post a third series collected at 7 30 p.m. In South Australia and Victoria, and we believe generally in the other colonies, there is only one issue, collected at 9 a.m., which we think is quite sufficient for all practical purposes, and we accordingly recommend that this class of reports should be restricted to 9 a.m.

As regards the second class, as these possess a greater scientific value, and are necessary for the publication of weather maps and forecasting, we have no desire to limit them, but, with a view to avoid unnecessary delay to ordinary business, we urge that the Government astronomers should restrict the number of observing stations as far as possible to such principal points as are absolutely necessary.

S. H. LAMBTON, Secretary Postal Department, New South Wales.
E. C. CRACKNELL, Superintendent of Telegraphs New South Wales.
JAS. SMIBERT, Deputy Postmaster-General, Victoria.
CHARLES TODD, Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs, South Australia.
JOHN McDONNELL, Under Secretary Post and Telegraph Department, Queensland.

NOTE.—Mr. Cracknell signs as regards Telegraph questions.

A.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE HELD AT MELBOURNE, IN JANUARY, 1889.

Appendix A.

The undernamed permanent heads of postal administrations met by arrangement in Melbourne, on Saturday, January 26th, 1889, for the purpose of considering various matters in connection with the newly-established Federal Mail Service, and also certain proposals made by the German post office, together with some departmental questions in which difficulties had arisen:—

South Australia—Charles Todd, Esq., C.M.G., M.A., Postmaster-General.
New South Wales—S. H. Lambton, Esq., Secretary to the Post Office Department.
Victoria—James Smibert, Esq., Deputy Postmaster-General.

After full discussion, extending over several days, the following report was adopted:—

I.—German Proposals.

Convention Proposed.

The letter from Berlin containing these proposals is appended, together with a summary of its contents (the Sydney translation of the Berlin letter being accepted), and in reference to these proposals, we suggest that the German office be invited to join in a convention, to be framed on a somewhat similar basis to that recently executed between the British post office, acting on behalf of the Australian colonies, and Italy, which provides, amongst other things, for the assimilation of postage rates levied in each country. In the proposed agreement with Germany the rates should be those specified in the Italian convention, with the exception of commercial papers and correspondence by the long sea route (hereinafter referred to).

Post Cards.

In addition, however, to the provisions of such convention, we recommend that the convention now proposed shall provide for an exchange of post cards at the following rates, namely:—

3d. (or 25 pfennigs) *vid* Italy;
2d. (or 17 pfennigs) by German packet—by steamer—all the way between Bremen (or other German port) and Adelaide.

We are of opinion that no cards should be used in either direction except those issued by the respective administrations.

Any other cards to be considered as letters, and treated as such.

Direct Mails.

We see no objection to the exchange of direct mails between Germany and the colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, by either British, German, or French steamers, on the understanding that such direct mails are only made up in Berlin for transmission *viâ* Brindisi, or in Bremen (or any other German port) for transmission by German steamer, all the way to Adelaide; and in the other direction, only the offices of Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide to dispatch direct mails to Berlin or Bremen (or any other port which the German office may determine), in the case of all sea letters.

Rates of Postage by all Sea Route.

On letters conveyed all the way by sea between Bremen (or other port in Germany) and Adelaide, we see no objection to the rate of 4d. per ½-oz.; the rates by other routes to be as at present.

Commercial Papers.

The colonies make no distinction between commercial papers and other printed matter (exclusive of newspapers), packets, and samples, all of which are forwarded from the colonies at a minimum rate of 1d. for the first oz., 2d. for 2ozs., and an additional 2d. for every additional 2ozs. or portion of 2ozs., and we would advise these rates to be retained.

Particulars of Mails.

The German office should send to Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney, by each mail, particulars of the net weight of mail matter dispatched, on which the German office will have to account to the Australian offices as follows, to cover the cost of Australian railway transit,* namely:—

To South Australia, 4d. per lb. on letters, and 4s. per cwt. on other matter, for the carriage of mails through her territory for Victoria, Tasmania, New South Wales, Queensland, New Zealand, Fiji, &c.

To Victoria, at same rates on mail matter for Tasmania, New South Wales, Queensland, Fiji, &c.

To New South Wales, at same rates on mails for Queensland, Fiji, &c., these rates to be paid to the Adelaide office, who will distribute the amounts due to Melbourne and Sydney. We suggest, in the event of our recommendations being adopted by our respective Ministers, that a copy of the letter to the German post office be forwarded to the other colonies, who may think fit to address the German office in similar terms; as it is, we think, very desirable that uniform action in regard to international and intercolonial mail exchanges and postage rates should be adopted.

Correspondence for Tasmania, New Zealand, &c.

There is no objection to correspondence for Tasmania (in the case of Victoria), and New Zealand, Fiji, Marshall Islands, &c. (in the case of New South Wales), being included in the Melbourne and Sydney mails respectively; provided, of course, that the Australian transit rates be duly accounted for to the colonies concerned, in addition to ½d. (halfpenny) per letter to Tasmania to cover cost of conveyance from Melbourne to Tasmania, and possibly a sea rate would have to be paid to New Zealand, Fiji, &c., if claimed by those offices

German

* These are subject to our recommendations under head No. 2 being approved.

67

German Proposals.

Suggesting the exchange of post cards between Australia and Germany from 1st January, 1889, and exchange of commercial papers from above date at reduced rate of postage. The Imperial office further intends to let the matter of direct mails between the two countries commence from the first of next year by English and French steamers.

As to treatment of correspondence for Marshall Islands, New Zealand, and Fiji, giving reduced rates to be levied on correspondence between Germany and Australian colonies from 1st January, 1889, *re* same:—

[TRANSLATION.]

Berlin, 22nd October, 1888.

1. The Imperial post office has been informed by the General Post Office, London, that an understanding has now been arrived at with the Australian colonies regarding the *exchange of post cards* with these colonies, and that as the date of commencement of the exchange the 1st January, 1889, is in contemplation.

2. The introduction of post cards in German-Australian intercourse has, as is known to the post office department, already been mooted from here. Against the proposals submitted from here in this respect to the several colonial postal administrations by letter of the 24th July, 1887, I. 24960, objections of any consequence have in no instance been raised; only by a few administrations it was stipulated that post cards would have to be first introduced in the postal relations between these administrations and the United Kingdom.

3. This latter matter having now been arranged, the Imperial post office believes it may take for granted that no further cause of impediment exists to allowing the exchange of post cards between Australia and Germany to start also into life.

4. The Imperial post office will therefore instruct the German post offices to admit from the above date post cards in correspondence with Australia.

5. The Imperial post office has the honor to request the post office department to notify its approval of this measure, and to issue likewise the necessary instructions with regard to the admission of post cards in the direction to Germany. The Imperial post office respectfully awaits information as to the rates proposed to be levied over there.

6. For post cards from Germany for Australia, the postage, payable by sender, will be a uniform one of 20 pfennig each. For use as post cards, the forms issued for the inland post, as well as those introduced for the Union Service, will be admitted on this side.

7. In the case of forms already provided with an embossed stamp of 5 or 10 pfennigs, the postage deficient must be prepaid by sender by affixing adhesive stamps.

8. Admissable here are moreover also post cards without embossed stamps, upon which, of course, the entire postage must be prepaid by affixing adhesive postage stamps of the required value.

9. The opportunity now offering, it appears desirable to introduce at the same time several *further facilities* in the postal service between Germany and Australia. The admission of commercial papers may be mentioned first. Commercial papers *(papiers de commerce ou d'affaires)* have, so the Imperial post office learns, been admitted in the Italian-Australian interchange at reduced rate, in accordance with the new postal convention concluded between Italy and the Australian colonies.

10. It seems, therefore, that there can be no objection to admit articles of correspondence of this description which could henceforth be forwarded *viâ* Italy in the direct German-Australian exchange. The Imperial post office will therefore, as regards Germany, issue the necessary directions for the introduction of commercial or business papers, from the 1st January, 1889, at the reduced rate; as judging by the position of affairs, and trusting to the willingness to meet the wishes of the Imperial post office always exhibited by the post office department, it may be assumed that the measure will not meet with any objections on the other side. The Imperial office would, at the same time, request that the necessary instructions be likewise issued for the New South Wales district, *i.e.*, for the opposite direction of the traffic, and that the arrangements made be kindly notified to this office.

11. The rate for commercial papers from Germany to Australia will be 10 pfennigs per each 50 grammes, with a minimum charge of 40 pfennig.

12. The Imperial office further intends to let the exchange of direct mails between Germany and Australia by English and French mail steamers, mentioned in the letter from this office No. I. 22792 of the 11th July, also start into existence with the beginning of next year. Although replies to the proposal made from here have not as yet been received from all the administrations interested, it can nevertheless be safely assumed that no serious objections exist, inasmuch as the making-up of direct mails, which is also favored by the Italian administrations, offers in comparison with dispatch *à découvert* the advantage of securing to a far greater extent a regular and punctual transmission of correspondence.

13. The Imperial office will therefore allow the dispatch of mails for the Sydney Office by all steamship lines offering, to commence from the 1st January, 1889.

14. A detailed communication as to what post offices have to make up mails for dispatch by the various steamer lines, and to receive from your side, the Imperial post office will forward later on. As regards the postage arising from the exchange of post cards and commercial papers, as well as from the exchange of correspondence by non-German steamers, the same arrangements would apply which were agreed upon at the time of negotiation through the general post office, London, with the Australian colonial postal administrations for the exchange in the first instance of mails by German steamers. In accordance therewith each postal administration retains undivided, as the post office department is aware, the postage collected by same, but has, however, to defray out of this the transit charges on correspondence originating in its own country.

15. Correspondence from here for the Marshall Islands, New Zealand, and Fiji Islands will, for the present, and till a direct exchange with the countries mentioned is established, be enclosed in the mails for Sydney office. As only a small amount of correspondence for these places is at present in question, and therefore, no appreciable increase of work is likely to be caused thereby to the Sydney office, the Imperial post office assumes that no objections to this arrangement exist over there. The question of remuneration for transit may stand over for special arrangement. The Imperial post office will have the honour to shortly submit to the post office department proposals with regard thereto.

16. The

16. The reduction of sea transit charges, agreed upon by the new postal convention between Italy and Australia, further enables the German postal administrations to make a reduction in the rates of postage on letters exchanged with Australia.

17. The rates on postal matter from Germany for Australia will consequently, from the 1st January, 1889, be fixed as follows for the route *viâ* Italy, without making any distinction as to steamship lines:—

(1) For prepaid letters, 40 pfennig per each 15 grammes.
(2) For post cards, 20 pfennig each.
(3) For printed matter (newspapers as well as other printed matter) up to a weight-limit of 2 kilogrammes, 10 pfennig per each 50 grammes.
(4) For commercial papers, likewise up to a weight-limit of 2 kilogrammes, 10 pfennig for each 50 grammes, with, however, a minimum charge of 40 pfennig for each parcel sent.
(5) For samples of merchandise, up to a weight-limit of 250 grammes, 10 pfennig for each 50 grammes, with, however, a minimum charge of 20 pfennig for each parcel sent. For registered articles, a registration fee of 20 pfennig each will be charged in addition to postage. The reduced rates for ship letters to be forwarded *viâ* Bremen by German steamers to Australian ports of call will also remain in force in future. Unpaid letters from Australia are subject to a charge of 80 pfennig for each 15 grammes. Articles other than letters must at least be partly prepaid. Articles of correspondence of any description are, in case of insufficient pre-payment, to be taxed with double the deficient postage, the tax to be collected from the addressee.

18. In order to facilitate the calculation of the amount chargeable by exchange offices in cases of this kind, it would be advisable to instruct the post offices making up mails to state (mark) upon the insufficiently prepaid correspondence, close alongside the postage stamps affixed, in black figures, the amount of the postage deficient in francs and centimes, and besides to mark the insufficiently prepaid as well as the wholly unpaid correspondence with a T.

19. The Imperial post office has the honour to request the post office department to also adopt this procedure, which has long since been proved efficient in the Universal Postal Union Service for the German-Australian Interchange.

20. The Imperial post office deems it of great value to let the public have the benefit of the advantages offered by the above business facilities without delay, and, on that account, believes it may venture to fix already on the 1st January, 1889, for the realisation of these innovations without previous conclusion of a written exchange of opinions, which could only take place after the beginning of the new year, at the same time counting upon the readiness of the post office department, as well as the other chief postal administrations of Australia, to assist in the matter.

21. Should, however, contrary to expectations, obstacles arise in one direction or another which would make the acceptance of any of the proposals contained herein impossible, so would the Imperial post office be grateful if the post office department would immediately forward a short cablegram on the subject to Berlin.

The Post Office Department, Sydney. (Signed) SACHSE.

Copy.

[The Secretary to the Post Office, Sydney, to the Secretary to the Post Office, London.]

General Post Office, Sydney, March 6th, 1889.

Sir—On the 22nd October the Berlin post office addressed a circular letter to the post offices of the Australian colonies and New Zealand, a translated copy of which is enclosed, advocating a direct exchange of mails between Germany and those colonies; also an exchange of post cards, commercial papers, &c., and suggested that these proposals should, if possible, take effect from the 1st January last.

This department replied by wire that as it would be necessary to consult with the other colonies, such proposals could not be adopted from the date mentioned, so far as New South Wales is concerned.

Since then these proposals, as well as certain other matters, have been discussed by the Deputy Postmaster-General of Victoria, the Postmaster-General of South Australia, and myself, who met at Melbourne for that purpose, when it was determined to submit to each respective Ministerial head a similar recommendation as regards the proposals under notice.

No doubt the post offices of Victoria and South Australia will each communicate with your department on this subject, and I have now, on the part of the post office of New South Wales, to intimate that the joint recommendation above alluded to, and which has been concurred in by the Ministerial head of this department, is embodied in the reply sent by this office to Germany, a copy of which is enclosed herewith for your information, from which you will gather that there is no objection to a convention being made with Germany, framed on a somewhat similar basis to that executed in May and June last between the British post office, acting on behalf of the Australian colonies and Italy, with certain exceptions and additions, which are duly specified in that communication.

I am to add that a copy of this correspondence will be sent to the colonies who were not represented at the discussion referred to.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON, Secretary.

Enclosure.]

[The Secretary to the Post Office, Sydney, to the Director-General of Posts, Berlin.]

General Post Offices, Sydney, March 6th, 1889.

Sir—With reference to my cablegram of the 14th December last, stating that as it would be necessary to consult the other colonies on the several proposals set forth in your letter of the 22nd October, this Department could not adopt the same from the 1st January, 1889, as requested, I have the honor to inform you that the postal departments of this colony, Victoria, and South Australia have conferred, and the following decision was arrived at in connection with those proposals, namely:—

That the German post office should be invited to join in a convention to be framed on a somewhat similar basis to that recently executed between the British post office (acting on behalf of the Australian colonies)

colonies) and Italy, which provides, amongst other things, for the assimilation of postage rates levied in each country. In the proposed agreement with Germany, the rates should be those specified in the Italian convention, with the exception of commercial papers and correspondence by the long sea route, hereinafter referred to.

Post Cards.—In addition, however, to the provisions of the agreement with Italy, the convention now proposed should provide for an exchange of post cards at the following rates:—3d., or 25 pfennigs, *viâ* Italy; 2d., or 17 pfennigs, by German packet all the way between Bremen, or other German port, and Adelaide.

Cards should not be used in either direction except those issued by the respective administrations. Any other cards to be considered as letters, and treated as such.

Direct Mails.—There is no objection to the exchange of direct mails between Germany and the colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, by either British, German, or French steamers, provided that such direct mails are only made up in Berlin, for transmission *viâ* Brindisi, or in Bremen, or other German port, for transmission by German steamer all the way to Adelaide; and, in the other direction, only the offices of Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide to dispatch direct mails to Berlin or Bremen, or any other port which the German office may determine, in the case of all sea letters.

Rates of Postage by All-Sea Route.—On letters conveyed all the way by sea between Bremen, or other port in Germany, and Adelaide, there is no objection to the rate of 4d. per ½oz.—the rates by other routes to be as at present.

Commercial Papers.—The colonies make no distinction between commercial papers and other printed matter—exclusive of newspapers—packets, and samples, all of which are forwarded from the colonies at a minimum rate of 1d. for the first ounce, 2d. for 2ozs., and an additional 2d. for every additional 2ozs. or portion of 2ozs., which rates should be retained.

Particulars of Mails.—The German office should send to Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney by each mail particulars of the net weight of mail matter dispatched, on which the German office will have to account to the Australian offices as follows, to cover the cost of Australian railway transit:—

To South Australia—4d. per lb. on letters and 4s. per cwt. on other matter, for the carriage of mails through her territory for Victoria, Tasmania, New South Wales, Queensland, New Zealand, Fiji, &c.

To Victoria—At the same rates on mails for Tasmania, New South Wales, Queensland, Fiji, &c.

To New South Wales—At the same rates on mails for Fiji, Queensland, &c.

These rates to be paid to the Adelaide office, who will distribute the amount due to Melbourne and Sydney.

Correspondence for Tasmania, New Zealand, &c.—There is no objection to correspondence for Tasmania in the case of Victoria, and New Zealand, Fiji, Marshall Islands, &c., in the case of New South Wales, being included in the Melbourne and Sydney mails respectively; provided, of course, that the Australian transit rates be duly accounted for to the colonies concerned, in addition to ½d. per letter to Tasmania to cover cost of conveyance from Melbourne to Tasmania, and possibly a sea rate would have to be paid to New Zealand, Fiji, &c., if claimed by those offices.

A copy of this letter has been sent to the London post office, as well as to the post offices of the colonies who were not represented at the meeting herein referred to, and who may perhaps think fit to address your administration in similar terms.

I have, &c.,

S. H. LAMBTON, Secretary.

Copy.]

[The Secretary to the Post Office, London, to the Secretary to the Post Office, Sydney.]

General Post Office, London, July 31st, 1889.

Sir—In order to comply with the request implied in your letter of the 6th March last, I have prepared and forwarded to the post office in Berlin, a draft of the proposed agreement, for regulating the postal relations between Germany and the Australasian colonies. The draft has been based upon the agreement of the same description with Italy, embodying, however, the points of divergence, which I understand the colonies desire to introduce.

The German post office has now replied that it could accept the draft in the main, but has certain counter proposals to make.

The first of these is an addition to the second paragraph of article 2, which concludes with the words, "whenever the service employed is not an extraordinary one." To these words the German post office wishes to add, "in the sense of the Postal Union Convention." There may not be any serious objection to this addition; but, it is, perhaps, a question whether it would be good policy on the part of the colonies to agree to it, inasmuch as services might hereafter be established by them which they might consider extraordinary services, but which might not properly be so regarded under the terms of the Postal Union Convention.

The specification of Berlin and Bremen, as the offices of exchange in Germany is said to be inconvenient, as the work would be better performed by the travelling post offices, which collect mails on their way from various points. The German post office would prefer, therefore, that no distinct stipulation of this kind should be made in the agreement; and, seeing that the amendment is in a matter of detail, I have little doubt that it will be found unobjectionable.

The next alteration of importance suggested by the Director-General of Posts in Berlin relates to post-cards. It appears that the transmission of such cards is not in Germany restricted to those issued by the German post-office, and that cards of private manufacture are allowed to pass through the post. The introduction in Germany of different rules on the same point would naturally lead to confusion and irregularity, and seeing that the proposed agreement is mainly founded on the Postal Union Convention, the Director-General urges that there shall be no deviation therefrom so far as regards post cards. Perhaps this point would be met by defining the cards as "those issued or recognised by the respective administrations," and I shall be glad to learn whether the colonies will agree to such a proposal.

In the table of postage rates annexed to the draft agreement this department has entered the letter-rate chargeable in Australia for the route *viâ* Italy as 6d., and the rate chargeable in Germany as 50 pfennig—the nearest equivalent. The rate for letters to be conveyed by German packets all the way by sea being

being fixed at 4d. and 35 pfennig in Australia and Germany respectively. To this, however, the German post offices cannot consent, as somewhat lower rates are already in force in Germany, and it would be impossible to return to the higher rates of postage without causing the greatest indignation amongst the German public. To meet this point the Berlin office suggests a paragraph providing that the rates shall not exceed those given in Table A, and this appears to be a reasonable solution of the difficulty.

In regard to the weight and size of sample packets, the German post-office lays stress upon the desirability of adhering to the regulations of the Postal Union, under which the limits of size and weight are fixed as follows :—

Weight	250	grammes.
Length	20	centimetres.
Breadth	10	"
Depth	5	"

Lastly, the German Director-General of Posts points out that, in consequence of the separation by so great a distance of the countries concerned, some unnecessary delay might take place by fixing in the agreement a date for commencing the new measure, and he thinks it would be more satisfactory, after all the other points have been settled, to arrange the date of commencement by telegraph. I am answering that there will probably be no difficulty on this point.

In leaving these counter-suggestions in the hands of the colonial post offices, I beg that either you or one of the two other colonial Postmasters-General who have taken this matter in hand, will endeavour to obtain a unanimous decision from all the Australasian colonies, including New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji.

I should also be glad of more precise information as to the transit rates payable to colonies other than South Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales; they are not very definitely stated in the joint report of the three Postmasters-General, dated the 22nd of October last.

Perhaps I ought to remind you of what took place at the meeting held last January at Melbourne between the heads of the three Australian post offices concerned in the present question. I refer to the comparison set up between the Union land transit rates and the transit rates charged in the colonies; and I may say at once that there is no prospect of obtaining from France and Italy a reduction of the rates at present charged, there being no precedent for the acceptance of lower rates than those prescribed throughout the Union.

I do not observe that this point is urged in connection with the proposed agreement with Germany; and I may say at once that it is most unlikely that that country would, in any circumstances, accept lower transit rates than those fixed by the Postal Union convention; but it seems desirable to mention the subject now in order to prevent any question of this kind arising after the conclusion of an agreement with Germany.

I may add that I have written in similar terms to the Postmaster-General of South Australia, who has also addressed this department on the subject.

I am, &c.,
S. A. BLACKWOOD.

Copy.]

[The Postmaster-General, Adelaide, to the Secretary to the Post Office, Sydney.]

Post and Telegraph Department, General Post Office, Adelaide, December 12th, 1889.

Sir—Referring to London letter of July 31st, *re* German proposals, I am sorry there should have been so much delay on my part in dealing with the matter, owing to heavy pressure of official business.

Taking the several questions *seriatim*:—Article 2, second paragraph—*Convention with Italy*.—Germany suggests that the following words should be inserted after "whenever the service employed is not an extra-"ordinary one," viz., "in the sense of the Postal Union." As London advises that we should object to this addition, we had, I think, better do so, as the Postal Union might alter the signification of the term "extraordinary service," otherwise I should see no objection to their inclusion in treaty.

I think we might leave it open to Germany to select its own offices of exchange, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide being the offices here.

Post Cards.—In all the colonies these are restricted to official cards, or cards embossed by the department. There would probably be no great objection to accept private cards bearing ordinary stamps if uniformity of size were preserved. In the case of cards from Germany, I would advise that we accept those issued or recognised by the German post office.

The rate of postage on letters is the most serious question to deal with.

Germany insists on maintaining the present low rates of 5d. per English steamer *viâ* Italy and 2½d. per German packet direct.

I see very grave objections to lower rates obtaining between the colonies and Germany than between the United Kingdom and the colonies; but as the Berlin post office will not give way, we shall, I suppose, have to adopt the compromise suggested by London, *i.e.*, the rates to be as per table A, and make our own rates 6d. *viâ* Italy and 4d. all sea route either by British or German contract steamers. I am the more willing to do this because I fully recognise that we shall very shortly have to still further reduce our rates of postage to England.

With regard to packet post, we should adhere to a uniform limit of 1lb., except in the case of samples of seeds, which we now restrict to 8ozs., and books, the limit on which might be 3lbs. If the Berlin authorities will agree to this, we might leave them to fix their limits as they suggest.

The date on which the convention comes into force can be fixed by telegraph, as suggested.

I shall be glad to know whether you agree with me, and whether we shall seek the concurrence of the other colonies before replying to London, or wait till we hear that Germany agrees.

I have, &c.,
CHARLES TODD, Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs.

Copy

Copy.

[The Deputy Postmaster-General, Melbourne, to the Secretary to the Post Office, Sydney.]

Post and Telegraph Department, General Post Office, Melbourne, December 12th, 1889.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of your memorandum of the 6th instant forwarding copy of the letter from London of July 31st, addressed to you by Sir Arthur Blackwood, and, by direction, I now submit the views of the Honorable the Postmaster-General on the points proposed by Germany to be introduced into the convention to be entered into by that country and the Australian colonies.

1st. The proposed addition to the second paragraph of Article 2 of the words "in the sense of the "Postal Union Convention." This addition is not approved of, and it is considered the article should remain unaltered, as in the Italian convention.

2nd. The specification of Berlin and Bremen as the offices of exchange in Germany. This department can only undertake to make up mails for the port of landing and for Berlin. It is thought the port of landing should be specified, though it might be changed as often as desired.

3rd. Post cards. This department agrees with Sir Arthur Blackwood's suggestion to add the words "or recognised" by the respective administrations to the definition of the post cards to be accepted.

4th. The postage rates as given will be agreed to by this colony, but there will be no objection to the German post office charging lower rates, and to a paragraph being added, as suggested, providing that the rates shall not exceed those charged in Table A. It is considered, however, as a measure of protection, the colonies having to *deliver* the correspondence, that a minimum rate should be named by Germany.

5th. The limitation of the weight and size of sample packets as fixed by the regulations of the Postal Union is agreed to.

6th. There will be no objection to the date for commencing the new measure being arranged by telegraph.

In conclusion, I am to state that it is understood that you will act as intermediary in this matter between London and this colony, and that you will be so good as to supply the information required *re* Australian transit rates, &c., and that it is quite accepted that the European transit rates will not be lower than those fixed by the Postal Union Convention. I have, &c.,

JAMES SMIBERT, Deputy Postmaster-General.

Copy.

[The Secretary to the Post Office, Sydney, to the Deputy Postmaster-General, Melbourne.]

General Post Office, Sydney, December 23rd, 1889.

Sir—In reference to your letter of the 12th instant, numbered F $^{RB}_{89\text{-}6142}$, *re* the German Convention, I have to state that if the following correctly embodies your views and those of South Australia, I propose—as it seems to be desired that this office should act as intermediary in the matter—to forward copies of the whole correspondence, commencing with the Proceedings of the Conference of January, 1888, to each post office asking its concurrence, and when this has been obtained to notify the same to the London office.

1. Sir A. Blackwood's suggestion that we object to the proposed addition to the second paragraph of Article 2 of the words "in the sense of the Postal Union Convention" is agreed to.

2. So far as New South Wales and South Australia are concerned, we agree to exchange with whatever office Berlin wishes. Victoria prefers to exchange with the port of landing and with Berlin, and thinks the port of landing should be specified, though it might be changed as often as desired.

3. We think that to the post card definition should be added the words "or recognised by the "respective Administrations."

4. New South Wales and Victoria consider that we cannot fairly take exception to Germany charging whatever rates she pleases to Australia, provided they do no exceed those given in Table A. South Australia, however, thinks that the rates from Germany to the colonies should not be less than those from England; but as Germany will not give way, we should agree to their charging those mentioned in Table A. It is, however, suggested as a measure of protection—the colonies having to deliver the correspondence—that a minimum rate should be named by Germany.

5. The limitation of the weight and size of sample packets, as fixed by the regulations of the Postal Union, is agreed to.

6. There will be no objection to the date for commencing the new measure being fixed by telegraph.

7. The following are the particulars of the Australian transit rates:—

Sea	25 francs per kilogramme of letters 1 franc " " other articles
Land	4 pence per lb. of letters 4 shillings per cwt. of other articles

8. It is accepted that the European transit rates will not be lower than those fixed by the Postal Union Convention.

I have, &c.,

S. H. LAMBTON, Secretary.

The Postmaster-General, Adelaide, was addressed in identical terms.

Copy.

[The Deputy Postmaster-General, Melbourne, to the Secretary to the Post Office, Sydney.]

Post and Telegraph Department, General Post Office, Melbourne, January 8th, 1890.

Sir—Adverting to your letter of the 23rd ultimo, relative to the proposed postal convention with Germany, I have the honor to state that the views of this colony on the question, as given in my letter of the 12th idem., are correctly set forth by you.

As regards paragraph No. 2, it is considered by this department that the restriction of the offices of exchange in Germany to Berlin and the port of arrival, which should be specified, but might be altered as desired, would be preferable to allowing Germany to name, perhaps, a number of centres for which separate mails would have to be made up. Such a practice is not adopted with the United Kingdom, and should not, it is thought, be initiated with Germany, more especially as the mails, to judge by the present amount of correspondence, would probably be of insignificant dimensions.

I have, &c.,

JAMES SMIBERT, Deputy Postmaster-General.

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B.

DRAFT.

POSTAL CONVENTION BETWEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Article 1.

There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and the colony of New South Wales, by means of the direct line of contract mail packets plying between San Francisco and Sydney, as well as by such other means of direct mail steamship transportation between the United States and New South Wales, as shall hereafter be established, with the approval of the respective post departments of the two countries, comprising letters, newspapers, printed matter of every kind, patterns and samples of merchandise, and such other postal articles as may be mutually agreed to, originating in either country, and addressed to and deliverable in the other country, as well as correspondence in closed mails originating in New South Wales and destined for foreign countries by way of the United States, and closed mails originating in the United States and destined for other Australasian colonies and foreign countries by way of the colony of New South Wales.

Article 2.

The post office of San Francisco shall be in the United States office of exchange, and Sydney the office of exchange of the colony of New South Wales, for all mails transmitted under this arrangement.

Article 3.

The dispatching country or colony shall pay the cost of sea and land conveyance to destination. The country or colony providing for the sea conveyance to charge the dispatching country or colony such sea rates as will cover the cost of carriage.

The land transit rates to be paid by the United States to each forwarding colony shall be as follows, namely:—On letters, 4d. per lb., and on other matter, 4s. per cwt., to New South Wales on mails for Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and Western Australia. In addition, the same rates to be paid to Victoria on mails for Tasmania, South Australia, and Western Australia. In addition the same rates to be paid to South Australia on mails for Western Australia.

In the opposite direction the Australian colonies to pay to the United States for the cost of transit on correspondence for British Columbia, British North American Provinces, West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, the following rates, namely—*

Article 4.

The single rate of international letter postage shall be twelve cents in the United States and sixpence in New South Wales on each letter weighing half an ounce or less, and an additional rate of twelve cents (sixpence) for each single weight of half an ounce or fraction thereof, which shall in all cases be prepaid, at least one single rate, by means of postage stamps, at the office of mailing in either country. Letters unpaid or prepaid less than one full rate of postage shall not be forwarded, but insufficiently paid letters on which a single rate or more has been prepaid shall be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage and a fine of a single rate, to be collected and retained by the post department of the country of destination.

The United States post office shall levy and collect to its own use, on newspapers addressed to New South Wales, a postage charge of two cents, and on all other articles of printed matter, patterns, and samples of merchandise addressed to New South Wales, a postage charge of four cents per each weight of 4ozs. or a fraction of 4ozs.

The post office of New South Wales shall levy and collect to its own use, on newspapers and other articles of printed matter, patterns, and samples of merchandise addressed to the United States, the regular rates of domestic postage chargeable thereon by the laws and regulations of the colony of New South Wales.

Letters, newspapers, and other articles of printed matter, patterns, and samples of merchandise, fully prepaid, which may be received in either country from the other, shall be delivered free of all charges whatever.

Newspapers and all other kinds of printed matter, and patterns and samples of merchandise, are to be subject to the laws and regulations of each country respectively, in regard to their liability to be rated with letter postage when containing written matter, or for any other cause specified in said laws and regulations, as well as in regard to their liability to Customs duty under the revenue laws.

Article 5.

The New South Wales post office shall render an account to the United States post office, upon letter-bills to accompany each mail, of the weight of the letters, and also of the printed and other matter contained in such closed mails forwarded to the United States for transmission to either of the countries and colonies mentioned in Article 3. And the United States post office shall render a similar account to the New South Wales post office as regards mails forwarded to New South Wales for transmission to the other Australasian colonies and to foreign countries.

The accounts arising between the two offices on correspondence exchanged shall be stated, adjusted, and settled yearly, and the office by which an amount shall then be due shall promptly pay the same to the other office in such manner as may be required.

Article 6.

Prepaid letters from foreign countries addressed to places within the colony of New South Wales, received in and forwarded from the United States to New South Wales, shall be delivered in the said colony free of all charge whatsoever.

Article

* The rates to be filled in by the United States. It is to be hoped that they will be considerably less than those now charged, which are considered excessive, and tend to prohibit correspondence.

Article 7.

The two post departments may, by mutual agreement, provide for the transmission of registered articles in the mails exchanged between the two countries.

The register fee for each article shall be ten cents in the United States and fourpence in New South Wales.

Article 8.

The two post departments shall settle by agreement between them all measures of detail and arrangement required to carry this convention into execution, and may modify the same in like manner from time to time, as the exigencies of the service may require.

Article 9.

Insufficiently prepaid correspondence dispatched from one country to the other shall be plainly stamped with the letter T on the right-hand upper corner of the address, in addition to the date stamp of the office at which it was posted. The amount of the deficient postage and fine shall also be inscribed in *black ink*.

Article 10.

Dead letters, which cannot be delivered from whatever cause, shall be mutually returned without charge monthly, or as frequently as the regulations of the respective offices will permit.

C.

MAILS TO AUSTRALIA.—ITALY.

Statement showing the Net Weight of Mails Dispatched from Italy, and from the Countries for which Italy acts as intermediary, to Australia and New Zealand.

Mail of the 189
Per S.S. .....

Mails for—	Net Weight of—		Remarks.
	Letters.	Other Articles.	
	Grammes.	Grammes.	
Victoria			
New South Wales			
Queensland			
Tasmania			
New Zealand			
Fiji			

MAILS TO AUSTRALIA.

Statement showing the Net Weight of Mails Dispatched from ..... to Australia and New Zealand.

Mail of the 189
Per S.S. .....

Mails for—	Net Weight of—					Remarks.
	Letters.		Other Articles.			
	lbs.	oz.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	
Victoria						
New South Wales						
Queensland						
Tasmania						
New Zealand						
Fiji						

HOMEWARD MAILS.

Statement showing the Net Weight of Mails Dispatched from .....

Mail of the 189
Per S.S. .....

Mails for—	Net Weight of—					Remarks.
	Letters.		Other Articles.			
	lbs.	oz.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	
Western Australia						
Colombo						
Aden						
Suez						
Italy						
France						
United Kingdom						

D.

UNIFORM POSTAL REGULATIONS.

[Being No 6 of the questions submitted to the conference by the Hon. C. J. Roberts.]

We believe that the public convenience would be met by an assimilation of the regulations governing the transmission of letters, packets, and newspapers, the class of matter which should be sent as packets, and a uniform definition of newspapers and of supplements.

The question, however, is, we find, a large one, and the preparation of a uniform code of regulations would occupy more time than we fear we could command during the sitting of the conference, and, moreover, it is found on many points on which uniformity is thought desirable, an amendment of the existing laws of some of the colonies would be necessary.

Having, however, had the advantage of an interchange of ideas on this important question, it is suggested that the framing of draft regulations should be remitted to the post offices of Melbourne, Sydney, and Adelaide, for consideration of the respective Ministers, these draft regulations being afterwards forwarded for the consideration of the Postmasters-General of the remaining colonies.

E.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—CIVIL WORKS—TELEGRAPH.

No. 223T.] Simla, August 26th, 1889.

Sir—In your letter (No. 86-4, 517), dated the 16th December, 1886, you addressed this Government on the subject of the charge made for the transit of through Australian telegrams over the Indian telegraph lines, and communicated the opinion of an Intercolonial Postal and Telegraph Conference held in Melbourne that this rate was too high, that it militated against the use of the telegraph, and that the rate should not be in excess of the Indian rate for inland telegrams.

2. In reply to this representation you were informed that the matter would receive the very careful consideration of the Government of India; at the same time it was pointed out that the Indian Government is put to great expense in maintaining alternative routes; and that its transit rate compared not unfavorably with the charge levied on the Adelaide-Port Darwin line.

3. I am now directed to inform you that the reduction of the Indian transit rate charge on international telegrams has recently been again urged by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company in connection with the demands made by the Australian colonies for a reduction in the rates to and from England; but it appears to this Government inexpedient to discuss with this company any change in a portion of the charge without referring in the first instance to the representatives of the colonies, who are endeavoring to make better terms for the whole.

4. As you are aware, at the Berlin Conference when the Australian delegates advocated a reduction of 2·50 francs in the word charge to Australia, and when it was found impossible to carry the reduction, an attempt was made to show that India alone in refusing to reduce her transit charge from 75 centimes to 50 centimes was responsible for the failure of the negotiations. This responsibility was, as you may know, repudiated at the seventh sitting of the Conference in the following words:—

"Le Gouvernment des Indes Britanni ques considere que sa taxe de transit moyenne est tres moderee.
"Si quelque reduction de cette taxe etait possible, elle serait si faible qu'elle n'exercerait aucune
"influence appreciable sur le taux total du tarif entre l'Europe et l'Australie.
"Le Gouvernment des Indes Britanni que repousse en consequence toute responsabilitie au sujet du
"maintien des taux elevees pour l'Australie, qui resultent presque entierement du tarif de la
"Compagnie Eastern Extension pour le par cours au de la des Indes, un tarif qui est hors du
"controle de la Conference et echappe memea la discussion par son absence du tableau des tarifs."

5. In support of this statement of the delegates that the high charge to Australia was attributable to the tariff of the Eastern Extension Company, I would refer you to the Annual Administration Report for the year 1887, of the Post Office and Telegraph Department of your colony, in which, on page 64, the word rate per 100 miles by different routes is given; and in further exemplification of the high tariffs of this company, two tables are attached—one showing the charges on the trans-Indian messages sent to or from England, and the other the charges on messages, trans-Indian mess. s, originating in India.

6. In the former it will be noticed that the word-charg. or 100 nautical miles on a message om England to Port Darwin is:—

From England to India *viâ* Suez	5·24	centimes.
" " *viâ* Russia and Germany	6·45	"
Or an average of	5·84	"
From India to Port Darwin	18·22	"

Rather more than the latter rate per word per 100 knots prevails also on the Madras-Singapore section of the cable, which—*vide* Mr. Taylor's evidence on page 78 of your above-mentioned Post Office and Telegraph Report—earned 19·9 per cent. in the year 1885.

7. I am now desired to bring under your notice that, although this Government has been asked to reduce its transmit charges as the one condition on which a reduction could be made in the cost of telegrams to Australia, it is not to those telegrams alone to which those charges apply. On the contrary, the Australian telegrams form but about one-third of the total trans-Indian telegrams passing over the Indian lines, all of which messages pass over the section of cable which your colony's report shows to pay such a very high dividend; and it is obvious that, if to benefit Australia alone, a reduction were made in the transit tariff, Australia would get the benefit of but one-third of the loss to India; and unless the charges to other places were reduced in proportion, two-thirds of India's loss would directly benefit the company alone, and form a by no means inconsiderable set-off on any reduction it might make to Australia.

8. The Government of India would not object to some reduction in its transmit charges, provided that such were in proportion to a general re-arrangement of tariffs calculated to directly benefit the senders of messages; and it will cordially co-operate with the Australian colonies in any endeavors they may make to induce

induce the Eastern Extension Company to be more moderate, especially in its tariffs over the Indian and Singapore section, which, as I observed above, carries the whole of the trans-Indian traffic, and earns 19·9 per cent.

9. I am directed to further suggest that, should such a course be convenient, it would tend to facilitate a settlement of this matter, and secure harmonious working at the ensuing Paris Conference if, when *en route* to that conference, one of the Australian delegates were deputed to visit India, in order to confer with the Director-General of Telegraphs in this country on this and other matters of common interest.

I have, &c.,
R. C. B. PEMBERTON, Col. R.E., Secretary to the Government of India.

To the Hon. the Premier, Colony of Victoria, Melbourne.

[Enclosure to Public Works Department. Letter No. 223T, dated the 26th August, 1889.]

Table showing the Rates per 100 *Knots charged for Trans-Indian Messages to or from England by—*

The Eastern Extension Company ..... A non-adherent to the International Convention
The Eastern Company ..... An adherent to the International Convention
The Indo-European route ..... " " "
India, for land lines in India ..... " " "

	From	To	Knots.	Francs per Word.	Rate per 100 Knots.	
				Fc.	Fc.	
Eastern Extension Company	Rangoon	Penang	864	2·50	0·2893	Trans-Indian
	Madras	Penang	1,455	2·50	0·1718	
	"	Singapore	1,870	3·50	0·1871	
	"	Port Darwin	3,923	7·15	0·1822	
	"	New Zealand .. (excluding Australian land line) ..	5,206	8·60	0·1651	
	"	Tasmania ..... (excluding Australian land line) ..	4,103	7·85	0·1913	
	"	Cochin China	2,507	2·50	0·0997	
	"	Hong Kong	3,490	4·25	0·1217	
	"	Shanghai	4,410	4·25	0·0963	
Eastern Company	Bombay	England	6,674	3·50	0·0524	Cis-Indian
Indo-European route	Kurrachee	England	5,419	3·50	0·0645	Cis-Indian
India land line	Bombay	Madras	691	0·75	0·1085	Indian
	"	Rangoon	1,969	0·75	0·0380	Indian
		Mean distance between Bombay–Madras and Bombay–Rangoon	1,330	0·75	0·0564	

Table showing the Rates per 100 *Knots charged by the Eastern Extension Company on Messages originating in India.*

From	To	Knots.	Francs per Word.	Rate per 100 Knots.
			Fc.	Fc.
Rangoon	Penang	864	2·50	0·2893
Madras	Penang	1,455	2·50	0·1718
"	Singapore	1,870	3·50	0 1871
"	Port Darwin	3,923	8·55	0·2179
"	New Zealand, Tasmania .. (excluding Australian land line)	5,206	10·00	0·1920
"		4,103	9·25	0·2254
"	Cochin China	2,507	2·50	0·0997
"	Hong Kong	3,490	6·00	0·1719
"	Shanghai	4,410	8·00	0·1814

[Note by Messrs. Lambton, Todd, and McDonnell, on Article 6, as to uniform postal rates and regulations.]

"We wish to point out the inequitable system which exists in Victoria, of permitting four or five weekly "numbers of English or foreign periodicals stitched together to go as newspapers for a ½d. rate of postage to "other colonies where the charge for each weekly number is ½d. or 1d. In like manner, Victoria allows "quarterly reviews and other publications to pass to other colonies as newspapers at ½d. each, in which "colonies they are not regarded as newspapers but as magazines, and therefore subject to the book rate of "postage of 4d. per lb. Whilst we think the right should be conceded to each Australian post office to fix "what rates it pleases on *inland* mail matter for delivery within its own territory, we are strongly of opinion "that mail matter for transmission to another colony should be subject to rates and regulations to be mutually "agreed upon."

S. H. LAMBTON.
CHARLES TODD.
JOHN M'DONNELL.

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS TO AND FROM GENERAL POST OFFICE, SYDNEY;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDICES.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
19 *December*, 1890.

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1891.

[1*s.* 3*d.*] 851—A

1890.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES, No. 89. TUESDAY, 18 NOVEMBER, 1890.

5. CONVEYANCE OF MAILS TO AND FROM GENERAL POST OFFICE, SYDNEY:—Mr. William Stephen moved, pursuant to Notice,—

(1.) That a Select Committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the causes which led to the rejection of the tender of James M'Mahon & Co., and the acceptance of the higher tender of James Flannery, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails to and from the mail steamers; and also to and from the Redfern railway station and the General Post Office, Sydney.

(2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. O'Connor, Mr. H. H. Brown, Mr. Molesworth, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Frank Farnell, Mr. Dalton, Mr. Howe, Mr. McRae, Mr. Stevenson, and the Mover.

Debate ensued.

Mr. Garvan moved, That this Debate be now adjourned.

Debate continued.

Question put,—That this Debate be now adjourned.

The House divided.

Ayes, 28.		Noes, 43.	
Mr. Frank Farnell,	Mr. Young,	Mr. Fletcher,	Mr. Ball,
Mr. Sydney Smith,	Mr. Scobie,	Mr. Willis,	Mr. Stokes,
Mr. Carruthers,	Mr. Hutchison (*Glen Innes*).	Mr. Copland,	Mr. Lee,
Sir Henry Parkes,		Mr. McMillan,	Mr. Barnes,
Mr. Gould,	*Tellers*,	Mr. Brunker,	Mr. Colls,
Mr. Burns,		Mr. O'Connor,	Mr. Stevenson,
Mr. Garvan,	Mr. Hutchison (*Canterbury*),	Mr. Slattery,	Mr. Waddell,
Mr. Garrard,		Mr. Edmunds,	Mr. Martin,
Mr. Dibbs,	Dr. Ross.	Mr. Bruce Smith,	Mr. Wyman Brown,
Mr. McFarlane,		Mr. McRae,	Mr. Ryrie,
Mr. Henry Clarke,		Mr. Haynes,	Mr. See,
Mr. Walker,		Mr. Tonkin,	Mr. Barbour,
Mr. Black,		Mr. William Stephen,	Mr. Jones,
Mr. Curley,		Mr. Joseph Abbott,	Mr. Hogan,
Mr. Kidd,		Mr. Cullen,	Mr. Howe,
Mr. McCourt,		Mr. Gormly,	Mr. A. G. Taylor,
Mr. Wheeler,		Mr. Perry,	Mr. Schey,
Mr. Holborow,		Mr. Seaver,	Mr. H. H. Brown.
Mr. O. O. Dangar,		Mr. Dalton,	*Tellers*,
Mr. Reid,		Mr. Plumb,	
Mr. Melville,		Mr. Hassall,	Mr. Frank Smith,
Mr. Clubb,		Mr. Wall,	Mr. Toohey.
Mr. Hawthorne,		Mr. Hawken,	

And so it passed in the negative.

Original Question then put.

The House divided.

Ayes, 55.		Noes, 16.
Mr. Brunker,	Mr. Hassall,	Mr. Wright,
Mr. O'Connor,	Mr. Stokes,	Mr. Dibbs,
Mr. Bruce Smith,	Mr. McRae,	Mr. Garrard,
Mr. Sydney Smith,	Mr. Lee,	Mr. Henry Clarke,
Mr. McMillan,	Mr. Barnes,	Mr. Clubb,
Mr. Carruthers,	Mr. Ball,	Mr. McFarlane,
Sir Henry Parkes,	Mr. Gormly,	Mr. Reid,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Wyman Brown,	Mr. King,
Mr. Garvan,	Mr. Jones,	Mr. Plumb,
Mr. Tonkin,	Mr. Waddell,	Mr. O. O. Dangar,
Mr. Walker,	Mr. Edmunds,	Mr. Melville,
Mr. Cullen,	Mr. Frank Smith,	Mr. Wall,
Mr. William Stephen,	Mr. Barbour,	Mr. Hawken,
Mr. Joseph Abbott,	Mr. Slattery,	Mr. O'Sullivan.
Mr. Perry,	Mr. Young,	*Tellers*,
Mr. Black,	Mr. Scobie,	
Mr. Curley,	Mr. Haynes,	Mr. Copland,
Mr. McCourt,	Mr. Hutchison (*Canterbury*),	Mr. Hawthorne.
Mr. Wheeler,		
Mr. A. G. Taylor,	Mr. Fletcher,	
Mr. Willis,	Mr. Hogan,	
Mr. Schey,	Mr. Howe,	
Mr. Seaver,	Dr. Ross,	
Mr. Ryrie,	Mr. Gould,	
Mr. Holborow,	Mr. Frank Farnell.	
Mr. Colls,	*Tellers*,	
Mr. Stevenson,		
Mr. Dalton,	Mr. Toohey,	
Mr. See,	Mr. Martin.	

And so it was resolved in the affirmative.

VOTES, No. 111. FRIDAY, 19 DECEMBER, 1890.

10. CONVEYANCE OF MAILS TO AND FROM GENERAL POST OFFICE, SYDNEY:—Mr. William Stephen, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and Report this subject was referred on 18th November, 1890, together with Appendices.
Ordered to be printed.

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1890.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS TO AND FROM GENERAL POST OFFICE, SYDNEY.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on the 18th November, 1890, "*with power to send for persons and papers to inquire into and report upon the causes which led to the rejection of the tender of James M'Mahon & Co., and the acceptance of the higher tender of James Flannery, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails to and from the mail steamers; and, also, to and from the Redfern Railway Station and the General Post Office, Sydney,*"—have agreed to the following Report:—

1. Your Committee, having examined the witnesses named in the list*, whose evidence will be found appended hereto, find as follows:— * See list, page 7.

That it has been a recognised custom of the Postal Department to give these contractors notice of the arrival of the mails, between sunset and sunrise, and that, as regards the four specific charges made against the contractors, we further find:—

(1.) That on the 29th June, 1888, the contractors were not to blame, as the mails were landed at a wharf other than that at which they had notice to attend, and that the Department recognised this fact by the remission of the fine.

(2.) That with regard to the charge made against the contractors on the 20th October, 1888, your Committee are of the opinion that the irregularity referred to was avoidable, but it does not constitute a grave charge against the contractors.

(3.) That on the 24th January, 1889, the evidence as to the actual committal of the alleged irregularity is insufficient.

(4.) That, with regard to the charge made against the contractors on 19th September, 1890, your Committee consider that in this the contractors, Messrs. James M'Mahon & Co., were not to blame, as it is clear, from the evidence, that Mr. M'Mahon only received notice at 7·45 a.m. when the mails had actually arrived at 7·15 a.m.

Your Committee, under the circumstances, are of opinion that the contractors, Messrs. James M'Mahon & Co., have been somewhat harshly dealt with in the rejection of their subsequent tender, and recommend their case to the favourable consideration of the Government.

W. STEPHEN,
Chairman.

No. 3 *Committee Room,*
Sydney, 19*th December,* 1890.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

FRIDAY, 21 *NOVEMBER*, 1890.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. William Stephen, | Mr. Stevenson,
Mr. Dalton.

Mr. William Stephen called to the Chair.
Entry from the Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee *read* by the Clerk.
Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

THURSDAY, 27 *NOVEMBER*, 1890.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. William Stephen in the Chair.
Mr. Stevenson, | Mr. Molesworth.

Stephen Harbord Lambton (*Secretary to the General Post Office*) called in, sworn, and examined.
Witness handed in correspondence relating to the irregularity in the conveyance of mails to and from the General Post Office (*See Appendices* A 1 *to* 4).
Witness withdrew.
James M'Mahon called in, sworn, and examined.
Witness withdrew.
Committee deliberated.
Ordered,—That Mr. Day (*Superintendent of Mails*) be summoned to give evidence next meeting.
Adjourned till Wednesday next at a *quarter past Two* o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, 3 *DECEMBER*, 1890.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. William Stephen in the Chair.
Mr. Molesworth, | Mr. Stevenson.

Asher Australia Day (*Superintendent of Mail Branch*) called in, sworn, and examined.
Witness withdrew.
James M'Mahon called in and further examined.
Witness withdrew.
Committee deliberated.
Ordered,—That Mr. M'Donnell (*Shipping Clerk, General Post Office*) be summoned to give evidence next meeting.
Adjourned till Tuesday next, at a *quarter past Two* o'clock.

TUESDAY, 9 *DECEMBER*, 1890.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. William Stephen in the Chair.
Mr. Molesworth, | Mr. Stevenson.

Joseph M'Donnell (*Shipping Clerk, General Post Office*) called in, sworn, and examined.
Witness withdrew.
Committee deliberated.
Ordered,—That Mr. M'Mahon and Mr. J. J. Brett be summoned to give evidence next meeting.
Adjourned till Thursday, 18 December.

THURSDAY, 18 *DECEMBER*, 1890.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. William Stephen in the Chair.

Mr. Howe, | Mr. Molesworth,
Mr. Stevenson.

Chairman read a letter from Mr. James M'Mahon, stating his inability to attend and give evidence on account of ill-health.
Committee deliberated.
John Joseph Brett called in, sworn, and examined.
Witness withdrew.
Committee deliberated.
Chairman to submit Draft Report next meeting.
Adjourned till to-morrow, at a *quarter to Ten* o'clock.

FRIDAY, 19 *DECEMBER*, 1890.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. William Stephen in the Chair.

Mr. Stevenson, | Mr. Molesworth.

Chairman submitted Draft Report.
Same read and *agreed to*.
Chairman to report to the House.

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1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS TO AND FROM GENERAL POST OFFICE, SYDNEY.

THURSDAY, 27 NOVEMBER, 1890.

Present:—

MR. MOLESWORTH, | MR. WILLIAM STEPHEN,
MR. STEVENSON.

WILLIAM STEPHEN, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Stephen Harbord Lambton called in, sworn, and examined :—

S. H. Lambton, Esq. 27 Nov., 1890.

1. *Chairman.*] You are Secretary to the Postal Department? Yes.
2. And in that capacity you are conversant with all the official routine of the Department? Yes.
3. Do you remember tenders being called for the conveyance of mails to and from the General Post Office and the mail steamers, and also between the General Post Office and the Railway Station at Redfern? Yes.
4. Do you remember the date of the contract which James M'Mahon & Company failed to get? The contract was accepted on the 25th October, 1889.
5. Tenders were called for the service in the regular way? Yes; I have a copy of the advertisement calling for tenders and of the tenders themselves.
6. Will you be good enough to supply a copy of the tender? Yes.
7. And the specification? The specification is as follows:—"Suburban roads: (1.) To and from General Post Office, Sydney, and wharfs, or wharfs and Redfern Railway Station, and General Post Office, Sydney, and Redfern Railway Station, on arrival and departure of English mails."
8. Do you hand in a letter to your Department from James M'Mahon & Co., under date 19th September, 1889? I do. (*Appendix* A 1 to 4.)
9. Also a letter from that firm, under date 1st October, 1889, a letter, under date 26th October, 1889, and a letter, under date 19th December, 1889, and a letter from your Department to Mr. Abigail, under date 18th November, 1889? I do.
10. Is it a rule of the Department to send word to the contractor as to the time of arrival of the mails, and as to where he is to take delivery of them from the steamers? There is no such rule, and it is not provided in his contract, which is simply to carry the mails to and from the wharfs and the Post Office, and between the Railway Station, Redfern, and the Post Office, on the arrival or the departure of the English mails.
11. In that case it is not incumbent on your shipping clerk to give information as to when the mails will arrive? Not at all. We are not bound to give any information; but I may explain that when the San Francisco mails, about which most of the trouble occurred with Mr. M'Mahon, were expected between sunset and (say) daylight, an arrangement existed that the Telegraph Office should send a telegram to him. We were not bound to send that message; the contract did not require us to do so.
12. Who is expected to pay for such message or telegram—the Department or the receiver? There is no cost in the matter; the Telegraph Department sends the message.

S. H. Lambton, Esq.
27 Nov., 1890.

13. But in the event of the information being sent by message? There is no cost to pay.
14. If Mr. M'Mahon has been charged for the conveyance of a message of that description to him, it has not been done according to the rules of the Department? I do not think so. I understood that a message was sent by the Telegraph Department as a sort of mutual arrangement. We all had the one purpose in view—to get the mails landed as quickly as possible. It was arranged by the Telegraph Department to send and let him know in the event of the mails arriving between sunset and daylight. We were not required to do that. I do not think that any of these particular specified irregularities arose in connection with over-night arrivals. I am sure they were all over daylight arrivals.
15. It was tacitly understood, although not a rule of the Department, that if the mails were expected to arrive at night-time—that is, between sunset and day-light—the contractor should be informed as to the probable time of arrival? I do not know about that. He has the same means of knowing as we have of the probable time of arrival. It is the actual time of arrival that we think of. Supposing the "Mariposa" comes in at 1 o'clock in the morning, the Telegraph Department informs our shipping clerk, and also tells Mr. M'Mahon. We do not tell Mr. M'Mahon when she is expected. He must ascertain that for himself.
16. In the event of a charge having been made for the conveyance of any message to Mr. M'Mahon, it is not done according to any rule? I should not think so. As none of his irregularities appear to hang on that question, I did not make any inquiry.
17. You are not aware that Mr. M'Mahon has been so charged? No.
18. *Mr. Molesworth.*] Is it customary to advertise publicly for tenders? It is.
19. And in the case under consideration, I presume that tenders were called in the usual way? Yes.
20. A number of tenders were received? Two.
21. Whose tender was the lowest? Mr. M'Mahon's; it was for £128. Mr. Flannery's tender was for £150.
22. Is it not customary, under all ordinary circumstances, to accept the lowest tender? That is customary, but in the advertisement the Postmaster-General always reserves to himself the right to accept any tender, even if it is not the lowest.
23. Is it not customary, under all ordinary circumstances, to accept the lowest tender? Yes, unless there are good reasons to the contrary.
24. What reason was given for not accepting the lowest tender in this instance? Some months previously, in reporting on these irregularities, of which the Chairman has a copy, our Superintendent made the following minute:—"These contractors have not given satisfaction, and when the next tenders are being considered this paper might be brought forward, as only men that can be relied upon should be employed for our work." That is dated 20th September, 1889. Then when the Board were considering tenders on the 24th October I, as the Chairman, remembering that recommendation, put this question to Mr. Day, Superintendent,—"Do you think M'Mahon's tender should be accepted?" and he answered, on the same day, "I have reported M'Mahon and Co. as unsatisfactory contractors, and my opinion is that their tender should not be accepted for the conveyance of English mails."
25. Will you be good enough to state in general terms what those irregularities consisted of? The specific irregularities were that on four occasions he was not in attendance on the arrival of the steamers —the trouble is for the most part about the 'Frisco steamers, I think—with his vans to take delivery of the mails, and the consequence was that there were great delays. On one occasion the Superintendent of the mail branch or the shipping officer had to engage other conveyances. It happened to be pouring with rain and the mails got very wet. We had a very serious complaint from the Queensland Post Office about their mails being saturated with water from this cause. It is a very important matter to us, because the delay of even a quarter of an hour on the contractor's part may derange the whole of our mail service. We may miss the morning trains to the suburbs, or if it happens to be in the afternoon we may miss the Melbourne express. It is of the utmost importance that contractors for the conveyance of mails, should be very reliable and should do their work very satisfactorily.
26. I understand that Mr. Day, Superintendent of Mails, reported unfavourably on M'Mahon's tender in consequence of certain irregularities, principally in consequence of his delay in meeting the San Francisco mail steamers? Quite so. There were minor irregularities of a different kind. All these things I know weighed on Mr. Day's mind in making his recommendation. It was not a question of cancelling M'Mahon's contract; but it was a question whether we should accept him as a contractor in the future. We were dealing with the service for the next three years, and Mr. Day stated that this firm were not sufficiently prompt and reliable to have the contract, if any other satisfactory tender could be obtained.
27. Can you give us any idea as to the nature of the delay in each case? I can only speak from the papers.
28. *Mr. Stevenson.*] Do you make these statements from your own knowledge, or do you make them on the authority of Mr. Day? I am speaking simply from the records of the Department—from the reports furnished to me. No. 1 irregularity is as follows:—"'Alameda's' mails landed at the wharf at 4·30 a.m., but M'Mahon's drays did not arrive till 6·30 a.m., thus causing a delay of two hours." The contractors were fined £2 15s. for that irregularity, pending an explanation, but they did not think fit to make any explanation until the 18th October following, when they explained that the cause of the delay was through the mails being landed at Circular Quay instead of the Union Steamship Co's. wharf, and they having received no information of the mails being landed at the former place.
29. *Mr. Stevenson.*] Did the mail steamer alter her ordinary wharf on that occasion? Not that I know of. On the contrary, the shipping clerk reports to me that the contractor's man was distinctly told to be at Circular Quay. It is only fair to Mr. M'Mahon to say that Mr. Roberts, the Postmaster-General, though not on our recommendation, thought fit to remit the fine. We did not consider the explanation satisfactory.
30. *Mr. Molesworth.*] What is the nature of the delay on the second occasion? On the 20th October, 1888, they were not in attendance to convey the mails to the head office, and special conveyances were hired at a cost of £1 19s. 6d.
31. Is it stated how long they waited for him? It was rather late in the afternoon—it was not like the morning when they could have afforded to wait—and they took steps at once. The steamer was signalled at the Heads at half-past 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and she reached the wharf at half-past 5 o'clock.
32. On that occasion you engaged other vehicles at his cost? Yes.
33. It is treated as a charge against this contract? Yes.
34. Was it remitted? No.

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35. What was the nature of the third irregularity? It occurred on the 24th January, 1889. The assistant shipping clerk, in reporting on the unsatisfactory manner in which Messrs. M'Mahon & Co. carried out their contract, stated that, although specially instructed to send a van to the General Post Office at 1·30 p.m. to convey San Francisco mails to the steamer, the contractors did not do so until 2·15, thereby causing great inconvenience, and had the steamer not been lying at the wharf, her departure would have consequently been delayed. They admitted that they were in fault on this occasion; that it being their dinner hour, their foreman had not made arrangements to provide vans. There does not appear to be any fine imposed in that instance. It was noted against them for consideration when the time came for dealing with fresh tenders.
36. They had proper notice as to what time to send a van? They were not entitled to get a notice. It appears they were cautioned.
37. I thought that in sending mails away they were notified? No.
38. What is the nature of the fourth irregularity? On the 19th September, 1889, M'Mahon & Co. failed to send their drays to meet the mail steamer "Mariposa," at Cowper Wharf, at 7·15 a.m., and other conveyances had to be engaged to carry the mails at a cost of 18s., again causing great inconvenience.
39. *Mr. Stevenson.*] Who paid that money? It was charged against the contract. And on the 23rd September, the Brisbane postal authorities brought under notice that six bags of mail matter from San Francisco, received in Brisbane *via* Sydney, were very much damaged by water. The shipping clerk reported that through the failure of M'Mahon and Co. to send their drays with proper waterproof coverings, as required by their contract, to meet the "Mariposa," he had to engage any available conveyances, and the mails got damaged by the heavy rain while in transit.
40. *Mr. Molesworth.*] The cost was made a charge against the contractor? Yes.
41. And was remitted? I do not think so. I cannot answer the question positively, as it is not stated in the papers here.*
42. Who determined the acceptance of this last tender? Upon Mr. Day's report, the Tender Board, consisting of myself, Mr. Cracknell, and Mr. Doake, unanimously recommended the acceptance of Mr. Flannery's tender, although the amount was £22 a year higher.
43. Does the decision of the Tender Board depend upon any reference to the Minister? This is our recommendation to the Minister.
44. The Minister simply confirmed the recommendation of the Board? Yes.
45. *Mr. Stevenson.*] Who is the Minister? Mr. O'Connor.
46. Is this shipping clerk supposed to be about all night, or how do you manage in the night time? When the San Francisco mail is expected to arrive he is supposed to be on the *qui vive* all night, because we do not know at what time she may turn up. I think that to a certain extent he depends on the telegraphic people to let him know and to call him, but he does it at his own risk.
47. Is the contractor supposed, under your regulations, to be about all night too at a time like that? He is supposed to carry out his contract.
48. Is it not customary to bring the mails from steamers that arrive during the night, at a very early hour—at daylight, or break of day? I do not think so.
49. It is an important matter, you know? As far as I know, they go on board for the English mails as soon as ever the steamer gets to the wharf, whatever time it is. Sometimes it may be a foggy night, and the steamer's arrival may not be telegraphed, but the custom with our shipping officer, as soon as he knows that a mail steamer is coming, is to go down at once and be there to meet her and bring up the mails.
50. *Chairman.*] Can you receive mails at the Post Office no matter when they come in? Yes. It is more likely to be towards early morning before they come.
51. *Mr. Stevenson.*] You cannot expect the contractor to keep his place open all night; how do you manage to reach him at night time? Only in the way I have described to you—by sending a telegram to him.
52. But the man is supposed to be in bed? It is sent to him at whatever address he has supplied—I think to his own residence.
53. Unless he receives some such notice, would you not consider it satisfactory if he brought the mails off at daylight? I do not think so, because he knows perfectly well the probable date of the ship's arrival. By the aid of the telegraph we know exactly when the steamer leaves Auckland. We can generally conjecture, to the extent of six hours at any rate, when she will be due here; and the contractor, like ourselves, is supposed to be on the alert.
54. There is a great deal of bad weather between here and Auckland? Sometimes.
55. And instead of taking six hours, she is likely to take twelve hours? On these particular occasions I think she came in about the time she was expected. I see that in one case Mr. M'Donell reports that he distinctly warned Mr. M'Mahon to be on the look-out, as she would be here in the evening.
56. It is part of his duty as contractor to be on the alert for the mail steamer? Undoubtedly.
57. Is he afforded facilities, by access to the Department, to ascertain when she is signalled, and so on? He can always get any information from the Post Office, when it is open either by day or by night If he wants information about an express train as to whether she is running late, or as to what time we expect her to arrive in the morning, he is always afforded the fullest information.
58. *Chairman.*] The mail steamer may arrive six hours before her time or six hours after her time;—it means the fluctuation of twelve hours? Yes.
59. *Mr. Stevenson.*] I take it that this contract only applies to mail steamers and not to ordinary steamers? Only to mail steamers.
60. *Mr. Molesworth.*] Does this contract apply only to English mails? Only to English mails.
61. Two tenders were received on this occasion, and there was a great difference between the amounts of the tenders;—is it not customary in such cases to call for fresh tenders? If there is a very large difference. We did not consider that this was a great difference.
62. Not £22? Especially in view of the price we were then paying—namely, £140. Looking at the great importance of this work being done promptly, we thought it was well worth paying £22 more in order to insure that result.
63. In the case of the overland mails, is notice given to the contractor? He is supposed to come to the office. He is supposed either to have his vans waiting at Redfern station or to come to the office and get particulars from us. He can always get information on coming to the Post Office. 64.

* NOTE (*on revision*):—I find that neither of the items, £1 19s. 6d. and 18s., charged against contractors, on account of special services, was remitted.—S.H.L.

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64. There has never been any complaint I understand in regard to the overland mail from Melbourne, but simply in regard to San Francisco steamers? I should like Mr. Day to answer that question.
65. *Mr. Molesworth.*] In the case of the mail steamer which went to the Circular Quay,—was not that an unusual proceeding; had she not hitherto gone to the Cowper Wharf? I could not say.
66. *Chairman.*] The contractor got a notice to meet the steamer at the Union Steamship Company's wharf and she went to Circular Quay? So he says, but our officer says the opposite.
67. Are you aware of any irregularities being recorded against Mr. M'Mahon in connection with the mails coming by rail? No; there was nothing of a sufficiently specific character to be recorded.
68. You are aware, I suppose, that on two occasions the fine was remitted, after inquiry, to Mr. M'Mahon? I do not think so. I have only a record of one fine being remitted. I looked upon that as an act of grace. Mr. Roberts gave the contractor the benefit of the misunderstanding as to the wharf where he was to meet the steamer.
69. Have you the Postmaster-General's minute with respect to the acceptance of this contract? Yes. It is as follows:—"Accept Flannery's tender." I do not know whether the committee will care to have this information; but I may state that on the 31st October, 1888, Mr. M'Mahon actually complained to us about not getting certain information about the movements of these steamers. We put him right as to what his obligations were. There were two letters received from him on that subject.
70. *Chairman.*] Has the correspondence any bearing on this particular case? Only to show that he knew what his duties were. It was his duty to look out for the arrival of these mails. Mr. Day wrote this minute: "A paragraph is always inserted in the *Herald* when the English mails *via* Adelaide and Melbourne are expected to arrive here; but if M'Mahon & Co., the contractors for bringing the mails here, will inquire in the receiving-room of this Department, they will be supplied with the necessary information." That minute was written in answer to the following letter, which Mr. M'Mahon sent on the 31st October, 1888:—"An English mail arrived at the Redfern Railway Station yesterday, and as we happened to have a man there we got word in time, otherwise the mail would have arrived and been delayed, as we got no advice from your superintendent. We beg you would cause the superintendent to give us notice in future. We have applied several times, but have failed to secure any information whatever." Our answer is that the contractors have no right to expect to be supplied with this information; that they can always obtain the information by coming to the office. We do not send word to them except at night time. None of these specific irregularities occurred at night time.

James M'Mahon called in, sworn, and examined:—

Mr. J. M'Mahon. 27 Nov., 1890.

71. *Chairman.*] What is your occupation? I am a carrier. I am a member of the carrying firm of James M'Mahon & Co.
72. You had a contract terminating, I think, on the 31st December, 1889, with the Postmaster-General for the conveyance of mails to and from the mail steamers and the Post Office, and also between Redfern Railway Station and the General Post Office? Yes.
73. Your contract extended to the mail steamers coming here from San Francisco? Yes.
74. You tendered for a similar contract for 1890? Yes.
75. Your contract was not accepted? No.
76. Did you feel dissatisfied? I did.
77. What were your grounds for dissatisfaction? When I took up the newspaper, I found that Mr. Flannery's tender was accepted for £150, though my tender was for £128. I felt dissatisfied, believing within myself that I had given no cause of complaint whatever. I asked for an explanation, and I was informed that my tender was not accepted on account of non-compliance with my contract, and they brought four charges against me with regard to the San Francisco mails. The first charge was as follows: "'Alameda's' mails landed at the wharf at 4·30 a.m., but M'Mahon's drays did not arrive till 6·30 a.m., thus causing a delay of two hours." My reply to that note from the Post Office officials was that I got instructions to go to the Union Steamship Company's wharf for the mails, and that they brought up the mails in a little steamer and landed them at Circular Quay without giving me any notice. Hitherto I had to take these mails from the Union Steamship Company's wharf. On this occasion I waited until the steamer got alongside that wharf. I was informed by the officers of the ship that they had delivered the mails down the harbour; then I sent my waggons from the wharf down to Circular Quay.
78. Did you get the mails? I got the mails when I sent down for them, at Circular Quay.
79. The mails were transhipped into a small steamer, and landed at the Prince's Stairs, Circular Quay, and the mail steamer had then to go round to Darling Harbour, to the Union Steamship Company's wharf? That is correct.
80. Did you get any information as to changing the place of landing the mails until the steamer arrived there? No; not until the steamer arrived.
81. How long do you think it would take a steamer to go round there? I suppose it would be from an hour to an hour and a quarter before she hauled alongside the wharf.
82. If I remember correctly, we are told that though the steamer had arrived at 4·30 you did not put in an appearance to take the mails until 6·30, causing a delay of two hours? Yes.
83. Do you consider that that was a reasonable allowance to make owing to changing the place of landing the mails? If you deduct the hour and a quarter, and allow me time then to go from the Union Steamship Company's wharf down to the Circular Quay, it will absorb nearly the whole of the two hours.
84. Were your drays waiting on the Union Steamship Company's wharf when the steamer came in? Yes.
85. Have you any explanation to make with regard to the irregularity reported on the 20th October, 1888? I have not.
86. The explanation given in your letter to the Department is—"I never heard of this before"? That is so. If I had, they would have deducted an amount from me, but no deduction was made.
87. With reference to the charge dated 23rd January, 1889, what explanation have you to offer? I think I asked for an explanation.
88. In your letter to me you say you never heard of this charge before you got the schedule from the Department? That is so.
89. The last charge is dated 19th September, 1889;—have you any explanation to offer? No; you have my explanation among the papers.

Mr. J. M'Mahon. 27 Nov., 1890.

90. Are you willing to put this explanation in evidence? Yes. It is as follows:—"Got no notice of this, as will be seen by the accompanying telegram, and by our signature in the telegraph messenger's book, until 7·45, though the steamer had entered the Heads at 6 o'clock, and the mails were delivered before I got the telegram——"
91. On some of these occasions it appears you have been fined? Only on one occasion. On that occasion they deducted £2 15s. from me. I wrote to the Department, explaining my reasons for not being down at the Circular Quay, and not being able to get any satisfaction I instructed Mr. George Merriman, my solicitor, to take proceedings, as I knew that I had ample proof that I had no instructions to go to the Quay for the mails until I found out for myself. I do not know what course he took, but I know that he got the money refunded to me.

WEDNESDAY, 3 DECEMBER, 1890.

Present:—

MR. MOLESWORTH, | MR. STEVENSON.

WILLIAM STEPHEN, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Asher Day called in, sworn, and examined:—

Mr. A. Day. 3 Dec., 1890.

92. *Chairman.*] What position do you hold? I am superintendent of the mails in the Post Office.
93. You are acquainted with the circumstances connected with the refusal to grant Mr. James M'Mahon the contract for the conveyance of the English mails for 1890, I presume? Yes.
94. There were certain circumstances alleged against him by your Department, I think, censuring him for the unsatisfactory way in which it was stated he fulfilled his contract for the previous year; I mean as to not being in attendance at the required time;—will you be good enough to state the instances, if you are aware of them? I cannot do so without the papers. We reported them at the time. We put them on record.
95. Is this (*referring to the schedule of charges*) a true statement? These statements are correct.
96. You know that of your own knowledge? No; I know through our shipping officer. I was not at the wharf, of course, at half past four o'clock. I base my opinion on the information derived from the shipping officer.
97. We want to know what came within your own knowledge? I do not know much. I only forwarded his report as to the late arrival of the contractor at the wharf.
98. Do you know whether there have been any other complaints about Mr. M'Mahon not fulfilling any of his contracts than the complaints here enumerated? I fancy those are the main things against him.
99. Is there any rule in the Department making it obligatory on the part of any officer to give notice to the contractor as to when the mails will arrive, and where? Oh, no; a contractor must either find out the information himself or come to the office for it.
100. Is it usual to send such information to the contractor? No; we do it at times, but we are not compelled to do so. We do it either as a matter of courtesy, or to assist in the landing and forwarding of the mails.
101. Yet it has been the practice to give such information? Yes. For instance, at night, when he is not there, we send him a wire. His address is recorded in the Telegraph Office, and they wire to him when a mail enters the Heads, so that he may have his drays in readiness at the wharf.
102. Is it reasonable, then, to suppose that that being the practice he would naturally expect to get the information? Yes; after sunset. During daylight of course he watches the staff or attends the same as our own officer would.
103. There would be no necessity to send word in the day-time? No.
104. You are fully conversant, of course, with the terms of the contract? No; I have nothing to do with the drawing out of the contract.
105. Or of the specifications? No; it is done entirely in the Secretary's branch. I simply know by the *Gazette* notices that so and so is the contractor for the conveyance of the mails.
106. In the event of any expense being incurred in sending a message to the contractor, is your Department supposed to charge him with such expense, or is there any charge for conveying these messages? No charge; these wires are simply official memos., and no charge is made.
107. In the event of a special messenger—not a telegraph messenger, but any other description of messenger—being engaged to deliver the message, is any charge made to the contractor on that account? Not that I am aware of.
108. He should not have been so charged if it has been done? No; I should think not.
109. *Mr. Stevenson.*] You stated that during the night it is customary to give notice to the contractor? Yes; by wire after sunset.
110. Are you aware that on the 29th June, when it is alleged the "Alameda's" mails were landed at half-past 4 o'clock a.m., no notice was sent to the contractor? I could not say. I suppose he would be informed by his drays being at the wharf two hours later. I suppose he would get a notice in the usual way. Directly a vessel enters the Heads they wire in from there to our officer or to Mr. M'Mahon, the contractor.
111. At half past 6 o'clock it would be daylight, but at half past 4 o'clock in the morning it would hardly be daylight? It is in June.
112. There would be no flags exhibited at that hour? If she entered at half past 4 o'clock he should in due course have had a message.
113. You think that he ought to have had a message on that occasion? Oh, yes; certainly. That is an arrangement with the Telegraph Department—not with the Post Office.
114. *Chairman.*] In the event of a contractor—I do not say Mr. M'Mahon, but any contractor—being apprised that the mails are to be landed at a certain place, and the mails being taken to another place, is he held amenable for any mistakes? I should think not, because he would be of no use to us at all if he goes to the wrong wharf.

Mr. A. Day. 3 Dec., 1890.

115. Supposing that your Department were to send him word that the mails will be landed at a certain wharf at or about a certain time, and that he goes to the wharf to wait for the mails, but the mails in the meantime are landed at another wharf of which he has not been apprised—he could not be blamable for that? Certainly not. Oh, dear, no.

116. That is exactly what did occur on one occasion with Mr. M'Mahon. It appears he was informed that the mails would be landed at the Union Company's Wharf, and instead of being so landed they were put into a lighter and landed at Prince's Stairs, Circular Quay? Our shipping officer would be the proper person to give information on that matter. The rule is to land the letter portion in the steam launch, so as to hasten the delivery of the letters, and land the forward mails for Melbourne, Brisbane, and other places, and our own newspaper portion when the steamer comes alongside. There is no hurry with the newspapers as there is with the letters. Therefore, as a rule, when our officer boards a steamer in the mail launch he lands the letter portion of the mails by that launch, and sometimes we have our own cart down there to bring this portion up, independent of the contractor.

117. *Mr. Molesworth.*] Are you a member of the Tender Board? I have never sat there yet.

118. You are not aware of the relative amounts of the tenders sent in for the new contract? I did not know at the time.

119. You did not know, as a matter of fact, that M'Mahon's tender was the lowest? They referred once before to me as to my opinion as to whether he was or was not a satisfactory contractor.

120. *Mr. Stevenson.*] What was your answer? That he was unsatisfactory, basing my opinion of course on the reports I obtained from our shipping officers.

121. *Mr. Molesworth.*] Are you aware that the only complaints made against Mr. M'Mahon by Mr. Lambton, are four in number? There may be others of minor importance which have not been reported. Those are the principal ones which they thought worthy of reporting.

122. Have you personally had any dealings with Mr. M'Mahon in connection with his contract? I had once in the office to speak sharply to him on account of his abusing one of our employees. May I state the case?

123. *Mr. Stevenson.*] Was it M'Mahon himself, or one of his men? It was M'Mahon himself. It is the only time I had any conversation with him in the office.

124. *Chairman.*] Will you give the name of the officer whom he was alleged to have abused? It was one of our drivers. I could not give his name.

125. He was not one of your officers? He was not an officer; he was one of our drivers. One of his men came up in the evening under the influence of liquor; it was brought under notice, and the officer in charge would not allow him to convey the mails to the station. Mr. M'Mahon come up to find out the reason. He was abusing this man, and one remark he made was, that he would take his coat—that is, his uniform—off his back; I told him I would not allow him to speak of any official in the Post Office in that way; that if he had any complaint to make to make it in writing, and it would be noticed.

126. *Mr. Molesworth.*] I understand that your unfavourable report of him, as a contractor, was based principally on these complaints? Yes.

127. You are aware that the first complaint occurred on the 29th June, 1888, and that although a fine was imposed, yet, after consideration, it was remitted to Mr. M'Mahon? That the Postmaster-General decided to do without reference to me in any way. I did not impose the fine or recommend it; I simply stated the case. The recommendation is made in the Secretary's branch, and the Postmaster-General remitted the fine.

128. Do you not consider that the remission of the fine has virtually settled the difficulty? The Postmaster-General may.

129. How often have these charges been made, and been remitted to Mr. M'Mahon during the term of his contract? I do not think there were above two or three fines against him. I know that one fine was remitted. I could not say whether the others were remitted.

130. *Mr. Stevenson.*] In the event of the lowest tender not being accepted, and there being a great discrepancy in regard to the next tender, is it not customary to call for fresh tenders to carry out the work? That I could not say; I am never on the Board. I never know what they do. I simply get a notice from the Board that so and so are the contractors; I get the *Gazette* notice, but as for the prices I do not see them.

131. *Chairman.*] I have received this communication from Mr. M'Mahon: "We have had money stopped from us on two occasions, but when proved that we were not in fault, the amount was refunded in both instances";—are you aware whether that is correct or not? I could not say.

Mr. James M'Mahon re-called, and further examined:—

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132. *Chairman.*] I received a communication from your firm some time ago in these words: "We have had money stopped from us on two occasions, but when proved that we were not in fault the amount was refunded in both instances";—is that correct? That is not correct. It was done in one instance only. I am going to law with the Department over the other one.

133. *Mr. Stevenson.*] That does not refer to the fine of £2 15s.? Yes; to the fine of £2 15s.

134. There are two instances where the Department had to engage special vans to carry the mails;—that money has not been refunded; it has been deducted from your contract? I have never had anything deducted for those vans.

135. *Chairman.*] With reference to the charge dated 20th October, I have a communication from you in writing, in which you say you never heard of this before? That is correct.

136. Is it obligatory on the part of the Department to inform you as to when and where the mails will be landed? That is the understanding I had with them. You can see by their own writing that at times they gave me the information.

137. It has been admitted that it is the practice of the Department;—we want to know if you considered that you were fully justified in depending on the Department to give you such information? I do, as a matter of business in any way.

138. As a matter of business, you depended on the Department for the information? I waited until I got the information. On several nights I have got the information also by telephone.

139. Did this understanding hold good for the twenty-four hours, or only from sunset to sunrise? The understanding was that I was to get notice of the mails coming in at any time—that they would have a telegram sent up to my place, and would let me know by telephone if it occurred during the day.

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140. You are supposed, if necessary, to go to the Post Office yourself during the day to get the information? Yes.
141. And at night time you looked upon it as an obligation on their part to send you a message? Yes.
142. Have you ever been charged any sum for these messages? A charge of 5s. was made on one occasion.
143. Is it customary for the Department to make a charge for giving a notice of that kind to the contractor? I never heard of it before.
144. Did you pay the money? I did.
145. Was a charge made at any time that you refused to pay? No; there was no other charge made.
146. Did you pay the money willingly? I did not. Mr. M'Donald said he employed a van and a cab—a van to take up a small load at a cost of 5s., and a cab to take word to my place. I said to him, "Mr. M'Donald, here is half a sovereign; now the next time you pay for a cab to give information to me I shall not pay you."
147. *Mr. Stevenson.*] Was it incurred through your not being present to take the mails? It does not refer to any of the cases enumerated in the schedule.
148. *Chairman.*] You do not know that that is allowed by the Department? I do not.
149. Do you know that it is forbidden by the Department? I do not.
150. You have no idea as to whether he exceeded his duties in making this charge? None whatever.
151. Have you any idea as to the date when it was made? I have not. My foreman and another man were looking at me when I gave him the half sovereign.
152. Have you any idea as to the month when it occurred? I have not.
153. *Mr. Molesworth.*] You were not aware that the Department was dissatisfied with your performance of your previous contract? No.
154. When you applied for this schedule these were the only charges preferred against you? Yes.
155. The first charge you look upon as being unfairly made and subsequently condoned by the return of the fine? Yes.
156. With reference to the second charge, you say that you never heard of that charge before? It had not been communicated to me in any manner. If it had been I should have some account of it. I did not hear of it, however, until I got the schedule.
157. Did you get the schedule before or after you lost the contract? Afterwards. When I got word that my contract was not accepted I asked for an explanation, and the reason assigned for its non-acceptance was that I had not given satisfaction to the Post-office authorities. I then asked for a schedule of the charges, if any, against me, so that I might be able to rebut them.
158. With regard to the third charge, you say you never heard of that before? Not until the schedule was supplied to me. There is no doubt in my mind that it is a concoction, because you know very well yourself at what time the California mail starts.
159. Your answer, then, to my question is that you never heard of the charge before, and that you do not believe that it could possibly have occurred? I do not. You know as much about the Californian mails, sir, as most people do. You know that as soon as the gun goes at 4 o'clock she leaves the wharf, and will not wait for anything.
160. With reference to the fourth charge, you distinctly state that you did not receive any message from the Department until 7·45 a.m., although, as a matter of fact, the mail had arrived, and had been delivered, three-quarters of an hour earlier? Yes; the mail, according to the instructions Mr. Symthe gave me, entered the Heads at 6 o'clock. It was through Mr. Smythe that I got information as to the time the mail did come in. Before getting my breakfast, a few minutes before 8 o'clock, I started the vehicles down to the steamer at Woolloomooloo Bay, and the officer said that the mail was delivered about 7 o'clock.
161. Have you ever been found fault with by the Superintendent of Mails for any conduct towards one of his officers? No.
162. Do you remember any occasion when you interfered or found fault with one of his drivers? I went in one evening, and one of my employees and one of his employees were disputing. He was certainly abusive, so was my employee to him. I happened to know of him for some considerable time, and I gave him to understand that it was not there he ought to be.
163. *Chairman.*] Did you use any violent language on that occasion? No.
164. Did you swear? I did not. Mr. Day was not there at all.
165. *Mr. Molesworth.*] Did not Mr. Day come out afterwards and say that he could not allow this to go on? He did not. I had to go up to his room to see him. This man went up and made his complaint—he had no right to be in the Post Office.
166. *Mr. Stevenson.*] Did Mr. Day on that occasion reprimand you, or say anything with reference to your action? I told him I would report the man. Mr. Day said I should go and report the man to him, and I did so.
167. *Chairman.*] Did you use any disrespectful language to Mr. Day? No, I did not.
168. You had no altercation with him at all? None whatever.
169. *Mr. Stevenson.*] Was Mr. Day present when the conversation took place between you and the driver? No; the driver and I were in the yard, and Mr. Day was up in his office.
170. If Mr. Day has sworn that he heard you abusing one of his servants? He swore as great a falsehood as ever a man swore in this world. He was a flight and a half of stairs away from me.
171. *Chairman.*] Do you think Mr. Day could have been in a position to hear you at the time? I will describe the place where it occurred. You know the bottom of the Post Office where the carts draw in from Pitt-street? Well, my man and his man were having an altercation there.
172. *Mr. Stevenson.*] How far off is Mr. Day's office from that yard? He is a flight and a half of stairs away.
173. *Chairman.*] Does Mr. Day's window immediately overlook that place? No; it is so placed that the yard is right underneath. You have to go up a flight and a half of stairs, then go into a room and go off that again into Mr. Day's room. I should have to sing out at the top of my voice to be heard there, and I question whether he could hear me even then. However, there were two men present during the dispute.
174. Who could convey the intelligence? No; I can find these two men to prove whether Mr. Day is right or whether I am right.
175. Can you give the name of one of these men? Corbett was one of them. I do not know his christian name.

176.

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176. What position does he hold in the Telegraph Office? He was my driver at the time, and I can get Flannery's driver who was also there at the time.
177. Have you his name? No; but I can get it.
178. Do you know where to find Corbett? I do.
179. Will you ascertain the names and addresses of these two men and send word to the Committee? Yes.
180. *Mr. Molesworth.*] As a rule, do you believe that your contract gave general satisfaction to the Department? Yes; I can give you the names of several men under whose supervision I did similar work. This particular work was only a small item compared with the work I have done. From what I can understand, these gentlemen are willing to attend the Committee and swear that they never got better satisfaction or as good satisfaction during the time they have been in the Post Office as I gave.
181. With which official or officials in the Post Office were you really brought in contact with regard to the carrying out of your contract;—who is responsible, as far as the Department was concerned? Mr. Day was supposed to be responsible. To-day is the fourth time I ever saw Mr. Day in my life. I saw him on the occasion to which I referred; I saw him twice about private letters of my own; and to-day I saw him outside the Committee room.
182. *Mr. Stevenson.*] You state here that you heard nothing of these charges until this schedule was furnished to you? Of the two middle charges.
183. Was not the hire of the van, specially engaged on that occasion, deducted from your contract? Not to my knowledge; and I am just after leaving my books. There is an item of 18s., but it is not for that work. It represents a balance which is owing.
184. What is it for? I do not know.
185. It may have been for vans? If it had been for vans it would be more than 18s., because on a former occasion the same work amounted to £2 odd.
186. Do you admit that this fine, of 19th September, was imposed because special drays had to be engaged as some of the mails were getting wet? I admit that; but I have explained that it was through the late delivery of my telegram.
187. *Chairman.*] Have any complaints ever been made about the conveyance of the mails between the Railway Station at Redfern and the Post Office? No.
188. Can you offer any explanation as to what this memorandum refers to:—"Sydney, 8th November, 1889. Memorandum to Mr. M'Mahon, mail contractor. The English mails, *ex* Orient steamer, will be due by special train at Redfern station about 6·45 p.m. on Sunday next, 10th instant; mail consists of about 200 bags.—F. Falkiner, Superintendent"? We got some information as to when it would arrive.
189. It is simply a confirmation of your statement that the office made a practice of informing you when the mails were due? Yes. Perhaps I may be permitted to explain, that while I had the contract for the conveyance of the English mails, I also held a contract for the conveyance of the intercolonial mails, which contract I hold up to the present time, and that no complaint has been made against me over the performance of any of them. The other day I got a note from Mr. Lambton stating that a van was ten minutes behind its time; but it is the first complaint made about the intercolonial mails for three years.
190. Do I understand that you got a contract recently for the intercolonial mails? Yes; it was the intercolonial mail contract I had during the time of this dispute.
191. *Mr. Stevenson.* You have that contract still? Yes; it was given to me about two months ago.
192. Since refusing to give you the contract for the English mails? Yes.
193. *Mr. Molesworth.*] In whose name is this contract issued? In the name of James M'Mahon & Co.
194. On what date did you receive the last intercolonial mail contract? It was about the 1st September, 1890.
195. How long was that after the refusal of the San Francisco mail contract? It must have been about eight months.
196. How did you come to get the contract? Tenders were called for in the usual way.
197. And you were the successful tenderer? Yes.
198. *Chairman.*] Were you associated with any other person in that contract? No.
199. It was in your name? In the name of James M'Mahon and Co. The Department called for tenders for the delivery of the intercolonial mails, and on the 1st September last my tender was accepted. I expected to get the whole of the contract, but I got only a contract for the delivery of the intercolonial mails week about with Flannery. I demanded the whole of the contract; but I got a letter, stating that the Postmaster-General could give the work every alternate week to whomsoever he pleased, and it was given to Flannery. I was not satisfied with that arrangement, and I got a certain Member to call the attention of the House to the matter. Tenders were then called for that portion of the service, and Sutton got the contract. It was between Sutton and Flannery. I did not oppose Sutton.
200. During the strike Sutton was not able to carry out his agreement? No; the Department then asked me to take up the whole of the contract.
201. *Mr. Molesworth.*] Have you carried the same on ever since? Yes; until Sutton was able to perform his portion, and then I handed it back to him—did Sutton's part for one week.
202. You conducted the whole of the service until the strike had nearly ended, and then you returned to Sutton the portion which originally belonged to him? Yes.
203. Still holding your own portion? Yes.
204. Do you think you are giving satisfaction to the Department? I am doing this work to the satisfaction of the Department.
205. During the strike were you able to do the work with satisfaction to the Department? During the first fortnight of the strike I was not giving satisfaction, but during the second fortnight I was. I did Sutton's portion as well as my own.
206. The Department was perfectly satisfied that you did your best during the strike? Yes.
207. In the second fortnight you were able to keep everything up to time? Yes.
208. *Chairman.*] Did they make any complaints during that time? I wrote to them, saying all my men were on strike, and that I should not be able to get any men to cart the mails until I could make other arrangements. When I got some men back I wrote stating that I was able to go on with the delivery of the mails, and thereupon they sent for me to do the work. Sutton was not able to carry out his portion of the service, and the Department wrote to me stating that I should have to take the whole of it, which I did for a month.
209. This was all done subsequent to their refusal to give you the San Francisco mail contract? Yes.

TUESDAY, 9 DECEMBER, 1890.

Present:—

MR. MOLESWORTH, | MR. STEVENSON.

WILLIAM STEPHEN, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Michael Henry Joseph M'Donnell called in, sworn, and examined:—

Mr. M. H. J. M'Donnell. 9 Dec., 1890.

210. *Chairman.*] You are an officer in the General Post Office? Yes.
211. What position do you hold? I am a shipping clerk.
212. Are you acquainted with the full particulars of the contract between Messrs. James M'Mahon & Co. and the General Post Office for the conveyance of the English mails? Not with the full particulars.
213. Are you acquainted with the general rules of the Department with respect to these contracts? Yes.
214. Is it a rule of the Department to send word to the contractor when the mails are in sight or are expected to arrive? It is done as a matter of courtsey on my part to the contractor. I have always done it with the contractor; I have never had any instructions from the Department to do it.
215. Do you know whether Mr. M'Mahon expected these messages to be sent to him? I told him I would send a message to him.
216. It has been a practice of the Department then, and not a rule, to send this information? Yes. I do not know whether the Department was acquainted of the fact, but I took this course for my own safety.
217. Has it not been a practice to send these notifications to the contractor when the mails are expected to arrive between sundown and sunrise? Yes.
218. It has always been the practice? I always saw it was done myself.
219. Consequently, we may infer that the contractor looked for this notice? I told him I would send it to him.
220. Who is supposed to defray the cost of these messages? There is no cost; it is only a memo.
221. If any cost has been charged it has been done outside the Departmental regulations? I should think it was illegal to make a charge; it would be a memo. between myself and the night overseer to send word to Mr. M'Mahon.
222. How are these messages conveyed? By an ordinary messenger boy.
223. By a telegraph messenger boy? Yes.
224. Have the messages on any occasion been conveyed in any other way? To his residence at night?—I should not think so.
225. Has a message ever been sent to Mr. M'Mahon by any other means than by a telegraph messenger at any time? Yes, by telephone.
226. Has a message never been sent by a cabman? Yes; once.
227. Have you any idea when that occurred? I really could not say from memory.
228. Will you state the time as nearly as you can? I really could not with any idea of certainty give either the date or the month; I am only just after recovering from a very severe illness.
229. Have you any idea of the month or the year? I cannot remember.
230. Are you aware that the cabman made any charge on that occasion to Mr. M'Mahon? I cannot say whether he charged Mr. M'Mahon, but to the best of my recollection I believe he made a charge against me.
231. The cabman made a charge against you? I fancy so, though I cannot be quite certain about the matter. If he did I should have paid the charge.
232. You would pay the amount and charge Mr. M'Mahon with it? I would charge the Department with it.
233. *Mr. Molesworth.*] You would not charge Mr. M'Mahon? Not directly. I think I did make a charge at one time. Mr. M'Mahon paid me the money, and I did not report the matter. I will not say that it was that particular case.
234. *Chairman.*] Are you aware of any irregularities on Mr. M'Mahon's part in carrying out his contract? Yes; on two or three occasions I think, and to the best of my recollection it was having no drays in attendance when the mails were landed at Circular Quay.
235. Are you aware of any irregularities which have been reported to Mr. M'Mahon and which he protested against? I know that he did protest against some fine being imposed. What that fine was I cannot say from memory.
236. Are you aware whether an irregularity was alleged against Mr. M'Mahon on the 29th June, 1888? I see by the papers that an irregularity was reported on that date.
237. What is the nature of the irregularity? According to my report here, the mails were landed on the wharf at 4·30 a.m., but the mail contractor did not put in an appearance with his drays until 6·30 a.m., thereby causing a delay of two hours.
238. Are you aware whether Mr. M'Mahon was fined for that irregularity? I was not aware of it; I never saw the papers after they went back.
239. It is a Departmental arrangement which does not come under your notice? Yes.
240. You do not know whether he was fined, and if so, whether the fine was remitted? I do not know. I should never hear anything about that.
241. Your duty is to report these irregularities? In regard to the mail steamers it would be made out by me, if I were the officer landing the mails.
242. Have you any explanation to give with respect to the alleged irregularity dated 20th October, 1888? My report was as follows:—"The contractor was not in attendance on Saturday afternoon last to convey the San Francisco mail from the A.S.N. Wharf to the General Post Office, and I had to hire a conveyance to do the work at a cost of £1 19s. 6d." This is really so far back that I cannot remember the circumstances distinctly. I have a slight recollection that I did have to hire a van.
243. Was that the occasion when the charge of £1 19s. 6d. was incurred? Yes.
244. Where were the mails landed on that occasion? According to my report they were landed at the A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf.
245. Is that the usual place for landing the mails? Not usual; but if the boat comes into that wharf of course we would land the mails there.
246. Has it been a practice to inform the contractor of the wharf at which the mails are to be landed? Yes, always.

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247. Then, if the mails are landed at another wharf, and he did not get an intimation in time as to the wharf where the steamer was going to, I suppose you would not be adverse to allowing him some time? Oh, no; we would send for him straight away.
248. Have you any record of an irregularity occurring on the 23rd June, 1889? I notice that the report was made out by Mr. James Middleton, my assistant. I do not know anything about the matter.
249. What is the nature of the report? It is included among the papers here; I am not acquainted with the circumstances.
250. Have you any recollection of sending word to Mr. M'Mahon at any time to have some drays at the Union Company's wharf, and to send the remainder to Cowper Wharf? No.
251. Are you aware that at any time Mr. M'Mahon got a notice to take delivery of the mails at the Union Company's wharf and that they were landed at the Prince's Stairs? No.
252. Are you aware of the mails ever being landed at the Prince's Stairs from a mail steamer? Oh, yes; we always land the letter portion at the Prince's Stairs.
253. Are you aware that on any occasion his vans or conveyances were waiting at the Union Company's wharf expecting that the mails would be landed there, and that they were actually landed at the Prince's Stairs? No.
254. You think it did not occur on any occasion? No. On the 29th June, 1888, the mail steamer came in very early in the morning, as I mentioned. I sent the letter portion ashore, and they arrived at the wharf at 4·30 a.m. in charge of a boy belonging to the Department. The letter portion remained on the wharf until I came ashore with the bulk of the mails. The boy then went up to the office, put the horse in the cart himself, drove down, and took the letter portion away. Mr. M'Mahon not coming, I sent a cabman after him to Redfern, and he then sent word to say that the drays were down at the Union Company's wharf. Mr. Hughes, the shipping clerk of the Union Company, came ashore with me. I said, "Now, Mr. Hughes, you are going down to the wharf; if the drays are there will you send them over?" There were no drays there.
255. Is it usual to take delivery of the mails, no matter at what hour of the night they may arrive? Yes.
256. Directly the steamer comes in? We always do. It was done by my predecessor too.
257. Is it specified in the rules of the Department that the contractor is to take delivery of the mails directly a steamer comes to an anchorage or to the wharf? I was always given to understand that.
258. Is it not customary sometimes to let the mails remain on board until daylight, and then to take them off? Not on board the Californian mail steamers.
259. It is not imperative for the Department to give notice to the contractor as to when or where the mails will be landed? I was never given to understand so. I have always sent the notice as a matter of safety, and so that I should get done early, and prevent bother as far as possible.
260. *Mr. Molesworth.*] Do you recollect sending a message to the contractor on the morning of the 19th September, 1889? I never did send messages; I prepared these notes at night. I arranged with the overseer in the messengers' room to send word to Mr. M'Mahon, the Government boat-sheds, and myself, if I should not be in attendance myself.
261. I understand that, although you did not send the messages yourself, you left word that messages were to be sent? I left word downstairs with the night overseer. I made a memo. of the persons to whom the messages were to be sent.
262. What was the name of the night overseer on that occasion? I do not know.
263. Was a person of the name of Brett sometimes employed as night overseer? I really could not tell you; I do not know them by name.
264. At what hour did the mail-boat arrive on that occasion? She arrived alongside the wharf at 7·15 a.m. I could not say from memory what time she entered the Heads.
265. Are you aware that Mr. M'Mahon did not receive this notice until 7·45 a.m.? No; I have no chance of knowing that, because I am afloat.
266. You have no knowledge yourself that Mr. M'Mahon did not receive this notice until half an hour after the steamer was said to be berthed? No.
267. Would you think it yourself a fair thing to hold the contractor liable if he did not get the notice in time? I should not.
268. Would you have reported unfavourably of the circumstance had you known that he had not received the notice in time? I should be bound to report it, and he would make his explanation afterwards.
269. Speaking generally of Mr. M'Mahon as a contractor, on that occasion, did you find any serious irregularities in connection with his performance of the contract? Nothing beyond what I stated in my reports as to his drays not being in attendance. In the Department's eye that is a very serious matter. I am always held responsible for any delay.
270. Are you aware of the fact that the Postmaster-General, on an explanation being made, remitted the fine that was imposed for the alleged delay on the 29th June, 1888? No; I would not see or hear anything about that.
271. *Mr. Stevenson.*] Did his contract extend to the intercolonial mail steamers;—was it confined to the English mail steamers? I would only have to do with the English mail steamers.
272. You are now aware whether he had a contract for the intercolonial mail service? I believe he had a contract for the intercolonial mails.
273. Is it not a custom in the case of intercolonial steamers to bring the mails off at daylight? Yes, for the simple reason that if we are not there when they come in the sailors would retire, and we should not get the mails out until they turned to the next morning at 6 o'clock.
274. You never heard of any complaints against Mr. M'Mahon in regard to that portion of the mail service? Oh, no; I had nothing to do with him in that respect.
275. *Mr. Molesworth.*] Are you aware that Mr. M'Mahon was the lowest tenderer on the last occasion for the conveyance of the English mails? I would not know about that.
276. Do you know that since that time he has obtained a contract from the Post Office for the carriage of mails? No.
277. *Chairman.*] Are you aware of the date of the commencement of the contract in regard to which the irregularities occurred? No.
278. If your memory were refreshed you might recollect it? Perhaps so.
279. I have a written communication from Mr. M'Mahon, in which he says, "Our contract commenced in February, 1888";—is that correct? I have no doubt about it.

280.

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280. "And ended in December, 1889"? That, I suppose, was the term of the contract.
281. Are you aware whether these irregularities occurred from the commencement of the contract? I cannot say; I am only going by my reports, which I have here before me.
282. He continues: "And for the first six months everything went well";—your first report is dated 29/6/88; that does not embrace the first six months of the contract? That was my first report seemingly.
283. He says, "And we supposed we gave satisfaction to the Post Office officials. In June, 1888, the first complaint was made, our vans being ordered to the Union Company's Wharf, where the mails were generally landed; but in this instance, while vehicles were waiting for vessel to come alongside, the mails were landed at Circular Quay." Is that correct? Yes. The night before the mail steamer came in I always made it my particular business to call at Mr. M'Mahon's office—I would not trust anybody else—and tell him that should the mail steamers arrive during the night the mails will be landed at Circular Quay, and that after daylight the letter portion will be landed at Circular Quay, and that he should have one dray there, and send the bulk of the drays to Cowper Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay.
284. Then Mr. M'Mahon goes on to say, "For this we were fined";—was he fined on that occasion? I see, according to these papers, he was fined £2 15s. I would know nothing about these things.
285. Could these fines be refunded without your knowledge? Yes.
286. He says, "For this we were fined, and the money was afterwards refunded"? I know nothing about that.
287. "On September 19th we received notice by telegram at 7·45, which time is marked in messenger's book." That refers to the telegram which Mr. Molesworth submitted to you, signed by J. J. Brett;—can you say whether it is a correct telegram? I cannot say; I never see these things.
288. Yet they have been sent by your instruction? I never see them, because I am not at the office. I leave word there overnight.
289. You do not know that Mr. M'Mahon did not receive this message until 7·45? I could not say. I am bound to make my report, and leave him to make his explanation afterwards.
290. Mr. M'Mahon says the time of delivery is marked in the messenger's book;—is it possible to get that book? That I cannot say; I have no connection with the Telegraph Department at all.
291. In the event of the telegram being delivered at that hour, and on that day, you would not be inclined to blame the contractor for not having his drays in attendance? I would have to report the matter to the Department, and leave him to make his explanation afterwards.
292. He says, "The mails were delivered before the telegram reached me; there is another item of 18s. which has been deducted";—it does not state on what occasion it was deducted? My report is: "I have to report that Mail-contractor M'Mahon failed to have his drays in attendance yesterday (Thursday) morning, notwithstanding that the 'Mariposa' arrived at Cowper Wharf at 7·15 a.m. I had to engage drays to convey the mails to this office at a cost of 18s." That is dated 20/9/89.
293. *Mr. Stevenson.*] Are you aware whether the Californian mail steamer always goes to Cowper Wharf? Yes, she has gone there for the last twelve or eighteen months.
294. How did she get round to the Union Company's Wharf? At one time the steamers did go there.
295. How came she to go there on that occasion? She did not go to the Union Company's Wharf; she went to Cowper Wharf.
296. You had some gentleman with you at the time? Yes, Mr. Hughes, the Union Company's shipping clerk. That was on the 29th June, 1888.
297. I understood you to say that when he went ashore you told him that if the drays were at the Union Company's Wharf to send them round? I did. I thought that possibly they might have gone there.
298. It is customary for one dray to go to the Princes Stairs? Yes.
299. *Chairman.*] Are you aware whether Mr. M'Mahon was abusive on any occasion? He has been very abusive to me, but I suppose it was on account of my reports. Of course I never took much notice of it.
300. *Mr. Stevenson.*] Did you report him? No, but I told the Superintendent verbally.
301. *Chairman.*] That would be equal to reporting him, of course? Oh, no.
302. You would not consider that it was equivalent to a report? No; the Superintendent would not treat the matter as a report unless I gave it to him officially.
303. *Mr. Stevenson.*] Do you remember a drayman of M'Mahon's and somebody else having a quarrel on the Post Office premises? No.

THURSDAY, 18 *DECEMBER*, 1890.

Present:—

MR. HOWE, | MR. MOLESWORTH,
MR. STEVENSON.

WILLIAM STEPHEN, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. John Joseph Brett called in, sworn, and examined:—

Mr. J. J. Brett. 18 Dec., 1890.

304. *Chairman.*] What position do you hold in the Government service? I am a clerk in the Electric Telegraph Department.
305. You have been a telegraph messenger? Yes.
306. But you do not hold that position now? No.
307. Were you a telegraph messenger at the date of this telegram, supposed to have been delivered by you on the 19th September, 1889? No; it was not delivered by me.
308. Have you any recollection of sending it? No.
309. Is this your signature attached to it? Yes.
310. Had you the telegraph book that telegraph messengers carry at this time? They do not carry books now, and they have not carried them for several years. They get cables signed for, but that is all.
311. Can you say how long the Department has done away with the arrangement of telegraph boys carrying books? It must be about seven years.
312. Has the practice been discontinued all through the Colony? Not all through the Colony; only at the Head Office, I think.

Mr. J. J. Brett. 18 Dec., 1890.

313. *Mr. Molesworth.*] In the metropolitan area? I believe they carry them still in the country districts.
314. *Mr. Howe.*] The messengers from the suburban offices carry books? Yes.
315. *Mr. Molesworth.*] Would you kindly state upon whose authority this telegram that you have been shown was sent? There is no authority that I can say. It was left there for me when I came on to look after the San Francisco mail.
316. Have you anything to show when you sent the telegram? No.
317. Nor any record as to when it was delivered? No.
318. Is any record kept of the receipt and delivery of telegrams? Not in a case like this, which has more to do with the Post Office than with us; it was a sort of favour.
319. I understand, from the answers you have already given, that you have no means by which to determine when the telegram was sent or delivered? Not the slightest.
320. You do not even know who delivered it? No.
321. Then it was not treated as a telegraphic message? Not at all; it was a sort of memo.
322. It was sent by you by the hands of one of the messengers? Yes; we always keep an extra boy on at night when the mail steamers come in.
323. *Chairman.*] Then, even if books had been in use by the messengers, this would not have been entered? No.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS TO AND FROM GENERAL POST OFFICE.

APPENDIX.

[*To Evidence of Mr. Lambton.*]

A 1.

IRREGULARITY No. 1, AND EXPLANATIONS.

29 June, 1888.

MEMO.—I have to report that the mails ex R.M.S. "Alameda" were landed on the wharf at 4·30 a.m., but Mail-contractor M'Mahon did not put in an appearance with his drays till 6·30, thereby causing a delay of two hours.

To the Secretary, &c., &c. M. H. M'DONNELL.

Fine £2 15s., pending satisfactory explanation.—W.J.D., 2/7/88. Messrs. J. M'Mahon & Co.—J.J.F., 3/7/88. Noted.—W.H.M., 6/7/88.

Sir, Sydney, 12 October, 1888.

Re pay voucher we received on 10th inst., we beg to state there is £2 15s. deducted as fine. Would you please have this corrected, as we are not aware of any discrepancy on our part in fulfilling our contract for cartage of mails.

We are, &c.,

S. H. Lambton, Esq., Secretary, General Post Office. JAMES M'MAHON & CO.

Contractors were fined £2 15s. in July last. See C. 6096.—N.A., 15/10/88. Inform and send copy of letter of 3/7/88.—W.J.D., 15/10/88. Messrs. J. M'Mahon & Co.—J.C., 17/10/88. There is a letter in since from M'Mahon. Let me see it.—JAS. D., 22/10/88.

Sir, Sydney, 18 October, 1888.

We beg to state that we were at the Union Steamship Company's wharf in time to receive the mails had they been brought there, as was usually the case; but they were landed at the Circular Quay, and consequently it was not our fault if they were delayed, we having got no intimation of them being landed there. We trust you will view this explanation satisfactory and send us a corrected voucher.

We are, &c.,

S. H. Lambton, Esq., Secretary, General Post Office. JAMES M'MAHON & CO.

Superintendent for report.—S.H.L., 27/10/88. Shipping Officer says "that contractors' man was distinctly told to be at the Circular Quay"; and as he did not attend at the time and place, contractors should be fined. No idea whether men and drays were at Union Company's wharf or not.—A. DAY, 29/11/88.

Mail-contractors J. M'Mahon & Co., in *re* fines for late arrivals to meet English Mails at Wharfs.

FIRST Case.—The Shipping Officer says that *contractor's man* was *instructed to* attend at the *Circular Quay at* 4.30 *a.m. on the* 29*th June*, 1888, to receive mails ex "Alameda"; but the carts did not arrive until 6.30 a.m. (James.)

A fine of £2 15s. was charged to the contractor's account pending satisfactory explanation.

No explanation was afforded up to the beginning of October, but after some correspondence the contractors said their men were at the Union Steamship Company's wharf in time to have received the mails if they had been brought there as usual. No intimation was, it is said, given that the mails would be landed elsewhere; but on the other hand the Shipping Officer says *contractor's man was distinctly told to be at the Circular Quay.* It will be necessary for this contractor to arrange to have instructions given duly carried out, which was not done in this case, apparently, or the men would not have gone to the Union Company's wharf. (James.) M.H.M'D., 21/11/88.

MEMO.—In connection with the fine of £2 15s. against Mail-contractor M'Mahon for being two hours late in the case of the "Alameda's" mails, please see the general arrangement memo. attached, and then peruse memo. in case marked No. 1. In short, M'Mahon was two hours late, and his case is: He was told to go to the Union Company's wharf, and our Shipping Officer says the contractor's manager was told to go to the Circular Quay.

The second case was for non-attendance at A.S. Co.'s wharf, 20 October, for "Mariposa's" mails, and special carts at £1 19s 6d. were engaged and paid for out of contractor's account. Here the contractor complains of the Superintendent not giving him instructions, &c., whereas he should attend to the Shipping Officer's instructions as on other occasions.

The Secretary. G.R., 21/11/88.

It is clear that contractors are in fault, and it is also clear that their business arrangements generally are faulty, as on 12th October, on receiving the voucher showing the deduction for the fine, they stated they were "not aware" of any irregularity on their part, whereas they were specially informed by letter on 3rd July previously of this fine, *i.e.*, the £2 15s.; and if they had any explanation to offer, that was the time to have given it, when the facts were fresh in the minds of everyone.—S.H.L., 22/11/88.

No doubt the explanation should have been made sooner; but, taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, I think the explanation may be regarded as satisfactory, and the fine remitted.—C.J.R., 3/12/88.

Contractors M'Mahon and Co.—H.C.D., 8/12/88. Noted.—A.G., 10/12/88. Mr. Clarke to see.—F.G.R., 11/12/88. Read.—G.R., 12/12/88. Superintendent to see.—W.J.D., 12/12/88. Read.—A.D., 12/12/88.

A 2.

IRREGULARITY No. 2, AND EXPLANATIONS.

22 October, 1888.

MEMO.—I have to report that Contractor M'Mahon was not in attendance on Saturday afternoon last to convey the San Francisco mail from the A.S.N. Co.'s. wharf to the G.P.O., and I had to hire vans to do the work at a cost of £1 19s. 6d.

To the Secretary, &c., &c. M. H. M'DONNELL.

The contractor should pay this amount, and be called on for report.—A.D., 22/10/88.

On the 29th June, 1888, Contractor M'Mahon failed to have drays in attendance to land the San Francisco mail, and again on the 20th instant the same thing happens. M'Mahon asks for a remission of the fine of £2 15s. for the June irregularities, alleging that his drays were at another wharf than that at which the mails were landed. The contractors' omission on the 19th instant has involved the Department in the expense of £1 19s. 6d.—G.P.U., 22/10/88.

Act on Superintendent's recommendation of to-day.—S.H.L., 25/10/88. Contractors Jas. M'Mahon and Co.—C.A.O., 25/10/88. Accountant, 25/10/88. Noted.—A.G., 26/10/88. Read.—W.J.D., 30/10/88. Decision is now required with regard to application for remission of fine. See contractors' letter of 18/10/88 (C. 88-9708).—N.A., 26/10/88. Superintendent for report.—S.H.L., 27/10/88.

I am by Shipping Officer informed that contractors' man was distinctly told to be at Circular Quay, and as he did not attend at the time and place as requested he should be fined. Shipping Officer cannot say whether or not men or drays were at Union Steamship Company's wharf.—A.D., 29/10/88.

Inform contractors that fine will not be remitted.—S.H.L., 30/10/88. Sir,

Sir, Circular Quay, 29 October, 1888.

In reply to your letter of the 20th instant, we beg to state we were informed the mail would come in on the night of the 19th, and were in readiness to receive it.

We called at the G.P.O. at 4·30 on Saturday the 20th, but failed to obtain any information.

We are, &c.,

S. H. Lambton, Esq., General Post Office. JAMES M'MAHON & CO.,
(*Per* J.A.C.)

Superintendent.—W.J.D., 30/10/88. Shipping Officer.—A.D., 31/10/88.

It has been the practice for all preceding contractors to watch out for the arrival of the Californian Mail Steamer during daylight, and after sunset a telegram be sent to his residence ; and as in this case the "Mariposa" was signalled at 4·50 p.m. the usual course was pursued, as the contractor can very conveniently keep a look-out for the signals at Fort Phillip from his office, Circular Quay. I might add, that the contractor, or any of his men, did not apply to me for information on the afternoon of Saturday, October 20th, or I would have warned them to keep a sharp look-out, which they must know they should do.—M. H. M'DONNELL, 1/11/88.

Contractors J M'Mahon & Co., *re* fines for non-attendance at the A.S.N. Co's Wharf.

SECOND Case.—Not in attendance at the A.S.N. Co's wharf on Saturday afternoon, 20th October, to carry the mails per "Mariposa," signalled 4·50 p.m.

In consequence of this neglect, special carts had to be engaged at a cost of £1 19s. 6d., which sum has been charged to contractors account.

From the report in this case, contractors employees do not seem to be aware that they should look out for the signalling of these boats during the day, and attend at the A.S.N. Co's wharf, or at the Circular Quay, as may be agreed on. This course has been followed by the contractors previously, and M'Mahon was himself seen and spoken to about the incoming mails per "Mariposa," though he could not be told exactly when the boat would be in before she was signalled.

In nine mails out of eleven, this contractor brought up the bags correctly on the same instructions given about the two cases now under notice, and if the flags of the staff had been noticed he would have known at once when the "Mariposa's" mails would be landed.

A 3.

IRREGULARITY No. 3, AND EXPLANATIONS.

Ship Room, General Post Office, 24 January, 1889.

MEMO.—I have to bring under notice the unsatisfactory manner in which Mail-contractor M'Mahon performs his duties of carting the English mails.

Yesterday, during the despatch of the San Francisco mail, I sent Mail-boy Coughlan with a load of mails to the steamer "Mariposa" at 12 noon, and told him to tell M'Mahon's foreman to have a van at this office at half-past 1. The boy states that the foreman refused to do so, saying he would not come until half-past 2, and no van came to the office till a quarter past 2, which caused considerable inconvenience and delay, for had not the steamer been lying at the wharf it would have probably been the cause of her departure being delayed for some time.

The Secretary. J. MIDDLETON.

Contractor M'Mahon should be called upon for explanation, as he must attend at G.P.O. with his vans when required.—A.D., 24/1/89. Call upon contractor for an immediate explanation.—T.S.J.R., 25/1/89. J. M'Mahon & Co.—J.C., 25/1/89.

Sir, Sydney, 29 January, 1889.

In reply to your C 89/1054, we beg to state that we were in the wrong in the matter you complain of, as our foreman did not know we were obliged to send vans when you required them, and it being the men's dinner hour had not made any arrangements. We have, however, given him particular instructions with regard to the future, and we hope you will have no cause to complain.

We are, &c.,

S. H. Lambton, Esq., JAMES M'MAHON & CO.
Secretary, General Post Office. (*Per* J.W.)

Superintendent.—S.H.L., 4/2/89. Read. As the contractors now say they have given instructions so that no future delay will take place, this matter might on this occasion be passed over.—A.D., 5/2/89. Read.—T.S.J.R., 6/2/89. Mr. Arndell,—Contract might be detached.—F.G.R., 6/2/89. Schedule detached.—A.J.A., 7/2/89. Bond received.—G.R., 7/2/89.

A 4.

IRREGULARITY No. 4, AND EXPLANATION.

20 August, 1889.

MEMO.—I have to report that Mail-contractor M'Mahon failed to have his drays in attendance yesterday (Thursday) morning, notwithstanding that the mail steamer "Mariposa" arrived at Cowper Wharf at 7.15 a.m. I had to engage drays to convey the mails to this office at a cost of 18s.

To the Secretary, &c. M. H. M'DONNELL.

This contractor has not given satisfaction, and when the next tenders are being considered, this might be brought forward, as only men that can be relied upon should be employed for our work.—A.D., 20/9/89.

Dear Sir, Sydney, 19 September, 1889.

You will no doubt have heard ere this that we were late in delivering the mails this morning, and beg to inform you that we only received the telegram, stating that the California boat was entering the Heads, at 7·45. We sent off immediately, and on arriving at the steamer, the chief officer told us that the mails had been delivered at 7 o'clock.

If you refer to the telegraph-boy's book you will find the time we received the telegram entered against our signature, as we took that precaution.

We are, &c.,

S. H. Lambton, Esq., General Post Office, Sydney. JAS. M'MAHON, & CO.,
(W. SMITH, Manager).

Superintendent.—W.J.D., 20/9/89. Report attached, C 12,025.—F.G.R., 23/9/89. Let paper go on now to Superintendent.—T.S.J.R., 23/9/89. Shipping Officer should now explain.—A.D., 23/9/89.

As the "Mariposa" did not enter the Heads till 6·20 a.m., the contractor should have been in attendance without any notice from the Department, as he should keep a look-out during daylight for these steamers ; and, in addition to this, I, on the previous evening, told him, personally, that the steamer would arrive during the night, or early in the morning, and to be sure to keep a look-out for it after daylight. I did not receive any notice of the vessel's approach to the Heads, but was guided by the signals on Fort Phillip.—M. H. M'DONNELL, 24/9/89.

The contractor should have watched for the arrival of mail steamer, seeing that he was informed the previous evening of her expected arrival.—A.D., 24/9/89. Inform contractor accordingly, and tell that the expense incurred through his non-attendance has been charged against him.—W.J.D., 29/9/89. J. M'Mahon & Co.—J.C., 30/9/89. Accountant.—W.J.D., 29/9/89. Noted.—A.G., 3/10/89.

Sir,

Sir, Post and Telegraph Department, Brisbane, 23 September, 1889.

I have the honor to inform you that six bags containing newspapers and packets, very much damaged by water, were received here from San Francisco on the morning of the 21st instant, and to request you to be good enough to cause inquiry to be made in the matter. From the appearance of the contents they had been wet for some time.

I have, &c.,
JOHN M'DONNELL,
Under Secretary.

The Secretary, General Post Office, Sydney.

Superintendent.—W.J.D., 25/9/89. Can Shipping Officer find out any particulars on board the "Mariposa"?—A.D., 25/9/89. Explain the cause of the damage, &c., Brisbane.—W.J.D., 4/10/89. Brisbane.—J.C., 9/10/89.

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28 September, 1890.

MEMO.—I beg to state that whilst the mails in question were being landed from the "Mariposa," and during their transit from Woolloomooloo Bay to this office, it rained incessantly. The contractor not being in attendance I had to engage whatever conveyance was available, and the covering not being of the best I have no doubt the damage was caused in this way.

M. H. M'DONNELL.

Sir, Sydney, 1 October, 1889.

In reply to your letter of the 30th September ultimo, in which you state your officer informed us the mails would arrive that night or early next morning, and that we should have been on the look-out, we beg to state that he told us he would wire us, and took private address for that purpose. He did wire us, and we received the wire telling us the steamer was entering the Heads. We hold the telegram now, and your boy's book will show the time we received it, so that we cannot see how we can be blamed for or charged with the amount you state.

We are, &c.,
JAMES M'MAHON & CO.

To S. H. Lambton, Esq., General Post Office.

Superintendent.—W.J.D., 3/10/89. Shipping Officer to report upon this.—A.D., 5/10/89.

In reply, I beg to state that on the morning previous to the arrival of the mail steamer "Mariposa" I met Mr. M'Mahon himself near the Custom House, and gave him notice, in writing, of the expected arrival of the mail that night or early the following morning. Nothing was said about wiring to him. The Telegraph Despatch Room has his address registered, and are always instructed, the night the mail is expected, to send word to his residence at Redfern should the mail steamer be sighted. Mr. M'Mahon himself stated that if he did not get word during the night he would send his men out by daylight to look out. The mail-boy, Pride, who was driving the cart at the time I saw Mr. M'Mahon, can, I think, verify my statement.—M. H. M'DONNELL, 9/10/89.

Mail-boy Pride for report.—A.D., 9/10/89.

Sir,—I beg to state that I was present with Mr. M'Donnell when he gave Mr. M'Mahon instructions as to the arrival of mail steamer "Mariposa," and can bear out Mr. M'Donnell's statement as being correct.—A. PRIDE, Mail Boy, 10/10/89.

The contractor is, without a doubt, at fault in this matter, as he should have been on the watch for arrival of mail steamer in the same way as our officer was. Inform accordingly.—A.D., 10/10/89. W.J.D., 11/10/89. Done.—H.C.D., 16/10/89.

Sir, Sydney, 26 October, 1889.

In reply to your favour of the 16th instant, we beg to state that Mr. M'Donald met Mr. M'Mahon at Circular Quay and told him that the "Mariposa" was expected, but if not signalled before he left the Quay, he would send us word directly she was signalled; and it has always been the custom when the mails arrived between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. to send notice of arrival; and if we read the terms of our contract rightly we have to be supplied with such notice. We therefore beg to say that we refuse to accept any responsibility in the matter.

We may say that notice was sent to us of previous mail by cabman, for which we had to pay five shillings.

We are, &c.,
JAMES M'MAHON & CO.
(W. SMITH, Manager).

P.S.—Please refer to our letter of the 1st instant and to previous correspondence.

S. H. Lambton, Esq., General Post Office, Sydney.

Superintendent.—W.J.D., 19/11/89. Has Shipping Officer any further explanation to offer in this matter?—A.D., 19/11/89. I have nothing futher to say on this matter, but simply to confirm my previous statement.—M. H. M'DONNELL, 20/11/89. A.D. Read.—W.J.D., 20/11/89. Mr. J. P. Flannery's tender accepted.—S.B.D., 23/11/89. Mr. Read for information.—S.H.L., 23/11/89. Bond prepared.—G.R., 26/11/89.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1891

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

POSTAL.

(MAIL CONTRACT BETWEEN SYDNEY AND SAN FRANCISCO, VIA AUCKLAND AND HONOLULU—FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 *May*, 1890.

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POSTAL.

No. 1.

Cablegram from The Postmaster-General, New Zealand, to The Postmaster-General, Sydney.

7 September, 1889.

CONFIDENTIAL.—'Frisco Service. Congratulate you on getting your resolutions through Parliament. Purpose on Tuesday asking for authority to join you in renewal. Payment, eleven thousand two hundred and fifty. You receive and retain contributions non-contracting Colonies and United States. This really means we pay half cost. You also pay demurrage and receive penalties. No bonus; no penalties unless late arrival exceeds forty-eight hours. Otherwise provisions present contract to be given effect to. Contract to be in joint names Postmasters-General.

H. A. ATKINSON.

No. 2.

Cablegram from The Postmaster-General, Sydney, to The Postmaster-General, New Zealand.

10 September, 1889.

CONFIDENTIAL.—Thanks for telegram. Hope you will succeed with Pacific Mail resolutions.

DANIEL O'CONNOR.

No. 3.

Cablegram from The Postmaster-General, New Zealand, to The Postmaster-General, Sydney.

13 September, 1889.

'FRISCO Service. Parliament agreed this morning our joining you in renewal on the terms indicated in my telegram of 7th.

H. A. ATKINSON.

No. 4.

Cablegram from The Postmaster-General, Sydney, to The Postmaster-General, New Zealand.

13 September, 1889.

'FRISCO Service. Received your message to-day with much pleasure.

DANIEL O'CONNOR.

No. 5.

Cablegram from The Agent-General for New South Wales to The Colonial Secretary, Sydney.

London, 24 September, 1889.

AGENT-GENERAL, New Zealand, by direction of his Government, has applied to Postmaster-General, England, to renew existing arrangements for apportionment of postage and transit of mails between London and San Francisco. Is contract settled, and am I to co-operate? Please telegraph reply immediately.

Postmaster-General.—H.P., 28/9/89. Secretary to the Post Office.—C.W., 28/9/89.

No. 6.

The Secretary to the Post Office, Wellington, New Zealand, to The Secretary to the Post Office, Sydney.

Post and Telegraph Department,
General Post Office, Wellington, 28 September, 1889.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of Sir Harry Atkinson's telegram of the 7th instant, to the Hon. the Postmaster-General, Sydney, notifying that proposals for New Zealand to join your Colony in renewing the San Francisco Mail Service for another year were to be submitted to Parliament; and also copy of the telegram of the 13th idem, intimating that Parliament had approved of the proposals.

I have, &c.,
W. GRAY,
Secretary.

No. 7.

No. 7.

The Secretary to the Post Office to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, General Post Office, Sydney, 2 October, 1889.

With reference to the cablegram from the Agent-General, of the 24th ultimo, relative to the proposed renewal of the existing arrangements for apportionment of postage and transit of mails between London and San Francisco (received at this office on the 30th idem), I am directed to request that you will be so good as to cause the accompanying telegram to be sent in reply to Sir Saul Samuel.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON.

[*Enclosure.*]

'Frisco contract renewed for another year. Co-operate with Agent-General, New Zealand, in asking London Post Office continuance existing arrangement.

Approved.—H.P., 2/10/89. Cable sent, 2/10/89.

No. 8.

Cablegram from The Agent-General for New South Wales to The Colonial Secretary, Sydney.

London, 7 October, 1889.

Imperial Treasury have consented to extend existing arrangements for postage, *viâ* San Francisco, until November, 1890, on condition that any readjustment hereafter made shall date back to 1889.

The Postmaster-General.—H.P., 8/10/89. The Secretary to the Post Office.—C.W., 8/10/89.
Seen.—D.O'C., 9/10/89.

No. 9.

The Agent-General for New South Wales to The Colonial Secretary, Sydney.

Sir, 5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W., 11 October, 1889.

I have the honor to inform you that the Agent-General for New Zealand (Sir Francis Dillon Bell), having intimated to me that the New Zealand Parliament had approved of the proposal submitted by the Government of the Colony for joining New South Wales in the renewal of the San Francisco Mail Contract for twelve months longer, and desired to know whether I would, on behalf of your Government, co-operate with him in requesting the Imperial Government to continue the arrangements for the transit of mails between San Francisco and London for an additional period, I telegraphed to you on the 24th ultimo (copy herewith) for instructions, in reply to which I received your telegram of the 2nd instant (copy enclosed) authorizing me to co-operate with the Agent-General for New Zealand in the manner proposed. On receipt of your authority I immediately addressed a letter to the Right Honorable the Postmaster-General, a copy of which is annexed. See No. 5. See No. 7.

My telegram to you of the 7th instant, with the copy correspondence enclosed, will acquaint you of the present position of this matter.

I have, &c.,
SAUL SAMUEL.

[*Enclosures.*]

Sir, 5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W., 4 October, 1889.

I have the honor to inform you that I have received from my Government a telegram stating that they have renewed the contract for the conveyance of mails by San Francisco for another year to November, 1890, and instructing me to act in conjunction with the Agent-General for New Zealand in requesting the Imperial Government to extend for the same period the existing arrangements relating to the apportionment of postage and the transit of the mails between London and San Francisco. I beg, therefore, that this request may have the favorable consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and that I may be favored with an early reply.

I have, &c.,
SAUL SAMUEL,
Agent-General for New South Wales.

The Postmaster-General, England.

Westminster Chambers, 13, Victoria-street, London, S.W.,
23 September, 1889.

Dear Sir Saul Samuel,

With reference to the conversations that have taken place between us at various times respecting the rearrangements proposed by your Government for a temporary renewal of the San Francisco Mail Service, I have to state that I lately received a telegram informing me that the New Zealand Parliament had approved of the proposal submitted by my Government for joining New South Wales in that renewal for twelve months longer.

It was of course necessary, supposing the two Governments to agree in renewing the service, that some arrangement should be made with the Imperial Post Office as to the transit of the mails between this country and San Francisco, and in contemplation of that event I initiated the matter privately with the Post Office last July. Upon the matter becoming ripe for official action, an official correspondence has taken place with that Department, of which I annex copies for your information, and as soon as the decision of the Treasury is given I will let you know.

I am, &c.,
F. D. BELL.

The Agent-General for New South Wales.

[*Sub-enclosures.*]

[*Sub-enclosures.*]

Sir, 7, Westminster Chambers, 4 September, 1889.

I have received a telegram from my Government stating that they propose to invite the New Zealand Parliament (which is now sitting), to join the New South Wales Government in the arrangement made by the latter for renewing the San Francisco Mail Service for another year. The object of such renewal is to afford further time for consideration of the various alternative proposals which have been made for a permanent Pacific Mail Service to Australasia, whether by way of San Francisco or of Vancouver; and Her Majesty's Postmaster-General is no doubt aware that Mr. Abbott, a member of the Canadian Government and of the Senate of Canada, will shortly proceed to Australia for a conference on postal and telegraphic questions. In the meanwhile however it is indispensable, if any temporary renewal is to be made of the present service, that the colonies should know whether the Imperial Government would consent to extend, for another year, the existing arrangements relating to the apportionment of postage and the transit of the mails between London and San Francisco. I am accordingly directed by my Government to bring the matter before Mr. Raikes, in the hope that the Imperial authorities will be pleased to give this consent. The correspondence which took place on the previous occasions when I have had to make a similar request makes it unnecessary to repeat the grounds I then ventured to urge; but in this instance there is a special reason that a grant of the request would much facilitate the postal conference which I have referred to, and help to settle the important questions affecting any permanent establishment of a Pacific Mail Service. It is very urgent that New Zealand should be able to decide quickly whether to join New South Wales in the temporary renewal of the present service, and this must be my excuse for also asking that the decision of the Post Office and Treasury may be communicated to me at the earliest possible date.

I am, &c.,
F. D. BELL.

The Secretary, General Post Office.

Sir, 7, Westminster Chambers, 13 September, 1889.

In continuation of my letter of the 4th inst. I beg leave to inform you that I have now received a telegram from my Government, stating that the New Zealand Parliament has approved of renewing the San Francisco Mail Service for twelve months longer. There is no doubt of this having been done in the hope that the Treasury would consent to the existing arrangements on this side being also continued for another year to November, 1890, so as to afford further time for considering the questions involved in the maintenance of a Pacific Ocean Service. Under these circumstances I may be permitted to urge the great importance of the Treasury's decision being communicated to me at the earliest possible date.

I am, &c.,
F. D. BELL.

The Secretary, General Post Office.

Sir, General Post Office, London, E.C., 14 September, 1889.

I am directed by the Postmaster-General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th inst., announcing that the New Zealand Parliament has approved of renewing the San Francisco Mail Service for twelve months longer.

With reference to this communication and to your previous letter of the 4th inst., I have to inform you that the Postmaster-General has brought under the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury your application for a temporary renewal of the present arrangements for the apportionment of postage and the transit of the mails between London and San Francisco, and has requested to be favoured with their Lordships' early decision in this matter.

I am, &c.,
EDWD. H. REA.

The Agent-General for New Zealand.

Dear Sir Saul Samuel, Westminster Chambers, 13 Victoria-street, London, S.W., 8 October, 1889.

I have received with pleasure the intimation you have given me that your Government have desired you to co-operate in what has to be done here in relation to the temporary renewal just made of the San Francisco Mail Service.

The main point, namely, a continuance of the existing apportionment of postage between the Imperial and Colonial Post Offices, has already been settled by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. They have consented to extend the existing arrangements for another year, but they stipulate that if a readjustment is made hereafter it should date back to 1889. I have, however, replied that such a stipulation might be either inequitable or inapplicable, according as San Francisco or Vancouver is chosen as the port on the Pacific service, supposing a permanent Pacific service to be ultimately established.

I enclose copy of the correspondence, and am very glad that we are to work together, as the next step will require careful consideration.

I am, &c.,
F. D. BELL.

The Agent-General for New South Wales.

Sir, General Post Office, London, E.C., 5 October, 1889.

The Postmaster-General has brought under the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury your letter of the 4th September, stating that your Government and that of New South Wales propose to renew their contract for the mail service between San Francisco and Sydney, *via* New Zealand, for another year from November next, and asking whether Her Majesty's Government will consent to extend, for that period, the existing method for apportioning the cost of the service.

You state that this arrangement is proposed for the purpose of enabling the Colonial Governments to mature schemes for the substitution of some other mail route, probably by way of Vancouver, for that of San Francisco.

I am now directed to acquaint you that the Lords of the Treasury concur with the Postmaster-General in the view that the case is governed by those considerations which induced their Lordships to give their assent to the similar proposal put before them last year. But I am to point out that there is a strong reason for the opinion that the cost of the service is at present unfairly apportioned, and presses unduly upon this country.

Although entitled to look for a rearrangement of the apportionment upon better terms to this country, the Treasury last year consented, at the request of the New Zealand Government, to extend the existing arrangement for one year, in the expectation that, by the present time, matters would be in a position to facilitate a rearrangement upon more equitable terms.

Their Lordships would, therefore, now be justified in asking that a new apportionment should be at once undertaken; but they are most unwilling to take any steps which might prejudice the results of the Postal Conference in Australia, and they therefore consent to the extension of the present arrangement for another year.

I am to state, however, that, in consenting to this extension, the Treasury stipulate that if, as the result of inquiry, the appointment is eventually readjusted on terms more favourable to this country, the new appointment shall date from the expiry of the present arrangement in November, 1889, so that the Imperial Exchequer may not be prejudiced by the extension made to suit the arrangements of the New Zealand Government at their own request.

I am, &c.,
ALGERNON TURNER.

The Agent-General for New Zealand.

Sir,

Sir,

13, Victoria-street, 7 October, 1889.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, informing me that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury consent to extend the existing arrangements for the conveyance of the San Francisco mails for another year, but stipulate that if the apportionment of postage between the Imperial and Colonial Post Offices should eventually be readjusted on terms more favourable to this country, the new apportionment shall date back to November, 1889.

I have to request you will do me the favour of conveying to their Lordships the thanks of my Government for consenting to extend the existing arrangements for another year. With regard, however, to the stipulation by which that consent is accompanied, there are practical difficulties which I cannot but think the Treasury has overlooked.

It may be as well to note a slight misapprehension in your letter. The question is not exactly whether the Colonial Governments should be enabled to substitute some other mail route for the present one, but whether there is to be a permanent Pacific mail service at all, and if so, by which route, San Francisco or Vancouver.

Now, whichever way this is settled, the questions relating to apportionment of postage must be entirely changed from what they are now. Let us see how the decision for either route would affect the Treasury stipulation.

If the San Francisco route is retained it will only be on condition of the United States contributing a fair part of the subsidy. But on that hypothesis the Washington Post Office may claim to come into a new apportionment of postage, and it would obviously not be right to date back whatever apportionment is then made to the entirely different circumstances of 1889.

If, on the contrary, the Vancouver line is chosen, then a new apportionment will have to be made on an essentially different basis, and could not be made to date back at all to 1889.

Under these circumstances, perhaps, the Treasury may think it would be best not to complicate matters at this time by a stipulation which might be incapable of application, but to leave the question of apportionment to be dealt with as part of the general subject hereafter.

I am, &c.,

F. D. BELL.

The Secretary, General Post Office.

The Postmaster-General.—H.P., 19/11/89. The Secretary to the Post Office.—C.W., 19 Nov., 1889. Submitted.—S.H.L., 20/11/89. Seen.—D. O'C., 23/11/89.

No. 10.

The Agent-General for New South Wales to The Colonial Secretary, Sydney.

5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W.,

Sir,

18 October, 1889.

Adverting to my letter of the 11th instant, in reference to the continuation by the Imperial Government for another year of the existing arrangement relating to the apportionment of postage, and the transit of mails between London and San Francisco, I have now the honor to forward, for your information, a copy of the reply of the General Post Office to my communication of the 4th idem (referred to in my above quoted letter of the 11th instant), by which you will perceive that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in assenting to the extension of the present service for another year, stipulate that if the apportionment of postage, after inquiry, is readjusted on the more favourable terms to the Imperial Government, the new apportionment shall date from November, 1889.

It is my intention, in conjunction with the Agent-General for New Zealand, to remonstrate against the question being complicated by the imposition of any conditions other than those existing in the present arrangement.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

[*Enclosure.*]

Sir,

General Post Office, London, 17 October, 1889.

I am directed by the Postmaster-General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, stating that your Government have renewed for another year (*i.e.* to November, 1890), the contract for the mail service between San Francisco and Sydney, and have instructed you to act in conjunction with the Agent-General for New Zealand in requesting the Imperial Government to extend for the same period the existing arrangements relating to the apportionment of postage, and the transit of mails between London and San Francisco.

In reply I have to acquaint you that the Postmaster-General has brought the matter under the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury; and that their Lordships concur with him in the view that the case is governed by those considerations which induced their Lordships to give their assent to the similar proposal put before them last year, but I am to point out that there is strong reason for the opinion that the cost of the service is at present unfairly apportioned, and presses unduly upon this country.

Although entitled to look for a rearrangement of the apportionment upon better terms to this country, the Treasury last year consented, at the request of the Colonial Governments, to extend the existing arrangement for one year, in the expectation that by the present time matters would be in a position to facilitate a rearrangement upon more equitable terms.

Their Lordships would, therefore, now be justified in asking that a new apportionment should be at once undertaken; but they are most unwilling to take any steps which might prejudice the results of the approaching Postal Conference in Australia; and they therefore consent to the extension of the present arrangements for another year.

I am to state, however, that, in consenting to this extension, the Treasury stipulate that if, as the result of inquiry, the apportionment is eventually readjusted on terms more favorable to this country, the new apportionment shall date from the expiry of the present arrangement in November, 1889, so that the Imperial Exchequer, may not be prejudiced by the extension made to suit the arrangements of the Colonial Governments at their own request.

I am, &c.,

EDW. H. REA.

The Agent-General for New South Wales.

No. 11.

Cablegram from The Secretary to the Post Office, Sydney, to The Secretary to the Post Office, Wellington, New Zealand.

14 November, 1889.

Re your letter 28th September, forwarding copies Sir Harry Atkinson's telegrams, 7th and 13th September, relative to you joining this colony in renewing 'Frisco contract another year,—as this colony had actually conditionally renewed contract in its own name some time prior to receipt of Sir Harry Atkinson's telegram of 7th September, Postmaster-General would be glad to know whether Postmaster-General New Zealand sees any objection to this colony paying whole of subsidy, you remitting to New South

South Wales monthly instalments of your colony's share of eleven thousand two hundred and fifty pounds? This suggested to save necessity for executing formal contract for ensuing year, which would presumably be necessary if contract were in joint names of two Postmasters-General. Mr. O'Connor moreover thinks such a contract hardly worth while, as both this colony and contractors satisfied with exchange of letters renewing contract for year subject modifications you are aware of.

S. H. LAMBTON.

No. 12.

Cablegram from The Secretary to the Post Office, Wellington, New Zealand, to The Secretary to the Post Office, Sydney.

16 November, 1889.

'Frisco Service Postmaster-General considers it essential he should have general contract powers to have the right to send mail agents and require necessary accommodation and assistance as at present, also power of detaining steamer at Auckland, and also at 'Frisco by his agent. Mr. Mitchelson thinks this could be provided for without executing a formal contract, say by endorsement on original contract, or by the exchange of further letters with contractors, making our position and powers absolutely clear. Postmaster-General has no objection to pay subsidy to your office instead of contractors, but final understanding would be facilitated by perusal of the letters already exchanged between your office and contractors.

W. GRAY.

Submitted.—S.H.L., 18/11/89.

No. 13.

Telegram from The Secretary to the Post Office, Sydney, to the Post Offices, Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane, Perth, and Hobart.

18 November, 1889.

In order to allow time to consider any proposals relating future mail services across Pacific Ocean, this Colony agreed with Union Company, as you are doubtless aware, to extend 'Frisco contract for another year. New Zealand, however, subsequently agreed to pay a portion of the subsidy. The trips from London, 5th ultimo, and Sydney, 30th ultimo, concluded late contract; after that all accounts relating to extended service should be sent here instead of to Wellington, as hitherto, New Zealand being no longer entitled to retain any share postages. The December mails will leave here on Tuesday evening at 8 instead of following day—Christmas—the latter being the day of departure in the ordinary course.

[Note.—Letters in almost identical terms were also addressed to the Post Offices, Suva, Fiji, and Noumea, New Caledonia.]

No. 14.

Telegram from The Under Secretary to the Post Office, Brisbane, to The Secretary to the Post Office, Sydney.

19 November, 1889.

Beg to acknowledge receipt your wire yesterday *re* new 'Frisco contract and furnishing of accounts in connection with it in future.

J. M'DONNELL,
Under Secretary.

Read.—S.H.L., 20/11/89.

No. 15.

The Postmaster-General, Adelaide, to The Secretary to the Post Office, Sydney.

Post Office and Telegraph Department, General Post Office,
Adelaide, 20 November, 1889.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, respecting the San Francisco mail service, and have directed that accounts for correspondence are to be settled with you. I shall be glad to know whether it is intended to reduce the present very high transit charges.

I have, &c.,
CHARLES TODD,
Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs.

No. 16.

The Secretary to the Post Office, Hobart, to The Secretary to the Post Office, Sydney.

Tasmania General Post Office, Hobart, 22 November, 1889.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 18th instant, having reference to the contract for the conveyance of mails *via* San Francisco; and in reply beg to inform you that from the dates given of the departure of mails from London and Sydney, respectively, the accounts of mails received and despatched will be sent to your office instead of New Zealand.

I have, &c.,
THOS. M'GRATH,
Secretary.

No. 17.

No. 17.

The Secretary to the Post Office, Wellington, New Zealand, to The Secretary to the Post Office, Sydney.

Post and Telegraph Department, General Post Office,
Sir, Wellington, 6 December, 1889.

I have the honor to enclose herewith, for the information of your Department, a copy of a letter of the 17th October last, from the Agent-General for New Zealand, together with second copies of the letters therein mentioned—from the Imperial Post Office to Sir Francis Bell, of the 5th October, and from the Agent-General in reply, of the 7th *idem*—in reference to the agreement of the Imperial Treasury to extend the existing arrangements for the conveyance of the San Francisco mails between London and San Francisco for another year, to November, 1890, and to the stipulation that if, as the result of inquiry, the apportionments of postage is eventually readjusted on terms more favourable to Great Britain, the new apportionment shall date from the expiry of the arrangement existing up to November, 1889.

I have, &c.,
W. GRAY,
Secretary.

[*Enclosure.*]

Sir, Westminster Chambers, 13, Victoria-street, London, S.W., 17 October, 1889.

In continuation of my letter of 18th September, No. 1,138, I have to report that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have consented to extend the existing arrangements relating to the transit of the San Francisco mails between London and San Francisco for another year, to November, 1890, but stipulate that if the apportionment of postage should be eventually readjusted on terms more favourable to the London Post Office, the new apportionment shall date back to November, 1889.

Enclosed is copy of the London Post Office letter to me, notifying the assent of the Treasury, together with my reply, in which I have pointed out the inexpediency of complicating matters by such a stipulation, and proposed to leave the question of apportionment to be settled hereafter as part of the general subject of a Pacific mail service.

Immediately after the Treasury had come to their decision, the Agent-General for New South Wales received a telegram from his Government instructing him to co-operate with me in the negotiations with Her Majesty's Government. We shall, therefore, have the advantage of acting in concert in any future steps with the Imperial Post Office and Treasury.

I telegraphed to you on the 7th instant, informing you of the Treasury consent, and a copy of my message is annexed.

I have, &c.,
F. D. BELL.

No. 18.

Cablegram from The Secretary to the Post Office, Sydney, to The Secretary to the Post Office, Wellington, New Zealand.

2 December, 1889.

'FRISCO Service.—Postmaster-General does not consider it essential that formal contract should be prepared, as correspondence (copy of which will be sent you) sufficiently indicates arrangement. It is made clear that you pay your subsidy directly to contractors, and shall enjoy all powers you possessed under formal contract agreement, modified, of course, in regard to disposal of contributions from other countries, and as to premiums, penalties, and crews.

S. H. LAMBTON.

No. 19.

The Secretary to the Post Office, Sydney, to The Manager Union Steamship Company of New Zealand (Limited), Sydney.

Sir, General Post Office, Sydney, 2 December, 1889.

Referring to my letter of the 21st June last, I am directed to inform you that on the 5th September last the following resolution was passed by the Legislative Assembly of this Colony, viz.:—

"That this House approves of the continuance of the Mail Service between Sydney and San Francisco, *via* Auckland and Honolulu, by the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand (Limited), for a further term of twelve months, from November next, on the following terms, viz.: The subsidy to be reduced to £33,500, and the Government of New South Wales to be responsible therefor, with the proviso that if the Government of New Zealand should hereafter join in this extension of contract, or should contribute either in the shape of postages or by direct subsidy any sum in excess of £6,000, such excess to the extent of £3,500 shall be allowed to the Company in consideration of the abatement of £3,500 they have agreed to make in the amount of present subsidy of £37,000. Duration of voyage to be 600 hours as at present, but no penalties to be imposed, provided voyage does not exceed 648 hours. No premiums to be paid for early arrival. Any contribution from the United States to be divided between the contractors and the Government of New South Wales, the former taking one-third and the latter two-thirds thereof. All postages from other colonies to be retained by the New South Wales Government, subject to adjustment of a share thereof with the New Zealand Government, should that Colony agree to occupy a similar position in this extended contract to that which it now occupies in regard to the existing service. The spirit of the existing contract, in regard to the size of the vessels employed, and in all other respects, to be adhered to in the extended contract, and only European crews to be employed."

I am also to intimate to you that on the 13th September last the Parliament of New Zealand agreed to join the Government of New South Wales in renewing the contract for another year, payment to be made by that Colony at the rate of £11,250, New South Wales receiving and retaining contributions from non-contracting colonies and United States, paying also demurrage and receiving penalties.

The

The subsidy payable to you will therefore be at the rate of £37,000 per annum, namely, £25,750 by the Postal Department of New South Wales, and £11,250 by the Postal Department of New Zealand.

It is not considered needful that a formal agreement should be executed for this renewed service, as the correspondence, &c., contain a sufficient indication of what the arrangement is.

I am to request that you will be so good as to furnish me with such a reply to this communication as will convey your assent to the arrangement in question, and to the understanding and modification of conditions in regard to premiums, penalties, and crews, alluded to in the resolution on the subject passed by the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales on the 5th September last.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON,
Secretary.

P.S.—It will be clearly understood that the New Zealand Government will, under this arrangement, enjoy all the powers it possessed under the formal contract agreement, modified, of course, in regard to the disposal of contributions from other countries, and as to premiums, penalties, and crews.—S.H.L.

No. 20.

The Secretary to the Post Office, Sydney, to The Postmaster-General, Adelaide.

Sir, General Post Office, Sydney, 7 December, 1889.

With reference to the inquiry contained in your communication of the 20th ultimo, whether it is intended to reduce the transit charges in connection with the San Francisco Mail Service, I have the honor to intimate that in view of the fact that this Colony is now bearing the larger portion of the cost of the Service, and in incurring the liability the same contributions from the other Colonies as heretofore were calculated upon, it is hardly likely that the transit rates will be reduced during the short period (eleven months) that the contract has to run.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON,
Secretary.

No. 21.

The Manager, Union Steamship Company of New Zealand (Limited), Sydney, to The Secretary to the Post Office, Sydney.

Sir, Union Steamship Company of New Zealand (Limited), Sydney, 10 December, 1889.

In acknowledging receipt of your letter of 2nd instant, I have the honor to inform you that I have sent a copy thereof to the Company's head office in New Zealand, asking for authority to officially reply in terms of the concluding paragraph of your communication.

I have, &c.,
F. W. JACKSON,
Manager.

No. 22.

The Secretary to the Post Office, Sydney, to The Secretary to the Post Office, Wellington, New Zealand.

Sir, General Post Office, Sydney, 13 December, 1889.

With reference to your telegram of the 16th ultimo, on the subject of the renewed Pacific Mail Contract, and stating that a final understanding would be facilitated by a perusal of the letters exchanged between this office and the Contractors, I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of a set of papers laid before Parliament on the 19th July last, and to intimate that copies of further correspondence are now being prepared which will (when complete) be also placed before Parliament, and a printed set sent to you. In the meantime, however, I forward you enclosed a press copy of the further correspondence exchanged between this office and the Contractors, as well as copies of the telegrams that have passed between our respective offices.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON,
Secretary.

No. 23.

The Secretary, General Post Office, Wellington, to The Secretary to the Post Office, Sydney.

Post and Telegraph Department, General Post Office, Wellington,
Sir, 14 December, 1889.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 2nd inst., replying to mine of the 16th ultimo, on the subject of the powers of this Colony under the renewal of the contract for the San Francisco Mail Service for another year to November next; and to say that the Postmaster-General coincides in your views, and is satisfied with the powers under the renewal as set forth in your telegram now acknowledged.

I have, &c.,
W. GRAY,
Secretary.

No. 24.

No. 24.

The Secretary to the Post Office, Sydney, to The Postmaster-General, Washington, United States.

Sir, General Post Office, Sydney, 17 December, 1889.

I am directed to inform you that, in order to allow time to fully consider the question of future mail communication between Great Britain and Australia by the Pacific route, arrangements have been made to extend the contract with the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand for the conveyance of mails *via* San Francisco for another year from November, 1889, to November, 1890, and I now have the honor to forward herewith, for your information, copies of the time-table for the extended service.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON,
Secretary.

No. 25.

The Secretary to the Post Office to The Manager of the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand (Limited), Sydney.

Sir, General Post Office, Sydney, 14 January, 1890.

Referring to your letter of the 10th ultimo, stating that you had applied to your head office for authority to officially reply to my letter of the same date, in terms of the concluding paragraph thereof, on the subject of the renewed San Francisco mail contract, I have the honor to request that you will kindly favour me with a reply at your early convenience.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON,
Secretary.

No. 26.

The Manager of the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand (Limited), Sydney, to The Secretary to the Post Office, Sydney.

Sir, Sydney, 16 January, 1890.

In reply to your letter of the 14th instant, I regret that my head office has apparently omitted to send me the necessary authority. I, however, called their attention to the omission by yesterday's mail, and have no doubt I shall receive it in due course. Meanwhile I trust you will not be put to any inconvenience.

I have, &c.,
F. W. JACKSON,
Manager.

No. 27.

The Secretary to the Post Office, Wellington, New Zealand, to The Secretary to the Post Office, Sydney.

Sir, Post and Telegraph Department, General Post Office, Wellington, 16 January, 1890.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th ultimo, answering my telegraphed request for information on the subject of the Pacific Mail Service Contract renewed; and to thank you for the copy which you enclosed therewith of the set of papers laid before Parliament on the 19th July last, together with the press copy of additional correspondence between your office and the contractors. I look forward to receiving the further set of printed papers which you are good enough to promise.

I have, &c.,
W. GRAY,
Secretary.

No. 28.

The Manager of the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand (Limited), to The Secretary to the Post Office, Sydney.

Sir, Sydney, 12 March, 1890.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letters of 21st June and 2nd December, 1889, and now beg to confirm and accept the terms therein mentioned for the continuance of the mail service between Sydney, Auckland, Honolulu, and San Francisco, and *vice versa*, in which, amongst other things, it is understood that any contribution from the United States of America, in excess of £4,000, is to be divided between the Contractors and the Government of New South Wales—the former taking one-third and the latter two-thirds thereof.

I have, &c.,
F. W. JACKSON,
Manager.

Submitted. Mr. Jackson's understanding is correct, and he might be so informed.—S.H.L., 15/3/90. Approved.—D.O'C., 18/3/90.

No. 29.

The Secretary to the Post Office, Sydney, to The Manager of the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand (Limited), Sydney.

19 March, 1890.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your communication, dated the 12th instant, confirming the terms mentioned in my letters of the 21st June and the 2nd December last, for the continuance of the San Francisco Mail Service, and stating that, among other things, you understand "that any contribution from the United States of America, in excess of four thousand pounds, is to be divided between the contractors and the Government of New South Wales, the former taking one-third and the latter two-thirds thereof," and I am to state that your understanding of the matter is correct.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON,
Secretary.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1890.

[9*d*.]

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

POSTAL.

(RENEWAL BY THE NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT OF THE MAIL CONTRACT BETWEEN SYDNEY AND SAN FRANCISCO, *VIA* AUCKLAND AND HONOLULU, FROM NOVEMBER, 1890, TO NOVEMBER, 1891.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 8 *December*, 1890.

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No. 1.

Telegram from The Premier, New Zealand, to The Premier, New South Wales.

Wellington, 28 May, 1890.

'FRISCO service—A Bill is now before House of Representatives, Washington, which provides for the subsidy of £34,000 for a four-weekly service, and £68,000 for a fortnightly one.

We are of opinion that present contract should be extended for another year, so as to see if Bill passes, and if anything is to come out of the Canadian service. Will your Government join in a renewal for twelve months, present conditions ?

H. A. ATKINSON,
Premier.

No. 2.

The Secretary to the Post Office to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, General Post Office, Sydney, 5 June, 1890.

Submitted, 6/6/90.

With reference to your minute of the 29th ultimo, forwarding a telegram from the Premier of New Zealand, inquiring, as there is a Bill now before the House of Representatives, Washington, for subsidising the San Francisco Mail Service whether this Colony would join with his Government in a renewal of the service for twelve months, from November next, on the present conditions, I am directed by the Postmaster-General to request that you will be good enough to move the Colonial Secretary to transmit the following reply to Sir H. A. Atkinson, namely:—

"This Government has decided not to subsidise any service *via* San Francisco after November. At Adelaide Conference resolution was passed which will reach you in due course to effect that in event of you arranging future service other Colonies pay usual poundage rates one way, that is on mails despatched. As you are aware, notice has been given to terminate existing Conventions with United States, with a view to make fresh ones, providing in accordance union principle for despatching country paying all charges to destination."

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON.

No. 3.

Telegram from The Premier, New Zealand, to The Premier, New South Wales.

Wellington, 18 June, 1890.

WILL you kindly reply to my telegram *re* extension 'Frisco contract, as I am anxious lay proposals before Parliament, which meets to-morrow.

H. A. ATKINSON.

Forwarded to the Post Office authorities by direction of the Colonial Secretary. The Secretary to the Post Office.—C.W., 18/6/90.

No. 4.

The Secretary to the Post Office to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, General Post Office, Sydney, 19 June, 1890.

With reference to your minute of yesterday, forwarding the accompanying telegram, addressed by the Premier of New Zealand to the Premier of this Colony, asking for a reply to his (Sir H. Atkinson's) telegram of the 28th ultimo, I am directed to state that you were requested on the 5th instant to be good enough to have the following reply transmitted in the matter, namely:—

"This Government has decided not to subsidise any service *via* 'Frisco after November. At Adelaide Conference resolution was passed, which will reach you in due course, to effect that in event of you arranging future service other Colonies pay usual poundage rates one way—that is, mails despatched. As you are aware, notice has been given to terminate existing Conventions with United States, with view to make fresh ones, providing in accordance union principle for despatching country paying all charges to destination."

And Mr. O'Connor would be glad to know whether it was sent.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON.

Cable sent. The Secretary to the Post Office.—C.W., 19/6/90.

No. 5.

Extract from a Telegram from The Secretary to the Post Office, Wellington, to The Secretary to the Post Office, Sydney.

Wellington, 26 June, 1890.

IF New Zealand continue service it is assumed that Australian Colonies will pay on their outward mails the rates now charged non-contracting Colonies.

H. GRAY.

No. 6.

Telegram from The Secretary to the Post Office, Sydney, to The Secretary to the Post Office, Wellington.

Sydney, 27 June, 1890.

'FRISCO Service. We consider, until altered by mutual consent of all parties, New Zealand included, non-contracting Colonies would continue pay contracting Colony present rates outward mails.

No. 7.

The Secretary, Sydney Chamber of Commerce, to The Postmaster-General, Sydney.

Sir, Sydney Chamber of Commerce, Sydney, 29 August, 1890.

I have the honor, by direction of the Committee of this Chamber, to address you on the subject of the discontinuance of the Mail Service *via* San Francisco.

While the Chamber is fully aware of the resolution arrived at by the Conference held at Adelaide in May last, that any fresh contract for the said service should be left to the New Zealand Government

to

to negotiate, the Committee consider that in view of the large commercial interests involved, the Government of this Colony might reasonably communicate with the Government of New Zealand, urging the advisability of once more extending the present contract conjointly.

The Committee cannot but acknowledge that the United States Government have been tardy in recognising the service financially, but are of opinion that the present offer (as announced by cables) of a small subsidy by that Government is but the forerunner of a more adequate provision.

The Committee trust that, whatever the decision arrived at should be, it may be prompt in ordering that the community may be relieved of uncertainty in the matter.

I have, &c.,
HENRY CHAS. MITCHELL,
Secretary.

No. 8.

The Secretary to the Post Office to The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Sydney.

Sir, General Post Office, Sydney, 2 September, 1890.

I am directed by the Postmaster-General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, requesting that this Colony might communicate with the Government of New Zealand as regards the two Colonies extending the San Francisco mail contract for another twelve months from November next.

In reply, Mr. O'Connor desires me to say that he regrets he cannot see his way to act contrary to the resolution agreed to at the recent Adelaide Conference in this matter, namely:—

"That in any future mail contract across the Pacific Ocean, if arranged for by the Colony of New Zealand, the other Colonies shall pay similar poundage rates to New Zealand to those paid by the non-contracting Colonies to the contracting Colonies for the mail service *via* Suez, each despatching Country or Colony paying all charges to destination."

Moreover, I am desired to point out that the distinct understanding, as expressed in Parliament, was that the present mail contract should be extended for another year only.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON,
Secretary.

No. 9.

The Secretary, Sydney Chamber of Commerce, to The Postmaster-General, Sydney.

Sydney Chamber of Commerce, Sydney, 4 September, 1890.

Sir, San Francisco Mail Service.

I have the honor to own receipt of your letter B 90-13,238 of 3rd instant, for which I am obliged.

In writing you on 29th ultimo by direction of the Committee of this Chamber, the fact of the resolution arrived at by the Conference of Postmasters'-General at Adelaide in May last was not overlooked, but on the contrary was alluded to in the following terms:—"While the Chamber is *fully aware of the resolution*, &c., &c., the Committee consider that in view of the large commercial interests involved the Government of this Colony *might* reasonably communicate with the Government of New Zealand, urging the advisability, &c., &c."

Perhaps the difficulty alluded to in the last paragraph of your letter as to Parliamentary sanction being required for a further extension could be overcome in this Colony; but even were this impossible the Chamber still considers that representations could be made by the Government of this Colony to the Government of New Zealand, by which they might be disposed to make some temporary arrangement for the continuance of the service, the more so as since my letter of 29th ultimo was written the daily Press announce that "A cable message has been received (at Auckland) from the Agent-General indicating the probability of the Imperial Government assisting the San Francisco Mail Service."

I am instructed to again suggest to you the desirability of this Government communicating with the New Zealand Government, and without mentioning whether the contract should be extended conjointly or whether it should be a new contract entered into by New Zealand alone.

The continuance of a service *via* San Francisco is much to be desired and in the important interests of trade and of the Colony generally the Committee would respectfully urge that the Government should not remain passive, even although contract must (if it be so) be left to New Zealand to arrange.

I have, &c.,
HENRY CHAS. MITCHELL,
Secretary.

No. 10.

Telegram from The Premier, New Zealand, to The Premier, New South Wales.

Wellington, 5 September, 1890.

If you will contribute ten thousand towards 'Frisco Service and retain all Australian postage we can arrange service for another year.

H. A. ATKINSON.

No. 11.

No. 11.

Minute by The Secretary to the Post Office.

12 September, 1890.

In considering the offer of New Zealand to arrange the San Francisco Mail Service for another year, if this Colony will contribute £10,000 and retain all Australian postages, it becomes necessary to carefully estimate the value of these postages.

This it is at present almost impossible to do. Negotiations are, as the Postmaster-General is aware, in progress for a reduction of the postage between Australia and Great Britain to 2½d., and should this reduction be effected, it is, I think, nearly certain that it will be followed by a similar reduction between Australia, America, and elsewhere.

Such a reduction would, it is estimated, reduce the value of the postages collected in our own Colony on American correspondence and on European correspondence sent *via* America, from about £3,700 to £2,100.

Then, as regards the postages from other Australian Colonies, a new convention has been proposed, and already accepted in the main by the United States, under which that country will pay all charges on its outward mails for Australia to destination.

To meet these charges full postage rates (25s. 4d. per lb. for letters, 6d. per lb. on newspapers, and 1s. per lb. for packets), are now levied *from the Colonies*. These postages would thus be lost to us, as the other Colonies would only be required to pay on the mails they despatch. The total postages now received from the other Colonies on mail matter *via* America amount to about £11,500 a year, and under the new convention referred to we should get considerably less than half this amount, as the inward mails for which, as stated, the United States Office would pay preponderate over the outward ones for which the Colonies would pay. We should therefore, it is estimated, receive from the other Colonies not more than £3,500 at *present postage rates*, but if the postage to America be reduced to 2½d., it is tolerably certain that the other Colonies would claim a corresponding reduction on their outward American mails, and should their claims be conceded I estimate that we should not receive more than £1,900 from this source.

To sum up, if our own postage to America be reduced to 2½d., and if we only receive similar rates from the other Colonies, all we could look for towards recoupment of this £10,000 would be about £4,032, thus entailing a loss of about £5,968.

From the last annual report of the New Zealand Post Office, to hand this day, I find that in 1889 they actually made a profit of £2,900 in connection with this service, and no reason seems to exist why we should lose £6,000 on a service which is useless to us, except for American correspondence, whilst New Zealand makes a large profit out of the same service, which, as shown by the figures in their own report, is largely used by that Colony for European as well as for American mail matter.

On the whole, I submit for consideration whether we should not abide by the resolution of the Adelaide Conference, which was as follows:—

> "5. That in any future mail contract across the Pacific Ocean, if arranged for by the Colony of New Zealand, the other Colonies shall pay similar poundage rates to New Zealand to those paid by the non-contracting Colonies to the contracting Colonies for the mail service, *via* Suez, each despatching country or Colony paying all charges to destination."

Although I have based the estimates in this report on the assumption that the sea postage will be reduced all round, I attach a separate report and returns, showing the financial effect of the acceptance of the New Zealand proposal:—

(*a*) If present rates be maintained.
(*b*) If our own rates be reduced, but we still continue to charge other Colonies present rates.
(*c*) If both our own rates and those levied from the other Colonies be reduced, as calculated on in the foregoing report, the results showing an estimated loss of £2,768, £4,368, and £5,968 respectively.

S.H.L.

The annexed returns, prepared by the Accountant, show that if we contribute £10,000 to the San Francisco Service, as proposed by New Zealand for the ensuing year from November next, our net loss would probably be as follows:—

	£
(*a*) If *present postage* rates be continued and *present payments* made by other Colonies	2,768
(*b*) If our rates be *reduced to* 2½*d.* but *present payments* by other Colonies insisted on	4,368
(*c*) If our rates be *reduced* to 2½*d.* and payments by other Colonies *correspondingly reduced*	5,968

S.H.L., 10/9/90.

Statement showing the approximate net cost to this Colony of the arrangement proposed by New Zealand, as under, in connection with the extension of the San Francisco Mail Service Contract:—

		£
Dr.		
To proposed contribution from New South Wales		10,000
Cr.	£	
By estimated postage from the United Kingdom	32	
„ estimated contributions from non-contracting Australian Colonies, including Tasmania and Fiji, on mails *despatched* at present poundage rates	3,500	
„ estimated postage on mail matter from New South Wales at present rates	3,700	
		7,232
Estimated net cost per annum to this Colony		£2,768

W.L C.,
Accountant.

General Post Office, Sydney, 10th September, 1890.

Statement

5

STATEMENT showing the approximate net cost to this Colony, of the arrangement proposed by New Zealand, as under, in connection with the extension of the San Francisco Mail Service Contract:—

Dr.			£
To proposed contribution from New South Wales	...	...	10,000
Cr.		£	
By estimated postage from the United Kingdom	...	32	
„ estimated contributions from non-contracting Australian Colonies, including Tasmania and Fiji, on mails *despatched*, at present poundage rates	...	3,500	
„ estimated postage on mail matter from New South Wales, supposing the postage on letters for foreign places to be reduced to 2½d. per half ounce	...	2,100	
			5,632
Estimated net cost per annum to this Colony	...	...	£4,368

W.L.C.,
Accountant.

General Post Office, Sydney, 10th September, 1890.

STATEMENT showing the approximate net cost to this Colony, of the arrangement proposed by New Zealand, as under, in connection with the extension of the San Francisco Mail Service Contract:—

Dr.			£
To proposed contribution from New South Wales	...	...	10,000
Cr.		£	
By estimated postage from the United Kingdom	...	32	
„ estimated contributions from non-contracting Australian Colonies, including Tasmania and Fiji, on mails *despatched*, supposing the poundage rate on letters to be reduced from 25s. 4d. to 10s. 6d. per lb.	...	1,900	
„ estimated postage on mail matter from New South Wales, supposing the postage on letters for foreign places to be reduced to 2½d. per half ounce	...	2,100	
			4,032
Estimated net cost per annum to this Colony	...	...	£5,968

W.L.C.,
Accountant.

General Post Office, Sydney, 10th September, 1890.

Urgent.—Will the Colonial Secretary be good enough to cause the accompanying message to be sent to-day to the Government of New Zealand as the result of the Cabinet deliberations regarding the proposed extension of the San Francisco mail service.—D.O'C., 16/9/90.

Principal Under Secretary.—S.H.L., 16/9/90. Prepared cable.—C.W., 16/9/90. Cable (*see* No. 11), 16/9/90.

No. 12.

Telegram from The Premier, New South Wales, to The Premier, New Zealand.

Sydney, 16 September, 1890.

FIND 'Frisco service as a mail line to Europe of no use, and for some time we have sustained considerable loss, whilst you appear to have made profit. After fullest consideration we must decline to contribute direct subsidy, but are prepared to pay usual rates on mails despatched, on the same principle as you pay us for mails sent *via* Suez. We estimate that *at present* rates you could get from us and other non-contracting Colonies about seven thousand pounds.

No. 13.

The Secretary to the Post Office to The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Sydney.

Sir, General Post Office, Sydney, 18 September, 1890.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, again suggesting the desirableness of this Government communicating with that of New Zealand as regards the renewal of the San Francisco Mail Service after November next, and in reply to state that the matter has already had the Postmaster-General's careful consideration.

While Mr. O'Connor thoroughly recognises the advantages of commercial intercourse between New South Wales and the American Continent, the San Francisco Service as a mail line to Europe has ceased to be of any use to this colony, and for some time past it has been carried on at a considerable loss. On the other hand, it is not only understood to be of great value as a mail line to Europe, to the Colony of New Zealand, but appears to be carried on at a profit, so far as that Colony is concerned.

The New Zealand Government has asked the Government of this Colony if the former arranged for the continuance of the service for another year, whether this Colony would contribute £10,000 thereto and retain all the Australian postages. A reply has, however, been sent to the effect that the Government

of

of this Colony declines to contribute any *direct* subsidy, but is prepared to pay the usual poundage rates to New Zealand on mails despatched, on the same principle as New Zealand—as a non-contracting Colony to the subsidy of the mail service *via* Suez—pays for the conveyance of its mails by the latter line.

It is estimated that New Zealand would, at present rates, receive from New South Wales and the other non-contracting Colonies for the carriage of their mails by the San Francisco Service, if renewed, a sum sufficient to make it expedient for New Zealand to continue the service in which it has, comparatively, so vital an interest.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON,
Secretary.

No. 14.

Telegram from The Secretary to the Post Office, Wellington, to The Secretary to the Post Office, Sydney.

Wellington, 13 October, 1890.

THIS Colony renewed San Francisco Service for twelve months. Time-table an extension of present one. Will you kindly advise other Colonies, and also request them to account to this Department for conveyance of mails.

H. GRAY.

No. 15.

Telegram from The Postmaster-General, New South Wales, to The Postmaster-General, Wellington, New Zealand.

Sydney, 14 October, 1890.

CONGRATULATE you on renewal 'Frisco contract. Other Colonies will be advised as requested.

D. O'CONNOR,
Postmaster-General.

No. 16.

Telegram from The Secretary to the Post Office, Sydney, to The Post Offices of Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart, and Brisbane.

Sydney, 14 October, 1890.

NEW ZEALAND Post Office telegraphs as follows:—"This Colony renewed San Francisco Service for twelve months. Time-table an extension of present one. Will you kindly advise other Colonies, and also request them to account to this Department for conveyance of mails."

In forwarding you above, I may mention that the last outward mail from Sydney under existing contract will leave twenty-ninth October, and last inward mail will be due Sydney, thirteenth November next.

No. 17.

The Secretary to the Post Office, Hobart, to The Secretary to the Post Office, Sydney.

Sir, General Post Office, Hobart, 16 October, 1890.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram, of the 14th instant, on the subject of the renewal of the San Francisco Mail Service, and to thank you for the information therein contained.

I have, &c.,
THOS. MAGRATH,
Secretary.

No. 18.

The Secretary to the Post Office, Wellington, New Zealand, to The Secretary to the Post Office, Sydney.

Post and Telegraph Department, General Post Office,
Wellington, 23 October, 1890.

Sir,

o. 13. I have now the honor to forward copy of the telegram sent on the 13th instant, advising you that this Colony had succeeded in renewing the San Francisco Mail Service for another twelve months, and requesting that you would be good enough to advise the other Colonies of the fact, and to direct them to account to this Department for the conveyance of their mails.

The Colonies will be liable for the payment for conveyance of the outward mails only, at *existing* rates.

I beg also to enclose two copies of the approved time-table for the renewed service, which commences with the despatch from San Francisco on the 15th proximo (with London mails of the 1st idem), and from Sydney on the 26th proximo.

I have, &c.,
H. GRAY,
Secretary.

[*Enclosure.*]

[*Enclosure.*]

San Francisco Mail Service.—Time-table for 1890-91.—Approved by the Postmaster-General.

Leave Sydney.	Leave Auckland.	Arrive San Francisco.	Arrive London.	Leave London.	Leave San Francisco.	Arrive Auckland.	Arrive Sydney.
Wednesday, 4 p.m.	Monday, 2 p.m.	Saturday.	Monday.	Saturday.	Saturday, 2 p.m.	Saturday.	Thursday.
1890.	1890.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1890.	1890.	1890.
26 November..	1 December	20 December	5 January.	1 November	15 November	6 December	11 December.
		1891.				1891.	1891.
24 December..	29 December	17 January...	2 February.	29 November	13 December	3 January...	8 January.
	1891.				1891.		
21 January....	26 January ..	14 February .	2 March.	27 December	10 January..	31 January...	5 February.
				1891.			
18 February...	23 February .	14 March	30 March.	24 January ..	7 February .	28 February .	5 March.
18 March	23 March	11 April	27 April.	21 February..	7 March	28 March ...	2 April.
15 April	20 April	9 May	25 May.	21 March	4 April	25 April	30 April.
13 May	18 May	6 June	22 June.	18 April	2 May	23 May	28 May.
10 June.....	15 June	4 July	20 July.	16 May	30 May	20 June	25 June.
8 July.....	13 July	1 August ...	17 August.	13 June	27 June	18 July	23 July.
5 August.....	10 August ...	29 August ...	14 September.	11 July	25 July	15 August ...	20 August.
2 September .	7 September	26 September	12 October.	8 August ...	22 August .	12 September	17 September.
30 September .	5 October ...	24 October ...	9 November.	5 September	19 September	10 October ...	15 October.
28 October	2 November	21 November	7 December.	3 October ...	17 October ...	7 November	12 November.

General Post Office, Wellington, New Zealand, 9th October, 1890.

No. 19.

Telegram from The Under Secretary to the Post Office, Brisbane, to The Secretary to the Post Office, Sydney.

Brisbane, 27 October, 1890.

Re your wire fourteenth instant, notifying renewal San Francisco service, kindly advise if any change in the rates for conveyance of correspondence.

J. McDONNELL,
Under Secretary.

No. 20.

Telegram from The Secretary to the Post Office, Sydney, to The Under Secretary to the Post Office, Brisbane.

Sydney, 28 October, 1890.

Re your wire yesterday, 'Frisco Service, please refer to New Zealand. We shall for ensuing year be in position of a non-contracting Colony, but under new convention with United States we consider non-contracting Colonies are only liable to pay on mails we despatch.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1890.

[6*d.*]

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

POSTAL.

(PARTICULARS OF CONTRACTS OF SUBSIDIZED STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS FOR CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 *July*, 1890.

[*Laid upon the Table in accordance with reply made to Question No.* 1, *Votes No.* 28, 1*st July*, 1890.]

RETURN showing:—1. The lines of steamers and sailing vessels now subsidized by New South Wales for the conveyance of mails. 2. The particular service performed by each line or Company. 3. The amount annually paid to each line or Company by way of subsidy or poundage. 4. The concessions made to each several line or Company by remission of pilotages or other port charges. 5. The date of expiration of the several contracts.

Lines of Subsidized Steamers and Sailing Vessels.	Services Performed.	Amounts annually paid by New South Wales.	Concessions by Remission of Pilotages, or other Port Charges.	Date of Expiration of Contracts.
		£ s. d.		
The Union Steamship Company of New Zealand (Limited).	To and from Sydney and San Francisco, *via* Auckland and Honolulu, every four weeks.	22,283 6 8	No charge is made for pilotage, tonnage, light-house, or harbour dues, and the contractors are at liberty to use, once in every four weeks, for five days at a time, the Fitzroy Dry Dock, at Sydney, if not leased or otherwise occupied (and, also, the workshops there), on payment only of the expenses of and attending such use.	20th November, 1890.
The Orient Steam Navigation Company (Limited). The Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company.	By Orient line, to and from Sydney and Naples, once every two weeks; and by P. & O. line, to and from Sydney and Brindisi, once every two weeks.	26,632 2 10	Nil	31st January, 1895.
The Australasian United Steam Navigation Company (Limited).	To and from Sydney and the New Hebrides, *via* Fiji and New Caledonia, once every four weeks.	1,200 0 0	Nil	31st December, 1890
Do.	To and from the Islands of the New Hebrides Group, once every four weeks.	1,000 0 0	Nil	do

General Post Office,
Sydney, 30th June, 1890.

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NEW POSTAL-PILLARS.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING CONTRACT FOR.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 8 *December*, 1890.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

"Copies of all documents, papers, telegrams, correspondence, and minutes "relating to the contract for the new postal pillars in this city."

(*Mr. Molesworth.*)

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NEW POSTAL-PILLARS.

Memo.

It should be mentioned in connection with this set of papers that prior to the receipt of the following letter of Mr. Hyman, of the 8th August, 1889, the attention of the officers of the Department had already been occupied in the consideration of a more efficient system of showing the times of clearance than the indicators on the boxes then in existence afforded. It has been found that these painted indicators became illegible owing to the paint rubbing off, and that, unless they were repainted with absurd frequency, they did not fulfil their purpose. A proposition for other improvements in the small letter-boxes attached to lamp-posts was also under consideration.

No. 1.

Mr. M. H. Hyman to The Postmaster-General.

Sir, "Royal Hotel," Sydney, 8 August, 1889.

As representing the proprietors of a new Colonial invention of a street postal pillar-box, I have the honor to bring the same under your notice.

The inventions comprise a combination of a street pillar-box, with an automatical clearance receptacle for the letters and an indicator showing the hours of clearance, together with a complete electric signal system for police, fire, &c., as is needed for a large city.

I am prepared to offer to your Department this patent on conditions that will save your Government the money that is at present expended for pillar-boxes throughout the city of Sydney and suburbs, which, together with the public convenience as a postal pillar-box and security to property and life in the police and fire alarms, will commend it to your consideration.

This patent is now on the point of being adopted by the Victorian Government for the city of Melbourne and suburbs on conditions which I propose to offer to your Department.

I have a full-sized working model here of the pillar-box fitted up in a private room in the Café Français, 291, George-street, and will esteem it a favour if you can make it convenient to call there to-morrow morning to inspect same, when I, with the engineer of the patent, will be in attendance to explain its working to you.

I have, &c.,
MAURICE H. HYMAN.

Read.—D.O'C., 14/8/89.

No. 2.

Telegram from The Deputy Postmaster-General, Melbourne, to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Melbourne, 8 August, 1889.

Are you in treaty with a firm represented by Mr. Hyman who wish to supply patent letter-pillars; if so, what terms do they offer? Is your Minister likely to accept?

JAS. SMIBERT.

No. 3.

Telegram from The Secretary to the Post Office to The Deputy Postmaster-General, Melbourne.

Sydney, 9 August, 1889.

Mr. Hyman has this morning shown and explained his model to Postmaster-General and myself, and we are certainly favourably impressed with it. His written proposal is not yet before us, but I understand it to be that he supplies the boxes and keeps them in order without cost to us, in consideration of certain rights of advertising on them, and selling to householders and others keys of the telephone apparatus for Press, fire, &c.

S. H. LAMBTON.

No. 4.

Mr. M. H. Hyman to The Postmaster-General.

Sir, "Royal Hotel," Sydney, 10 August, 1889.

I have the honor to confirm my letter to you of yesterday's date, and beg to submit for your consideration the following proposal for the adoption by you of the combined postal, electric signal alarm, and telephone pillar:—

1. That the owners of the patent in New South Wales agree to erect in the city of Sydney and suburbs, free of cost, 200 boxes, same as model inspected by you, with letter receptacle and automatic indicator complete, or any greater number you may require, in such places as may be indicated by you.
2. That you will have control and full use of the postal part of the pillar-boxes, letter receptacle and indicator, and the compartments for the police and fire-signal alarms.
3. That the owners reserve for themselves the use of the other compartments on the pillar-boxes and on the panels, also of a top which will be illuminated at night by gas or electricity for advertising purposes.

4. That the advertisements will be of a neat description, as shall be approved of by you.
5. The owners shall keep the pillars painted and clean, the locks, receptacles, and indicators in thorough working order.
6. That this agreement shall remain in force for a period of fourteen years, being the term of the patent, when the pillar-boxes erected shall become the property of the Government, in consideration of which the owners of the patent shall have a further right of continuing the advertising on the boxes for a period of six years free of charge.
7. That the owners of the patent will provide the Government officials, police, &c., with keys for the police and fire alarm compartments, reserving to themselves the right of selling keys to the public at an annual rental, not to exceed two shillings and sixpence.

Awaiting the favour of your early reply,— I have, &c.,

MAURICE H. HYMAN.

Referred to Mr. Lambton for report. This seems to me a great advance on the present system, and supplies a want much felt in the city, but particularly in the suburbs. The fact that it will save this Department the expenditure of several hundred pounds sterling per annum is in itself a considerable item. I think it would be prudent to invite the Mayor of the city and Aldermen to inspect the model pillar submitted before we close with Mr. Hyman, so as to obtain their sanction for their erection in the city. I do not apprehend any objection from suburban corporations.—D.O'C., 12/8/89.

I can see no possible objection to the adoption of the plan proposed, subject, perhaps, to some modification in the conditions, which can, I think, be dealt with more conveniently later on. At the present stage the next step to take would seem to be to secure the co-operation of the municipal authorities, as, of course, without that the Department would be powerless to proceed further.—S.H.L., 13/8/89.

I concur. I will take an early opportunity to invite Mayor and Aldermen to inspect the proposed pillar-boxes.—D.O'C., 13/8/89.

No. 5.

The Secretary to the Post Office to Mr. M. H. Hyman.

Dear Sir, 14 August, 1889.

The Postmaster-General desires me to say that he would be glad if you would kindly call upon him to-morrow (Thursday) morning at 11.

Yours, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON,
(*Per* J.D.)

No. 6.

Mr. M. H. Hyman to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Dear Sir, Melbourne, 16 August, 1889.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of August 14th, inviting me to call on the Hon. the Postmaster-General, and much regret that owing to important business I had to leave your city before receiving the invite. I purpose being in Sydney on Monday morning, if possible, or at latest by Tuesday noon, when I shall have much pleasure in waiting on you.

I remain, &c.,
M. H. HYMAN.

Seen.—D.O'C., 20/8/89.

No. 7.

Minute by The Secretary to the Post Office.

20 August, 1889.

In the first place, before any agreement can be made out with Mr. Hyman, the formal approval of the Corporation to the erection of these pillars will be absolutely necessary. Pending such approval being obtained, it seems necessary to procure further information from the promoters on one or two points—first, as to the electrical connections for fire, police, Press—at whose expense are these to be made and maintained? The next point is whether the telephone connection is to be used otherwise than merely as an alarm. It seems to me that the intention must be to use it otherwise, as, if not, the compartments labelled "press," "doctor," would be useless, inasmuch as no particular doctor or newspaper could be summoned merely by pressing the alarm button. In short, before any definite agreement can be arrived at, it seems necessary for the promoters to describe in detail the system to be pursued as regards the use of the telephone or electrical apparatus and the compartments.

S.H.L.

I concur.—D.O'C., 20/8/89.

No. 8.

Mr. M. H. Hyman to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Dear Sir, "Royal Hotel," Sydney, 20 August, 1889.

Referring to our interview of this morning, I beg to inform you that the error in omitting any mention of the police and fire alarm boxes in my offer of the pillar-box to your Department was caused by the fact that I was under the impression that the Honorable the Postmaster-General and yourself understood that the compartments were to be your entire property. I now have the honor to confirm this, and submit for your approval the following:—

That the police and fire alarm compartments shall be your entire property, your Department making the necessary electric communication. This will give you the right, if you deem it desirable, to make a charge on the police and fire brigades authorities for the use of the boxes, a charge which, in respect to the fire-alarm, I have no doubt the various Insurance Companies would gladly accede to.

The

The only reservation to the owners of the pillar-boxes to be as expressed in my former communication, the right of their selling keys to the public. With regard to any of the other signal compartments being required, that your Department shall make the connections, at your usual charges, the owners guaranteeing payment to you for same.

As I am desirous of leaving Sydney by Thursday, I would esteem it a great favour if you would give me an answer at your earliest convenience, as the owners have to make arrangements for the carrying out of their part of the contract.

I have, &c.,
M. H. HYMAN.

The whole case should now be referred to Mr. Cracknell for his remarks. As the matter is progressing, perhaps Mr. Cracknell will give his views as early as possible.—S.H.L., 20/8/89.

Report by Superintendent of Telegraphs.

So far as Mr. Hyman's apparatus relates to letter-receiving, Mr. Lambton will, no doubt, be better able to express an opinion than I am. To my mind it seemed a good idea, although somewhat bulky in proportion, and likely to occupy a larger space on the footpaths than would be convenient to the public.

As a fire-alarm I should prefer its use being left entirely in the hands of the Department, to be connected or not, as the Superintendent of Fire Brigades might desire, and the cost of connection to be paid in the usual way.

The question for utilising it for police is a matter which can only be determined by the Inspector-General, who might, perhaps, be referred to on the subject. The cost of making the necessary connections would be considerable, and would, of course, be paid by the Police Department.

As an adjunct to the telephone system of the city, I am not inclined to think it likely to prove of much value, or to be extensively availed of. Time, however, would help towards arriving at a more definite opinion upon this point.

E. C. CRACKNELL, 28/8/89.

So far as the posting apparatus is concerned I see no objection—subject, perhaps, to some little alteration as regards details. Mr. Cracknell, however, interposes some difficulties, and before dealing with these it would, I think, be desirable to obtain the Mayor's concurrence to the erection of the boxes in the streets.—S.H.L., 28/8/89.

No. 9.

Telegram from The Deputy Postmaster-General, Melbourne, to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Melbourne, 3 September, 1889.

HAVE you decided anything about those patent pillars submitted to you by Hyman? If so, kindly give me full terms agreed upon.

JAMES SMIBERT.

No. 10.

Telegram from The Secretary to the Post Office to The Deputy Postmaster-General, Melbourne.

Sydney, 3 September, 1889.

Re patent pillar, no decision arrived at as yet. The matter is still under consideration of Postmaster-General.

Secretary.

No. 11.

The Secretary to the Post Office to The Town Clerk.

Sir,

14 September, 1889.

I am directed by the Postmaster-General to inform you that he has had submitted to him a full-sized model of an ingenious contrivance for the purpose of a combined postal, electrical and signal alarm, and telephone pillar, which he invited the Mayor and Aldermen to inspect a short time since.

It is now at this office; and before proceeding further with the consideration of the matter, Mr. O'Connor would feel obliged if the Mayor would kindly say whether he would have any objection to the erection of similar pillars throughout the city?

Your early attention to this will very much oblige.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON.

No. 12.

The Town Clerk to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir,

24 September, 1889.

In reply to your letter of the 14th instant, in reference to the erection of combined postal, electrical, and signal pillars in the city, I have the honor to inform you that the City Council decidedly objects to the surfaces of the pillars being utilised for advertising purposes; otherwise, provided the contrivances be constructed somewhat smaller, there is no objection to their erection.

I have, &c.,
HENRY J. DANIELS,
Town Clerk.

Submitted.—

Submitted.—S.H.L., 25/9/89. Seen.—D.O'C., 3/10/89. I presume the next thing to do is to communicate the contents of this letter to Mr. Hyman.—S.H.L., 3/10/89.

As the offer to this Department of the inventions of the new pillar-boxes is very advantageous—and it would also be beneficial to the Corporations of the city and suburbs—I think you might write to the City Council, pointing out that the advertisements to be inserted on the boxes are to be of such a nature as to be wholly unobjectionable, and the size of the pillar-box is to be much smaller than the one which was seen by the Aldermen in this Department. This course is necessary. As you are aware, they offer to supply us with as many pillar-boxes as we require for city or suburbs free of cost; their only income is by what they receive in advertisements. The gentlemen representing the syndicate mentioned that in the interview with Mr. Dalgarno, you, and myself.—D.O'C., 9/10/89.

Also write a note asking Mr. Hyman to call on me at his convenience.—S.H.L., 9/10/89.

No. 13.

The Secretary to the Post Office to Mr. M. H. Hyman.

My dear Sir, 10 October, 1889.

I shall feel glad if you can call on me at your early convenience relative to the offer you recently submitted to erect pillars for combined postal, electrical alarm, and telephone purposes.

Yours, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON,
Secretary.

No. 14.

The Secretary to the Post Office to The Town Clerk.

Sir, 15 October, 1889.

Adverting to my letter of the 14th ultimo, inquiring whether there would be any objection to the erection throughout the city of certain pillar-boxes for combined postal, electrical signal alarm, and telephone purposes—and to your reply of the 24th idem, stating that the City Council objects to the surfaces of the pillars being utilised for advertising,—I am directed to point out that if the pillars in question were adopted the advertisements on them would be of such a nature as to be wholly unobjectionable. Mr. Hyman (the representative of the proprietors of the invention), when placing the matter under the notice of this Department, intimated that the advertisements would be of a neat description, and subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General; and so far as Mr. O'Connor is concerned, he is quite willing to transfer to His Worship the Mayor the right of approval of the advertisements in question.

As Mr. Hyman has offered to supply as many of these combined pillars as may be required, free of cost, the Postmaster-General considers the proposition a very advantageous one to this Department, and he ventures to think that it would also be beneficial to the Corporations of the city and suburbs.

As regards the objections to advertisements, mentioned by you, I am to explain that it is only from this source that the proprietors expect to derive their revenue, for, in addition to providing the boxes free, they also undertake to keep them clean, painted, and in thorough working order, without charge, for a number of years. In view of these facts, and as the advertisements will be entirely under the control either of the Mayor or the Postmaster-General, Mr. O'Connor desires me to express a hope that the City Council may see its way to further consider the matter. I am to add, that the size of the pillars to be supplied would be much smaller than the one submitted to this Department which was seen by the Aldermen.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON,
Secretary.

No. 15.

Telegram from Mr. M. H. Hyman to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Melbourne, 15 October, 1889.

JUST received letter; please wire if important to see you. Can you write particulars. If not, Thomson will go over on my behalf.

M. H. HYMAN.

No. 16.

Telegram from The Secretary to the Post Office to Mr. M. H. Hyman.

15 October, 1890.

WILL write or wire you to-morrow.

Secretary.

Telegram from The Secretary to the Post Office to Mr. M. H. Hyman, Melbourne.

Sydney, 16 October, 1889.

NOT necessary to come; letter by to-day's post.

Secretary.

No. 17.

7.

No. 17.

The Secretary to the Post Office to Mr. M. H. Hyman.

Sir, 16 October, 1889.

Referring to my telegram of to-day, relative to the matter of the invention submitted by you to the notice of the Department, for combined postal, electrical signal alarm, and telephone purposes, I have the honor to inform you that it is understood that one objection of the City Mayor and Aldermen to the proposed receivers is their size, but it is thought that this objection would be met if the whole space to be occupied by the boxes on the footpaths could be lessened, and if the boxes could be made oblong—the narrower part only to encroach on the path, and the longer side to face the street. Perhaps you will be so good as to say whether this would be practicable?

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON,
Secretary.

No. 18.

The Town Clerk to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, 17 October, 1889.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant upon the matter hereunder mentioned, and to inform you that it will receive consideration as soon as possible.

I have, &c.,
HENRY J. DANIELS,
Town Clerk.

Subject:—*Re* advertising on the combined postal and electrical pillars.

Read.—S.H.L., 18/10/89.

No. 19.

Mr. M. H. Hyman to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, Melbourne, 17 October, 1889.

I am in receipt of your letter No. B 89-12,374, of yesterday's date, and in reply beg to state that we will reduce the size of the pillar-box to suit the requirements of the Town Council of Sydney.

Mr. Thompson will leave here next week to go into the details with you, and I would esteem it a favour if you could arrange to do so on his arrival, as we are anxious to get the matter gone on with.

We would much prefer to keep to the shape of the model you have with you; but he will arrange with you as to the altering to oblong as you suggest, if found practicable with the working of the letter-receptacle.

I have, &c.,
MAURICE H. HYMAN.

Submitted.—S.H.L., 18/10/89. Seen. The Council has approved of the alteration, so there is no difficulty in the way of proceeding with the erection of sixteen pillar-boxes at once.—D.O'C., 19/10/89.

Newspaper report of meeting of City Council, 18th October, 1889.

COMBINATION POSTAL-BOXES.

Concerning a proposal made to the Postmaster-General by a private company desirous of erecting combination postal-boxes throughout the city, the Postal Department, in seeking the sanction of the Council, pointed out that the boxes would be erected free, and that the Corporation's objection to them being used as unsightly advertising mediums could be overcome by the Council exercising the right to prohibit any objectionable use of the boxes. The sanction of the Council was given conditionally that the Mayor approves of the system of advertising adopted, and that in the event of the removal of the pillars being ordered the contractors must place the pavement in thorough repair.

I suppose we shall hear officially from the Mayor to-day or to-morrow. In the meantime a letter might be drafted to Mr. Hyman, accepting his offer, subject to the conditions laid down by the Council, and asking for the erection of sixteen as a beginning. The sites of these sixteen can be decided later on.—S.H.L., 22/10/89. Note.—A letter was accordingly drafted, but held over pending the receipt of the official reply. For letter as sent see No. 34.

No. 20.

The Town Clerk to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, 30 October, 1889.

Referring to correspondence in regard to the erection of pillar-boxes for combined postal, electrical signal alarm, and telephone purposes, and your letter of the 15th instant, with respect to the objections of the Council to the same being used for advertising purposes, and your further representations on same, I have the honor, by direction of the right Worshipful the Mayor, to state that the Council, after further consideration of the matter, have agreed to withdraw their objections to the surfaces of the pillars being used for advertising purposes on the understanding that any advertisements shall be subject to the approval of the Mayor for the time being, and that the contractors make good the pavement in the event of the removal of any of the said pillars.

I have, &c.,
HENRY J. DANIELS,
Town Clerk.

No. 21.

No. 21.

The Secretary to the Post Office to Mr. J. Colquhoun-Thomson.

Dear Sir, 2 November, 1889.

I shall be glad if you could make it convenient to call and see me on Monday next (the 4th).

Yours, &c.,
J. DALGARNO,
Assistant Secretary.

Mr. J. Colquhoun-Thomson called upon me (as arranged by Mr. Lambton) to-day, and he will communicate further with the Department at an early date. He will consult the Town Hall authorities as to the size of the pillar, and then submit fresh plans, designs, &c., to the Postmaster-General for approval. In submitting this he will suggest as part of his proposal that half of any amount that may be derived from the sale of keys to the public for the use of police or fire convenience compartments shall be paid to the Government. In the previous correspondence it will be seen the whole of this amount was to be retained by the patentee. The Postmaster-General is to have the approval of the use to which *any* compartment is to be devoted, so as to prevent "Express" companies, &c., having the right to have letters posted therein, and so create public confusion. The Postmaster-General is also to have the right of approval of all fees chargeable for use of any compartment, and to retain such proportion of such fees as may be reasonable for the use, &c., of any appliances that may be Government property. The boxes are to be absolutely confiscated to the Postmaster-General in the event of owners not removing any objectionable advertisement, or failing to keep boxes clean and painted or in secure working order.—JAS. DALGARNO, 4/11/89.

Should any new idea affording improvement in postal-pillars arise during the period involved in this offer of Hyman's, would the Postmaster-General be able to utilise this new idea without compensating Hyman? This point should perhaps be settled definitely before the transaction is concluded.—JAS. D., 8/11/89.

No. 22.

Telegram from The Deputy Postmaster-General, Melbourne, to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Melbourne, 8 November, 1889.

ADVISED by Debeer and Alexander that you have settled with them *in re* improved letter-pillars. If so, please let me know terms. JAS. SMIBERT.

No. 23.

Telegram from The Secretary to the Post Office to The Deputy Postmaster-General, Melbourne.

Sydney, 8 November, 1889.

Re yours to-day, not finally settled yet. We are conferring with Thomson (I do not know Debeer and Alexander) as to details of agreement to be submitted to Mr. O'Connor on his return.

Secretary.

No. 24.

Mr. J. Colquhoun-Thomson to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, Oxford-street, Sydney, 11 November, 1889.

I respectfully beg to confirm my offer to you to supply and fit up 200 combined postal, electric signal alarm, and telephone pillars in the city of Sydney and suburbs, or whatever greater number you might require.

Herewith I beg to hand you elevation plan of the pillar-box, showing the illuminated top, with the size reduced as far as practicable for the working of the signal service on the top; and to make the following additions and alterations to my offer contained in my letter to you of 10th August last:—

1. That the half of the proceeds of the sale of keys to the public, for the police and fire alarm boxes, be paid by my Company to the Government, in consideration of the Government fitting up and maintaining the necessary instruments, connections, &c., for the alarms.
2. That you are to have the approval of the use the other boxes on the top of the pillars may be put to, and of the amount of rental charged thereon, and be paid such portion of said rentals as shall be arranged, in payment for supplying any telephonic or electrical connections to said boxes.
3. That we will undertake to collect from the public, free of charge to you, the fees for the keys of the alarm-boxes, also the rents that may be charged for any of the other boxes, in accordance with the two foregoing conditions, and pay same to you.
4. That the Mayor of Sydney is to have the approval of the advertisements put on the pillar-boxes.
5. That the pillar-boxes shall be confiscated to the Government in the event of our failing to remove any objectionable advertisements, or failing to keep the pillar-boxes clean and in working order, on our having received reasonable notice to do so from you.

I have, &c.,
J. COLQUHOUN-THOMSON,
(For MAURICE H. HYMAN).

No. 25.

No. 25.

Minute by The Secretary to the Post Office.

18 November, 1889.

PROPOSAL in regard to the erection of postal, electric signal alarm, and telephone pillars, as put forward by Mr. Maurice H. Hyman, of 63, Collins-street East, Melbourne, representing the Company owning the patent, with subsequent modifications, &c., and marginal notes.

THE owners of the patent agree to erect in the city of Sydney and suburbs, free of cost, 200 combined postal, electric signal alarm, and telephone pillars, or whatever greater number the Post Office may require, and at such places as it may indicate, the pillars to be in accordance with the plan and sketch forwarded in letter of 11th November, 1889, and the modified model now submitted, during a period of fourteen years (being the term of the patent), at the expiration of which time the pillars erected shall become the property of the Government, in consideration of which the owners of the patent to have the further right to continue advertising on the boxes for *six* years, free of charge.

I think the Department should reserve the right to remove the boxes, if desired, at the end of the fourteen years.—S.H.L.

Three years agreed to.

It is to be distinctly understood that Mr. Hyman has not the sole right of erecting pillars for postal and other Governmental purposes in the city and suburbs, the power being reserved of adopting any other appliances for these purposes which it may be deemed expedient in the public interest to adopt, in addition to those erected by Mr. Hyman under this agreement.

Mr. Hyman has not seen this yet, but will probably agree to it.—S.H.L.

The Postmaster-General to have control and full use of the postal part of the pillars, letter receptacles, and indicators, and of the compartments for the police and fire-signal alarms, the owners reserving for themselves the use of the other compartments and of the panels, also of top, which will be illuminated at night by gas or electricity for advertising purposes; but the Postmaster-General is to have the approval of the use to which these other compartments on the top of the pillars may be put, and of the amount of rental to be charged thereon; and he is to be paid such portion of the said rentals as shall be arranged, in payment for supplying any telephonic or electrical connections or other appliances to the boxes.

The advertisements are to be of a neat description, and to be approved by the Mayor of the city for the time being; and the owners agree to keep the pillars painted and clean, and the locks, receptacles, and indicators in thorough working order; and in the event of the Company failing to remove any objectionable advertisements, or failing to keep the pillars clean and in working order, after having received reasonable notice to do so, the pillars are to be immediately confiscated to the Government.

The owners will provide the Government Officials, Police, &c., with keys for the police and fire-alarm boxes—reserving to themselves the right of selling keys to the public at an annual rental not to exceed 2s. 6d.; half of the proceeds from the sale of keys to the public for the police and fire alarm-boxes is, however, to be handed over by the Company to the Government, in consideration of the Government fitting up and maintaining the necessary instruments, connections, &c., for the alarms. The Company undertakes to collect free of charge to the Government, from the public, these fees for the keys of the alarm-boxes, and also the rents charged for any of the other boxes, and to hand to the Government what is due to it.

In the event of the removal of any of the pillars, the Company is to make good the pavement to the satisfaction of the Mayor.

I think that if the Postmaster-General approves of the foregoing, Mr. Hyman will accept, in which case the only thing to be done would be to send the modified plan for the Mayor's approval, and the matter could then be finally closed.

The Postmaster-General suggested only sixteen boxes to start with, but I understand that it would not be worth the patentee's while to get only that number manufactured.—S.H.L., 18/11/89.

Approved.—D.O'C., 23/11/89.

No. 26.

The Secretary to the Post Office to The Town Clerk.

Sir,

25 November, 1889.

With reference to your letters of the 24th September and 30th ultimo, stating that your Council has no objection to the erection of the combined postal, electrical and signal pillars in the city of Sydney, provided they are constructed somewhat smaller than the design which was inspected by the city aldermen at this office, that the advertisements shall be subject to the approval of the Mayor for the time being, and that the contractors make good the pavement in the event of the removal of any of the said pillars, I am directed to state that the Department communicated with the contractors on the subject of the size of the pillars, and they have submitted plans of a modified design, which I forward herewith for the inspection of His Worship the Mayor.

The Postmaster-General will be glad if you will favour me with an early intimation of the decision arrived at.

Of course, if the modified design be approved, Mr. O'Connor will insist on the other conditions mentioned by you being embodied in the proposed agreement with the contractors.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON
(*Per* JAS. D.),
Secretary.

No. 27.

The Assistant Town Clerk to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 26 November, 1889.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 25th instant, upon the matter hereunder mentioned, and to inform you that it will receive consideration as soon as possible.

I have, &c.,
JNO. R. PALMER,
Assistant Town Clerk.

Subject :—Forwarding plan of proposed combined pillars.

On Monday next send reminder to Town Clerk, if no reply comes in the meantime.—S.H.L., 28/11/89. Nothing since to hand.—E.S.T., 2/12/89.

No. 28.

Minute by The Assistant Secretary to the Post Office.

29 November, 1889.

With reference to the contemplated introduction of pillars for combined postal, fire-alarm, and police purposes, I venture to make the following suggestion, as it appears to me to be essential that some such scheme should be adopted, in order to make the use of the pillars thoroughly effective :—

I suggest that a Board, consisting of a representative from the Post Office, one from the Fire Brigades, one from the Police Department, and, possibly, so far as the city of Sydney is concerned, one from the Municipal Council, should be appointed, for the purpose of taking into consideration a plan of the city and suburbs and marking thereon the positions in which these 200 boxes shall be placed, so as to secure the greatest convenience, both as regards posting and the readiest means of communicating with the fire and police head-quarters.

I submit that the positions of the present letter-receivers having been fixed from time to time without regard to any such general advantages as are now proposed to be afforded by the combined pillars, it would be very undesirable to have the pillars put in all cases just where the receivers now are. Moreover, if in the new scheme it could be managed so that the public might expect to find the pillars at certain regular places—say at the corners of the streets—it would, for all purposes, perhaps be a better system than the present.

J. DALGARNO,
Assistant Secretary.

Recommended. Mr. Dalgarno might represent the Post Office.—S.H.L., 2/12/89. I concur.—D.O'C., 5/12/89.

No. 29.

The Secretary to the Post Office to The Town Clerk.

Sir, General Post Office, Sydney, 3 December, 1889.

I am directed to invite attention to my communication of the 25th ultimo respecting the modified plans of the proposed combined postal, electric signal alarm, and telephone pillars forwarded therewith, and to ask for the favour of an early reply.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON
(*Per* J.D.),
Secretary.

No. 30.

Mr. J. Colquhoun-Thomson to The Postmaster-General.

Combined Postal-pillar.

Sir, "Oxford Hotel," Sydney, 3 December, 1889.

I have the honor to confirm my letter to you of the 11th ultimo, and beg to submit to you draft of conditions of agreement which I am prepared to sign, subject always to modifications or alterations that you may suggest.

I would also most respectfully request that you will be pleased to give the matter your early consideration, as I am now much pressed for time.

I have, &c.,
J. COLQUHOUN-THOMSON.

It is this day mutually agreed between John Colquhoun-Thomson, engineer, as agent and representing the owners of the patent rights in the Colony of New South Wales of the "Combined Postal, Electric Signal Alarm, and Telephone Pillar," and the Postmaster-General of the Colony of New South Wales, as follows :—

That the said John Colquhoun-Thomson, as agent and on behalf of the proprietors of the abovenamed patent, binds himself and proprietors of said patent, to erect in the City of Sydney and suburbs, free of cost, two hundred combined postal and electric signal alarm and telephone pillars, or whatever greater number the Postmaster-General may require, and at such places in the city and suburbs as shall be indicated by the said Postmaster-General of New South Wales.

That the pillar-boxes are to be of cast-iron, properly and well constructed, and of the design and description in accordance with plan submitted to the said Postmaster-General of New South Wales, which is hereby agreed upon and accepted.

That

That the said proprietors of the patent shall, as consideration for their patent rights, and as in payment of the cost of supplying and erecting the number of pillar-boxes herein mentioned, have the right of advertising on the panels and tops of the said pillar-boxes, for a term and on the conditions as herein agreed upon.

That the said Postmaster-General shall have the control and full use of the postal parts of the pillar-boxes, letter receptacles, indicators, and of the compartments for the police and fire-signal alarms; the aforesaid owners of patent shall retain for their use the other five compartments of each pillar-box, also the fifteen panels on each pillar for the purpose of advertising, as also the tops, which they will illuminate with gas or electricity.

That the Postmaster-General is to have the approval of the use that the five compartments on each box, as above mentioned, may be put to, and of the amount of rental to be charged thereon, and to be paid such proportions of the said rentals as shall be arranged, in payment for supplying any telephonic, electrical, or other appliances to the said compartments.

That the advertisements are to be of a neat description, and to be approved of by the Mayor of the city for the time being.

That the said owners of the patent shall have the right of advertising as aforementioned for a term of fourteen years, being the term of the patent, during which period they bind themselves to keep the pillars painted and clean, and the locks, receptacles, and indicators in thorough working and weather-proof order.

That at the expiry of the said term of fourteen years, the said owners of the patent shall hand over to the said Postmaster-General of New South Wales, the said pillar-boxes, and they shall become the absolute property of the said Postmaster-General; in consideration of which the owners of the said patent shall have the right to continue, free of charge, the advertisements on the pillar-boxes for a period of three years (3 years) under the conditions as aforementioned.

That the owners of patent will provide the Government officials, police, &c., with keys for the police and fire-alarm boxes, and shall have the right of selling to the public keys for said boxes at an annual rental not to exceed two shillings and sixpence (2s. 6d.). That half the proceeds from such sale of keys for the police and fire-alarm boxes is to be handed over by the said owners of patent to the Postmaster-General of New South Wales, in consideration of the said Postmaster-General fittting up and maintaining the necessary instruments, connections, &c., for the alarms. Further, the said owners of patent undertake to collect free of charge the aforesaid fees or rentals from the public, and to hand to the said Postmaster-General of New South Wales the sum or sums due after collection.

That in the event of the said owners of patent failing to remove any objectionable advertisement, or failing to keep the pillars clean and in working order, or failing to account for such proportion of fees, &c., as shall be payable to the Postmaster-General after having received reasonable notice to do so, the said pillars shall be confiscated to the said Postmaster-General of New South Wales.

That it is agreed that the said owners of patent shall not have the sole right of erecting pillars for postal and other purposes; the Postmaster-General of New South Wales shall have the right of adopting any other appliances for these purposes which it may be deemed expedient in the public interest to adopt, in addition to those erected by the said owners of patent; and it is further agreed, should any other pillar-boxes be erected, that they will not be used for advertising purposes other than that required by the Department for the postal services.

That the pillar-boxes shall be erected in a workmanlike manner to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, and that the owners of patent shall be furnished with a city plan, plainly showing where pillars are to be put down; that the said plan shall be furnished said owners of patent without any delay, and that every assistance will be given the said owners to enable them to get on with the work.

That in the event of any of the pillars being removed, or any disturbance of the pavement or roadway being made, the owners of patent will make good the pavements and roadway to the satisfaction of the Mayor of the city of Sydney.

Mr. Thomson called here this morning and initialled the alterations made in his draft agreement, the chief of which is the alteration giving *three* years extension of period after the expiration of the fourteen years period. The Postmaster-General instructed me this morning to make this change, in which Mr. Lambton concurred.—JAS. D., A.S., 10/12/89.

No. 31.

The Town Clerk to The Secretary to the Post Office.

SIR, Municipal Council, Sydney, Town Clerk's Office, 6 December, 1889.

Referring to your letter of the 25th ultimo, forwarding modified design of proposed combined postal, electrical and signal pillars for erection in the city, under conditions contained in my former letter, I have the honor to state that His Worship the Mayor has approved of the design of pillars as shown on plan, on the understanding that in addition to the conditions contained in previous communications as to the reinstatement of the pavements in the event of the pillars being removed, it is distinctly stipulated by the Council that your Department will make the contractors responsible for the proper reinstatement of the pavement where disturbed for the purpose of laying connections, or for any other purpose.

I have, &c.,
HENRY J. DANIELS,
Town Clerk.

The offer might now be accepted in terms of my report of 18th November, and with the further stipulation now proposed by the Mayor. The Crown Solicitor might be asked to prepare a formal agreement, Messrs. Hyman & Co. being so informed.—S.H.L., 7/12/89. I concur.—D.O'C., 7/12/89.

No. 32.

No. 32.

Telegram from the Deputy Postmaster-General, Melbourne, to The Secretary to the Post Office.

9 December, 1889.

It is said your Department has accepted the terms of company to erect patent letter-pillars. Is this correct and what are the terms agreed upon?

JAS. SMIBERT.

Reply sent as follows:—"Yes; we finally accepted offer on Saturday last, and I am having particulars of the agreement prepared and will send them to you by to-morrow's post."—S.H.L., 9/12/89.

No. 33.

The Secretary to the Post Office to The Deputy Postmaster-General, Melbourne.

Sir, General Post Office, Sydney, 10 December, 1889.

Adverting to my telegram yesterday, relative to the erection of patent letter-pillars, &c., in this city, I have the honor to forward herewith, a copy of the conditions of agreement under which the offer of the patentees' agent has been accepted, subject, however, to the drawing up of a formal agreement by the Crown Solicitor for execution in due course. I shall be glad to have a copy of any agreement you may make with the firm.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON,
Secretary.

No. 34.

The Secretary to the Post Office to Mr. J. Colquhoun-Thomson.

Sir, General Post Office, Sydney, 10 December, 1889.

I am directed by the Postmaster-General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, enclosing draft conditions of agreement *re* your patent postal-pillar, &c., and to state that Mr. O'Connor agrees to accept your offer, subject to the Crown Solicitor drawing up a formal agreement for execution, making clear the terms laid down in your draft agreement, with alterations and additions thereto, which have since been made with your consent.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON,
Secretary.

No. 35.

The Secretary to the Post Office to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, General Post Office, Sydney, 11 December, 1889.

The Postmaster-General directs me to inform you that he has obtained the sanction of his Worship the Mayor of Sydney for the erection throughout the city of some two hundred iron pillars, which are intended primarily for postal purposes, but contain, also, facilities for combining a telephone system for police and fire-alarms. It is thought that before these pillars are located throughout the city, it would be wise that a consultation on the whole matter should take place between a representative of the Postal Department, some gentleman who would represent the Municipal Council, and other gentlemen who would represent the Police Department and the Fire Brigade Department. I am, therefore, to request that you will be so good as to ask the Colonial Secretary whether he is disposed to bring this matter under the notice of the Police and Fire Brigade Departments, with a view of the consultation in question taking place at an early date.

I am to state that Mr. O'Connor has appointed Mr. James Dalgarno, Assistant Secretary, to represent the Postal Department in this matter, and to mention that it is by no means intended that this consultation shall be entered upon with a foregone conclusion that the pillars are necessarily to be adopted by the two other Departments named. The object is rather that in the event of its being deemed advisable to adopt them to the full extent of their uses, as designed by the patentee, an arrangement may be come to for placing the pillars in such positions as may be most serviceable to all parties interested.

I have, &c,
S. H. LAMBTON.

No. 36.

The Secretary to the Post Office to The Crown Solicitor.

Sir, General Post Office, Sydney, 17 December, 1889.

I am directed to forward herewith papers containing an offer from Mr. J. Colquhoun-Thomson to erect 200 or more combined postal, electrical and signal pillars in the city and suburbs of Sydney, according to a draft agreement marked A, which offer was accepted by the Postmaster-General subject to *your drawing up a formal agreement* for execution, making clear the terms laid down in the draft agreement referred to.

I am accordingly to request that you will kindly cause the necessary steps to be taken in the matter.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON.

No. 37.

The Crown Solicitor to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 19 December, 1889.

I have the honor to return herewith the draft agreement between J. C. Thomson, as agent, and representing the owners of the patent rights of the combined postal, electrical signal alarm, and telephone pillar, and the Postmaster-General, forwarded to me under cover of your letter of the 17th instant, number as in margin, and to state that Mr. Thomson has not produced any authority to act as the agent in this matter.

This should be done before I can prepare the draft agreement as requested.

In your letter above referred to you state that papers containing an offer from Mr. Thomson were forwarded therewith. No such papers were received by me.

I have, &c.,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

Better send all papers at once.——S.H.L., 24/12/89. See further letter from Mr. Thomson, 17,158.—Jas. D., 26/12/89.

No. 38.

Mr. J. Colquhoun-Thomson to The Postmaster-General.

Combined Postal-pillar.

Sir, "Oxford Hotel," Sydney, 22 December, 1889.

Regarding the contract now being performed, prepared by the Crown Solicitor, I have the honor to request that it be made out in my name as the contracting party with you. I am having the necessary documents sent me by Mr. M. H. Hyman, of Melbourne, to this effect, also the patent transferred to my name.

I would most respectfully request that you will give the necessary instructions to prepare deed, so as to save time, and I undertake to hand you documents you require before signature.

I have, &c.,
J. COLQUHOUN-THOMSON.

Act on my previous minute.—S.H.L., 27/12/89. Papers, with another letter from Mr. Thomson, forwarded with a special letter from this office to-day.—R.L.R , 27/12/89.

No. 39.

The Secretary to the Post Office to The Crown Solicitor.

Sir, General Post Office, Sydney, 27 December, 1889.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, and in reply I forward all papers on the subject of the combined postal, electric signal alarm, and telephone pillar, including a further letter from Mr. Colquhoun-Thomson, dated the 23rd instant, relating to his authority to act as contracting party in the matter.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON.

No. 40.

Mr. H. Hyman, Melbourne, to The Postmaster-General.

Sir, 63, Collins-street East, Melbourne, 27 December, 1889.

Referring to the correspondence that has passed between us regarding the offer to you of the combined postal, electric signal alarm, and telephone pillar, and which negotiations have since been continued with you by Mr. J. Colquhoun-Thomson, I respectfully request that you will conclude contract with him in his name.

I have, &c.,
MAURICE H. HYMAN.

No. 41.

The Secretary to the Post Office to The Crown Solicitor.

Sir, General Post Office, Sydney, 30 December, 1889.

Adverting to previous correspondence, and to the papers referred to you on the 27th instant, relative to the agreement for the supply of combined postal, electric signal alarm, and telephone pillars to this Department, I am directed to forward herewith a copy of a letter just received from Mr. M. H. Hyman, authorising the contract to be concluded with Mr. J. Colquhoun-Thomson.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON.

No. 42.

The Deputy Postmaster-General, Melbourne, to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, Post and Telegraph Department, General Post Office, Melbourne, 2 January, 1890.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 10th ultimo, forwarding a copy of the agreement with your Department in connection with the erection of patent letter-pillars, and I beg to tender you my thanks for the same.

I have, &c.,
J. R. JAMES
(*Pro* Deputy Postmaster-General).

Read.—S.H.L., 6/1/90

No. 43.

The Crown Solicitor to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 15 January, 1890.

I have the honor to return herewith the papers relating to the contemplated agreement with Mr. J. C. Thomson for the supply and erection of postal, electric signal alarm, and telephone pillars, and to state that I have prepared, and forward herewith, for your perusal and alteration, if necessary, the draft form of agreement in the matter.

The Postmaster-General, as such, has no power to make an agreement of this sort. His powers are limited to entering into contracts for the carriage of mails. This would, therefore, be an agreement with the Government generally, and must be taken in the name of Her Majesty, in which form the draft, as you will notice, is prepared.

In the event of the contractor having to sue the Government, such action will be necessarily against the general Government and not against the Postmaster-General.

The only documents held by Mr. Thomson are the Provisional Act to the original inventor, and the assignment of the benefit thereunder to Mr. Thomson. I would suggest that this matter should be kept open until Letters Patent have been properly obtained ; at present Mr. Thomson cannot be said to be in a position to enter into an agreement of the sort proposed,

As the pillars will evidently be a serious impediment to the free use of the footways in the City, I presume the City Council are fully advised, and that their consent has been obtained, with the full knowledge of what the effect of the erection of the pillars will be. A like consent by the Borough Councils will also be necessary, in so far as erection of pillars outside the City are concerned.

The necessary drawings and designs will have to be prepared in duplicate for annexure to the agreement.

I have, &c.,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

The consent of the City Council has been obtained. I think it will be time enough to obtain that of the Suburban Councils as may be required, that is, whenever it may be contemplated to erect the boxes in any particular suburb, the sanction of the Council of that suburb could then be asked. Mr. Thomson might be informed as regards the letters patent, in terms of Crown Solicitor's letter.—S.H.L., 16/1/90.

I concur.—D. O'C., 18/1/90. Mr. Thomson verbally informed.—S.H.L., 18/1/90.

No. 44.

Mr. J. Colquhoun-Thomson to The Postmaster-General.

Sir, "Oxford Hotel," Sydney, 18 January, 1890.

I have been advised that the Crown Solicitor has recommended that the contract with me for the erection of the combined postal-pillars should not be executed until the full documents be got from the Patent Office, and which I cannot procure until His Excellency the Governor returns to Sydney, as they have to be signed by him.

I have the honor to enclose you notice of grant of patent from the Examiner of Patents, stating that he has passed documents for the issue of the letters patent, and I would respectfully request that you will instruct that the contract be finished, to enable me to get on with the casting of the pillar-boxes.

I may add that it will take four or five months from now before the pillar-boxes will be ready to be put down in the streets, so that long before that time all the documents will have been received from the Patent Office ; also, that I am very desirous of proceeding with the work, owing to the present rise in the iron market, as any delay might very materially affect me, or prevent me from being able to purchase the quality of iron in the Colony I require for the construction of the pillars.

I have, &c.,
J. COLQUHOUN-THOMSON.

On this representation that the letters patent are passed and prepared, and only await the Governor's signature, the contractors might be authorised to proceed with the making of the boxes, but of course at their own risk, in the event of any possible hitch as regards the letters patent.—S.H.L., 18/1/90.

Approved.—D. O'C., 18/1/90.

[*Enclosure.*]

Sir, Patents Office, Sydney, 16 January, 1890.

I do myself the honor to inform you that I have reported to the Minister of Justice in favour of the issue to Edward Hasselback of letters patent for an invention of "a combined postal, electric signal-alarm, and telephone pillar."

You will be apprised when the grant has been registered and is ready for issue.

I have, &c.,
J. B. O'CONNOR,
Examiner of Patents.

Manfield Newton, Esq.,
129, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

No. 45.

The Secretary to the Post Office to Mr. J. Colquhoun-Thomson.

Dear Sir, General Post Office, Sydney, 18 January, 1890.

With reference to your interview this morning, at which you expressed the desire that your solicitor should see at once the draft agreement prepared by the Crown Solicitor in connection with the combined pillar-box matter, I beg to say that there is no objection to your solicitor seeing the agreement at once, and I therefore enclose it to you for the purpose; but I may state that this Department has not yet had the opportunity of going through it with a view to revision, and consequently you must please bear this in mind in dealing with it.

Yours, &c,
S. H. LAMBTON.

No. 46.

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No. 46.

Mr. J. Colquhoun-Thomson to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Dear Sir, The "Oxford," Sydney, 20 January, 1890.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 18th instant, enclosing draft agreement as prepared by the Crown Solicitor.

I must now beg to return you same with some corrections I have made in pencil, and would respectfully request that you would give them your consideration in going over the document.

I am, &c.,
J. COLQUHOUN-THOMSON.

No. 47.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 20 January, 1890.

With reference to your letter of the 11th ultimo, regarding the project to erect throughout the city of Sydney some 200 iron pillars which are intended primarily for postal purposes, but which also contain facilities for combining a telephone system for police and fire alarms, I am directed to state, for the information of the Postmaster-General, that in pursuance of the suggestion therein made, the Colonial Secretary has been pleased to appoint Mr. Fosbery and Mr. Superintendent Bear to respectively represent the Police and Fire Brigades Departments at the proposed consultation on the matter, and that those gentlemen have been apprised accordingly. I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

No. 48.

The Secretary to the Post Office to The Town Clerk.

Sir, General Post Office, Sydney, 23 January, 1890.

With reference to previous correspondence relative to the proposed iron pillars for postal purposes, but having also a telephone system for police and fire alarms, I am directed to inform you that on the sanction of his Worship the Mayor having been given to the erection of the pillars in question, the Postmaster-General thought that before they are located throughout the city it would be wise that a consultation of the whole matter should take place between a representative of the Postal Department, a representative of the Municipal Council, and a representative of the Police and Fire Brigade Departments. The Colonial Secretary, on being referred to, approved of this suggestion, and has appointed Mr. Fosbery and Mr. Superintendent Bear to represent the Police and Fire Brigade Departments respectively. The Postmaster-General has appointed Mr. James Dalgarno, Assistant Secretary, to represent the Post Office, and Mr. O'Connor would be glad if the Mayor would kindly nominate some gentleman to represent the interests of the Municipal Council, with a view to the proposed conference taking place at an early date.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON,
Secretary.

No. 49.

The Superintendent, Metropolitan Fire Brigade, to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Metropolitan Fire Brigade, Head Quarters Fire Station,

Sir, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, 24 January, 1890.

I have the honor to inform you that I have received a communication from the Principal Under Secretary, concerning the question of erecting iron pillar-boxes for postal purposes, combined with facilities for sending for the police and fire brigade.

Allow me to state that I shall have very much pleasure in meeting anyone on the subject, as per appointment, after Wednesday next, the 29th inst. I have, &c.,

WILLIAM D. BEAR,
Superintendent, M.F.B.

No. 50.

Minute by The Secretary to the Post Office.

The Crown Solicitor prepared the attached draft agreement relative to the combined postal and fire and police alarm boxes, and Mr. J. Colquhoun-Thomson, who, by special request, was allowed to peruse the same, has made therein certain alterations in red and black pencil, which I have read; and it would seem that there will be no objection to the agreement being altered by the Crown Solicitor, in accordance with the spirit of Mr. Thomson's alterations. If the Postmaster-General concurs I will forward the document on at once to the Crown Solicitor for amendment. Some portions of Mr. Thomson's amendments, to which I took exception, he has withdrawn, principally the one in which he objected to the Department having power to remove the boxes from time to time, as the public interest rendered necessary.

S.H.L., 24/1/90.

Approved.—D.O'C., 25/1/90.

No. 51.

No. 51.

The Secretary to the Post Office to The Crown Solicitor.

Sir, General Post Office, Sydney, 28 January, 1890.

Adverting to your letter, dated the 15th instant, enclosing a draft form of agreement between J. Colquhoun-Thomson and the Government, in connection with the supply and erection of combined postal and fire and police alarm pillar-boxes in the city and suburbs, I am directed to inform you that your remarks thereon have been duly noted.

As regards your suggestion that the matter should be kept open until letters patent have been properly obtained by Mr. Thomson, as he is not at present in a position to enter into such an agreement, I am to state that Mr. Thomson has explained that the letters patent for the invention have been passed and prepared, and only await the return of His Excellency the Governor for signature; and as, in view of the state of the iron market, he is most anxious to proceed with the manufacture of the pillars, the Postmaster-General has authorised him to proceed accordingly—of course, at his own risk, in the event of any possible hitch as regards the letters patent.

I now return to you the draft agreement, which Mr. Thomson has perused. You will observe that he has made some alterations in red and black pencil, which I have read, and the Postmaster-General thinks that there will be no objection to the agreement being altered in accordance with the spirit of Mr. Thomson's alterations. Some portion of Mr. Thomson's amendments, to which I took exception, he has withdrawn, principally the one in which he objected to the Department having power to remove the boxes from time to time, as the public interest rendered necessary.

Mr. O'Connor would be glad if you would cause the agreement to be amended as early as practicable.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON.

No. 52.

The Assistant Town Clerk to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 28 January, 1890.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant upon the matter hereunder mentioned, and to inform you that it will receive consideration as soon as possible.

I have, &c.,
JNO. R. PALMER,
Assistant Town Clerk.

Subject :—To nominate representative for conference *re* the combined pillars.

No. 53.

Mr. J. Colquhoun-Thomson to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Dear Sir, "Oxford Hotel," 30 January, 1890.

I take the liberty to remind you of the letter the Crown Solicitor requires from you before he can proceed with the drawing up of the contract. I will take it as a special favour if you could kindly let him have it to-morrow (Friday) as early as possible.

I am, &c.,
J. COLQUHOUN-THOMSON.

Answered by note.—J.D., 31/1/90. Read.—S.H.L., 31/1/90.

No. 54.

The Crown Solicitor to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 31 January, 1890.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date with reference to the preparation of the agreement for the supply and erection of combined postal, police, and fire alarm pillar-boxes, and to state that Mr. J. Colquhoun-Thomson has evidently misunderstood what was said to him yesterday as to the preparation of the agreement.

Mr. Thomson was not led to believe that I had any hesitation in preparing an agreement; as a matter of fact it is prepared, as you are aware.

Mr. Thomson stated that your Department had no objection to the agreement being executed pending the issue of the letters patent, and I informed him that up to that time I had not been so instructed, and should require to be officially and definitely instructed upon the point before forwarding the agreement to him for execution, and he promised to see you upon the matter and have the necessary instructions forwarded to me.

I notice, however, from your letter, now under reply, that the agreement is not to be executed until the letters patent have been duly signed.

I have, &c.,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

Read. This shows the undesirableness of so many personal interviews. Mr. Thomson called, I think, three times to urge our sending this letter of 31st, and said Mr. Williams had suggested it. Now it appears Mr. Williams suggested nothing of the kind, but was erroneously told by Mr. Thomson that we wished the document to be executed.—S.H.L., 1/2/90.

No. 55.

The Town Clerk to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 31 January, 1890.

In reply to your letter of the 23rd instant, in reference to the appointment of a representative from this Council to confer with representatives from the Postal Department, Fire Brigades Board, and Police Department, in regard to the erection of postal, electrical, and alarm pillars in the city, I have the honor to inform you that His Worship has appointed Mr. R. W. Richards, the City Surveyor, to act on behalf of the Corporation.

I have, &c.,
HENRY J. DANIELS,
Town Clerk.

Mr. Dalgarno.—S.H.L., 1/2/90.

No. 56.

The Crown Solicitor to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 27 February, 1890.

I have the honor to forward herewith for execution by Mr. J. Colquhoun-Thomson and signature by the Minister, engrossment in duplicate of the agreement as altered by Mr. Thomson and approved of by you, for the supply and erection of combined postal, police, and fire alarm pillar-boxes.

One copy of the agreement, signed by the Minister, may be handed to Mr. Thomson in exchange for the other copy duly executed by him.

I return all the papers in the matter.

I have, &c.,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

No. 57.

The Inspector-General of Police to The Assistant Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 28 February, 1890.

In reply to your letter of this date, I beg to inform you that Tuesday next, at 11·30, will be a convenient time for me to attend a meeting of the Board to consider the proposed combined postal, police, and fire alarm pillar-boxes.

I have, &c.,
EDMUND FOSBERY,
Inspector-General of Police.

Ask Messrs. Richards and Bear to attend at that hour.—Jas. D., 1/3/90. Asked by note R. and B., 1/3/90.

No. 58.

The Superintendent, Metropolitan Fire Brigade, to The Assistant Secretary to the Post Office.

Dear Sir, Head-quarters, Fire Station, Sydney, 3 March, 1890.

I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, having reference to the first meeting of the Board appointed to deal with the question of the combined postal, police, and fire alarm pillar-boxes, and to inform you in reply that I will be present on the day mentioned, viz., 4th instant, at 11·30 a.m.

I am, &c.,
WILLIAM D. BEAR,
Superintendent, M.F.B.

No. 59.

The City Surveyor to The Assistant Secretary to the Post Office.

Municipal Council, Sydney, 4 March, 1890.

Re Combined Postal, Police, and Fire Alarm.

My Dear Sir,

In reply to yours of ths 1st March, I shall be pleased to attend meeting of Board *re* above, to be held in your rooms to-day.

Yours, &c.,
R. W. RICHARDS,
City Surveyor.

No. 60.

Mr. J. Colquhoun-Thomson to The Postmaster-General.

Sir, "Oxford" Hotel, 6 March, 1890.

Referring to the contract with you for the combined electrical signal alarm and telephone pillars, I am agreeable to make following alterations in the terms:—

1. That the number of boxes be 100, or whatever greater number you may require to be erected in the city of Sydney and suburbs.
2. That I will make the compartments for the fire and police alarms larger, by putting two compartments into one for each alarm, as per transverse sections A B in plan I now submit; and will cast the doors of compartments to the size required.
3. This will consequently reduce the number of compartments that I retain for my use to three, and that the clauses 7, 11, and 14 be so altered.

4. That the words "red or" in clause 5 be erased.
5. That the words "and other persons" in clause 8 be also erased.
6. That, owing to the Inspector-General of Police and Superintendent of Fire Brigades not having agreed as to the mode of access to the alarm compartments, that I will forego the question of selling the keys to the public, and that clause 13 be taken out of contract altogether.

I would respectfully request that the contract be now concluded, to enable me to start with the work.

I am, &c.,
J. COLQUHOUN-THOMSON.

P.S.—To avoid any further delay, I would most respectfully request that the contract, as now amended and agreed upon, be engrossed by my solicitor at my expense.—J.C.-T.

The agreement, it will be seen, is modified largely in favour of the Department, and I therefore think that the request contained in the above P.S. might be complied with.—JAS. D., Assistant Secretary, 7/3/90.

Recommended.—S.H.L., 7/3/90. Approved.—D.O'C., 10/3/90.

Mr. J. Colquhoun-Thomson has this day brought to this office the agreement as modified engrossed ready for signature. It has been examined, and may, I think, now be executed. It will be seen that it follows the draft prepared by the Crown Solicitor as closely as the modifications subsequently agreed to would permit.—JAS. D., 11/3/90.

Submitted.—S.H.L., 11/3/90. Approved.—D.O'C., 12/3/90.

Agreement this day signed by Postmaster-General and one copy handed to Mr. J. Colquhoun-Thomson. The other copy had better be kept in the safe where bonds are placed.—JAS. D., 12/3/90. Copy placed in safe.—A.J.A., 12/3/90.

No. 61.

The Agreement.

THIS agreement made the eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, between John Colquhoun-Thomson, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, engineer, of the one part, and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, of the other part.

WHEREAS by letters patent, dated the twentieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and registered and entered of record in the Patents Office of New South Wales on the eleventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, number 1,300, book 2, under the hand of His Excellency the Governor of the said Colony, and the seal of the said Colony, His Excellency the said Governor, in exercise of the power and authority given to him by the Act of Council 16 Victoria, number 24, did by those letters patent grant unto Edward Hasselbach, his executors, administrators, and assigns the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of an invention of a combined postal electric signal alarm and telephone pillar, which is more particularly described in the specification and the sheet of drawings annexed to the said letters patent for and during the term of fourteen years from the date thereof, to have, hold, and exercise unto the said Edward Hasselbach, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof for and during and until the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of those presents next immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended. And whereas by an indenture of assignment, dated the fourteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, registered and entered of record in the said Patents Office on the eighteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and expressed to be made between the said Edward Hasselbach, of the one part, and the said John Colquhoun-Thomson, of the other part, for the consideration therein expressed, the said Edward Hasselbach assigned and confirmed unto the said John Colquhoun-Thomson, his executors, administrators, and assigns all those the said invention and letters patent, to have and to hold the same unto the said John Colquhoun-Thomson, his executors, administrators, and assigns absolutely. And whereas the said invention comprises a combination of a street pillar-box, with an automatic clearance receptacle for letters and an indicator showing the hours of clearance, together with compartments for a complete electric fire and police signal alarms, also other compartments to be used for the purposes hereinafter mentioned. And whereas the said John Colquhoun-Thomson is desirous of having the said invention used in the city of Sydney and its suburbs, in the Colony of New South Wales, and in order to carry out such desire, and to provide the public with a ready means of communication with fire brigade and police stations, as well as with other facilities, has applied to and requested the Postmaster-General of the said Colony of New South Wales (hereafter called "the said Colony") to permit the said invention to be used for the purposes and in manner hereinafter appearing, which the said Postmaster-General, for and on behalf of Her said Majesty the Queen, has agreed to do, subject to the terms, conditions, and stipulations hereinafter mentioned. Now those presents witness, and it is hereby agreed as follows:—

1. This agreement shall, subject to the terms and conditions hereof, continue in force for the residue now to come and unexpired of the term of fourteen years, the period for which the said letters patent were granted as aforesaid.

2. At the expiration of the said term of fourteen years, if this agreement shall be then in force, the said invention (hereinafter referred to as "the said pillars") shall become the property of Her said Majesty the Queen, or her successors, in consideration of which the said John Colquhoun-Thomson, his executors, administrators, or assigns, shall have the right to continue advertising on such parts of the said pillars as are to be set apart or used for advertising purposes for the further term of three years free of charge.

3. That the said John Colquhoun-Thomson, his executors, administrators, or assigns, shall, within twelve months from the date hereof, at his and their own cost and expense, in all things erect in the said city of Sydney and its suburbs at such convenient places as may be indicated or approved of by the Postmaster-General for the time being of the said Colony (hereinafter referred to as the said Postmaster-General), or any person authorised by him for that purpose, one hundred or any greater number of the said pillars as the said Postmaster-General may require to be so erected. 4.

4. The said pillars shall be made of cast-iron, and constructed in a proper and workmanlike manner, to the satisfaction of the said Postmaster-General, and shall be erected in accordance with such design annexed hereto and marked "A."

5. The said John Colquhoun-Thomson, his executors, administrators, or assigns, shall, during the continuance of this agreement, paint the said pillars a bright vermilion colour, and shall always keep the same properly painted and clean, and the locks, receptacles, compartments, and indicators in thorough working order and condition, and weatherproof, to the satisfaction of the said Postmaster-General.

6. That the said Postmaster-General, or his officers, shall have the exclusive control and right to use and open those parts of the said pillars which comprise the postal compartments, the receptacles for letters, the indicators, and the battery compartment; and to retain all keys for the same, which keys and all other keys to be used by the postal and police authorities, and other persons authorised by the said Postmaster-General to use the same, shall be handed over to the said Postmaster-General as soon as each pillar is ready for use. And in no case shall the said John Colquhoun-Thomson, his executors, administrators, or assigns, have the right to open the said postal compartment, receptacles for letters, or the said indicator, and the same shall, at all times, be deemed to be the exclusive property of Her said Majesty the Queen and Her successors, and subject to the control of the said Postmaster-General and his officers.

7. The said Postmaster-General shall have the control and full use of the compartments in the said pillars set apart for police and fire alarms, and the right to control the use to which the other three compartments in the same pillars, which are on the same level as the said police and fire alarms shall be put to, and also to approve of the fees to be charged by the said John Colquhoun-Thomson, his executors, administrators, or assigns, for the said three compartments, when the said last-mentioned compartments are to be used for telephonic or electric communication, and to fix and determine the proportion of such fees to be paid to Her said Majesty towards the cost of supplying any telephonic, electrical, or other appliances to the said compartments.

8. The said John Colquhoun-Thomson, his executors, administrators, or assigns, shall provide all police officers, and such Government officials as the said Postmaster-General shall approve of, with keys for the compartments set apart or to be used for police and fire alarms.

9. That whenever any of the locks or mechanical workings of the various compartments of the said pillars are out of order, the said John Colquhoun-Thomson, his executors, administrators, or assigns, shall, upon being requested so to do by the said Postmaster-General, or any of his officers, cause the same to be put in proper working order, with the utmost expedition, and whenever any repairs are required to be effected to the said clearance receptacles and indicators, or the locks thereof, the person effecting such repairs shall be accompanied by some officer of the said Postmaster-General's Department.

10. That the said John Colquhoun-Thomson, his executors, administrators, or assigns, shall take all necessary and proper precautions that he may have in his power for preventing false alarms being given through the said police and fire alarms, and will prosecute, or cause to be prosecuted, any person or persons wilfully giving such false alarms.

11. That the said John Colquhoun-Thomson, his executors, administrators, and assigns, shall have the right to use and let for advertising purposes the remaining fifteen panels and glass tops of the said pillar-boxes, and also the three compartments hereinbefore referred to, subject to the conditions herein contained.

12. That all advertisements are to be of a neat description, to be approved of by the Mayor of the City of Sydney for the time being, as to any pillars erected within the Municipality of Sydney, and as to any other pillars, such advertisements are to be approved of by the said Postmaster-General or the Mayor of the Municipality within which such pillars are to be erected.

13. The said John Colquhoun-Thomson, his executors, administrators, or assigns, shall, at his and their own cost, collect all fees or rentals for the three compartments hereinbefore referred to, and when so collected shall hand over to Her said Majesty or her successors the proportion payable as hereinbefore mentioned.

14. That the said John Colquhoun-Thomson, his executors, administrators, or assigns, shall be furnished with information or a plan showing where such pillars are to be erected and put, and in the event of any of the said pillars being removed—and the said Postmaster-General is to have the right to order such removal at any time, free of cost, to Her said Majesty, and her successors—the same shall be removed by the said John Colquhoun-Thomson, his executors, administrators, or assigns, and any disturbance of the pavement or roadway by reason of such removals shall be forthwith made good by the said John Colquhoun-Thomson, his executors, administrators, or assigns, to the satisfaction of the Mayor of the municipality within which such removal is made.

15. That in the event of the said John Colquhoun-Thomson, his executors, administrators, or assigns, failing to remove any objectionable advertisements, or failing to keep any pillar to be erected and put up under the terms hereof painted and clean, and in good working order, to the satisfaction in all things of the said Postmaster-General, or failing to account for or to pay to Her said Majesty the Queen or her successors, such proportion of the rents or fees as are payable to her said Majesty or her successors, after having received reasonable notice so to do; or if there shall be a breach on the part of the said John Colquhoun-Thomson, his executors, administrators, or assigns, of any of the terms or conditions hereof, the said pillars shall immediately thereupon become confiscated to Her said Majesty or her successors, and the said John Colquhoun-Thomson, his executors, administrators, or assigns, shall, if called upon so to do, transfer, assign, and surrender unto Her said Majesty or her successors his and their interest in the said patent rights.

And it is hereby expressly agreed and declared that nothing herein contained shall be construed to confer upon the said John Colquhoun-Thomson, his executors, administrators, or assigns, the sole or exclusive right of erecting pillars for postal or other Governmental purposes in the said city of Sydney and suburbs, the power being reserved to Her said Majesty or her successors of adopting any other appliances for these purposes which it may be deemed expedient in the public interest to adopt, in addition to the pillars erected and put up by the said John Colquhoun-Thomson, his executors, administrators, or assigns, under this agreement. And it is further agreed that should the said Postmaster-General cause to be erected any other appliances for postal purposes as mentioned in foregoing clause in the city of Sydney and suburbs during the term of this agreement, they will not be used for the purpose of advertising other than that required by the Department for the postal or Governmental services, and that the pillars

erected

erected by the said John Colquhoun-Thomson should be allowed to stand where erected for the term of this agreement, subject to the conditions of removal, where found necessary, as contained in clause fourteen hereof.

And it is further agreed that in event of any disputes or differences arising during the currency of this agreement between the said Postmaster-General and the said John Colquhoun-Thomson, his executors, administrators, or assigns, the same shall be determined by arbitration in the usual way.

As witness the hands and seals of the said parties.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the said John Colquhoun-Thomson, in the presence of,— } J. COLQUHOUN-THOMSON.

JAS. DALGARNO.

I, THE HONORABLE DANIEL O'CONNOR, the Postmaster-General of the Colony of New South Wales above mentioned, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen, and for the purpose of rendering liable the Government of the said Colony under the above-written agreement, have hereunto set my hand.

DANIEL O'CONNOR.

Witness—JAS. DALGARNO.

Registered in the Patents Office, Sydney, New South Wales, this 20th day of March, A.D. 1890.

J. B. O'CONNOR,
Examiner of Patents.

New South Wales Letters Patent, No. 1,300.

No. 62.

The Crown Solicitor to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 13 March, 1890.

I have the honor to inform you that Mr. John Colquhoun-Thomson called upon me this morning, and produced for my perusal his copy of the agreement entered into with your Department for the erection of pillar-boxes, &c.

The agreement appears to have been altered in several particulars from the draft prepared by me, and forwarded to you for perusal, and subsequently re-engrossed. Those alterations were not submitted to me before that document was executed.

I call attention to this as it is a singularly irregular mode of procedure, and I must decline to be bound by the effect of any such alterations.

I have never in any previous matter known of this mode of procedure being adopted, and cannot understand how it came to be so in this case.

You must understand why I claim to be released from all responsibility as to the agreement in its present form.

Of course it may be that no difficulty will be occasioned by the alterations, but that is quite a side question.

I have, &c.,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

No. 63.

The Secretary to the Post Office to The Crown Solicitor.

Sir, General Post Office, Sydney, 15 March, 1890.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, and in regard thereto I may explain that after the receipt of your letter of the 27th February, forwarding agreements in duplicate for the combined postal, police, and fire alarm pillar-boxes, it became necessary to modify the arrangement by the omission of one clause of the agreement drawn by you, and a very slight alteration in some of the other clauses, and Mr. J. Colquhoun-Thomson, in order to gain time, requested that he might get the documents as altered engrossed. The Postmaster-General saw no objection to a compliance with this request, as your draft agreement was followed as closely as the modifications subsequently agreed to would permit, and it did not seem necessary to refer the matter back to you.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON.

On a verbal request of the Crown Solicitor I left the Postmaster-General's copy with the Chief Clerk, Crown Solicitor, for registration.—JAS. D., 19/3/90.

No. 64.

The Crown Solicitor to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 21 March, 1890.

John Colquhoun Thomson with the Queen.

I have the honor to return herewith the Honorable the Postmaster-General's copy of the agreement herein, which I have had duly stamped and registered in the office of the Examiner of Patents, No. 1,300, Book 2.

I also return the altered copy of the agreement left with me by Mr. Dalgarno.

I have, &c.,
JOHN WILLIAMS
(*Per* E.P.),
Crown Solicitor.

Mr. Arndell.—JAS. D., 21/3/90. Stamped and registered copy detached and placed in safe.—A.J.A., 22/3/90.

No. 65.

No. 65.

The Superintendent of Telegraphs to The Assistant Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, Electric Telegraph Department, Sydney, 21 May, 1890.

In reply to your communication of the 12th instant, respecting the police signalling system, I have the honor to inform you that the approximate cost for a wire to connect with the proposed pillars would be about *£15* per mile, providing poles are available, and the pillars are within a reasonable distance of same. If poles have to be erected, the cost will be extra in proportion to the number required. The price of telephones is £9 each.

I have, &c.,
P. B. WALKER,
Superintendent.

Place with papers. An estimate was furnished some days ago, and made use of by the Board. It differs from this in the item in italics.—Jas. D., 23/5/90.

No. 66.

Report of Board.

Sydney, 30 May, 1890.

In accordance with instructions, we have carefully inquired into the proposal to erect postal, fire, and police alarm pillars in the city of Sydney and suburbs. We have held two meetings, at which information on the subject (supplied by the individual members of the Board, who acquired it from various sources) has been fully considered. We may promise that during the inquiry the Postmaster-General concluded a contract with Mr. J. Colquhoun-Thomson, of Sydney, in the effect as follows:—

The contract for supply of pillars to be for fourteen years from the 20th March, 1889; after which time the pillars to become the property of the Government, but the contractor to have the right of advertising on them for the further period of three years free of charge.

One hundred pillars, or any greater number, to be erected within twelve months from 11th March, 1890, at such places as may be indicated or approved by the Postmaster-General, and to be erected according to design lodged, and to his satisfaction.

Contractor to paint the pillars bright vermilion, and always to keep them properly painted and clean, and the locks, receptacles, compartments, and indicators in thorough working order, weather-proof, &c.

The Postmaster-General to have sole control of those parts of the pillars connected with this Department, and to have the keys; also to have control of the police and fire compartments; also to control the use to which other compartments shall be put, and to approve of the fees charged.

Contractor to supply to the proper officials keys for the police and fire alarms.

Contractor to have the use for advertising purposes of the other compartments and glass top of the pillars, such advertisements to be subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General or Mayor.

Contractor to collect at his own cost fees for three compartments, and hand over the proportion payable to the Government.

Contractor to make good pavements, &c., when pillars are removed.

If the Contractor fails to remove any objectionable advertisements, or to keep the pillars clean and in good working order, or to hand over fees payable, or to in any way fulfil the conditions of the contract, the pillars to become confiscated to the Government.

The agreement not to confer on contractor the exclusive right to erect postal pillars, but the Government to have the right of erecting any other such pillars or postal appliances as deemed necessary; but any other such pillars shall not be used for advertising other than postal or Government business.

All disputes to be settled by arbitration.

For some time past the Superintendent of Fire Brigades has had in use some thirty telephonic fire-alarms, keys for which have been supplied to the police, to enable them to promptly convey information of a fire, and also to use, if necessary, for police purposes, though in this latter regard the call upon them has so far been unappreciable.

Since our inquiry commenced the Government has received from the Agent-General particulars regarding the working of the "police-signal system," which has been introduced experimentally into one division of the Metropolitan District of London. This matter will form the subject of a separate report to the Government by the Inspector-General of Police. The police-stations in Sydney and suburbs are already in telephonic communication, and Mr. Fosbery is of opinion that the advantages of the proposed pillar system to his Department would not be commensurate with the expense involved.

It is roughly estimated that the cost of the telephonic connections on the present poles would average about £12 per mile, including insulators and fitting. The instruments at each pillar would be £9 each.

Under the circumstances, we find that the Police Department, considering the great cost of fully carrying out the proposed new telephonic scheme, would not deem it advantageous at present to co-operate in its adoption. Its utility, however, might, so far as the police are concerned, form the subject of future consideration, when further experience has been gained relative to the working of somewhat similar schemes under experiment elsewhere.

As regards the utilization of the system for fire-brigade purposes, we find that Mr. Bear is prepared at once to take advantage of these pillars at such sites as he may find conveniently situated.

The

The Postal Department having contracted for the erection at once of a certain number of the combined pillar-boxes, at such places as may best meet postal requirements, and as the pillars will generally be in large centres of population, an opportunity will be presented of making a connection for telephonic fire or police alarms at any time.

On the whole, it would seem that the adoption of these pillars for the combined purposes contemplated by the patentee is more a question of future development than an urgent want at the present moment.

EDMUND FOSBERY,
Inspector-General of Police.
WILLIAM D. BEAR.
R. W. RICHARDS, A.M., Inst.C.E.,
City Surveyor.
JAS. DALGARNO,
Assistant Secretary, G.P.O.

Seen.—D.O'C., 6/6/90.

No. 67.

The Secretary to the Post Office to Mr. Colquhoun-Thomson.

Sir, General Post Office, Sydney, 18 July, 1890.

With reference to your contract for the erection of combined postal, fire, and police alarm pillars in Sydney, I am directed to inquire when you are likely to provide these boxes?

Additional receivers are required in the city, while some of those in use need repainting; but before incurring further expenditure in this direction the Postmaster-General would like a reply to the above question with the least possible delay.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON,
(*Per* JAS. D.),
Secretary.

No. 68.

Mr. E. S. Cohen to The Postmaster-General.

Dear Sir, The "Empire Hotel," Sydney, 19 July, 1890.

Having learned from you this morning that it is the intention of the Government to have new postal receivers erected in the city, I beg to apply to you to furnish me with all the information, as I am desirous of putting in a tender with the view of advertising on same and erecting.

A reply at your earliest convenience will oblige.

Yours, &c.,
E. S. COHEN.

Might perhaps be informed that there is no intention at present of making any fresh contract for erection of receivers.—S.H.L., 19/8/90. Appd.—D.O'C., 21/8/90.

No. 69.

Mr. J. Colquhoun-Thomson to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, 34, Norwich Chambers, Sydney, 28 July, 1890.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 18th instant, and, in reply, beg to state that in a few days I will be in a position to advise you when I will submit pattern of the pillar-box to you for approval, and when I will be able to start the erection of them in the streets.

I have, &c.,
J. COLQUHOUN-THOMSON.

Bring forward in a fortnight if no further communication come from Mr. Thomson in the meantime.—S.H.L., 29/7/90. Herewith. Nothing further to hand.—E.S.T., 12/8/90. Send reminder.—JAS. D., 12/8/90.

No. 70.

The Secretary to the Post Office to Mr. J. Colquhoun-Thomson.

Sir, General Post Office, Sydney, 13 August, 1890.

Referring to your letter of the 28th July stating, in reply to mine of the 18th, that in a few days you would be in a position to advise me when you would submit for approval a pattern of the pillar-box, and when you would be able to start the erection of such boxes in Sydney, I beg to remind you that the desired information has not yet been furnished.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON,
(*Per* JAS. D.),
Secretary.

No. 71.

Mr. J. Colquhoun-Thomson to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, 34, Norwich Chambers, Sydney, 19 August, 1890.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 13th instant.

To enable me to complete the pattern which I have to submit for your approval, I have to request that you will give me information regarding the description of doors for the compartments to contain the police and fire brigades alarms.

I have also to request that you will be pleased to furnish me with a plan showing where the 100 boxes are to be put down. This will be necessary to enable me to proceed with my arrangement of advertising.

I have, &c.,
J. COLQUHOUN-THOMSON.

I would suggest that he be informed that it would be expedient that he see Mr. Fosbery as regards the police compartment (in the event of these compartments being used by police), and Mr. Bear in regard to the fire-alarm compartment, and afterwards submit the pattern in a complete form for the approval of the Postmaster-General. It should be added that when the pattern receiver has been finally approved the Department will be ready to indicate the localities where they are to be fixed.—JAS. D., Assistant Secretary, 21/8/90.

Approved.—S.H.L., 22/8/90.

No. 72.

The Secretary to the Post Office to Mr. E. S. Cohen.

Sir, General Post Office, Sydney, 22 August, 1890.

Referring to your letter of the 19th instant, I am directed by the Postmaster-General to inform you that there is no intention at present of making any fresh contract for the erection of postal receivers in this Colony.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON
(*per* JAS. D.),
Secretary.

No. 73.

The Secretary to the Post Office to Mr. J. Colquhoun-Thomson.

Sir, General Post Office, Sydney, 23 August, 1890.

With reference to your letter, dated the 19th instant, requesting information as to the description of doors needed in the new pillar-receivers for the police and fire alarms, I have the honor to intimate that it would be expedient that you should see Mr. Fosbery as regards the doors for the police compartment (in the event of these compartments being used by the police), and Mr. Bear as regards the fire alarm compartment, and afterwards submit the pattern in a complete form for the approval of the Postmaster-General.

I may add that when the pattern receiver has been finally approved of the Department will be ready to indicate the localities where the pillars are to be placed.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON
(*per* J.C.),
Secretary.

No. 74.

Mr. J. Colquhoun-Thomson to The Secretary to the Post Office.

The Postal Pillar and General Advertising Company (Limited), of N.S.W.,

Sir, 108, Pitt-street, Sydney, 1 September, 1890.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 23rd ultimo, and have to advise you that I have completed my arrangements for the erection of 100 pillar-boxes, and tenders for their construction close to-day.

I have seen Mr. Bear and arranged with him about pattern of door for the fire brigade alarm compartment, also the locks he requires. Mr. Fosbery desires to be communicated with officially, but in the meantime I have decided to make the other compartment to be used by the police the full size, so that it may take any kind of telephone.

I have also seen Mr. Day, of the mail department, and shall be pleased if you will advise me if there is any special lock you wish fitted on the mail compartment of receiver.

I understand that you have in store a brass spring lock, manufactured by Cole, of Melbourne, which I think would suit admirably.

If you decide upon this description of lock, I could get them made here, if you would give me one as a sample.

I have, &c.,
J. COLQUHOUN-THOMSON.

Storekeeper,—How many of these locks are there in stock?—W.J.D., 2/9/90. The only Cole's lock we had was handed to Detective Abbott for the inspection of the Acting Assistant Secretary a day or two ago, and has not been returned.—F. QUIRK, 3/9/90.

No. 75.

Mr. J. Colquhoun-Thomson to The Secretary to the Post Office.

The Postal Pillar and General Advertising Company of New South Wales, (Limited);

Sir, 108, Pitt-street, Sydney, 2 September, 1890.

I beg to confirm my letter of yesterday's date, and have the honor to advise you that I have examined two locks I received from you yesterday as samples, and beg to state that I consider them both suited for the mail compartment door of the new receivers.

The one made by Messrs. Tucker and Reeves, of London, is certainly the better lock, having the great advantage of a "locking bolt" to prevent the main bolt being forced back, but in our case this will not be of any use, as I will have on the doors of receivers a ½-inch moulding overlapping the door joint.

If you desire it, however, I will purchase from your Department whatever number of this lock you have in stock and fit them on, completing with those of Cole's make. The

The disadvantage in this, however, is that it will cause me to have two different sizes of locks on the receivers, as I cannot have the balance out from London in time, and this would be awkward for renewals. My contract with engineers is to deliver fifteen pillars per week, to start in about three weeks hence.

Taking all into consideration I think it would be better to use the "Cole" locks you have in stock. I can get any balance required made in Melbourne or here.

I have, &c.,
J. COLQUHOUN-THOMSON.

Supt., Mail Branch,—As you will have the work of clearing these boxes under your supervision, I shall be glad if you will give your opinion as to the kind of lock that should be used, and also as to the letter compartment itself, *i.e.*, if you have any improvement to suggest (not involving a large departure from the present design), I shall be glad if you will make it.—S.H.L., 10/9/90.

The lock referred to, viz., "Cole's," would, in my opinion, be very suitable, and will of course require duplicate keys. The compartment for letters needs no alteration, and will suit our requirements. Suitable bags will be obtained for boys to empty the receivers, as the bags now used will not be wide enough.—A.D., 11/9/90.

No. 76.

The Acting Assistant Secretary to Mr. J. Colquhoun-Thomson.

Dear Sir, General Post Office, 5 September, 1890.

I find, on inquiry, that this Department has only one of Cole's locks, and that one is with you.

Yours, &c.,
WYNDHAM J. DAVIES.

No. 77.

Mr. J. Colquhoun-Thomson to The Postmaster-General.

The Postal Pillar and General Advertising Company of New South Wales (Limited),
Sir, 108, Pitt-street, Sydney, 10 September, 1890.

I beg to inform you that the pattern for 100 pillar-boxes will be ready for your inspection and approval on Tuesday next.

I shall be pleased to have your instructions regarding locks for mail compartments, and to receive plan of where boxes are to be put down in the city at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.,
J. COLQUHOUN-THOMSON,
Managing Director.

I would suggest that Messrs. Day, W. J. Davies, and I inspect this pattern on Tuesday and report to the Secretary, when he and the Postmaster-General may consider it needful or not to make a further inspection themselves. See reports *re* locks on paper B 13,523 attached.—Js. D., 11/9/90.

Recommended.—S.H.L., 11/9/90. Approved.—D. O'C., 12/9/90. Seen.—A.D., 13/9/90.

No. 78.

The Secretary to the Post Office to Mr. J. Colquhoun-Thomson.

Sir, General Post Office, Sydney, 13 September, 1890.

With reference to your letter of the 10th instant, stating that the pattern for the 100 pillar-boxes will be ready for inspection and approval on Tuesday next, and requesting instructions as regards the locks for the mail compartments, I am directed to inform you that the pattern referred to will be inspected by officers from this Department on Tuesday next, as suggested. It is considered that Cole's locks would be suitable for the receivers in question.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON,
Secretary.

No. 79.

Report of the Assistant Secretary, Superintendent Mail Branch, and Postal Inspector.

General Post Office, 18 September, 1890.

We have, as requested, this day inspected the pattern (except the top, which is yet incomplete), which has been constructed for the purpose of obtaining a mould for casting the proposed posting-pillars. It has followed, we are assured, the dimensions and shape approved of and indicated in the tracing attached to the contract agreement. This pattern does not, however, include any of the internal fittings, which, we think, should be submitted for inspection hereafter before the contractor is authorised to proceed with them. In the pattern shell now under notice we pointed out that it is necessary to make the aperture for letters a little larger, and the weather-shelter thereto a little deeper. The contractor will make these alterations.

As regards the top, the contractor informs us that it has been necessary, in order to secure an easy means of lighting the gas-lamp therein, to raise the height about 6 inches. This will not affect the Post Office work in any way, but we have pointed out to the contractor that before he proceeds to make any alteration in this respect he should submit a plan of the change proposed for approval by the Postmaster-General and the Town Hall authorities.

J. DALGARNO.
ASHER DAY.
WYNDHAM J. DAVIES.

Recommended accordingly.—S.H.L., 19/9/90. Approved.—D.O'C., 20/9/90.

No. 80.

No. 80.

Mr. J. Colquhoun-Thomson to The Secretary to the Post Office.

The Postal Pillar and General Advertising Company, of New South Wales (Limited),
Sir, 108, Pitt-street, Sydney, 22 September, 1890.

Referring to pattern of pillar-box inspected on the 18th instant, I beg to advise you that to allow of the lamp to be of sufficient size, and to prevent top from obstructing light from falling on foot-path, it will be necessary to raise same to height as per plan herewith, and beg that you will approve of same.

I find that it will also be necessary to have this elevation to enable lamps to be lighted in the usual manner by the Gas Company's men.

You will see it plainly that if the lamp is low down that the top of the pillar will keep all light at that level, and that the lighting could not be done with the poles in the usual manner.

Plan enclosed.

I have, &c.,
J. COLQUHOUN-THOMSON,
Managing Director.

As this matter does not affect the postal, police, or fire arrangements, I would advise that it be sent on for approval of the Mayor of Sydney.—Jas. D., 22/9/90. Recommended.—S.H.L., 22/9/90. Approved.—D.O'C., 23/9/90.

No. 81.

The Secretary to the Post Office to The Town Clerk.

Sir, General Post Office, Sydney, 23 September, 1890.

Referring to your letter, dated the 6th December last, B. 89-728, conveying the approval of His Worship the Mayor to the design for the iron pillars proposed to be used for combined postal, fire-alarm, police purposes, &c., I am directed by the Postmaster-General to enclose a copy of a communication, dated the 22nd instant, received from Mr. J. Colquhoun-Thomson, the contractor for these pillar-boxes, in which he points out that it is necessary to make some slight alteration in the designs indicated in the plan which accompanied his letter.

I am to state that the alteration does not affect the postal, police, or fire objects of the pillar, and to forward the communication on to you, therefore, with a view to your obtaining the necessary approval of His Worship the Mayor to the modification proposed. I shall be glad if you will return the plan, herewith forwarded, with your reply, as early as convenient.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON,
Secretary.

No. 82.

The Secretary to the Post Office to Mr. J. Colquhoun-Thomson.

Sir, General Post Office, Sydney, 25 September, 1890.

Adverting to your letter, dated the 22nd instant, intimating that it will be necessary to have the tops of the new pillar receivers raised about 6 inches, as per plan you submit, and requesting the approval of this being done, I am directed to state that, as the proposed alteration will not affect the postal work, a copy of your letter, together with the plan, has been forwarded to His Worship the Mayor, in order that he may approve of the modification.

With reference to the inspection of the pattern pillar by officers of this Department on the 18th instant, I may remind you, as was pointed out by them, that it will be needful for the aperture for letters to be made a little larger, and the weather-shelter a little deeper. Before the internal fittings are proceeded with they should be also submitted for inspection.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON
(*Per* Jas. D.),
Secretary.

No. 83.

The Assistant Town Clerk to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 25 September, 1890.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, upon the matter hereunder mentioned, and to inform you that it will receive consideration as soon as possible.

I have, &c.,
JNO. R. PALMER,
Assistant Town Clerk.

Subject :—Re alterations to design of postal pillars.

No. 84.

Mr. J. Colquhoun-Thomson to The Secretary to the Post Office.

The Postal Pillar and General Advertising Company of New South Wales (Limited),
Sir, 108, Pitt-street, Sydney, 26 September, 1890.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 25th instant.

The aperture for letters and the weather-shelter will be made as you instruct, and I will submit to you internal fittings as you request.

Regarding the alteration in the top, will you please advise me of communication from His Worship the Mayor when you receive same.

I have, &c.,
J. COLQUHOUN-THOMSON,
Managing Director.

No. 85.

The Town Clerk to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 30 September, 1890.

In response to yours of the 23rd instant, desiring the approval of His Worship the Mayor to a modification of the approved design for combined postal and electric alarm pillars proposed for use in the city, I have the honor to inform you that the alterations indicated on plan are approved by His Worship, subject to the previously-stipulated conditions and circumstances.

I am to request that you will be good enough to furnish me with a copy of the report recently prepared and submitted by the Board which dealt with the question of the erection of these pillars, and also supply a copy of the tracing herewith returned.

I have, &c.,
HENRY J. DANIELS,
Town Clerk.

Submitted. Mr. J. Colquhoun-Thomson should be informed of this approval of modification of design, and the request of the Mayor in regard to being furnished with a copy of Board report and plan (referred to herein) should be complied with.—S.H.L., 1/10/90. Approved.—D.O'C, 2/10/90.

No. 86.

Minute by The Assistant Secretary to the Post Office.

30 September, 1890.

Mr. J. Colquhoun-Thomson is desirous that no time shall be lost in fixing the sites for the new postal-pillars, and there would appear to be no reason why this phase of the matter should not be proceeded with in anticipation of the Postmaster-General finally approving of the patterns of the pillar in question, which have yet to be submitted.

When Messrs. Fosbery and Bear recently considered the question of utilizing these boxes for their purposes the matter of sites was, of course, mentioned, and these gentlemen considered that it might be taken for granted that, as the postal sites were fixed for the convenience of the public in centres of population, these sites would also be likely to be the ones that would be the most useful for fire or police purposes.

As the present sites have been determined upon from time to time in the postal interests of the public, I would suggest that they (as indicated in the list to be found in the Postal Guide for the month of July) be adhered to throughout the city, except in the case of the box in the Sydney Arcade, the boxes at the Sydney Railway-station, at Government House, at the Royal Chambers, Bond-street, and at the Norwich Chambers, Hunter-street, which should remain as at present. This will absorb about eighty-six boxes, including the newspaper-boxes. The remaining number of boxes which the contractor has to supply, namely, about fourteen, will doubtless be absorbed in the city at sites hereafter to be determined upon.

In regard to the newspaper-boxes, I would suggest that where these are substituted for present ones the colour should be different—vermilion being the colour of the letter-boxes, perhaps olive-green might be used for the newspaper-boxes.

JAS. D.

Recommended.—S.H.L., 30/9/90. Approved.—D.O'C., 2/10/90.

No. 87.

The Secretary to the Post Office to Mr. J. Colquhoun-Thomson.

Sir, General Post Office, Sydney, 3 October, 1890.

Referring to your letter of the 22nd ultimo, stating that in order to allow the lamp to be of sufficient size, and to prevent the top from obstructing the light falling on the footpath, it would be necessary to raise the same to the height as per plan forwarded for approval, I am directed to inform you that, in reply to a communication addressed by this Department to the Town Clerk, I am advised that His Worship the Mayor has approved of the alterations indicated on the plan, subject to the previously-stipulated conditions and circumstances. The Town Clerk has asked to be supplied with a copy of the tracing herein referred to, and I shall be glad if you will kindly furnish me with one in order that it may be sent to the Town Hall.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON
(*Per* J.D.),
Secretary.

No. 88.

The Secretary to the Post Office to Mr. J. Colquhoun-Thomson.

Sir, General Post Office, Sydney, 3 October, 1890.

With reference to your request that no time be lost in fixing the sites for the new postal, pillars, I am directed to inform you that, subject to the final approval of the Postmaster-General of the patterns of the combined pillar in question, which have yet to be submitted, it has been determined to adhere to the existing sites, a list of which is given in the Postal Guide for the month of July last, herewith, except in the case of the box in the Sydney Arcade, the boxes at the Sydney Railway Station, at Government House, at the Royal Chambers, Bond-street, and at the Norwich Chambers, Hunter-street, which should not be disturbed at present.

In regard to the newspaper pillars, the Postmaster-General is of opinion that the colour should be different from vermilion, which has been selected for the letter-pillars. An approved "olive green" would be suitable for newspaper-pillars.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON,
(*Per* J.D.),
Secretary.

[*Enclosure.*]

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[*Enclosure.*]

RECEIVING PILLARS AND BOXES IN SYDNEY.

Letters.	Newspapers.	Locality.	Latest times for Posting. A.M.	Latest times for Posting. P.M.
		Sydney.		
		WEST.		
Box 1...	....	Pyrmont, Captain Knight's Gate, Point-street.....	5 ... 10·35	3·5 ... 5·30 ... 8
Box 2...	.....	Pyrmont, foot of John-street	5 ... 10·35	3·5 ... 5·30 ... 8
Pillar 5...	....	Erskine and Sussex Streets	5 ... 10·20	12·20 3·25 5·30 8
.....	Pillar 1...	Erskine and Sussex Streets	5 ...	2 ... ...
Box 4...	.....	Margaret and Sussex Streets	5 ... 10·25	12·20 3·25 5·35 8
Box 7...	.....	Ultimo Road and Harris-street	5 ... 10·30	3·20 ... 5·30 ... 8
Box 104...	.....	Pier and Lackey Streets, Darling Harbour	5 ... 10·30	3·20 ... 5·30 ... 8
.....	Pillar 13...	Ultimo and Harris Streets	5 ... 2	
		SOUTH.		
Pillar 8...	.....	Chippendale (Railway Bridge).....	5 ... 10·15	3·15 ... 5·30 ... 8
Pillar 9...	.....	Parramatta and Regent Streets	5 ... 10·20	3·20 ... 5·30 ... 8
Box 3...	.....	University Grounds.....	10·40 ...	3 ... 5 ...
Pillar 10...	.....	North corner of reserve, opposite Jewish Home, Dowling-street	5 ... 10·10	3·5 ... 6 ... 8
Box 11...	.....	Bourke and Little Arthur Streets	5 ... 10·15	3·10 ... 5·45 ... 8
Pillar 12...	.....	Crown and Collins Streets.....	5 ... 10·25	3·15 ... 5·45 ... 8
Box 32...	.....	Cleveland and Castlereagh Streets	5 ... 10·10	3·5 ... 5·25 ... 8
Box 13...	.....	Bourke and Fitzroy Streets	5 ... 10·10	3·10 ... 5·50 ... 8
Box 14...	.....	High Holborn and Cleveland Streets	5 ... 10·20	3·10 ... 5·30 ... 8
Pillar 15...	.....	Railway Station	5 ... 10·20	3·25 ... 5·35 ... 8
.....	Pillar 2...	Railway Station, north entrance.....	5 ...	2 ... ...
.....	Pillar 12...	Railway Bridge, Cleveland-street	5 ...	2 ... ...
Box 16...	.....	Macquarie-street South and Campbell-street	5 ... 10·35	3·25 ... 5·55 ... 8
Pillar 17..	.....	Foveaux-street, near "Albion Hotel".....	5 ... 10·30	3·25 ... 5·55 ... 8
Pillar 18...	.....	Albion and Riley Streets	5 ... 10·30	3·30 ... 5·50 ... 8
Pillar 19 ..	....	Devonshire and Elizabeth Streets	5 ... 10·25	3·30 ... 5·40 ... 8
Box 20...	.....	Abercrombie and O'Connor Streets.....	5 ... 10·35	3·15 ... 5·50 ... 8
Box 117...	... .	Abercrombie and George-street West.....	5 ... 10·35	3·15 ... 5·50 ... 8
Pillar 21...	....	George and Liverpool Streets	5 ... 10·45	12·10 3·40 6 8
Pillar 22...	.....	George-street, opposite Town Hall	5 ... 10·20	12·35 3·35 6·5 8
.....	Pillar 3...	George-street, opposite Town Hall	5 ...	2 ... ...
Box 23..	.....	George-street, opposite "Royal Hotel".....	5 ... 10·40	12·35 3·35 6·15 8
Pillar 24...	.....	George and Pitt Streets (Watch-house).....	5 ... 10·40	3·20 ... 5·55 ... 8
.....	Pillar 4...	George and Pitt Streets (Watch-house).....	5 ..	2 ... ...
Pillar 25...	.....	Pitt-street, School of Arts.....	5 ... 10·25	12·25 3·30 6·10 8
Pillar 26...	.. ..	George and Market-streets	5 ... 10·30	12·35 3·35 6·10 8
Pillar 27...	Pillar	Goulburn and Castlereagh Streets	5 ... 10·40	3 6 ... 8
Box 112...	.. ..	Goulburn and Sussex Streets.....	5 ... 10·40	3·25 6 ... 8
Box 28...	.....	Elizabeth and Bathurst Streets	5 ... 10·10	12·15 3 6 8
Box 93...	.....	Market-street, No. 89	5 ... 10·45	12·40 3·30 6·10 8
Pillar 30..	... .	Pitt-street, near King-street.....	5 ... 10·45	12·40 3·30 6·10 8
Box 31...	.....	Sydney Arcade (Wooden Box).....	5 ... 10·45	12·35 3·30 6·15 8
		Western Late Letter Box, Redfern Railway Station	...	... 7·50 ...
		Southern Late Letter Box, Redfern Railway Station	...	4·50 ... 8·50 ...
Box	.....	(Northern Late Letter) Railway Station	...	4·30 (Sat. excepted.)
		NORTH.		
Pillar 34...	.....	Lower Fort-street, near George-street	5 ... 10·10	2·45 ... 5·45 ..
.....	Pillar 5...	Queen's Wharf.....	5 ...	2 ... ...
Box 114...	.....	Circular Quay, Manly Beach, Steamers' Jetty	5 ... 10·25	12·25 2·55 5·50 8
Pillar 37...	.....	Custom House	5 ... 10·25	12·25 2·55 5·50 8
Pillar 38...	.....	Bridge and Macquarie Streets	5 ... 10·30	12·30 3 5·55
Box 108...	.....	Government House	5 ... 10·30	12·30 3 5·55 8
.....	Pillar 6...	Bridge and Macquarie Streets	5 ...	12·30 2
Pillar 39...	.....	Bridge and George Streets	5 ... 10·30	12·30 3·30 6·5 8
Box 107...	....	Royal's Chambers, Bond-street	... 10·30	12·30 3·30 6·5
Pillar 40...	.....	Opposite "Grosvernor Hotel"	5 ... 10·30	12·25 3·30 5·35 8
Box 41...	.....	Argyle-street bridge, in Princes-street	5 ... 10·5	2·45 ... 5·45 ...
Pillar 42...	.....	Bridge-street and Exchange	5 ... 10·35	12·30 3·30 6·5 8
... .	Pillar 7...	Exchange	5 ...	2 ... ...
Pillar 43...	.....	Hunter and Elizabeth Streets	5 ... 10·45	12·40 3·10 6·8 8
Pillar 44...	.....	Bent and Bligh Streets	5 ... 10·40	12·35 3·10 6·8 8
Box 6...	.....	Bent and Macquarie Streets.....	5 ... 10·30	12·30 3 5·55 8
Pillar 45...	.....	Hunter-street (*Herald* Office)	5 ... 10·40	12·35 3·20 6·10 8
Pillar 46...	... .	George-street (No. 301)	5 ... 10·45	12·40 3·30 6·10 8
Pillar 103...	.....	Opposite "Petty's Hotel" (Church Hill)	5 ... 10·30	12·25 3·30 5·35 8
Box 36...	.....	Norwich Union Chambers, Hunter-street.....	... ... 10·40	12·35 3·20 6·10
Box 111...	.....	Hosking's place and Castlereagh-street, near Athenæum Club	5 ... 10·45	12·40 3·10 6·8 8
		EAST.		
Box 47...	..... .	Bayswater Road and Roslyn-street.....	5 .. 10·10	2·15 ... 5·30 ... 8
Pillar 48...	... .	M'Leay and Wylde Streets	5 ... 10·25	3 ... 5·35 ... 8
Pillar 49..	. .....	Elizabeth Bay, Ithaca Road	5 ... 10·15	3 ... 5·30 ... 8
Box 113...	....	Billyard Avenue	5 ... 10·15	3 ... 5·30 .. 8
Box 50...	.....	Victoria-street North	5 ... 10·30	3 ... 5·35 ... 8
Pillar 51...	..... .	Darlinghurst (Court-house)	5 ... 10·45	3·20 ... 6·5 ... 8
.....	Pillar 8...	Darlinghurst (Court-house)	5 ...	2 ... ...

Letters.	Newspapers.	Locality.	Latest times for Posting. A.M.	Latest times for Posting. P.M.
Pillar 52..	.....	Liverpool and Barcom Streets	5 ... 10·15	2·50 ... 5·55 ... 8
Box 53...	.....	Liverpool and Upper Dowling Streets	5 ... 10·20	3·20 ... 5·45 ... 8
Box 54...	.....	Orwell and Victoria Streets	5 ... 10·30	3 ... 5·35 ... 8
Box 102...	.....	Bayswater Road, No. 28	5 ... 10·10	2·15 ... 5·30 ... 8
Box 99...	.....	M'Leay-street and Elizabeth Bay Road	5 ... 10·20	3 ... 5·30 ... 8
Box 35...	.....	Forbes-street, opposite "Braham"	5 ... 10·10	3·20 ... 5·45 ... 8
Pillar 55...	.....	William and Bourke Streets	5 ... 10·35	3·10 ... 5·50 ... 8
.....	Pillar 9...	William and Crown Streets	5 ...	2 ... ...
Pillar 56...	.....	William and Boomerang Streets	5 ... 10·25	3·25 ... 5·50 ... 8
Pillar 57...	.....	College and Liverpool Streets	5 ... 10·40	3·25 ... 6·10 ... 8
Pillar 58..	.....	Stanley and Yurong Streets	5 ... 10·25	3·20 ... 5·45 ... 8
Box 59...	.....	St. Mary's Road and Woolloomooloo-street	5 ... 10·45	2·25 ... 6 ... 8
Pillar 60...	.....	Forbes and Griffiths Streets	5 ... 10·40	3·30 ... 5·55 ... 8
.....	Pillar 10...	King and Elizabeth Streets	5 ...	2 ... ...
Pillar 61...	.....	Elizabeth-street, No. 97.....	5 ... 10·40	12·35 3·30 6 8
Pillar 62...	.....	Phillip-street, Wentworth Court	5 ... 10·35	12·35 3·30 6 8
Box 101 ..	.....	King and Phillip Streets	5 ... 10·40	12·35 3·30 6 8
Pillar 64...	.....	Macquarie-street, opposite Parliamentary Buildings	5 ... 10·30	12·30 3·30 5·55 8
... .	Pillar 11...	Macquarie-street, opposite Parliamentary Buildings	5 ...	2 ... ...
Pillar 63...	.....	King and Castlereagh Streets	5 ... 10·45	12·40 3·40 6·5 8
Box 105...	.....	Victoria and Liverpool Streets.....	5 ... 10·20	3·20 ... 5·45 ...
Box 106...	.....	Regent-street, Moore Park Road.....	5 ... 10·5	3 ... 5·55 ...

No. 89.

Mr. J. Colquhoun-Thomson to The Postmaster-General.

The Postal Pillar and General Advertising Company of New South Wales (Limited),
Sir, 108, Pitt-street, opposite General Post Office, Sydney, 3 October, 1890.

I have the honor to advise you that I have transferred the patent rights held by me and contract of the 11th March for the construction of the combined postal pillars in the City of Sydney and suburbs to the Postal Pillar and General Advertising Company of New South Wales (Limited), of which I act as managing director, and that the said Company will complete and carry out the contract aforesaid.

Will you please address in future to me as managing director of the Company.

I have, &c.,
J. COLQUHOUN-THOMSON,
Managing Director.

Submitted.—S.H.L., 7/10/90. Seen. Is there any objection from this Department against Mr. Thomson's request? If not, his request might be complied with.—D.O'C., 11/11/90.

I would suggest that the Crown Solicitor be asked to see that proper steps are taken to legalise the transfer of this contract from Mr. J. Colquhoun-Thomson to the Company, in which case Mr. Colquhoun-Thomson should be asked to furnish particulars of the Company for Mr. Williams's guidance.—JAS. D., 13/10/90.

Recommended accordingly.—S.H.L., 13/10/90. Approved.—D.O'C., 17/10/90.

No. 90.

Mr. J. Colquhoun-Thomson to The Secretary to the Post Office.

The Postal Pillar and General Advertising Company of New South Wales (Limited),
Sir, 108, Pitt-street, opposite the General Post Office, Sydney, 4 October, 1890.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, containing instructions as to the sites of the new postal-pillars and their hours of clearance.

I will now proceed with the lettering of the dials and arrangements of the indicators for the hours stated in extract from the Postal Guide you enclose me; any alteration in the hours you may require please advise me of. Regarding the newspaper pillars, I will be pleased to submit to you samples of colours as you suggest.

I have, &c.,
For the Postal Pillar and General Advertising Company of New South Wales (Limited),
J. COLQUHOUN-THOMSON,
Managing Director.

Read.—S.H.L. (*per* J.D.), 7/10/90.

No. 91.

The Secretary to the Post Office to The Crown Solicitor.

Sir, General Post Office, Sydney, 20 October, 1890.

Adverting to correspondence in the early part of this year, relative to the contract entered into by Mr. J. Colquhoun-Thomson with this Department for the supply and erection of combined postal, fire and police alarm pillars, I am directed to state that Mr. Colquhoun-Thomson has advised that he has transferred his patent rights and the contract in question to the Postal Pillar and General Advertising Company of New South Wales (Limited), and I am to request that you will be so good as to see that proper steps are taken to legalise the transfer of the contract from the present contractor to the Company.

I enclose herewith the contract agreement and a copy of the letter of Mr. Colquhoun-Thomson to this Department, and I may add that that gentleman has been asked to furnish particulars of the Company for your guidance in the matter.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON.

No. 92.
The Secretary to the Post Office to Mr. J. Colquhoun-Thomson.

Sir, General Post Office, Sydney, 20 October, 1890.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 3rd instant, advising that you have transferred your patent rights and the contract of 11th March for the construction of combined postal-pillars, &c., to the Postal Pillar and General Advertising Company of New South Wales (Limited).

With reference thereto, I am to inform you that the Crown Solicitor has been asked to see that proper steps are taken to legalise the transfer of the contract from yourself to the Company, and I am to request that you will be so good as to furnish particulars of the Company for the guidance of the Crown Solicitor in the matter.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON,
Secretary.

No. 93.
The Secretary to the Post Office to Mr. J. Colquhoun-Thomson.

Sir, General Post Office, Sydney, 20 October, 1890.

Referring to my letter of the 3rd instant, requesting you to kindly submit a tracing of the design of the modified combined postal-pillar, as asked for by the municipal authorities of Sydney, I am directed to request that you will kindly favour me with the desired tracing at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON,
Secretary.

No. 94.
The Crown Solicitor to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 23 October, 1890.

I have the honor to return herewith the agreement with Mr. J. C. Thomson and Her Majesty the Queen with reference to the supply and erection of combined postal, fire, and police alarm pillars, forwarded to me with your letter of the 20th instant, numbered B 90-15,295, in which you request me to see that proper steps are taken to legalise the transfer of the contract from the present contractor to the General Advertising Company of New South Wales.

It is not clear what action I can take in the matter. If Mr. Thomson has transferred the contract to the Company as stated, it is for the Company to take all necessary and proper steps to perfect the transfer, and to furnish your Department with satisfactory proof of the transfer.

Upon this being done there will be no objection to your dealing with the Company in place of Mr. Thomson under the original agreement.

I presume the Company has been duly registered under the Companies Act.

I have, &c.,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor
(*Per* C.J.P.)

Mr. J. Colquhoun-Thomson might be informed accordingly.—Jas. D., 24/10/90. Approved.—D.O'C., 25/10/90.

No. 95.
The Secretary to the Post Office to Mr. J. Colquhoun-Thomson.

Sir, General Post Office, Sydney, 27 October, 1890.

Referring to your letter of the 3rd instant, stating that you have transferred your patent rights and contract of the 11th March for the erection of postal pillars, &c., to the Postal Pillar and General Advertising Company of New South Wales (Limited), and to my reply of the 20th idem, I am directed to state that the Crown Solicitor was also communicated with, and in reply advises as follows:—

"If Mr. Thomson has transferred the contract to the Company as stated, it is for the Company to take all necessary and proper steps to perfect the transfer, and to furnish your Department with satisfactory proof of the transfer. Upon this being done there will be no objection to your dealing with the Company in place of Mr. Thomson under the original agreement.

"I presume the Company has been duly registered under the Companies Act."

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON
(*Per* Jas. D.),
Secretary.

No. 96.
Mr. J. Colquhoun-Thomson to The Secretary to the Post Office.

The Postal Pillar and General Advertising Company of New South Wales,
Sir, 108, Pitt-street, Sydney, 27 October, 1890.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favour of the 20th instant, and in reply thereto our solicitors, Messrs. Want, Johnson, & Co., Norwich Chambers, Hunter-street, will furnish the Crown Solicitor with all the information he may require.

I have, &c.,
For the Postal Pillar and General Advertising Co. of New South Wales,
J. COLQUHOUN-THOMSON,
Managing Director.

Read.—S.H.L. (*per* J.C.), 5/11/90.

No. 97.

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No. 97.

Mr. J. Colquhoun-Thomson to The Secretary to the Post Office.

The Postal Pillar and General Advertising Co. of New South Wales (Limited),
Sir, 108, Pitt-street, Sydney, 27 October, 1890.

I beg to confirm my letter to you of 4th instant, and now beg to hand you herewith a variety of shades of green for your approval.

I have, &c.,
For the Postal Pillar and General Advertising Co. of New South Wales (Limited),
J. C. THOMSON,
Managing Director.

I would be glad of Mr. Dalgarno's opinion.—S.H.L., 3/10/90. I would select the sample green I have marked Ψ.—Jas. D., 30/10/90. Recommended.—S.H.L., 30/10/90. Approved.—D.O'C., 1/11/90.

No. 98.

The Secretary to the Post Office to Mr. J. Colquhoun-Thomson.

Sir, General Post Office, Sydney, 3 November, 1890.

With reference to your letter of the 27th ultimo, submitting colours for approval, I am directed to state that the Postmaster-General has approved of the shade of green marked Ψ as a suitable colour for the newspaper pillar-boxes to be painted. Samples are returned herewith.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON
(*Per* Jas. D.),
Secretary.

No. 99.

Mr. J. Colquhoun-Thomson to The Secretary to the Post Office.

The Postal Pillar and General Advertising Company of New South Wales (Limited),
Sir, 108, Pitt-street, Sydney, 7 November, 1890.

In accordance with your letter of the 20th ultimo, I beg to hand you herewith a tracing of the design of the new postal-pillars, as requested.

I have, &c.,
For the Postal Pillar and General Advertising Company of New South Wales (Limited),
J. COLQUHOUN-THOMSON,
Managing Director.

See that the request contained in the Town Hall letter of the 30th September last is now fully complied with.—S.H.L. (*per* Jas. D.), 11/11/90.

No. 100.

Mr. J. Colquhoun-Thomson to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, 108, Pitt-street, Sydney, 11 November, 1890.

As I am now proceeding to letter the pillar-boxes, I will be pleased if you will kindly give me the matter you wish painted on the boxes in connection with the service.

I have, &c.,
For the Postal Pillar and General Advertising Company of New South Wales (Limited),
J. COLQUHOUN-THOMPSON,
Managing Director.

Urgent. Storekeeper to see me at once with the particulars of lettering now on the boxes in use.—Jas. D., 12/11/90.

The following lettering is written on the receivers, on front plate:—

Hours of Clearance:—

a.m.	p.m.
5·10 next clearance	12·30
11·26	2·15
	3·30
	6·45

On weather-shield over posting-aperture: *Post here.* On end plate, right side: *No. . Letters containing coin or any article of value should be registered at a Post Office. On Public Holidays only one clearance is made, namely, a.m.* On top plate: *Newspapers must not be posted in this receiver, and any so posted will not be forwarded.*

H.D., 13/11/90.

The lettering in black letter is unnecessary, as the automatic indicator will give the information as to hours of clearance. The lettering in italics should go on the new boxes. It is presumed that, as the contract included all painting as part of the work of the contractor, that this lettering will be put on the boxes without charge to the Departement, otherwise it would seem advisable that the cost be determined before the contractor is authorised to proceed with the work. I hardly think it would be wise to entrust this lettering to anyone but the person or persons who do the whole of the lettering (I mean the advertising lettering) for the contractor.—Jas. D., 13/11/90.

Recommended. I think there can be no doubt that under the contract the painting should include the lettering.—S.H.L., 14/11/90. Approved.—D.O'C., 18/11/90.

No. 101.

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No. 101.

The Secretary to the Post Office to The Town Clerk.

Sir, General Post Office, Sydney, 12 November, 1890.

With reference to your letter, dated 30th September last (No. 90–640) asking to be furnished with a copy of the report prepared and submitted by the Board which dealt with the question of the erection of postal, fire, and police alarm pillars in Sydney and suburbs, also with a copy of the tracing of the design of the pillars, I have the honor to enclose herewith the copies asked for in your letter quoted.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON,
Secretary.

No. 102.

The Secretary to the Post Office to Mr. J. Colquhoun-Thomson.

Sir, General Post Office, Sydney, 19 November, 1890.

In reply to your letter, dated the 11th instant, inquiring what lettering will be needed on the new postal-pillars, I am directed to inform you that the following notifications require to be painted on the pillars:—

Post letters here.
Letters containing coin or any article of value should be registered at a post-office.
On public holidays only one clearance is made, namely, a.m.
Newspapers must not be posted in this receiver. Any so posted will not be forwarded.
Receiver No.

The hours of clearance will of course be shown by the automatic indicator. As the contract for these pillars includes all painting it is well that it should be distinctly understood that this lettering will be placed on the receivers as part of the contract, and without any charge to the Department. Further, that it be done to the entire satisfaction of the Postmaster-General.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON,
(*Per* J.D.)
Secretary.

No. 103.

The Assistant Town Clerk to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 19 November, 1890.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant upon the matter hereunder mentioned.

I have, &c.,
JNO. R. PALMER,
Assistant Town Clerk.

Subject:—Forwarding copy of Board's report on postal-pillars.

No. 104.

Mr. G. S. Brock to The Postmaster-General.

Dear Sir, Newtown, 27 November, 1890.

With reference to the new pillar-boxes, description of which appeared in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of date, I would suggest that all post pillar-boxes might be better utilised by having attached (or rather forming part of same) the opening-in-the slot principle, for penny post-cards. It would be a great boon to the public, as it often happens that one wishes to drop a note, and by having the material so obtainable would be a great convenience. It could be further adapted for stamps, by having a six-penny slot, ejecting six stamps in a small packet, as one stamp alone would be too flimsy. At present stamps are not always obtainable at the agencies, and to find a post-office is inconvenient, and when you do, if after hours, you find the post-office closed.

Hoping the matter will receive your consideration.

Yours, &c.,
GEO. S. BROCK.

No. 105.

The Town Clerk to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 2 December, 1890.

As it is believed to be the intention of your Department to erect two of the new postal-pillars in front of the Town Hall, I have the honor, by direction of the Right Worshipful the Mayor, to request that such action may be deferred for the present, in view of alterations, &c., contemplated to be carried out in front of the Town Hall.

I have, &c.,
HENRY J. DANIELS,
Town Clerk.

Submitted. Contractor might be instructed accordingly.—S.H.L., 3/12/90. Comply with this request.—D.O'C., 3/12/90.

No. 106.

No. 106.

The Secretary to the Post Office to Mr. G. S. Brock.

Sir, General Post Office, Sydney, 3 December, 1890.

I am directed by the Postmaster-General to acquaint you that your letter, dated 27th ultimo, upon the subject mentioned below, is under consideration, and that a further communication respecting it will be addressed to you as soon as a decision has been arrived at in the matter.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON,
Secretary.

Sulject:—Suggestions *re* new postal pillar-boxes.

No. 107.

The Secretary to the Post Office to Mr. J. Colquhoun-Thomson.

Sir, General Post Office, Sydney, 3 December, 1890.

A request has this day been received from the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Sydney, that action as regards the erection of two of the new combined receivers in front of the Town Hall may be deferred for the present, in view of alterations, &c., it is contemplated to carry out in front of that building,—I am accordingly directed to request that you will be good enough to defer erecting the two receivers referred to until further instructed.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON
(*Per* J.D.),
Secretary.

No. 108.

Official reports regarding letters in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, 2nd December, 1890.

Respecting alleged withdrawal of letters from the new pillar-receivers.

MR. DAY,—I will be glad if these boxes are carefully watched and tested as regards the working of the indicators. I understood from you that the defect which enabled letters to be taken out was removed on Saturday, and yet these people say that letters were withdrawn on Sunday?
Urgent. S.H.L., 2/12/90.

I attach a statement from Stamper Leck, who has been selected to look specially after the new pillar-receivers and to clear them at other times than those specially marked. The wires in the receivers have been removed, and although the indicator was not working satisfactorily at the corner of King and Castlereagh streets yesterday at 11 a.m., the attached report now shows that all are in working order.—A.D., 4/12/90.

Went to pillar, "Metropolitan Hotel," at 4·45 p.m.; found about fifty letters posted; indicator worked correctly. Went to Exchange pillar about 4·50 p.m.; found about thirty letters posted; indicator worked correctly. Went to *Herald* Office pillar, about 5 o'clock p.m.; there were fully 200 letters posted therein; indicator worked correctly.—R. LECK, Stamper, 3/12/90.

Went to pillar, "Metropolitan Hotel," at 8 a.m.; found six letters posted; indicators worked correctly. Went to *Herald* Office pillar at 8·5 a.m.; found one letter posted; indicators worked correctly.—R. LECK, Stamper, 4/12/90.

Submitted for Postmaster-General's perusal.—S.H.L., 5/12/90.

Storekeeper,—I am informed that the hour indications on the new pillar in King-street are not correctly stated. See to this at once. See me first.—JAS. D.,28/11/90.

The third clearance is indicated as 12·35 and 12·40 a.m. instead of p.m. I directed the attention of Mr. Thomson to the errors, and the necessary alterations were made on the dial-plates of both receivers yesterday afternoon. In connection with this I would mention that my attention was called to a defect in the indicator of receiver at the corner of King and Castlereagh Streets, and at my instance the spring and plates were examined and made effective yesterday forenoon. I verbally informed Assistant Secretary of the foregoing, and, in accordance with instructions received, have intimated to Mr. Colquhoun-Thomson that in future such parts of the receivers as the receptacle, indicator, and lock are to be examined and passed as effective before being brought into use, and requested that he advise me from time to time as required to permit of the necessary inspection.—H.D., 29/11/90.

This instruction ought not to have been necessary, as contractor should be expected to have the mechanical details in perfect working order, and the lettering correctly painted on the boxes, as required by the contract agreement. I think, however, it would be wise not to permit the placing of these boxes before each has been seen at the workshop by the storekeeper, who already has verbal instructions from me to this effect.—JAS. D., 2/12/90.

Submitted. In addition to the above, I have told Mr. Day to have those already erected carefully watched and the indicators tested.—S.H.L., 2/12/90. Approved.—D.O'C., 6/12/90.

No. 109.

Minute of The Postmaster-General.

THE papers in connection with this matter having been copied for Parliament, I may make a few observations in regard thereto, in view of the misapprehensions that have appeared in the Press and repeated in Parliament in reference to these pillar-boxes.

It will be seen from a perusal of these documents that the original offer made by the contractors has been very considerably modified in the interests of the public, and the agreement will show that the public

public interest is protected in every reasonable way, and that ample power is taken to get rid of the contract in the event of the contractors failing to provide an efficient service, and to keep the boxes from time to time in proper order in every respect—the penalty for non-fulfilment of the conditions being an absolute confiscation of the boxes.

It will also be seen from the contract that although the contractors have the right of advertising on these boxes for seventeen years, it does not preclude the Postmaster-General from adopting any other improvement in the way of posting-boxes, and the Department is not bound during the whole of the period of seventeen years to take more than the 100 boxes, and then only on certain very stringent conditions.

There is no sum provided for compensation in the event of the contract being annulled, otherwise than for failure of the contractors to carry out their part of the agreement, but there is the usual condition providing that any disputes may be settled by arbitration.

As regards the supposed defective nature of the boxes, I may state that, in addition to what were deemed to be sufficient tests made of the boxes by experienced officers before they were erected, I had, in view of the statements made in Parliament and by the Press, a thorough test made of one of the boxes in the contractor's store :—A large bag, containing 1,160 letters, of all sizes, varying from ½ oz. to 4 oz., and weighing in the aggregate 21½ lb., was posted indiscriminately in the box in which the slight defect referred to in my answer to the questions put me in Parliament had not been remedied. The experienced officers who conducted this test have personally explained to me that there was no stoppage in the downward progress of the letters, and that after this large mass of correspondence had been put in the box they were unable to extract any of the letters. If any larger number had been posted they could have extracted some, but the same objection will apply to any posting-box into which is crammed more than its proper capacity will permit. The surplus could then, of course, be removed; and this, I am informed, has frequently happened in cases of a rush of letters at other pillar-boxes, and even in the head office. In the case, however, of the one particular box to which so much special reference has been made, namely, that at the *Herald* Office, there is no doubt that the novelty caused a great rush upon the box, and that it did overflow; and under the same stress there is no doubt that others might overflow. Until the novelty passes away, arrangements have been made to clear this box eight times a day, or more if necessary. In addition so these precautions, the spikes or wires, which were intended as a protection and to prevent letters being withdrawn, but which were not—I must admit—from the first, thought very much of by the expert officers of the Department, have been removed as unnecessary. It is possible that these spikes or swinging wires might have impeded the downward progress of the letters and caused a stoppage, through careless posting on the part of persons who do not take the trouble to see that their letters fall properly down, but I am satisfied that the cause of the apparent defect was the overcharging of the box owing to the novelty of it, and this is not likely to happen again.

The experiment, however, being a new one, some allowance must be made, and if it is found that any further improvement is needed, there is nothing whatever in the construction of the boxes which will prevent this being done, the same as in the case of any other box. I am convinced that, like any other box, if it is not filled too full, letters will be perfectly safe, but, like others, if filled too full, it will overflow.

In order that public anxiety as regards the safety of letters posted in these boxes may be allayed, I append a further report which has to-day been placed in my hands from an official who was directed to carefully and minutely watch the boxes and test them, not only as regards the correct working of the machinery, but the possibility of removing letters after being posted.

D.O'C.,
8/12/90.

Report referred to in Postmaster-General's Minute.

Mail Branch, 8 December, 1890.

MEMO.—According to instructions received, I have carefully watched the new pillar-receivers during the last few days, with the result that I feel confident letters could not be abstracted from them; the indicators worked correctly.

I have noticed that, owing, no doubt, to the novelty of the new pillars, and the attention so prominently called to them in the newspapers, the public appeared during the first few days after erection to post in the new receivers correspondence which would, but for the cause mentioned, have been posted elsewhere, thus contributing to fill the pillars before the proper time of clearance, and testing their capacity to the utmost.

When the new pillars are full letters can of course be abstracted from them in the same way as can be done in the case of the old pillars, but I am satisfied that the capacity of the new pillars will be found ample when the novelty has worn off.

I tested the new receivers yesterday morning, between 6·30 a.m. and 8·30 a.m., and found their contents to be as follows :—

Pillar at the corner of Devonshire-street and Elizabeth-street contained 12 letters; the pillar at the "Exchange," 41 letters; that at the *Herald* office, 6 letters; the one at the corner of King and Castlereagh Streets, 16 letters; and that at the Christ Church Police-station, 62 letters.

The pillar at the corner of Goulburn and Castlereagh-streets contained 52 very bulky packets, which nearly filled it, but the packets could not be abstracted.

I went round to all these pillars again between 5 and 6·30 p.m., and found but very few letters in each one.

R. LECK,
Stamper,
8/12/90.

Stamper Leck was specially selected for this duty because he was a reliable man.—A. DAY, 8/12/90.

[One Plan.]

Sydney : Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1890.

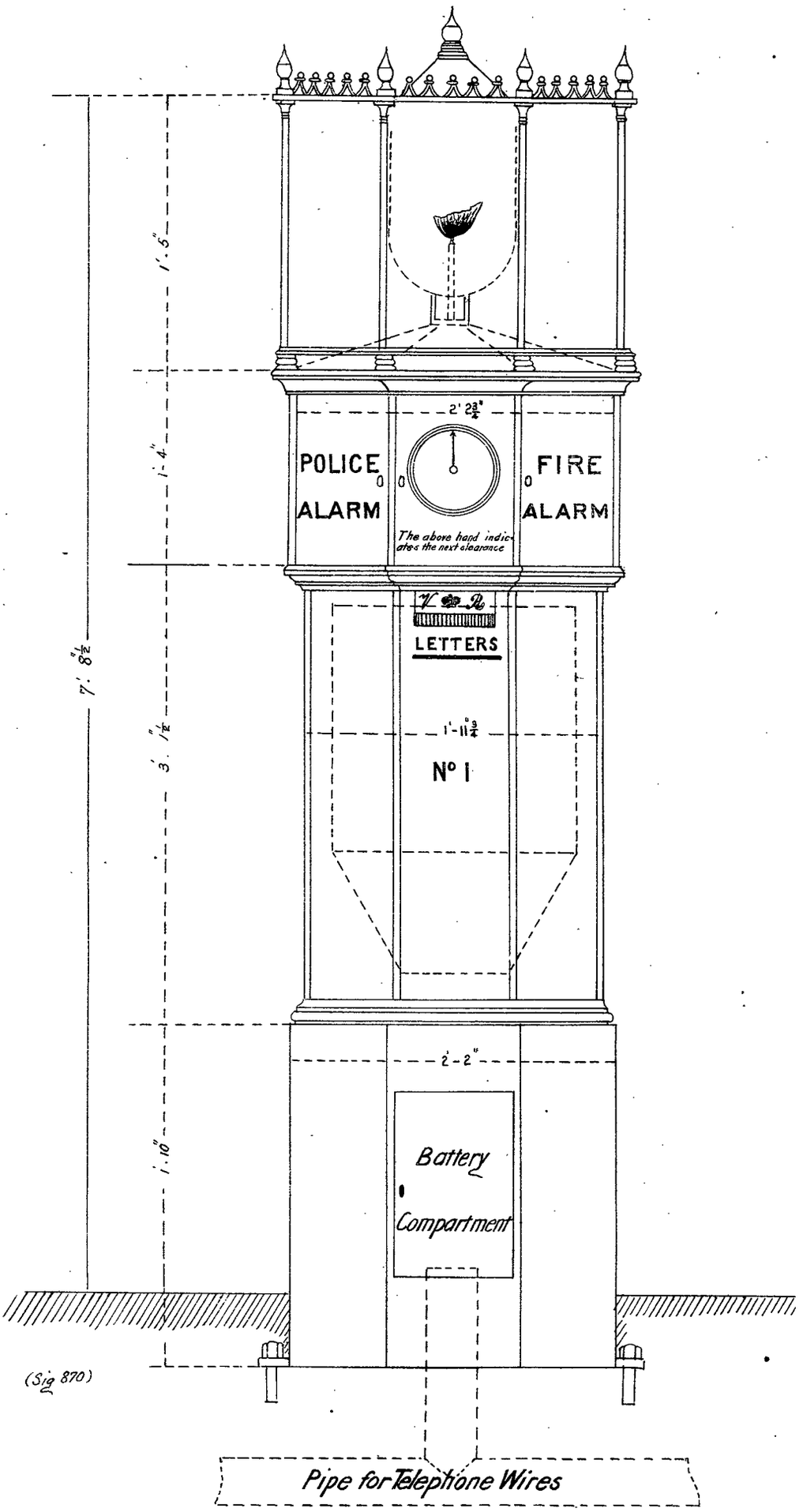
[1*s* 9*d*.]

870—E

APPENDIX.

A

COMBINED POSTAL ELECTRIC SIGNAL ALARM AND TELEPHONE PILLAR



(Sig 870)

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND IN CONNECTION WITH THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE POST OFFICE AT WEST MAITLAND.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER 44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, to wit. } By His Excellency The Right Honourable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

(L.S.) CARRINGTON, *Governor.*

WHEREAS I, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have duly sanctioned the carrying out of certain works for and in connection with the enlargement of the Post Office at West Maitland, in the said Colony, for and towards the completion of which said works public funds are available: And whereas the land hereinafter described is required for the erection thereon of additions to the said Post Office: Now I, the Governor of the said Colony, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, in pursuance of the powers in this behalf given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," do, by this notification published in the Gazette and in a newspaper, that is to say, in the "Maitland Mercury," circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, declare that the land hereinafter described has been resumed for the public purpose hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, for the erection thereon of additions to the Post Office, to the intent that, upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the legal estate in the said land shall forthwith be vested in the Minister for Public Works and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purpose of the said last-mentioned Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the intent, further, that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the said Minister as a Trustee with the powers stated in the said last-mentioned Act: And I declare that the following is the description of the land hereinbefore referred to, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the town of West Maitland, parish of Maitland, county of Northumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, containing by admeasurement 29½ perches: Commencing on the building-line of the south-west side of High-street at a point bearing south 57 degrees 26 minutes east and distant 76$\frac{5}{10}$ links from the intersection of the building-line on the south-west side of that street and the building-line on the south-east side of Bourke-street; and bounded thence on the north-west by a line bearing south 23 degrees 42 minutes west 2 chains 5$\frac{1}{10}$ links to the north-east side of a lane 20 feet wide, approximate; and thence on the south-west by the north-east side of that lane bearing south 57 degrees 18 minutes east 45$\frac{1}{10}$ links; thence on the south-east by a line bearing north 23 degrees 51 minutes east 2 chains 5$\frac{1}{10}$ links to the building line on the south-west side of High-street aforesaid; and thence by that building-line bearing north 57 degrees 26 minutes west 45$\frac{6}{10}$ links, to the point of commencement, and which piece or parcel of land is said to be in the possession of the Trustees of Mrs. Jenkins.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this thirteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and in the fifty-fourth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

BRUCE SMITH.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND IN CONNECTION WITH ERECTION OF A POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE AT PICTON.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER 44 VICTORIA No. 16

NEW SOUTH WALES, to wit. } By His Excellency The Right Honourable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

(L.S.) CARRINGTON, *Governor.*

WHEREAS I, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have duly sanctioned the carrying out of certain works for and in connection with the erection of a Post and Telegraph Office at Picton, in the said Colony, for and towards the completion of which said works public funds are available: And whereas the land hereinafter described is required for the erection thereon of the said Post and Telegraph Office: Now, I, the Governor of the said Colony, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, in pursuance of the powers in this behalf given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," do, by this notification, published in the Gazette and in a newspaper, that is to say, in the "Picton Argus," circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, declare that the land hereinafter described has been resumed for the public purpose hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, for the erection thereon of a Post and Telegraph Office, to the intent that, upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the legal estate in the said land shall forthwith be vested in the Minister for Public Works and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purpose of the said last-mentioned Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the intent, further, that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto, or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the said Minister as a trustee, with the powers stated in the said last-mentioned Act: And I declare that the following is the description of the land hereinbefore referred to, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the village of Picton, parish of Picton, county of Camden, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of allotment 1 of section 3: Commencing at the intersection of the north-eastern side of Menangle-street East with the south-eastern side of Argyle-street; and bounded thence on the north-west by the south-eastern side of Argyle-street bearing north 13 degrees 37 minutes east 2 chains $2\frac{1}{5}$ links; thence on the north-east by part of the south-west boundary of allotment No. 2, section No. 3, being a line bearing south 72 degrees 31 minutes east $94\frac{8}{10}$ links; thence on the south-east by a line bearing south 13 degrees 37 minutes west 2 chains 28 links to Menangle-street East aforesaid; thence by the north-eastern side of that street bearing north 57 degrees 33 minutes west 1 chain, to the point of commencement,—containing $32\frac{1}{2}$ perches, and said to be in the possession of E. H. and W. Fieldhouse.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this eighteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and in the fifty-fourth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
BRUCE SMITH.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

POSTAGE ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.

(PETITION FROM PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, PRAYING FOR EXPUNCTION OF CLAUSE IMPOSING A POSTAL RATE UPON NEWSPAPERS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 28th August, 1890.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the Provincial Newspaper Proprietors of New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That at a Conference of Provincial Newspaper Proprietors, held in Sydney, on the 23rd August, 1890, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, and are now submitted to your Honorable House for approval.

1. That this meeting disapproves of the proposed imposition of a postal rate upon newspapers, believing that, in the educational interests of the Colony, all newspapers should as heretofore be carried free through the Post Office.

2. That a Committee, consisting of the Chairman (John Gale), George Lewis, A. Davies, and J. C. Fitzpatrick, be appointed to draw up and sign, on behalf of the Provincial Newspaper Proprietors, a petition to the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, setting forth the grounds on which this meeting objects to the imposition of a postage rate on newspapers.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that you will take these premises into your earnest consideration, and, with the view of assisting your petitioners in this respect, cause the clause imposing a postage rate upon newspapers carried within these Colonies to be expunged from the Bill now before your Honorable House; and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[*Here follow* 3 *signatures.*]

[3d.] 587—

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

POSTAGE ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 22.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 9 *July*, 1890.

CARRINGTON,
Governor.

Message No. 22.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill to repeal some and amend other enactments relating to the imposition of postage rates; to reduce the postage rate on letters, and to impose a postage rate on newspapers; to provide further facilities and safeguards in connection with the registration of newspapers, and the transmission of certain matter by post; and for other purposes.

Government House,
Sydney, 8*th July*, 1890.

1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

(REDUCTION IN RATES TO AND FROM BORDER STATIONS IN NEW SOUTH WALES AND ALL STATIONS IN QUEENSLAND.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 20 Vic. No. 41, Sec. 6.

General Post Office, Sydney, 25 March, 1890.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has entered into arrangements with the Queensland Government, under which the inland rate of one shilling for the first ten words and one penny for each additional word will, on and from the 1st proximo, be charged on all telegrams transmitted to and from Border Stations in one Colony and all stations in the other.

The following are the Border Stations at present in existence:—
In New South Wales—Barringum, Mungindi, and Tweed Heads.
In Queensland—Goondiwindi, Mungindi, and Wallangarra.

DANIEL O'CONNOR.

[3d.] 242—

1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

(REPORT FOR 1889.)

Printed in accordance with Resolutions of both Houses of Parliament.

The Inspector-General of Police to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 11 January, 1890.

In accordance with instructions and Police Regulations, I have the honor to submit the following Report respecting the Police Service for the year 1889, for the Colonial Secretary's information.

Appended will be found the usual statement of the strength and distribution of the force in each district.

The thirty additional constables provided on the Estimates for 1889 were disposed of in augmenting the force performing duty in the suburbs of Sydney, and in the formation of new stations at the following places:—

District.	Station.
Northern...	Kookabookera and Bare Hill.
	Melrose.
Southern...	Tarago (from Lake Bathurst).
Western ...	Cumnock.
	Aleck Town (gold-fields).
	Peak Hill (do.)
North-eastern	Wauchope.
	West Wallsend.
	Wyong.
North-western	Kunopia.
South-western	Round Hill.
Metropolitan	Arncliffe.
	Dulwich Hill.
	Rosedale.

The following stations were discontinued during the year:—

District.	Station.
Southern...	Lake Bathurst.
Eastern ...	Otford.
Western ...	Cordillera.
North-eastern	Mullet Creek.

Police Reward and Superannuation Funds.

Six police pensioners died in 1889 who had been in receipt of pensions amounting in the aggregate to £1,039 12s. 1d. per annum.

Twenty-five members of the force of various ranks were superannuated during the year, fourteen receiving pensions at rates varying between £109 10s. and £191 12s. 6d. per annum, amounting in all to £2,059 12s. 11d. per annum; and eleven members were granted gratuities upon their discharge on certificate of unfitness for further service, which entailed a charge of £1,351 upon the Fund.

Seven widows and two mothers of members of the force, and the daughters of a deceased sergeant, received gratuities amounting in all to £1,529 18s. 4d.

The following information regarding the ages and length of service of all the members of the Police Force has been prepared in order to show the present condition of the police, and to enable the Colonial Secretary to form an idea of the number of men who will be shortly retiring on pension. A third table is also added showing their nationality.

1. STATEMENT of Ages of members of Police Force, 1889.

Under 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	Over 60.	Total.
576	483	179	95	83	98	42	11	1,567

[1,203 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £15 7s. 0d.]

2. LENGTH of Service of members of Police Force, 1889.

Under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	Over 30.	Total.
682	406	188	74	79	109	29	1,567

3. COUNTRY where born.

England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Australian Colonies.	Other Nationalities.	Total.
383	461	164	539	20	1,567

Tables 1 and 2 confirm the reports I have separately made respecting the necessity for an alteration in the Act affecting the administration of the Police Reward and Superannuation Funds.

By an examination of the Treasury accounts of these funds, it appears that in consequence of the increased charges for pensions to police worn out in the service, without any corresponding increase in the revenue, the funds exhibit a deficiency on the year's transactions of over £2,000, which will have to be met by realizing portion of the invested funds.

Crime.

In the country districts there has been comparatively an immunity from serious crime. A good season, however, has opened the country generally to admit of stock being travelled in every direction, it has therefore been necessary to give the police instructions to be specially active to prevent stock-stealers from successfully pursuing their nefarious practices, more difficult to detect than formerly, as runs being now fenced, musters are infrequent,—though it would be conducive to the interests of stock-owners were they more careful in this latter regard.

During the winter the burglaries and house-robberies in the Metropolitan area created considerable alarm, though the number of offences of that character was not larger than is usually expected by the police during that season; but the use of firearms by the offenders in two or three instances (with fatal effect unfortunately in the case of a determined and efficient officer, Constable Sutherland) enhanced the feeling of alarm and insecurity.

The police were active in their efforts to suppress the crime, and a large number of apprehensions and convictions followed, many of dangerous and habitual criminals of whom there are always necessarily a considerable number at large.

The system of extending the beats in the suburbs, and placing two constables on duty in company, or within hail of each other, which has always been the practice on a limited scale, was more generally resorted to; but it has the disadvantage of lessening the extent of police supervision. This will be corrected as far as possible by adding to the strength of the force to the full limit authorized.

The following figures show the mileage of the streets, lanes, and thoroughfares patrolled by the police in the city and suburbs, and the average number of constables on duty at any one time, which will serve as a reply to the inquiries so repeatedly made why the police are not more frequently seen:—

Locality.	Mileage of Streets, Lanes, or Thoroughfares.	Average number of Constables on duty at one time.	
		Day.	Night.
City...	124¾	66	85
Suburbs	1,467¼	59	109
Total	1,592	125	194

The usual advance figures relating to criminal statistics in the Metropolitan District for the year 1889 have been prepared.

The total number of arrests for all offences amount to 18,970, whilst for the previous year the number was 20,906, a decrease of 1,936, chiefly under the head of drunkenness, for which there were 1,627 less arrests than during the previous year.

It would be unsafe, however, to attribute too confidently such decrease to any marked improvement in the habits of the community, as I have good reason for concluding that it is due rather to the times having been hard, and labour with good wages not being generally easy to procure, which contributed to some extent to enforced abstinence.

The number of publicans' licenses issued throughout the Colony in 1889 was, approximately, 3,420, whilst, before the present Licensing Act became law in 1881 the number was 3,436. This decrease, though slight, may be considered satisfactory, having in view the very large increase in population.

Complaints are still very numerous regarding Sunday trading by publicans, though the number of prosecutions by the police was less by eight than in the previous year. This I attribute to the increasing difficulties thrown in the way of the police in obtaining evidence to support prosecutions. Licenseholders, well knowing the severe penalties and other serious consequences that follow conviction, take every precaution to avoid detection in this illicit, though lucrative, part of their business.

There

There were 1,375 inquests held during the year, and the reports show that in 139 cases death was attributable, either directly or indirectly, to intemperance.

I have caused a Return to be carefully prepared of the number of horses belonging to the Department, which is satisfactory as an evidence that, notwithstanding a considerable decrease in the vote for remounts of late years, the stud is in a highly satisfactory condition.

The total number of horses, troop and draught, is 1,004, of which 517 troop horses are returned as in thoroughly serviceable condition; 336 are fairly serviceable, though requiring rest or old, and 116 unserviceable and to be condemned; the remainder are draught horses (35).

During 1889 a commencement has been made to impart instruction to the police at the depôt by ambulance lectures, which, I hope, it will be found practicable to extend to the force generally.

There are increasing difficulties in the way of my leaving town to inspect country districts, but I have been enabled to visit the head stations of the Southern (Goulburn), North-Eastern (Maitland), North-Western (Tamworth), and Northern (Armidale), during the year, also some other portions of the districts, when I have found the books, accounts, and returns all carefully kept, and the police well reported of as steady and efficient in the discharge of their duties.

I am happy to be able to add in conclusion that the members of the Police Force generally have been well conducted, a noticeable and satisfactory fact being the infrequency of reports of intemperance, a very marked improvement being recorded in this regard.

I have, &c.,
EDMUND FOSBERY,
Inspector-General of Police.

RETURN showing Strength and Distribution of the Police Force on the 31st December, 1889.

District.	Station.	Mounted.							Foot.			
		Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Senior-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior-Constables.	Constables.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.
Metropolitan..	Head Station No. 1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	4	15	53
	Pyrmont	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4
	General Post Office..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Mint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
	Head Station No. 2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	9	55
	Glebe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	9
	Redfern and Darlington	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	17
	Waterloo and Alexandria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	9
	Beaconsfield Estate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Mitchell Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Head Station No. 3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	3	10	47
	Watson's Bay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Waverley and Bondi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	5
	Paddington	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	Botany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	Double Bay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Rose Bay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Rushcutters' Bay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Randwick & Coogee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
	Woollahra	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	11
	Irish Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Board of Health	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Head Station No. 4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	5	6	23
	Colonial Secretary's Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Lands Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Free Public Library.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Balmain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	10
	Manly Beach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
	Government House..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Head Station No. 5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	9	19
	Cook's River	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Concord	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Petersham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
	Leichhardt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
	Camperdown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	Ashfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
	Enfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Canterbury	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Marrickville	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
	Burwood	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
	Macdonald Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Kogarah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Five Dock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Stanmore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Summer Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Homebush	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Strathfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Hurstville	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Belmore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Croydon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Mortlake	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Annandale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Birkenhead	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	St. Peter's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Helsarmel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Rockdale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

District.	Station.	Mounted.							Foot.			
		Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.
Metropolitan—*continued.*	Peakhurst	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	North Shore	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	14
	North Willoughby	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Neutral Bay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Lane Cove	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Mossman's Bay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Water Police	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	6	18
	Arncliffe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Dulwich Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Rosedale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Australian Museum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Technological Museum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Northern	Armidale	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	1	5
	Do West	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Hillgrove	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Uralla	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Walcha Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Walcha	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Bendemeer	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Bundarra	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Tingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Inverell	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	3
	Ashford	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Guyra	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Glen Innes	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3
	Deepwater	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Emmaville	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Tenterfield	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Drake	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Wilson's Downfall	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Woodenbong	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Grafton, North	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	5
	Do South	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Ulmarra	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Brushgrove	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Lawrence	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Maclean	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Harwood Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Palmer's Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Yamba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Copmanhurst	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Dalmorton	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Blick's River	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Casino	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Lismore	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4
	Coraki	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Woodburn	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Broadwater	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Wardell	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Ballina	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Murwillumbah	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Cudgen	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Brunswick	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Kookabookera	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Melrose	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Tumbulgum	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Southern	Goulburn	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	2	12
	Goulburn North	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Collector	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Bungonia	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Tarago	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Marulan	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Crookwell	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Taralga	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Yass	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2
	Gunning	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Dalton	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Gundaroo	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Burrowa	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Binalong	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Frogmore	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Reid's Flat	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Pudman's Creek	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Wee Jasper	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Bowning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Young	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	3
	Cootamundra	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	4
	Temora	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Murrumburrah	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Marengo	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Wombat	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Wallendbeen	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Morangarell	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Barmedman	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Harden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Braidwood	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2
	Queanbeyan	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

District.	Station.	Mounted.							Foot.			
		Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.
Southern—*continued.*	Moruya	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Araluen	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Bungendore	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Bateman's Bay	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Nelligen	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Major's Creek	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Eurobodalla	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Emu Flat	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...
	Mongarlowe	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Ginninderra	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Captain's Flat	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Nerrigundah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Cooma	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3
	Bega	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3
	Bombala	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Panbula	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Eden	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Candelo	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Cobargo	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Buckley's Crossing	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	M chelago	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Adaminaby	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Kiandra	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Delegate	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Nimitybelle	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Jindabyne	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Wolumla	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Wyndham	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Animbo	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Colombo	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Merimbula	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Eastern	Depôt	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Parramatta	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	10
	Granville	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2
	Rookwood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Auburn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1
	Prospect	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Ryde	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Gladesville	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Hornsby	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Hunter's Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Peat's Ferry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Penrith	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Emu Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	St. Mary's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Springwood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Katoomba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Windsor	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	..	...	...	3
	Wilberforce	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	St. Alban's	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Richmond	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Rouse Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Riverstone	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Liverpool	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Smithfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Campbelltown	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Appin	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Camden	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Picton	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Berrima	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Moss Vale	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Bowral	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Mittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Robertson	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Wollongong	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
	Dapto	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Fig-tree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Bulli	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Clifton	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Cawley's Creek	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Kiama	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Shellharbour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Jamberoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Albion Park	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Gerringong	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Nowra	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Terrara	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Berry	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Kangaroo Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Milton	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Bankstown	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Western	Bathurst	1	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	...	1	11
	Kelso	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Milltown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Oberon	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Sunny Corner	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Wallerawang	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Rydal	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...

District.	Station.	Mounted.							Foot.			
		Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.
Western—*continued.*	Lithgow	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Hartley Vale	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Hartley	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1
	Mount Victoria	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Hill End	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Sofala	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Wyagdon	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Rockley	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Burraga	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	O'Connell	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Mudgee	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	..	1	3
	Gulgong	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Coolah	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Mundooran	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Denison Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Rylstone	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Ilford	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Hargraves	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Windeyer	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Wollar	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Cobborah	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Forbes	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	3
	Condobolin	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Eugowra	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Parkes	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
	Grenfell	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Marsden	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Wollongough	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Orange	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	6
	Stuart Town	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Molong	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Cowra	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Blayney	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Carcoar	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Canowindra	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Cudal	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Toogong	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Mount McDonald	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Goolagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Trunkey	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Cargo	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Mandurama	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Tuena	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Dubbo	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	5
	Wellington	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Coonamble	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3
	Obley	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Warren	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Tomingley	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Dandaloo	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Nevertire	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Narramine	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Collie	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Gilgandra	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Quambone	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Peak Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Alec Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Cumnock	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Bourke	Bourke	...	1	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	1	4
	Brewarrina	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Cobar	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3
	Byerock	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Gongolgon	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Louth	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Barringun	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Wanaaring	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Curranyalpa	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Enngonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Nymagee	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Nyngan	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Cannonbar	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Yantabulla	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Walgett	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
	Collarendabri	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Mogil Mogil	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Mungindi	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Angledool	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Goodooga	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	..
	Grawin	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Tatalla	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Pilliga	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Carinda	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
North-eastern	West Maitland	1	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	1	2	11
	Branxton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Lochinvar	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Greta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

District.	Station.	Mounted.							Foot			
		Superintendents	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Senior Sergeants	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.	Senior Sergeants	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.
North-eastern —*continued.*	Cessnock						1					
	East Maitland					1		2				3
	Mulbring							1				
	Cooranbong							1				
	Swansea							1				
	Largs											1
	Morpeth									1		2
	Hinton											1
	Paterson					1		1				
	Gresford							1				
	Raymond Terrace				1							1
	Clarence Town						1					
	Dungog						1					1
	Stroud						1	1				
	Gloucester							1				
	Copeland						1					
	Bullahdelah							1				
	Bungwall Flat							1				
	Tea Gardens							1				
	Forster							1				
	Gosford						1	1				1
	Newcastle		1	1				1	1	2	4	19
	Point Road											1
	Lake Road											1
	The Glebe										1	
	Charlestown											1
	Teralba											1
	Hamilton											1
	Adamstown											2
	Waratah											2
	Carrington											2
	Lambton					1						2
	New Lambton											1
	Wallsend									1		2
	West Wallsend											1
	Stockton											1
	Wickham											1
	Islington											1
	Tighe's Hill											1
	Minmi											1
	Wollombi						1	1				
	Ellalong											1
	Howe's Valley							1				
	Singleton				1			1				4
	Goorangoola							1				
	Broke							1				
	Jerry's Plains						1					
	Muswellbrook				1			1				1
	Denman							1				
	Merriwa					1		1				1
	Kerrabee							1				
	Cassilis						1	1				
	Scone				1			1				1
	Kempsey			1		1		1				2
	Gladstone							1				
	Frederickton							1				
	Arakoon						1					
	Nambuccra							1				
	Bowraville							1				
	Taree						1					2
	Cundletown							1				
	Wingham							1				
	Tinonee							1				
	Coopernook							1				
	Port Macquarie					1		1				1
	Camden Haven							1				
	Boat Harbour						1					
	Fernmount							1				
	Smithtown											1
	Wauchope							1				
North-western	Tamworth		1					3	1	1	1	5
	Do West											1
	Murrurundi					1		1			1	
	Blackville					1		1				
	Gunnedah				1			1				2
	Barraba						1	1				
	Manilla						1	1				
	Nundle						1	1				
	Quirindi					1		1				1
	Somerton							1				
	Moonbi					1						
	Carroll							1				
	Werris Creek							1				
	Boggabri						1	1				
	Tambar Springs						1					
	Baradine							1				

District.	Station.	Mounted.							Foot.			
		Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Senior Sergeants	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables	Constables.
North-western —*continued.*	Coonabarabran	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Narrabri	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3
	Do West	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Wee Waa	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Keramingby	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Meroe	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Moree	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Eulowrie	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Bingera	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Warialda	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Yetman	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Boggabilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Kunopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
South-western	Deniliquin	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	3
	Mathoura	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Moama	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Jerilderie	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
	Tocumwal	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Hay	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4
	Maude	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Oxley	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Carathool	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Darlington Point	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Whitton	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Booligal	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Mossgiel	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Ivanhoe	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Hillston	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Euabalong	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Gilgunnia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Mount Hope	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Cudgellico	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Moulamein	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Balranald	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Euston	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Clare	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Hatfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Wentworth	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Salt Creek	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Pooncarie	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Menindie	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Silverton	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3
	Thackaringa	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Eurourie	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Purnamoota	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Broken Hill	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	10
	Broken Hill South	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Round Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Wilcannia	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
	Milparinka	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Tibooburra	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Murray	Albury	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	1	1	6
	Bowna	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..
	Germanton	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Walbundrie	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Corowa	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Howlong	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Mulwala	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
	Tumbarumba	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Ournie	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Gerogery	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Gundagai	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	3
	Tumut	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Yarrangobilly	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Adelong	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Shepherdstown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Batlow	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Jugiong	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Coolac	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Wagga Wagga	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	2	6
	Junee	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
	Urana	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Narrandera	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
	Tarcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Kyamba	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	The Rock	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Coolaman	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...

District.	Station.		Mounted.							Foot.			
			Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.
	Belmore Barracks.												
	Constables in course of instruction, under orders for transfer		...	...	1	1	...	...	25	..	...	1	16
	Orderlies to His Excellency the Governor		...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...
	Armourer		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Storekeeper		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Detectives.												
	Inspector in charge		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Acting Sub-Inspector		...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	First-class Detectives	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Second-class do.	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Third-class do.	5	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	13	7	13	28	26	53	119	366	26	38	121	757
	Total of all ranks								1,567.				

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office,
Sydney, 11th January, 1890.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.--1890

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE LATE STRIKE.

(REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE ON OCCURRENCES COMING SPECIALLY UNDER THE NOTICE OF THE POLICE DURING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 8 *December*, 1890.

The Inspector-General of Police to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 12 November, 1890.

As the Colonial Secretary may probably consider it advisable, for his own information and for record, that a report should be made of all occurrences coming specially under the notice of the Police during the late disastrous strike, I have the honor to submit the following statement:—

The strike commenced on the 16th August, by the members of the Marine Officers' Association (a body comprising officers, other than the captains, employed upon the various coastal and intercolonial steamers) leaving their vessels. The officers had for some time been agitating for increased pay, a larger number of officers for each boat, and other minor matters. The steamship owners evinced a desire to favourably meet their demands, and, in point of fact, agreed to certain advances on their rate of wages, but stipulated for an assurance that the association should not be affiliated with any labour organization. This request the officers refused to concede, and accordingly left their employment.

This was followed by the members of the Wharf Labourers' Union ceasing work on the 19th August in support of the demands of the officers, and notifying their intention not to resume work upon any vessel, whether coastal, intercolonial, or over-sea, until such demands were conceded.

The members of the Seamen's, Stewards' and Cooks', and Coal-lumpers' Unions also left their work the same day with a similar object.

When the strike commenced the Police Force available was as under:—

City	278
Water Police...	27
Suburbs	254
Grand total	559

Deducting the number of men employed on station, court, and other special duties, there were not more than an average number of 65 constables available for duty on the city beats at one time. In addition to this there were about a dozen mounted police at the depôt, chiefly recruits, and 15 detectives, all ranks.

Measures were at once taken to augment this force by withdrawing constables from suburban stations, and taking them off the beats from whence they could be best spared, for special duty about the wharfs and other places where disturbances soon commenced.

It was necessary to make a most careful disposition of the foot police in the city, and to enable me to do this accommodation had to be temporarily rented in Clarence-street, near the Erskine-street watch-house, and adjacent to the watch-house in George-street, north. In these premises, and also at the Water Police station, reserves of police were maintained day and night, the men remaining on duty for twelve hours, *i.e.*, either on reserve or on the streets, and a moderately large force was thus available at three convenient positions, from which they were instantly called out by telephone on any emergency occurring.

At the outset of the strike the employers commenced engaging non-union laborers, who were frequently interfered with by union pickets and others, but in no instance, as far as the responsible officers of police could learn, was any offence committed within the observation of the police, and of which the law empowered them to take cognizance; as a rule the workmen molested declined to prefer any charge, and there were but few arrests made.

It was a subject of considerable public comment that persons congregating in the streets and open places were not "moved on" by the constables, but when it is considered that the only authority that the police have in this direction is under the 10th Municipal by-law for regulating the traffic in the streets of Sydney, which runs as follows:

"All persons standing or loitering upon any of the streets, footways, or other public places in the "city of Sydney, to the inconvenience of the passers-by, or in any way interrupting the traffic, shall "discontinue to do so on being required by any officer or servant of the Municipal Council of Sydney, "or by any police officer,"—

it must be apparent that with only a very limited force of constables on duty scattered over the northern end of the city, and several thousand workmen about in idleness, it would have served only to irritate, and probably have caused serious disorder, to have endeavoured to enforce so ineffective an authority (which of course does not warrant arrest) so long as the persons referred to were not conducting themselves improperly.

On the 16th September I issued the following instructions to the police:—

"Complaints continue to be made that persons are still being obstructed and molested in the pursuit "of their lawful callings. The attention of the police generally is directed to the law as laid down in "the section of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883, quoted below, and they are enjoined to "discharge their duties with firmness and energy by apprehending all persons so offending, in order "that they may be dealt with as the law directs:"

Section 64.—Whosoever unlawfully, and with violence, or by any threat of violence, prevent any persons from, or obstructs him in, working at or exercising his lawful trade or occupation—or beats, or uses any violence or threat of violence to any such person, with intent so to prevent or obstruct him—shall, on conviction before two Justices, be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds: Provided that no persons punished under this section shall be punished for the same offence under any other law.

Upon the 12th September I wrote the following memorandum to the Colonial Secretary upon the subject:—

"The police have had a very trying duty to perform during the strike, especially at the outset, when the force was numerically very weak, and had to act with prudence and some forbearance towards overwhelming numbers—many thousands of workmen on strike—and though some of them certainly assaulted and intimidated free labourers, the disorderly element was a very small minority. The superintendent and officers of the metropolitan police concur in my opinion, that the behaviour of the majority of the Union men has been good.

Some offenders have been arrested and promptly dealt with, but it was, of course, impossible to place police at every point in the city and suburbs to protect workmen who were on their way to their homes, some of whom have been molested, but the newspaper reports of assaults upon men working about the wharfs are exaggerations, and, as far as I can ascertain, in no case did the police neglect to act when they had legal power to do so.

The police difficulties have been enhanced by the great extent of wharfage, and the isolated situation of some of the premises."

In justice to the Unions on strike, I must reiterate the statement I then made that a large majority of their number were extremely well behaved and temperate, and further, that it is well known to the police that on all occasions, when the ordinary course of social affairs is deranged, a large number of the ill-conducted classes foment disturbance, either in the hope of some advantage to themselves, or for pure mischief; this element was decidedly not wanting during the recent crisis.

On the evening of the 3rd September, however, a serious disturbance took place, when some non-union laborers were brutally attacked on their way to their homes, about 3,000 persons assembling in Lower George-street, when the police with considerable difficulty placed the injured men for security in the watch-house. Upon proceeding there I found the unfortunate men greatly knocked about and in a state of terror. I therefore had to bring out what mounted police I then had to clear the street and escort the men to their homes.

This occurrence was considered so serious by the Colonial Secretary that he determined upon certain action:—

1st. The issue of a Proclamation, warning all persons of the consequences of intimidation or molestation of persons following their lawful occupation.

2nd. The superintendents of police in the country, having been previously warned to have mounted police in readiness to proceed at a moment's notice to Sydney, they were now instructed to send them forward at once.

3rd. Notices were published calling upon all law-abiding citizens to enrol themselves as special constables.

1. The Proclamation was in the following terms:—

"Whereas certain persons have, by combining and acting together, endeavoured to intimidate and oppressively interfere with certain other of Her Majesty's subjects in the lawful pursuit of their occupations: And whereas there is reason to believe that many of the persons, either guilty themselves of such acts of intimidation and unlawful interference, or countenancing the same by various acts of disorderly conduct, have not duly considered the criminal character of their proceedings, or the penalties attaching to their illegal acts: It is hereby notified that all persons offending as hereinbefore mentioned, or interrupting other persons in the honest pursuit of their lawful occupation, by acts of intimidation or violence, or by disorderly conduct of any kind, will be rigorously prosecuted as the law directs: And all persons are hereby warned to desist from such unlawful practices; and all subjects of Her Majesty are called upon to render assistance in protecting persons from outrage or molestation, and in maintaining law and order: And it is further notified that if any attempt is made to interfere with the lawful pursuits of Her Majesty's peaceable subjects, the most stringent measures will be adopted to maintain the law, and to afford complete security to all persons engaged in their lawful callings."

3. Within a few hours 600 citizens offered their services as special constables, and eventually the roll was 3,283.

The services of Captain Fisher, stipendiary magistrate, were temporarily attached to this Department by the Government, chiefly in connection with the formation of the corps of special constables. His report on the subject I submit herewith, and beg to invite the Colonial Secretary's attention to the patriotic response made by this large body of gentlemen to the call made for their services by the Government. They have, with few exceptions, regularly attended all musters, at no doubt considerable personal inconvenience, and evinced their readiness for duty at any time required. Such as had not the advantage of previous drill rapidly acquired a knowledge of the simple formations requisite, under the instruction imparted by gentlemen of military experience from amongst the number, who were appointed officers.

I cannot too highly commend the spirit shown, and I venture to think that the enrolment of such a large and efficient body of men with such facility, is a matter of more than passing advantage. It is wholly in accord with the principles of our Constitutional Government, and will form a precedent for future guidance, should an occasion unfortunately recur at any time. I beg respectfully to suggest that an acknowledgment of the services rendered should be made by the Government in a formal and official manner, either by notice in the *Gazette*, or in such other form as the Colonial Secretary may deem most proper.

It is invidious, when all deserve the thanks of the community, to make mention of any services as exceptionally valuable; but I should fail in my duty if I did not bring under the Colonial Secretary's notice the name of Major Hunt, who, it will be observed by Captain Fisher's report, gave his unremitting attention for sixty-two days, and frequently until late at night, in organising the force of special police.

Captain F. Knox also rendered the most valuable service in commanding and organising the Sydney troop of mounted special constables.

I have also to acknowledge the valuable assistance so promptly rendered on all occasions by the military authorities. My thanks are especially due to the Major-General Commanding and Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie.

The following instructions were prepared for the guidance of special constables, and a printed copy of the same was issued to every member of the force:—

"Special constables are appointed by authority of the Act of Parliament, 19 Vic. No. 24, section 12. Their powers, duties, &c., are defined by the 14th section of the above Act, in the following terms:—

> Every special constable appointed under this Act, shall have, exercise, and enjoy all such powers, authorities, and immunities, and be liable to all such duties and responsibilities as any constable duly appointed now has within his constablewick by virtue of the common law, or any law, statute, or Act of Council.

They are amenable to discipline, and must obey all lawful orders, under penalties enumerated in the 15th section.

They can only act within the limit of the district for which they are appointed and attested.

Beyond their duties to act in bodies when mustered for special service they should take cognisance of any breaches of the law coming under their notice, and generally use their best endeavours to preserve law and order.

A baton will be issued to each special constable. This weapon should only be used on emergency, as good temper, with firmness, will generally be more effective than violent measures.

When in the ranks they should be steady, avoid straggling, and pay constant attention to the word of command.

Upon any disturbance or alarm they should assemble promptly at the Inspector-General's Office, or in the enclosure at the Water Police Office, with their badges and batons.

They are enjoined to carry their badges always with them, and not to mix in disorderly crowds, where their person and office would not be recognised.

They should be cool and intrepid in the discharge of duties in emergencies and unavoidable conflicts, avoiding altercations, and displaying perfect command of temper under insult and provocation, to which all constables are occasionally liable."

Upon the 5th of September the Colonial Secretary, at my instance, approved of a circular being issued to the suburban municipalities and Parramatta, advising the Councils that it had been requisite to withdraw most of the police into the city, and suggesting that special constables should be appointed in the boroughs to maintain law and order. This invitation was generally responded to, and it is satisfactory to note that no increase of crime occurred.

At a mass meeting held on the 14th September the members of the Trolly and Draymen's Union decided not to resume work the following day, their principal object being to prevent cargo being taken to the wharfs to be placed by non-union men on board the vessels, and to stop the removal from the wharfs of the cargo unloaded by non-unionists.

On the Friday following several persons volunteered their services to take the places of the carters and labourers on strike in loading and driving wool-teams to the Circular Quay. There was a good deal of obstruction in the streets, and several persons who were engaged in the work were assaulted and injured.

Upon my arrival at the Quay I found it thronged by many thousand people. The passage of the teams was obstructed, and the behaviour of the people composing the crowd near the wool stores was most threatening and riotous, the ordinary foot police being insufficient to clear the thoroughfare or restore order. About a hundred special constables assembled with their badges on and I caused them to fall in. In my judgment the aspect of affairs was so tumultuous that there was only one course open to me to maintain the authority of the Government, and that was to cause the Riot Act to be read, and to disperse the people who were setting law and order at defiance.

Captain Fisher was unfortunately not at hand, being elsewhere on duty, and I requested a magistrate who was present to inform me if he was prepared to read the Proclamation, as I did not feel at liberty to do so myself, being the executive officer in command of the police forces present. Upon his informing me that he would undertake the responsibility we went on an exposed position on the first floor staging of Messrs. Flood & Co.'s wool stores, when I called for silence whilst the Proclamation was read,

read, which was then done, and as the riotous conduct continued, and the crowd showed no disposition to disperse, though I warned them to do so, I formed the police, now augmented by some forty mounted police, who arrived from various quarters, and directed them to clear the streets and quay, which they did with extreme forbearance, though with firmness and determination. I was with the police throughout, on foot, and can vouch for their good behaviour. The foot police did not draw their batons.

Upon reflection I see no reason to doubt the judiciousness of the course adopted.

Affairs being in such a disturbed condition, and assaults on non-union labourers being still of frequent occurrence, the Colonial Secretary thought it desirable that the police force should be still further strengthened, and many of the special constables having offered their services as mounted police, providing their own horses, I obtained authority for enrolling this force, and within two hours sixty special constables paraded on horseback, and in the course of the afternoon they were equipped in bush-police uniform, and placed in a state of discipline under qualified officers, for patrol duty.

This force was subsequently increased to 163, and continued during the strike to render most valuable assistance to the regular police to patrol the city and suburbs, and affording protection to carters and others who were threatened with molestation when engaged in their work, or going to it and returning home.

I cannot speak too highly of their services. They formed a most efficient force, excellently mounted.

It was further decided by the Colonial Secretary, on my recommendation, that some of the country corps of mounted infantry and cavalry should be called into Sydney to serve as special mounted constables. 162 volunteered for this purpose, and arrived with their horses within a few hours, and were promptly served out with bush-police uniform, and sworn in as special constables, being all on parade the following morning at the Police Depôt, ready for duty.

The force was camped at Dawes' Battery, and was placed under the command of Captain Dodds, whose constant attention to his duty I gratefully acknowledge.

This corps was of course paid, being found in rations and forage for their horses, with the same pay as allowed when in camp for continuous training.

I also appointed about seventy ordinary foot constables above the previous strength.

The force thus increased amounted in all to 3,952, as under :—

Foot Police.		
Force in Sydney, including police drawn from suburbs (all ranks) ...	559	
Police drawn from country districts (all ranks)	25	
		584
Mounted Police.		
Force at depôt (all ranks)	14	
Police drawn from country districts (all ranks)	71	
		85
Special Constables.		
Mounted.		
Cavalry and mounted infantry drawn from country districts (all ranks)...	162	
Volunteers, Sydney troop	163	
		325
Foot.		
Special constables		2,958
Total force, exclusive of military		3,952

Total, regular police	669	
Do special constables	3,283	
		3,952

Many offers were made to me by gentlemen of their own services in various capacities, horses for the troop, &c., &c.; and Messrs. Norton, Smith, & Co. placed at my disposal stabling for 100 horses at Tattersall's Buildings, free of rent, as long as required. This was a most valuable acquisition in the emergency in which I was placed.

The difficulties of the position were enhanced by the necessity for providing a strong force of police at Newcastle to protect the men at work loading vessels with coal, &c.; and, as serious disturbances appeared to be imminent, the Colonial Secretary approved, on the 27th August, of 100 men from the Permanent Artillery being dispatched to that place. Special constables were also sworn in. With the protection thus afforded, and under the judicious management of Police-Superintendent Meares and Inspector Brennan, the work was carried on with a minimum of interruption.

The circumstances under which disorder occurred varied from time to time as the strike went on. At the outset, when the wharf labourers and seamen were called out, and non-union labourers were employed, the latter were molested at the various wharfs stretching along the waterside from Cowper Wharf to Market-street, and the work of loading and unloading proceeded slowly and unsatisfactorily. The same state of affairs existed at Newcastle, but by degrees judicious arrangements were made to prevent the men from scattering, which enabled the police to afford more effective protection to them.

On the 15th September, however, when the carters were called out, the trouble was renewed by the pickets obstructing non-union drivers and their vehicles, both in the streets and on their way to and from stabling in the suburbs. A very large number of mounted and foot patrols had to be organised to meet this difficulty in an entirely different direction.

The

The necessary protection was, however, successfully afforded by the ordinary and special mounted police, and by the foot police and special constables, not without, however, a good many arrests and prosecutions for assaults and obstruction. In a short time the carrying with free labour resumed its ordinary condition, when, on the 13th October, the difficulty was terminated by the union carters returning to work.

On the 26th August the miners employed at the A. A. Company's sea-pit left off work, owing to the "Corinna," a steamer manned by a non-union crew, receiving the company's coal, and the same day the committee of management of the Hunter River Miners' Association resolved not to cut coal for vessels manned by non-unionists. The following day the representatives of the Associated Northern Collieries decided to stop all work at the mines, in consequence of the breach of agreement committed by the A. A. Company's miners. Work at the non-associated collieries was carried on a few days longer, when the miners were called out.

At a meeting of delegates from the various branches of the amalgamated miners, held on the 1st September, it was determined to call out the whole of the men employed in the Illawarra mines, and those employed at the Western collieries were instructed by the Intercolonial Conference of Labour Bodies to cease work on the 17th September.

Owing to a difficulty which had been experienced in obtaining supplies of timber, coal, and coke, and the fact that a large quantity of bullion was lying at Port Pirie, which could not be got away until the intercolonial steamers resumed running, the Broken Hill Mining Companies decided that there was no other course open to them but to shut down, and the mines were closed on the 10th September. At a conference of delegates representing the mine-owners and the miners, held in Melbourne a fortnight later, an understanding was arrived at, by which work was generally resumed on the 4th October, the difficulty of obtaining supplies and of shipping the bullion having been overcome.

No disturbances occurred during the strike in this direction.

The union shearers were called out by the Intercolonial Conference of Labour Bodies on the 24th September. The order was generally obeyed throughout the country, but was withdrawn on the 3rd October.

Considerable trouble was occasioned by interference with labour employed at the coal-mines, chiefly in filling slack. It commenced at Greta on the 29th September, when the miners on strike attacked free labourers, and something like a riot ensued. An additional police force under an officer was despatched to the locality, and under this protection work was continued without serious interruption.

It having been arranged that the output of the Kembla coal-mine should be purchased by the Railway Department, and the Corrimal Mine being also to be worked by non-union labour, a large body of police was despatched for protection, twenty constables for each mine, besides the other police in the district.

On the 9th October about a thousand persons—miners with women—assembled and marched to Corrimal to intercept the train conveying labourers for that mine and Kembla. They "rushed the camp," met the miners returning from work, and took them off the ground, the police being overpowered.

The police, with the other labourers, went on to Kembla, which the miners expressed the intention of attacking the next day.

I received this intelligence at 7 p.m., and with the aid of the telephone, and acting upon the Colonial Secretary's authority, a special train was dispatched at 10 p.m., conveying Mr. Superintendent Ryeland with fifty police, and 100 of the Permanent Artillery, to Kembla, where, notwithstanding the display of a threatening crowd, numbering, it is said, some 1,500 with women, many of whom continued to hoot and threaten for days, the mine and workmen were protected.

The proprietors of the Clifton Mine having engaged workmen, and about a dozen special constables, applied for some regular police, but on the arrival of the steamer with laborers, the police going by train, it was found that the property was occupied by about 500 unionists, who defied the owners to dispossess them. It was accordingly determined to send a further force there, police and military, with a magistrate (Captain Fisher), the detachments leaving Sydney within two hours by special train, when the intruders were dislodged, and work was at once commenced.

One of the directors of the Austinmer mine, who had four non-union labourers engaged filling slack, was in like manner, with the few constables present, hustled off the mine on the 11th October, by a crowd of several hundred men and women, but recommenced work under more adequate protection on the 17th.

On the 20th October the proprietors of the Corrimal and Bellambi Mines made arrangements to resume work with free labour under police protection, but at the latter obstruction was offered, and serious damage done by turning coal-waggons adrift, destroying them and the railway line to the extent, as estimated by Mr. Mitchell, of £1,000.

At the Vale Colliery at Lithgow work was commenced by free labour on the 10th October under the protection of a strong party of police, under Mr. Superintendent Sanderson, and a detachment from the Permanent Artillery. Work was carried on satisfactorily, and without interruption, the output of coal reaching 350 tons per diem for supply under contract to the Railway Department.

The Lithgow Colliery hands generally resumed work on the 27th October, and most of the free labourers left the Vale mine shortly afterwards.

Dissensions broke out amongst the ranks of the unionists at the conduct of affairs by some of their leaders, and at a mass meeting, held in the Domain on the 29th October, attended by some 3,000 persons, it was determined to send a deputation to Parliament House, the result being that the Premier consented to receive a deputation on the following afternoon, the outcome of which was a petition to Parliament for Mr. Finch, the chairman of the Labour Defence Committee, to be heard at the Bar of the House, and for relief.

On that day, the 30th, and the following day, disturbances again occurred along the wharfs, attacks being made on the police and free labourers at work, some persons being seriously injured, necessitating an increase to the ordinary police force on duty in that part of the city, and strong mounted patrols.

It having been previously determined by the Government to break up the cavalry camp at Dawes' Point, authority was given to transfer two officers and forty men of the country cavalry to perform regular mounted police duty, with the ordinary force located at Tattersall's stables, under Superintendent Garvin.

The

The metropolitan police on duty at Lithgow and Greta were also recalled, to strengthen the city force.

On the 5th November the Hunter River Colliery proprietors and miners met in conference, the result of which was an agreement to return to work on the old conditions.

The strike was declared "off" by the Labor Defence Committee on the 6th November, and the men instructed to return to work the following day.

The wharf labourers and seamen determined at a meeting, held the same date, to resume work on the 7th, on the terms laid down by the employers.

In conclusion, I am gratified to be able to bear testimony to the marked good behaviour of the police throughout. They have been drawn away from their homes, working long extra hours, and have had to endure considerable discomfort, but they have performed the duty required of them with cheerfulness, determination, and good temper. The superintendents, together with the town and country officers, have alike never spared themselves day or night in giving me the most loyal assistance in carrying out duties under exceptionally trying circumstances.

The strike commenced on the 16th August, and ended on the 6th November, lasting in all 83 days.

I have, &c.,
EDMUND FOSBERY,
Inspector-General of Police.

[*Enclosure.*]

Sir, Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 12 November, 1890.

Having been appointed by the Premier to act as Magistrate in the late labour difficulty, and also to take charge, in conjunction with yourself, of the special constabulary, I have the honor to forward the following report with regard to the work done.

An advertisement appeared in the papers of the 4th September, asking all citizens who wished to enrol themselves as special constables to attend at the Inspector-General's Office, a police court, or a police station, and inscribe their names and addresses. This step was rendered necessary by the serious assaults that had taken place on non-unionists, and by the fact that without protection they were not able to work, and ships could not be unloaded.

The same day the swearing-in commenced, 519 citizens taking the oath, 424 the next day, and continuing on until the 18th September, when 1,487 special constables had been enrolled.

These were divided into companies of 100, and being officered by retired Army and Navy officers, and by officers of the Volunteer Forces, showed a surprising aptitude in acquiring the drill necessary for their working properly together. Pursuant to advertisement these companies assembled daily at the Inspector-General's Office, at the Town Hall, at the Water Police Court, or at any place where their services were considered necessary; they guarded the various wharfs; helped to escort drays to and from Circular Quay; and, by their steady determination to act up to the terms of their oath, materially strengthened the cause of law and order.

On the 17th September a general parade took place at the Victoria Barracks, which was attended by 1,170 special constables.

On the 19th September a disturbance took place on the Circular Quay, which necessitated the reading of the Riot Act, but as I was at this time doing my duty as a stipendary Magistrate, and sitting at the Newtown Court, I was not present at the reading of the Act, though warned soon after. The same day I was taken off my duty as stipendary Magistrate, and until the end of the strike devoted myself entirely to the work with the special constables.

On the 20th September a great step for the better preservation of the peace was taken by enrolling mounted special constables. 163 were enrolled, and at once placed in mounted police uniform. Besides this, B and C troops of New South Wales cavalry, numbering 76, and the Picton and Campbelltown troops of mounted infantry, numbering 86, were sworn in as special constables, and also received the uniform of the New South Wales mounted police. Thus some 300 extra mounted men were available for duty in Sydney and suburbs, bringing the total mounted force up to 360.

Superintendent Garvin came from Armidale to take charge of this force: He organised a thorough system of street patrol, and day and night the city and suburbs up to Cook's River were patrolled by this most efficient force, protection thus being afforded to men returning to and from work.

After this system was initiated the ordinary street traffic of the city went on with the least possible display of force. Superintendent Garvin and the men acting under him deserve the greatest praise for the way this work was accomplished. Mr. Garvin visited patrols on their beats, and at Dawes' Point as well, two or three times a day, to see that the duty was carried out as directed by the Inspector-General.

Foot	2,645
Mounted	304
Municipalities	164
Wharfs	170

Altogether 3,283 special constables were sworn in, as per margin.

The foot specials were divided into twenty-four companies, A to X; each company had one captain, two lieutenants, and four sergeants. The companies were then formed into battalions as follows:—

1st Battalion (A, B, C, D, E), commanded by Captain Hixson, R.N.
2nd Battalion (F, G, H, I), commanded by Commander Lindeman, R.N.
3rd Battaiion (J, K, L, M, N), Major Carew Hunt, late 5th Lancers, in command.
4th Battalion (O, P, Q, R, S), Captain Nathan, V.A., in command.
5th Battalion (T, U, V, W, X), Commander Bosanquet in command.

In case of sudden alarm it was arranged that the red ensign should be hoisted at the General Post Office, and that three guns should be fired in rapid succession from Dawes' Battery and from Victoria Barracks, when the Battalions would rally as follows:—

No. 1, Fort-street School.
No. 2, Inspector-General's Yard.
No. 3, Town Hall.
No. 4, Chancery-square.
No. 5, High School, Castlereagh-street.

So

So day by day the work of the special constables went on, the mounted men patrolling the streets, and the foot specials at the points I have before mentioned ready to act should necessity arise. Some days ten companies had to assemble, some days fewer, but all through the strike every special constable felt himself to be on duty, and was ready at any time to assemble at a moment's notice at any place where his services might be required.

On the 13th October I was directed to proceed to Clifton with a detachment of Permanent Artillery and some police, as the union miners had prevented the steamers from landing free laborers at the Coal Cliff Company's wharf the day before.

The force occupied the wharf and approaches, and the free laborers were landed the morning after our arrival. The events of the day showed only too clearly the absolute necessity of armed protection in such cases.

Austinmer and Corrimal mines were reopened a few days afterwards in the same way.

On the 23rd October some twenty-three of the foot specials who volunteered for the service, were placed in foot police uniform, and were sent, six to Clifton, six to Austinmer, and eleven to Corrimal; they remained there ten days, and their services were very useful.

On the 30th October, just as it was hoped that our efforts might be relaxed, a disturbance arose at the Adelaide Steamship Company's wharf, and it was found necessary to afford greater protection to the free laborers working at such places. I therefore took in the Water Police launch different companies to the wharfs, landing at Dalgetty's and the Australasian United Steamship Co.'s wharfs. No disturbance arose while we were there, and from that time the trouble gradually died out.

I have had the greatest help from the officers commanding companies and battalions, whose names I append. Fortunately by their past experience, either in the Army, Navy, or Volunteers, they were well qualified to teach the men the necessary drill. Thanks to the drill taught in our Public Schools, and to the fact that a good many of the men never had previously served, the companies got into working order in a wonderfully short space of time, and went through their movements in a way that was very surprising to me as an ex-Imperial Infantry Officer.

Captain Knox commanded the mounted Sydney specials, and his force was divided, viz.,—

A Troop—Lieutenants Cape and Graham, officers.

B Troop—Captain Vernon, Lieutenants Clarke and Samuel, officers.

Captain Dodds, A Troop, New South Wales Cavalry, commanded the mounted special constables in camp at Dawes' Battery. I forward in Appendix B the names of the officers serving under him.

I forward also (Appendix A.) a list of the officers commanding companies.

I have been in constant association with these Companies since the commencement of the strike A great deal of the credit of the successful organisation of these twenty-four Companies rests not only on the fact that the men themselves were physically and mentally well qualified for a position of responsibility, but that they were also readily amenable to discipline.

I consider that the Government have at their disposal officers as competent as any I have ever met to instruct and lead men.

The whole force will, I am sure, recognise the particular service rendered by Major Carew Hunt, late of the 5th Royal Irish Lancers, who has attended most regularly, and has given me great assistance. I must also particularly mention the assistance given by Mr. A. F. Stephens, a clerk in your Department; the whole of the clerical work has, in conjunction with myself, been performed by him. He could not possibly have worked harder or with greater zeal, and I beg to bring him to your favourable consideration.

The services of Inspector Lenthall have been invaluable. From the very commencement of the strike he has done all in his power to help. While I was away at Corrimal he took command. I thank him most sincerely for his great assistance.

Every officer of your staff has given most cheerful and willing assistance.

I may add, in conclusion, that nothing has given me greater pride in my adopted country than the steadiness, firmness, and zeal shown by these companies of special constables in their determination to do their duty. It shows what splendid material is at the service of the Government, and what a force could be raised, should there be any external trouble. During the whole time these companies have been enrolled everything has worked most smoothly. To many it has been a great tax to leave their work or their business, but all have done their duty. A force has been raised, bearing within itself the seeds of a great Australian national patriotism.

This great constitutional force was actuated by only one motive, to act up to the terms of their oath, to see that the peace was preserved, and that the persons and properties of Her Majesty's subjects were protected.

There was not the faintest feeling of animosity against any class or against any particular body of men; they did their voluntary duty with great moderation and firmness. I am proud to have been associated by the head of the Government in such a cause with such comrades.

APPENDIX C.

Return of officers serving upon the staff of the Officer Commanding the Special Constables.

I have, &c.,

A. MONEY FISHER,
Stipendiary Magistrate.

The Inspector-General of Police.

APPENDIX A.

APPENDIX A.

RETURN showing number of Companies and name of Officer Commanding.

A Company—Captain Burnside, late New South Wales Infantry, Soudan Contingent.
B Company—Captain Otto Bauer, late Lieutenant German Horse Artillery.
C Company—Captain John Wharne, late Captain 3rd Regiment Volunteer Infantry.
D Company—Captain W. Bevan, late Lieutenant Shropshire Rifle Volunteers.
E Company—Captain W. H. Bell, Lieutenant Naval Artillery Volunteers.
F Company—Captain H. L. Hixson, Sub-Lieutenant Naval Brigade.
G Company—Captain W. H. Pierce, Captain Sydney Scottish.
H Company—Captain E. R. Connor, R.N., Lieutenant Naval Brigade.
I Company—Captain G. R. Campbell, Captain Sydney Scottish.
J Company—Captain Victor Cohen, Lieutenant Naval Brigade.
K Company—Captain W. J. Hill, Captain 3rd Regiment Volunteer Infantry.
L Company—Captain M. J. Keating, Lieutenant Naval Volunteer Artillery.
M Company—Captain G. Sharpes, late Captain Newtown Reserves.
N Company—Captain Stack, Captain 2nd Regiment Volunteer Infantry.
O Company—Captain Broughton, Captain Submarine Miners.
P Company—Captain H. Lomas Smith.
Q Company—Captain Watson, Captain Hunter's Hill Corps Volunteer Infantry.
R Company—Captain G. F. Finlayson, 2nd Officer Volunteer Naval Brigade, India.
S Company—Captain H. H. B. Bradley, Captain St. Leonards Volunteer Artillery.
T Company—Captain L. T. Hippsley, late Royal Navy.
U Company—Captain V. Le Gay Brereton, Lieutenant 1st Regiment Volunteer Infantry.
V Company—Captain C. J. Lester, 1st Lieutenant Volunteer Artillery.
W Company—Captain W. H. Moseley, late 60th Rifles.
X Company—Captain W. D. Walker, late R.N.

APPENDIX B.

RETURN of Officers serving under Captain Dodds, at Dawes' Battery.

Captain Dodds, A Troop, New South Wales Cavalry Regiment, in Command.
Captain Weston, B Troop, New South Wales Cavalry Regiment.
Lieutenant Pringle, B Troop, New South Wales Cavalry Regiment; succeeded by Lieutenant A. Weston, B Troop, New South Wales Cavalry Regiment.
Captain Walters, C Troop, New South Wales Cavalry Regiment.
1st Lieutenant M'Eveilly, C Troop, New South Wales Cavalry Regiment.
2nd Lieutenant Graham, C Troop, New South Wales Cavalry Regiment.
Captain Moore, Campbelltown Company, Mounted Infantry.
Lieutenant Newman, Campbelltown Company, Mounted Infantry.
Captain Antill, Picton Company, Mounted Infantry.
Lieutenant Clark, Picton Company, Mounted Infantry.
Lieutenant Butler, Picton Company, Mounted Infantry.
Lieutenant Copeland, New South Wales Engineers, Acting Adjutant; succeeded by Lieutenant Lee, F Troop, New South Wales Cavalry Regiment.

APPENDIX C.

RETURN of Officers serving upon the Staff of the Officer-Commanding the Special Constables (foot).

Captain A. Money Fisher, S.M., Commanding.
Thomas Henry Goff, Aide-de-Camp.
Albert Frank Stephens, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Battalion Officers:—
Captain F. Hixson, R.N.
Commander Lindeman, R.N.
Major A. Carew Hunt, late 5th Lancers.
Captain Robert A. Nathan, Adjutant, V.A.
Commander G. S. Bosanquet, R.N.
Major H. W. Stong (*unattached*).
Major C. G. Norris.
Major P. B. Walker.
Captain H. Le Patourel.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1890.

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

(INFORMATION RESPECTING EMPLOYMENT OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 26 *November*, 1890.

[*Laid upon the Table of the House, in accordance with promise made in answer to Question No.* 3 *of* 4 *November*, 1890.]

Question.

(3.) GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ENROLLED AS SPECIAL CONSTABLES :—MR. TRAILL *asked* THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS,—

(1.) How many officials of the Department under his charge have been enrolled as special constables ?

(2.) What salaries are such officials receiving respectively ?

(3.) On how many days have each of such officials been absent from their regular duties attending parades or other constabulary functions ?

Answer.

Sir Henry Parkes answered,—I will see the Return asked for by the Honorable Member in this and the five questions which follow shall be laid upon the Table. This will be the most complete way of giving the information he desires to obtain.

No. of Special Constables.	Salary.	Number of days absent from official duties attending parades or other constabulary functions.
	COLONIAL SECRETARY.	
	COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.	
1	£380 per annum	18 hours.
2	£275 ,, ...	18 ,,
3	£260 ,, ...	17 ,,
4	£240 ,, ...	18 ,,
5	£230 ,, ...	12½ ,,
6	£200 ,, ...	18 ,,
7	£170 ,, ...	17½ ,,
8	£165 ,, ...	17 ,,
9	£165 ,, ...	18 ,,
10	£150 ,, ...	17 ,,
11	£150 ,, ...	19 ,,
12	£100 ,, ...	18 ,,
	POLICE DEPARTMENT.	
	£650 per annum	On staff; only performed duties after office hours.
2	£300 ,, ...	11½ hours.
3	£285 ,, ...	9½ ,,
4	£265 ,, ...	1 ,,
5	£190 ,, ...	6 ,,
6	£190 ,, ...	On staff; Adjutant-General of Special Constables.
	DEPARTMENT OF NAVAL FORCES.	
1	£400 per annum	2 hours during office hours, once or twice a week.
2	£200 ,, ...	,, ,,
3	£232 10/- ,, ...	,, ,,
	DEPARTMENT OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.	
1	£275 per annum	2 half-days.
	DEPARTMENT OF AUDIT.	
1	£340 per annum	23 hours.
2	£315 ,, ...	15½ ,,
3	£265 ,, ...	19 ,,
4	£225 ,, ...	25 ,,
5	£225 ,, ...	23½ ,,
6	£190 ,, ...	21½ ,,
7	£165 ,, ...	19 ,,
8	£125 ,, ...	25 ,,
9	£125 ,, ...	25 ,,
10	£75 ,, ...	25 ,,
11	£50 ,, ...	23 ,,
12	£50 ,, ...	19½ ,,
13	£50 ,, ...	25 ,,
14	£76 ,, ...	25 ,,

No. of Special Constables.	Salary.	Number of days absent from official duties attending parades or other constabulary functions.
	COLONIAL SECRETARY—*continued.*	
	DISTRICT GOVERNMENT OFFICE.	
1	£300 per annum.	11¾ hours.
2	£225 ,, ...	11¾ ,,
3	£150 ,, ...	12½ ,,
4	£100 ,, ...	14 ,,
5	£50 ,, ...	12½ ,,
	REGISTRAR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.	
1	£250 per annum.	12 days ; 42¾ hours.
2	£156 ,, ..	21¼ hours.
3	£135 ,, ...	4 days ; 60½ ours.
4	£160 ,, ...	33 hours.
	GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN'S DEPARTMENT.	
1	£175 per annum.	8½ hours.
2	£150 ,, ..	19½ ,,
	CIVIL SERVICE BOARD.	
1	£250 per annum.	19½ hours.
	DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES.	
1	£165 per annum.	2¾ hours.
	IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT	
1	£250 per annum.	8 hours.
	MILITARY DEPARTMENT.	
1	£400 per annum.	Nil.
	LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.	
1	£390 per annum.	2 hours during office hours, twice a week.
2	£340 per annum.	,, ,,

No. of Special Constables.	Salary.	Number of days absent from official duties attending parades or other constabulary functions.

TREASURY.

Department of the Treasury.

1	£340 per annum	10 hours.
2	£315 ,, ...	Nil.
3	£270 ,, ...	13½ hours.
4	£260 ,, ...	8 ,,
5	£250 ,, ...	9 ,,
6	£240 ,, ...	9½ ,,
7	£220 ,, ...	15½ ,,
8	£200 ,, ...	11½ ,,
9	£190 ,, ...	1 ,,
10	£180 ,, ...	15½ ,,
11	£125 ,, ...	8 ,,
12	£100 ,, ...	10 ,,
13	£50 ,, ..	6 ,,

Customs Department.

1	£350 per annum	Nil.
2	£325 ,, ...	4 hours on one day.
3	£245 ,, ...	Nil.
4	£180 ,, ...	Nil.
5	£140 ,, ...	Nil.

Marine Board Department.

1	£740 per annum	These officers have never been absent the whole day. They have only attended to this duty about 2 hours once or twice each week during office time.
2	£500 ,, ...	

Stamp Duties Department.

1	£200 per annum	Two days; 2 hours on each occasion.

Government Printer's Department.

1	6s. per diem.....	28 days. From 22nd September last to date. (Pay only being allowed for the 8 days in September.) Mounted Patrol.
2	7s. per diem.....	6 days (Mounted Patrol).

Stores and Stationery Department.

1	£240 per annum.	1 morning; 1 afternoon; four occasions; absences 2 hours.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Department of Public Works.

(1.) 50.

(2.) 1 at £1,000, 1 at £500, 1 at £490, 2 at £400, 1 at £350, 1 at £340, 3 at £300, 1 at £290, 3 at £260, 7 at 250, 1 at £240, 2 at £225, 7 at £200, 2 at £190, 4 at £150, 1 at £140, 2 at £125, 1 at £100, 1 at 20s. per week, 1 at 10s. per week, 2 at 15s. per day, 1 at 12s. per day, and 4 at 10s. per day.

(3.) 1 during 168¾ hours, 1 during 124 hours, 1 during 33½ hours, 2 during 24 hours, 1 during 23 hours, 1 during 21 hours, 1 during 20¼ hours, 3 during 13¼ hours, 3 during 11½ hours, 1 during 11 hours, 1 during 10½ hours, 4 during 10 hours, 1 during 9 hours, 1 during 8¾ hours, 1 during 7¾ hours, 4 during 6¾ hours, 1 during 6 hours, 2 during 4½ hours, 1 during 2¾ hours, 1 during 2 hours, and *3 nil. Of the remaining fifteen officers employed in the Railway Construction Branch, it is reported by the Engineer-in-Chief for Railways that "In no case has any officer been absent a whole day, occasional absence of a few hours only having been necessitated"; but the exact time has not been kept.

*1 with night duty only, 1 ill, and 1 absent from Sydney on duty.

No. of Special Constables.	Salary.	Number of days absent from official duties attending parades or other constabulary functions.

LANDS.

Department of Lands.

1	£525 per annum.	No officer has been absent for a whole day. The duties required of Special Constables involve the attendance of each officer for two hours every third day, but owing to pressure of Departmental business, the attendance has in some instances been intermittent.
2	£375 ,, ...	
3	£340 ,, ...	
4	£300 ,, ...	
5	£290 ,, ...	
6	£270 ,, ...	
7	£250 ,, ...	
8	£250 ,, ...	
9	£250 ,, ...	
10	£250 ,, ...	
11	£250 ,, ...	
12	£250 ,, ...	
13	£250 ,, ...	
14	£250 ,, ...	
15	£240 ,, ...	
16	£235 ,, ...	
17	£220 ,, ...	
18	£220 ,, ...	
19	£200 ,, ..	
20	£200 ,, ...	
21	£200 ,, ...	
22	£200 ,, ...	
23	£200 ,, ...	
24	£190 ,, ...	
25	£177 ,, ...	
26	£175 ,, ...	
27	£156 ,, ...	
28	£150 ,, ...	
29	£150 ,, ...	
30	£150 ,, ...	
31	£130 ,, ...	
32	£130 ,, ...	
33	£110 ,, ...	
34	£100 ,, ...	
35	£100 ,, ...	
36	£100 ,, ...	
37	£ 60 ,, ...	
38	£ 60 ,, ...	
39	£ 60 ,, ...	

MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

Departments in Sydney under the Minister of Justice.

(1.) 27.

(2.) 1 receives £860 a year; 2, £400; 1, £255; 1, £250; 1, £240; 2, £225; 1, £220; 3, £200; 1, £165; 2, £160; 2, £150; 1, £140; 2, £120; 1, £100; 2, £75; 3, £50; and 1, 10s. a day.

(3.) The officer receiving £860, one of those receiving £400, and the officer receiving £160 never paraded or performed constabulary functions. Three were absent from office duties on 1 day, 3 on 2 days, 7 on 3 days, 3 on 4 days, 2 on 6 days, 3 on 7 days, 1 on 9 days, 1 on 10 days, and 1 on 11 days. On no day was an officer absent from his duties for more than two hours.

POST AND TELEGRAPH.

Post Office Department.

1	£310 per annum	2 hours.
2	£290 ,, ...	Nil.
3	£200 ,, ...	,,
4	£220 ,, ...	2 hours.
5	£124/16 ,, ...	4 ,,
6	£210 ,, ...	12 ,,
7	£110 ,, ...	Nil.
8	£120 ,, ...	8 hours.
9	£26 ,, ...	Nil.
10	£200 ,, ...	5 weeks.

Electric Telegraph Department.

1	£700 per annum	2 hours.
2	£490 ,, ...	2 ,,
3	£370 ,, ...	4 ,,
4	£340 ,, ...	8 ,,
5	£240 ,, ...	8 ,,
6	£200 ,, ...	4 ,,

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1890.

[3d.]

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

POLICE IN NORTHERN DISTRICTS.

(PARTICULARS RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 *July*, 1890.

[*Laid upon the Table in answer to Question No.* 1, 30 *July*, 1890.]

Questions.

1. Mr. WRIGHT *asked* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,—

(1.) How many constables are there in the Northern Districts of the Colony, classifying each grade, viz.:—(*a*) Ordinary constables; (*b*) First-class constables; (*c*) Senior constables?

(2.) Is it a fact that in making promotions long service men are, as a rule, passed over in favour of men of short service; if so, will he state the reasons for same?

(3.) Is it a fact that much dissatisfaction exists in the police force at the alleged unfair manner in which promotions are made?

(4.) Is there any regulation which provides for an annual leave of absence for the members of the police force, and is leave often refused to men who are entitled to it; if so, for what reason?

(5.) Is it a fact that uniforms are supplied to the men which do not fit them, and have frequently to be altered and partially remade at their own cost?

Referred to Superintendent Garvin for report.—E.F., I.-G.P., 23/7/90. The report appended has been furnished by Superintendent Garvin, and I have no hesitation in endorsing the replies as correct.—EDMUND FOSBERY, I.-G.P. The Principal Under Secretary, B.C., 28/7/90.

Answers.

1. There are 87 constables of all grades in this district, as follows:—12 senior constables; 27 constables, 1st class; 42 constables, 2nd class; 6 constables, probationary.

2. It is not a fact, in making recommendations for promotion, that long service men are, as a rule, passed over in favour of men of short service, but quite the contrary; provided all other necessary requirements for the vacancy are equal, the senior man's name is submitted, if not, then the next best man.

3. I do not know of any dissatisfaction existing in this district, at any rate, at alleged unfair manner in which promotions are made. No complaint has reached me, and I know there is not any unfairness.

4. Every application received for leave of absence has been granted, unless applied for at a time that police could not be spared from duties. In such cases it is granted at a subsequent date.

5. Some of the uniforms do not fit, and are altered at owner's expense—some trifling cost. No constable has, at any rate, complained to me.

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

WILLIAM STAFFORD, EX-MOUNTED SERGEANT OF POLICE.

(PETITION FROM, PRAYING FOR APPOINTMENT OF SELECT COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE INTO HIS CASE.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 17 *June*, 1890.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Humble Petition of William Stafford,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That there is a standing motion on the papers of your Honorable House for a Select Committee to inquire into your Petitioner's case, and your Petitioner is informed that said motion cannot be moved owing to objections.

2. That, without going into details or into the time your Petitioner has been kept waiting in suspense for a Parliamentary inquiry, your Petitioner would most humbly submit that this is his third Petition, that his case is a very urgent and serious one indeed, viz.:—He was adjudged guilty of attempting to defraud the Government, and sentenced to dismissal, upon the report of the accuser, a report which your Petitioner never saw until it was printed by Parliament nine months after his dismissal; a report which your Petitioner was never called upon yet to disprove or explain.

3. That your Petitioner appealed for an investigation, or in lieu of that, to submit the charge in the usual way to a Bench of Magistrates to hear and determine, but his appeals were refused.

4. That thus refused the right allowed to the meanest criminal in the land, viz., a fair trial, your Petitioner therefore sued for illegal dismissal; but the Courts decided that an action would not lie against Mr. Fosbery nor against the Government for the illegal or wrongful dismissal of any member of the Police Force (*vide* agreement, Police Regulation Act, 25 Vic. No. 16).

5. That although the case is so simple as that it could be decided in ten minutes by any Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates, yet forsooth your Honorable House is the only tribunal left for your Petitioner to appeal to for justice, and therefore your Petitioner prays that your Honorable House will immediately grant the inquiry asked for without further objection, if for no other purpose than for your Honorable House to say whether your Petitioner is guilty or not guilty of the alleged offence with which he is charged.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

WILLIAM STAFFORD,
Ex-Mounted Sergeant of Police.

85, Norton-street, Leichhardt.

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

WILLIAM STAFFORD, EX-MOUNTED SERGEANT OF POLICE.

(PETITION FROM, IN REFERENCE TO HIS DISMISSAL FROM THE POLICE FORCE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 29 July, 1890.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of William Stafford,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioner has already shown to your Honorable House, in four Petitions, and by other papers laid on the Table of your Honorable House, that your Petitioner was maliciously, illegally, and wrongfully dismissed from the Police Force of the Colony.

2. That, as your Petitioner may recapitulate a sample of the facts bearing upon the illegality of his dismissal, he would therefore humbly submit that Mr. Fosbery, acting upon mere assertions submitted to him in the accuser's report in this case, hastily adjudged your Petitioner guilty of a criminal offence, to wit, of attempting to defraud the Government, and on this charge dismissed your Petitioner without giving him a hearing or a trial, without calling upon your Petitioner to rebut or disprove the accuser's report, which your Petitioner never saw until nine months after his dismissal, when it was printed by Parliament.

That, in this wise, Mr. Fosbery branded your Petitioner a criminal before his comrades and the public, and confiscated your Petitioner's superannuation allowance, not to the State, but to the benefit of himself, the officers, and their widows, contrary to facts, to precedents, and to Statutes.

3. That, notwithstanding those facts, &c., an action would not lie against Mr. Fosbery, nor against the Government, for the wrongful dismissal of any member of the Force—*vide* oath and agreement, under the Act 25 Vic. No. 16.

4. That Mr. Fosbery's last and only pleas for not acquitting your Petitioner of the alleged charge are thus—(1) He regrets it. (2) That it requires a Parliamentary vote to pay the claim, which is the alleged fraud. (3) That "the claim cannot be checked." That, with respect to No. 3 plea, which is virtually the whole case, the claim is checked, and it is now in Mr. Fosbery's possession, checked and authenticated by affidavit, and by other substantial proof of its correctness; that the claim can be re-checked again at any time in five minutes, before any tribunal appointed to inquire into this matter.

5. That, in view of the facts, your Petitioner would submit that this is a very hard and serious matter to contemplate upon, viz., the confiscation of your Petitioner's superannuation money, the criminal stigma and suspense under which he is suffering; therefore, your Petitioner prays that your Honorable House will take the premises into immediate consideration, and thus grant the inquiry into this matter, of which notice is given in the papers of your Honorable House for a long time on and off.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

WILLIAM STAFFORD,
Ex-Mounted Sergeant of Police.

1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PRISONS.

(REPORT FOR 1889.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Comptroller-General of Prisons to The Minister of Justice.

Department of Prisons, N.S.W., Comptroller-General's Office,
Sydney, 21 April, 1890.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit to you my Report on this Department for the year 1889, containing in tabulated forms the statistical information regarding the prisons of the Colony, which it is customary to furnish in the Annual Report.

Up to the 5th November last the business of the Department was carried on under the direction of the late Comptroller-General (Mr. Harold Maclean), and from that date until the 31st December the Deputy Comptroller (Mr. A. H. Collis) was in charge as Acting Comptroller-General. My appointment took effect from the 1st of January of this year, but I did not enter on duty until the 16th of that month.

The attached tables, A, B, C, D, and E, contain the particulars relating to the prisons in the order in which it has been usual to state them.

From these tables it will be seen that the total number of prisoners confined in the prisons (of which there are 58, inclusive of Police Gaols) on the 31st December last was 2,372, as against 2,353 on the same date in 1888; while it is estimated that the population of the Colony has increased from 1,085,356 to 1,122,200.

The entries and discharges, respectively, were for 1889—17,032 and 17,013, as compared with 18,060 and 18,089 for 1888. The number of distinct persons received was 10,974, as against 10,890 for 1888.

From Table B it will be observed that the labour done in the prisons returned a net value of £42,317 2s. 4d., as compared with £38,242 19s. 6d. for 1888. This includes the value of work done in extensions and repairs of prison buildings, in manufactures, and in general work. In this return only the gaols in which it has been found practicable to carry on remunerative labour are included.

The Hospital return shows that 1,270 were treated in hospital, as compared with 1,613 in 1888, and out of hospital 20,326, as against 19,941. There were 37 deaths in 1889 to 33 in the previous year.

The reconvictions were as follow:—For the 1st class, or graver offences (5 years and upwards), second, third, fourth or more, 18, 14, 54, for 1889, as compared with 16, 17, 35, for 1888. For the 2nd class (less than 5 years), 266, 104, 97, as against 136, 66, 113, for 1888; and for the 3rd class (those sentenced to imprisonment only, without hard labour), 119, 54, 24, as against 76, 40, 40. Drunkards and petty offenders 856, 374, 395, as against 1,071, 412, 528, for 1888, showing a considerable reduction in the reconvictions of this class of offenders.

The material condition of some of the larger prisons has undergone a considerable improvement during the year. At Darlinghurst a much required addition in the shape of a new hospital has been completed, affording accommodation for 36 patients, and so constructed as to admit of the proper treatment of all diseases, whether contagious or otherwise. The old hospital building has thus become available for storage of prison made articles, for which additional space was much needed. The sanitary arrangements have been greatly improved by the construction of ventilating shafts, and new traps in connection with the sewer.

At Parramatta the accommodation has been increased by the completion of a new wing for prisoners in separate treatment, and for prisoners in the 7th class (modified separate treatment for youths, in terms of the regulations of the 15th November, 1888). A substantial stone building for a new store was completed early in 1889, and meets a much felt requirement. The old store has been converted into a ward in connection with the hospital. Other improvements of various kinds have also been effected.

In the new prison at Bathurst, work connected with the fitting up of the new workshops and the construction of the special yards has been proceeded with satisfactorily.

[1,203 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £7 19s. 10d.]

New workshops, which are much required, are in course of erection at Maitland, where it is also intended to erect a new wing for the female prisoners. Improvements to the drainage from the prison are being carried out by prison labour, so as to prevent the slops and other water from becoming a nuisance and a source of danger to health.

The prison requirements at Grafton, Wagga Wagga, and Wollongong appear, from reports received, to be very inadequate; and at Dubbo certain improvements to the prison are also needed. These cases will receive careful attention. The plans of the proposed new prison at Broken Hill, on a design similar to the one at Tamworth, to meet the requirements of that place and Silverton, were prepared by the Colonial Architect and finally approved of before the close of the year.

The new regulations for the separate treatment of all young offenders came into force in November, 1888, and the results of the system have so far been very satisfactory. Under this system offenders under the age of 25 are kept entirely separate, and are not allowed any communication with other prisoners or among themselves. The evil arising from association with old offenders is thus obviated. The Officers in charge of the Prisons at Darlinghurst and Parramatta both speak in decided terms as to the deterrent effect of this new treatment upon youths who have undergone it. Writing to me on the subject very recently, the Deputy Governor of Darlinghurst says :—

"During the whole of my experience, extending over a period of twenty-eight years, I am not aware of any system which was so necessary as separate treatment for this class of offenders, and it is by this means that association with their fellows is broken off, and they now feel that to be sent to gaol is a punishment which, I very much doubt, they regarded as such before the introduction of these new rules. The effect too is quite apparent; the air of braggadocio which I have so often noticed on their admittance is soon dispelled, and the lesson they are taught leads many of them to remark on their discharge that they are determined to endeavour not to again render themselves liable to such punishment. Of course there are some, no matter how strict the discipline may be, who find their way back, but I am sure the number is few compared with what it would be were the old system continued. During the year 1888 the number of prisoners of this particular class who were received was 1,053, of whom during that year 158 were twice and 85 three or more times convicted, while during 1889 there were received 532, of whom 40 were twice and 10 three times convicted."

The order and discipline maintained in the prisons have been, generally speaking, satisfactory, with the exception of an outbreak which took place at Bathurst in November last. This outbreak arose from the riotous conduct of a refractory prisoner, with whom other prisoners combined to produce general disorder in the gaol. It was found necessary to keep a large number of prisoners locked up until additional assistance arrived from Sydney, and in a few days the disorder was effectually quelled. The ringleaders were brought before the Justices, and received due punishment. Nearly all the cases dealt with were for shouting and using obscene and disgusting language.

The system which has been introduced under the regulations that were adopted for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the 409th section of the Criminal Law Amendment Act in respect of licenses to prisoners to be at large within specified limits is now in full operation at Trial Bay, where a large breakwater is being constructed. On the 2nd July last, 28 prisoners serving sentences of penal servitude were withdrawn, leaving none but license-holders; and the number of this class in the prison on the 31st December last was 130.

It may be here explained that prisoners are eligible for licenses at certain periods, varying according to sentence, before they become eligible for discharge under the ordinary remission regulations.

The scale is as follows:—

Sentences of 3 to 5 years to Trial Bay, for				12	months.
„	5 to 10	„	„	18	„
„	10	„	and upwards,	24	„

Under the regulations and rules which have been adopted, to be eligible for a license a prisoner must be passed by the surgeon as physically fit for quarrying or other similar kind of labour, and his conduct in prison must have been such as to warrant the belief that he will not abuse the privilege. If a prisoner is not physically fit he gets an extra remission in lieu of a license, varying according to sentence. The license-holders are liable to the ordinary prison punishment for any offences or disorder in like manner as if they were serving their sentences; and any man who, through misconduct, has his license revoked, gets no alternative remission. The license-holders receive a small rate of wages, according to a scale, for work performed, on the recommendation of the officers directing their work. The wages are credited to them until their discharge, but they are allowed, at the discretion of the Superintendent, a certain proportion, not to exceed one-third, for the purchase of extra articles of consumption. These wages are paid by the Harbours and Rivers Department, but this Department clothes and feeds the men.

The object of the late Comptroller-General in recommending the adoption of this system was to offer inducements to good conduct among prisoners undergoing long sentences of penal servitude in the ordinary prisons, and to afford them better opportunities of preparing themselves for work as free men on their discharge. He conceived the idea from an inspection made by him of the prison at Lusk, in Ireland, when he visited the United Kingdom in 1870 for the purpose of inquiring into the management and working of the prisons there.

Referring to the conduct of the license-holders during the year, the Superintendent (Captain Horne) reports as follows :—" Previous to my taking charge of the prison there were some few men who abused their privileges by acts of insubordination, and as a consequence had their licenses cancelled, but since that date the conduct of the license-holders has been good. I have made some changes in the way of discipline which have worked most satisfactorily. The resident engineer informs me that in his opinion the license-holders as a whole have been working well, the quarrying party especially so. My own observation confirms this."

Table F contains information as to the extent and value of labour performed in connection with the principal works at this place.

At the Shaftesbury Reformatory, the conduct of the girls has been good, with one exception. The number in the Institution on 31st December last, was 42, which points to the necessity for providing more accommodation, and for the appointment of an additional assistant. The latter requirement has now been met.

In conclusion, I desire to refer to the services of my predecessor, the late Mr. Harold Maclean, who devoted himself for upwards of twenty-five years, both as Sheriff and as Comptroller-General, to the introduction of reforms in the management of the prisons of this Colony. It is apparent that he has left a system which only requires to be carefully preserved and supplemented by the improvements indicated amongst his numerous reports, to become as near to perfection as it is perhaps practicable to make it. When I have had greater experience, I feel sure that I shall find that no one having charge of criminals ever brought a more zealous and intelligent interest to bear upon their treatment than did Mr. Maclean, and that no one ever had greater success in dealing with a subject always surrounded by difficulties.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE MILLER,
Comptroller-General.

(A.)

Gaol.	Accommodation.		Distribution on 31st December, 1889.			Entries and Discharges.				Classification on 31st December, 1889.					
						1888.		1889.							
	Separate.	Associated.	Male.	Female.	Total.	E.	D.	E.	D.	Distinct.	Trial.	Transit.	Sentence.	Lunatics.	Civil Process.
Sydney	326	754	430	125	555	9,220	9,310	6,580	6,669	4,350	46	5	498	...	6
Parramatta	285	427	350	...	350	1,208	1,278	1,002	994	635	3	...	347	...	...
Berrima	80	100	85	...	85	146	163	151	153	13	...	...	85	...	...
Maitland	110	184	122	14	136	864	848	859	877	669	6	...	130	...	...
Bathurst	308	884	191	17	208	413	403	542	427	467	5	...	202	...	1
Goulburn	182	546	203	9	212	465	463	401	446	132	2	...	210	...	...
Mudgee	24	72	12	2	14	56	84	111	114	45	2	...	12	...	...
Armidale	24	68	28	...	28	152	145	190	198	113	3	1	24	...	...
Young	12	42	26	6	32	140	146	114	115	71	...	...	32	...	...
Grafton	14	42	14	...	14	185	193	145	147	77	3	...	10	...	1
Albury	24	72	26	...	26	230	243	224	234	155	1	...	25	...	...
Deniliquin	16	80	15	2	17	144	143	163	173	99	1	...	16	...	...
Hay	12	58	20	...	20	233	236	157	172	72	2	...	18	...	...
Wagga Wagga	11	33	22	4	26	263	262	232	224	171	3	...	23	...	...
Yass	16	48	10	1	11	152	153	111	112	57	...	...	11	...	...
Tamworth	12	64	26	5	31	164	167	160	168	121	2	...	29	...	...
Bega	4	7	2	...	2	29	27	21	25	21	1	...	1	...	...
Bourke	12	36	15	5	20	205	202	220	217	148	1	...	19	...	...
Burrowa*	4	10	3	...	3	...	...	11	8	11	1	...	2	...	...
Bingera	4	20	2	...	2	22	21	33	33	32	1	...	1	...	...
Balranald	2	6	1	...	1	21	21	26	27	26	...	...	1	...	...
Braidwood	12	36	2	...	2	36	37	38	41	30	...	...	2	...	...
Campbelltown	4	12	3	1	4	141	137	137	140	137	...	...	4	...	...
Cowra	4	12	3	...	3	62	64	46	47	41	...	...	3	...	...
Casino	6	27	12	...	12	63	65	73	70	62	3	...	8	...	1
Cootamundra	2	30	7	1	8	139	149	123	122	122	...	...	8	...	...
Cooma	3	15	2	...	2	60	64	78	77	57	1	...	1	...	...
Cobar	3	9	2	...	2	81	83	66	69	61	...	...	2	...	...
Coonabarabran	5	20	...	...	...	28	29	27	29	27	...	...	...	...	...
Coonamble	5	20	9	...	9	100	104	106	99	77	3	...	6	...	...
Dubbo	15	70	46	8	54	347	333	286	289	215	7	...	47	...	...
Forbes	7	26	18	...	18	78	75	61	54	55	6	...	12	...	...
Glen Innes	5	20	5	...	5	63	61	77	76	68	1	...	4	...	...
Grenfell	4	12	1	...	1	16	17	12	11	12	...	...	1	...	...
Gunnedah	4	16	14	...	14	74	71	116	108	116	...	...	14	...	...
Gundagai	6	30	1	...	1	57	55	95	99	69	...	...	1	...	...
Hillston	4	10	1	...	1	22	19	19	21	18	1	...	...	...	...
Inverell	6	18	2	...	2	59	57	80	83	70	...	...	2	...	...
West Kempsey	4	8	...	...	...	39	39	33	33	29	...	...	...	...	...
Murrurundi	4	12	1	1	2	39	38	31	31	31	1	...	1	...	...
Muswellbrook	4	10	...	...	...	26	26	12	12	12	...	...	...	...	...
Moree	3	14	7	...	7	40	37	37	35	37	2	...	4	...	1
Narrabri	6	36	6	2	8	83	82	78	79	67	...	...	8	...	...
Orange	8	33	10	3	13	185	182	154	160	140	5	...	7	...	1
Port Macquarie	10	30	3	...	3	56	59	36	43	33	...	...	3	...	...
Queanbeyan	6	20	...	...	...	42	49	28	29	24	...	...	...	...	...
Singleton	4	20	1	...	1	38	36	20	21	15	...	...	1	...	...
Silverton	...	24	18	5	23	121	113	111	96	86	7	...	16	...	...
Tenterfield	6	18	4	...	4	59	58	52	50	51	1	...	3	...	...
Taree	4	12	1	1	2	28	26	22	22	22	1	...	1	...	...
Wellington	5	20	9	...	9	124	128	111	111	57	...	...	9	...	...
Walgett	6	30	6	...	6	106	98	59	69	52	2	...	4	...	...
Wentworth	12	42	12	1	13	53	42	33	35	32	1	...	12	...	...
Wilcannia	5	21	11	1	12	143	151	89	89	66	...	...	12	...	...
Windsor	12	36	...	...	...	106	111	87	90	83	...	...	...	...	...
Wollongong	11	33	14	1	15	216	225	217	222	95	1	...	14	...	...
Biloela	7	240	85	108	193	777	630	2,762	2,716	1,320	...	...	193	...	...
Trial Bay Prison	64	108	130	...	130	41	31	167	102	...	...	...	130	...	...
Total	1,758	4,703	2,049	323	2,372	18,060	18,089	17,032	17,013	10,974	126	6	2,229	...	11

* Burrowa Gaol proclaimed 15th May, 1889.

(A.)—*continued.*

Gaol	Employed.																													Not Employed.								
	Carpenters and Assistants	Painters	Blacksmiths and Assistants.	Tinsmiths.	Masons.	Stone Cutters and Assistants	Labourers	Working outside.	Brushmakers	Matmakers.	Shoemakers	Tailors.	Working at Breakwater, Trial Bay	Bookbinders.	Writers.	Water Gang.	Bathman	Sweepers & Cleaners	Cooks' Assistants.	Washing	School Assistants	Hospital Attendants.	Barbers	Lunatic Keepers	Messengers.	Picking Oakum	Needlework.	Servants.	Otherwise employed.	Total employed.	In Hospital	In Cells.	Under separate treatment	Medical treatment	Exempt from work	Delegate	Keeping themselves	Incapables.	Received too late to be set to work.	Total not employed.
Sydney	6		16	8		5	.		7	47	24	16		6	4	3	4	55	16	23	9	10	3	5		19	57	16	7	366	27	1	58	14	4	1	3	4	20	132
Parramatta	8	4	7	3	2	14	51	20	.	2	12	10		5	6		3	47	13	14	2	3	3	2	1		.	4	4	240	8		95		1	1		2	.	107
Berrima	1	1	2				1			.	7	40			2		1	4	4	1		1			1			17	83	1					1				2
Maitland	5	4	3		2	12	12	12			4	1		4	1	2	2	16	6	4	1	1	1	2	3		3	3	2	106	4		9	4	2	1		1	3	24
Bathurst	5	4	3	2			30	4			25	42			3	8	1	20	8	5		2	2	1	1		4	4	14	188	5			1	4	1		1	2	14
Goulburn	8	3	2	3			17	9			17	15		1	4	5	1	32	11	8	1	3	3	2				4	11	160	2	1	46			1		1		51
Grafton							4											2	1									1	8	1	.				1				2
Dubbo	1		1				11	2		1	1	1		3	1	2	1	6	3	1	1	1	1				1	2	41	2		1		1	1				5
Young	.				1		5	4		3		.			1			2	2		1	1					2	5	27	.		1		2	1	1			5
Biloela	3						26	6							2		2	11	6	7		2	1		1	27	45	7	3	149		1		16	8	1		14	4	44
Yass	1		.	.			2	4										2	1									1	11										
Wagga Wagga				..		.	.	4										2	2								.	1	9			1				1	12		14
Wollongong							5					.			1			3	1	1		1						1	13						1			..	1
Albury						.	10	3			1			1	1			4	2			1						1	24			1						.	1
Hay	.		.			.		6								3		2	2		.	.	1					1	15	.	1	2				.		..	3
Armidale	1	1				.		4		2	1	1		3	1	3		1	2				1					1	23	.		1	.	1					2
Wilcannia	.							2		.							1		2		.		1					1	5	12	..		.			.			.
Deniliquin	.					.	4	4			1							3	1				1				1		1	16	..									
Forbes	.						..		.							1		1	1	1	..			2				1	.	7	.			2			2	1	5
Mudgee	.	1	.			..	.	2							1			4		2							1			11			1						1
Tamworth	.							4		2	1	1			1			3	2				1	2	1		2		3	23			1	3			1	1	6
Trial Bay Prison (*b*)	5	1	7	2							2	.	86		3	.		6	4	1		2			1			1	5	126	3	1							.	4
Total	44	19	41	18	5	31	177	91	7	57	96	127	86	23	32	27	16	226	90	63	14	28	20	16	9	46	114	49	81	1658	52	5	218	40	23	11	5	38	31	423

(B.)—Value of Labour, 1889.

Gaol.	Value of all labour, including cost of Material.			Cost of Material.			Work done for the Prison buildings, extensions, &c., repairs, manufacturing, cleaning, and other daily work and labour.			Net Value.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sydney	20,422	1	4	7,352	7	11	6,950	6	10	13,069	13	5
Parramatta	16,390	13	6	4,374	15	6	6,753	19	1	12,015	18	0
Berrima	2,876	9	10	1,261	2	4	1,646	0	5	1,615	7	6
Maitland	4,329	16	2	693	5	10	3,958	13	0	3,636	10	4
Bathurst	2,916	8	1	554	1	3	2,807	16	9	2,362	6	10
Goulburn	6,940	19	0	2,056	19	3	2,503	18	11	4,883	19	9
Mudgee	277	2	10	33	16	5	243	6	5	243	6	5
Armidale	991	17	10	74	18	6	688	15	8	916	19	4
Albury	972	17	11	161	18	7	810	19	4	810	19	4
Tamworth	689	5	9	13	4	0	689	5	9	676	1	9
Dubbo	1,352	8	0	79	16	1	1,182	16	1	1,272	11	11
Total £	59,052	14	6	16,735	12	2	28,905	11	5	42,317	2	4

(C.)—Hospital Returns, 1889.

Gaol.	Treated in Hospital.	Treated out of Hospital.	Deaths.
Sydney	676	5,328	9
Parramatta	145	1,838	3
Berrima	36	1,047	1
Maitland	19	1,471	1
Bathurst	66	895	4
Goulburn	66	689	3
Albury	29	427	
Armidale	2	126	
Deniliquin	5	72	
Grafton		302	1
Tamworth	4	100	2
Mudgee	13	36	
Yass	11	71	
Young	25	273	
Wagga Wagga		112	3
Wollongong	9	282	1
Hay	68	523	1
Trial Bay	25	204	2
Dubbo	8	142	1
Biloela	33	5,740	1
Wilcannia		73	
Forbes		50	
Police Gaols	30	525	4
Total	1,270	20,326	37

(D.)—Education, 1889.

Particulars.	Gaol.	Number of Prisoners.		Read, write, and cypher.		Read and write.		Read only.		Commencing.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Number now attending school, and those who have passed through during the year	Sydney	258	13	96	3	66	4	64	...	32	6
	Parramatta	92	...	41	...	27	...	14	...	10	...
	Berrima	29	...	10	...	6	...	8	...	5	...
	Maitland	50	...	12	...	20	...	9	...	9	...
	Goulburn	75	...	50	...	20	...	2	...	3	...
	Bathurst	66	...	51	...	8	...	7	...	...	...
	Total	570	13	260	3	147	4	104	...	59	6
Number of above uneducated, showing progress made	Sydney	138	10	71	4	42	4	25	2	...	...
	Parramatta	10	...	4	...	3	...	1	...	2	...
	Berrima	17	...	3	...	9	...	4	...	1	...
	Maitland	8	...	2	...	4	...	1	...	1	...
	Goulburn	40	...	24	...	8	...	5	...	3	...
	Bathurst	15	...	8	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
	Total	228	10	112	4	66	11	36	2	7	...

(E.)—Reconvictions, 1889.

1st Class. Five years and upwards.			2nd Class. Less than five years.			3rd Class. Imprisonment only.			Drunkards and petty offenders (omitted from foregoing.)		
2nd conviction.	3rd conviction.	4th or more.	2nd conviction.	3rd conviction.	4th or more.	2nd conviction.	3rd conviction.	4th or more.	2nd conviction.	3rd conviction.	4th or more.
18	14	54	266	104	97	119	54	24	856	374	395

TRIAL BAY PRISON.

(F.)—Average number of License-holders and Penal Servitude prisoners employed during the year 1889.

From.	To.	License-holders.	Penal Servitude.	Remarks.	From.	To.	Average No. of License-holders.
1 Jan., 1889...	30 June, 1889	73	28	Penal Servitude prisoners withdrawn, 2 July, 1889.	1 July, 1889	31 Dec., 1889	132

Date of commencement tipping stone in breakwater proper.	Amount of stone put in up to 31st December, 1889.	Average No. of License-holders employed in Quarry.	Period spent in repairing dam.	Average No. of License-holders employed at dam.
7 November, 1889	tons cwt. qr. 2,263 5 0	49	From 23 July, 1889, to 24 December, 1889.	28

Value of work including cost of material.	Cost of material.	Net value.
£ s. d. 8,901 11 9	£ s. d. 2,629 19 11	£ s. d. 6,271 11 10

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1890.

[6d.] 122—B

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PRISONERS.

(COST TO STATE FOR MAINTENANCE OF, DURING THE YEAR 1889.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 15 *October*, 1890.

[*Laid upon the Table in answer to Question No.* 1 *of* 2 *July*, 1890.]

Question.

(1.) COST TO STATE FOR MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS :—*Mr. Kidd*, for MR. MCCOURT, *asked* THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE,—What is the cost to the State, during the years 1889 and 1890, of the maintenance of each prisoner, including all charges for interest on buildings, supervision, &c. ?

Answer.

RETURN showing the daily average number of Prisoners in all the Gaols of the Colony, and also cost per head per annum, for the year ending 31st December, 1889.

Daily average number of prisoners	2,255·2735
Cost per head per annum	£50 14 4
Total cost, including all expenses connected with the management of the gaols, excepting cost of buildings	£114,372 11 11

In the above return are included all the lesser country and police gaols. These gaols, which are used chiefly for prisoners awaiting trial and for those serving short terms of imprisonment, add, as was pointed out by the late Comptroller-General, by their necessary staff, large charges to the prison administration, in the same way as the judicial administration, for the convenience of the public, is burdened with the cost of the Circuit and Quarter Sessions Courts, in connection with which such gaols have been established throughout the great extent of this Colony. It must be borne in mind, however, that the net value of the labour done during last year, in the gaols in which it was found practicable to carry on remunerative labour, was £42,317 2s. 4d., and the approximate value of other work of public utility done by prisoners generally, such as trenching and improving grounds, &c., &c., amounted to £8,197 11s. 10d.

Department of Prisons,
30 July, 1890.

GEORGE MILLER,
Comptroller-General.

1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

FOR THE YEAR

1889.

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 43 Vic. No. 23, sec. 36.

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1890.

[5s. 6d.] 80—a

[2,353 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £314 19s. 6d.]

1889.

REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

My Lord,

I have the honor to submit to Your Excellency the Report of the Department of Public Instruction for the year 1889. The Report deals fully with the educational work carried on under the provisions of the "Public Instruction Act of 1880," and embraces summaries of similar work done in State-aided institutions of an educational character.

I.—SCHOOLS.

2,373 schools, comprising 2,574 departments, were in operation, as compared with 2,271 schools, or 2,463 departments, open in 1888. During the year, 150 schools, or 160 departments, were established, comprising 38 Public Schools, 63 Provisional Schools, 18 Half-time Schools, 14 House-to-house Schools, and 17 Evening Schools. Twenty-five Provisional Schools and 3 Half-time Schools were raised to the rank of Public Schools, and 17 Half-time Schools and 4 House-to-house Schools to the rank of Provisional Schools; while 19 Public and 33 Provisional were reduced to Half-time or House-to-house Schools. Forty-three of the schools in operation during the whole or some portion of 1888 do not appear on the list of schools for 1889, and of those actually in operation in 1889, 56 were closed before the last quarter. The number of schools open at the close of 1889 was 2,317, containing 2,518 departments. They comprised 5 High Schools, 57 Superior Schools, or 150 departments, 1,596 other Public Schools, or 1,704 departments, 311 Provisional Schools, 247 Half-time Schools, 85 House-to-house Schools, and 16 Evening Schools. The net increase for the last quarter of 1889, as compared with the last quarter of 1888, was 80 schools, or 90 departments; and the whole school accommodation available at the close of 1889 was equal to 187,769 places, about 95 per cent. being provided in vested premises.

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The schools were organized and classified as follow:—

Schools:—

5 High Schools, 2 for boys and 3 for girls.
1,527 Public Mixed Schools for boys and girls.
53 Public Schools of two departments each.
72 Public Schools of three departments each.
1 Public School of five departments (including Practising School and Kindergarten).
311 Provisional Mixed Schools for boys and girls.
247 Half-time Mixed Schools for boys and girls.
85 House-to-house Mixed Schools for boys and girls.
16 Evening Public Schools for boys only

2,317

Departments:—

5 High Schools, 2 for boys and 3 for girls.
1,527 Public Mixed Schools for boys and girls.
40 Separate Primary Departments for boys and girls.
114 Separate Infants Departments (including a Kindergarten).
87 Separate Departments for boys (including a Practising School).
86 Separate Departments for girls.
311 Provisional Mixed Schools for boys and girls.
247 Half-time Mixed Schools for boys and girls.
85 House-to-house Mixed Schools for boys and girls.
16 Evening Schools for boys only.

2,518

Classification:—

	Schools.	Departments.
1. *High Schools:—*		
Unclassed	5	5
2. *Public Schools and Half-time Schools:—*		
In Class I	30	92
„ II	31	93
„ III	22	56
„ IV	45	84
„ V	110	114
„ VI	189	189
„ VII	181	181
„ VIII	309	309
„ IX	662	662
„ X	245	245
Unclassed	76	76
3. *Provisional Schools:—*		
Class I, „ II, „ III	311	311
4. *House-to-house Schools:—*		
Unclassed	85	85
5. *Evening Public Schools:—*		
Unclassed	16	16
Total...	2,317	2,518

211 applications for the establishment of new schools were received, namely :—49 for Public Schools, 108 for Provisional Schools, 16 for Half-time Schools, 21 for House-to-house Schools, and 17 for Evening Schools. Of these, 117 were granted, and 44 were declined, while 50 remained under consideration at the close of the year. The total number of children to be accommodated in the new schools granted was 3,853. Of this number, accommodation was provided by local promoters for 569, while for the remainder buildings will be provided by the Department.

The number of applications received, and the action taken with regard to them, are shown in the following table :—

Applications for the establishment of schools.

Schools.	Number received.	Number granted.	Number declined.	Number still under consideration.
Public Schools	49	24	13	12
Provisional Schools	108	53	26	32
Half-time Schools	16	11	3	2
House-to-house Schools	21	13	4	4
Evening Public Schools...	17	16	1	0
Total	211	117	44	50

Full details respecting these applications will be found in Appendices I, II, III, IV, V.

The number of schools in operation, with the increases or decreases from 1881 to 1889 inclusive, are given in the following table :—

Schools in operation, 1881 *to* 1889 *inclusive.*

Schools.	Number of Schools or Departments in operation.									Increase or Decrease.
	In 1881.	In 1882.	In 1883.	In 1884.	In 1885.	In 1886.	In 1887.	In 1888.	In 1889.	1881 to 1889
										Increase.
High Schools	.....	...	6	8	8	8	6	5	5	5
Superior Schools	58	58	58	75	90	104	120	139	150	92
Ordinary Public Schools...	1,042	1,274	1,432	1,560	1,606	1,656	1,680	1,688	1,722	680
Provisional Schools ...	246	206	225	250	293	323	332	319	325	79
Half-time Schools ...	93	76	91	117	150	176	194	223	258	85
House-to-house Schools ...	.....	...	15	40	51	58	69	80	92	92
										Decrease.
Evening Schools... ...	57	28	23	21	12	20	23	12	22	35
Total	1,496	1,642	1,850	2,071	2,210	2,345	2,424	2,466	2,574	1,078
Accommodation, 1881 ...	98,721									89,048
„ 1889 ...	187,769									

From the foregoing table it will be seen that, High Schools excepted, all kinds of schools show a considerable increase in number for the year. In ordinary Public Schools the increase is 34, and for the last eight years, 680. In Superior Public Schools for the same periods the increases are 11 and 92. Provisional Schools show an increase for the year of 6, Half-time Schools of 35, House-to-house Schools of 12, and Evening Schools 10. The number of High Schools is the same as for 1888.

In addition to the schools established and maintained under the Public Instruction Act, the following State-supported or aided schools

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are still in operation, namely, the Sydney Grammar School, the two Industrial Schools, and the School for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

II.—The School Population of the Colony.

The total population of the Colony on 31st December, 1889, was, according to the Government Statistician's estimate, 1,122,200. Assuming the proportions under the different ages to have been the same in 1889 as they were when the last Census was taken in 1881, the ordinary school population in 1889 (4 to 15 years) was 305,340, and the statutory school population (6 to 14 years) 219,996. It would thus appear that in the $8\frac{3}{4}$ years which have elapsed since the Census was taken the ordinary school population of 4 to 15 years has increased by 100,873, and the statutory school population of 6 to 14 years by 72,768.

Estimated total populations and school populations of the Colony :—

Ages.	April, 1881. (Census.)	December, 1881. (Estimated.)	December, 1889. (Estimated.)
Total populatian—All ages ...	751,468	781,265	1,122,200
Population—4 to 6 years ..	40,871	42,492	61,034
„ 6 to 14 „ ...	147,318	153,156	219,996
„ 14 to 15 „ ...	16,279	16,924	24,310
Total...	204,468	212,572	305,340

III.—School Attendance.

School returns for the year show a gross aggregate enrolment of 217,289, as compared with 212,150 returned in 1888, and deducting 12 per cent. for multiple enrolments it is found that the number of individual pupils on the rolls was 191,215. This number equals 17·03 per cent. of the total population of the Colony.

The gross and corrected enrolments for the last eight years, taking 12 per cent. as representing the multiple enrolments in each year, are given in the following table :—

Years.	Apparent Gross Average Enrolment.	Corrected Aggregate Enrolment of Distinct Pupils.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Gross Enrolment.	Corrected Enrolment.
1882	189,141	166,611	Increase. 12,172	Increase. 10,175
1883	177,079	155,918	Decrease. 12,062	Decrease. 10,693
1884	189,852	167,134	Increase. 12,773	Increase. 11,216
1885	197,090	*173,440	Increase. 7,238	Increase. *6,306
1886	204,534	*179,990	Increase. 7,444	Increase. *6,550
1887	209,158	184,060	Increase. 4,624	Increase. 4,070
1888	212,150	186,692	Increase. 2,992	Increase. 2,632
1889	217,289	191,215	Increase. 5,139	Increase. 4,523

* Numbers given in previous reports corrected by deducting 12 per cent. (for multiple enrolments.)

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In addition to the 191,215 pupils enrolled in schools under the Public Instruction Act, there were 1,192 in attendance at other State-aided schools, namely:—

The Sydney Grammar School	512
The Industrial Schools	582
The School for the Deaf and the Dumb and the Blind	98
	1,192

Thus, of 305,340 children in the Colony between the ages of 4 and 15 years, 192,407, or 63 per cent., attended State schools in 1889, and 112,933, or 37 per cent., received instruction in private schools or at home, or else remained altogether untaught. From the latest published return of private schools' attendance it appears that the total enrolment at such schools was 40,632, namely:—At 357 undenominational private schools, 9,473; at 66 Church of England private schools, 3,100; at 247 Roman Catholic private schools, 27,172; at 9 Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Bible Christian, and Lutheran private schools, 419; and at 4 Ragged Schools, 468. Hence, taking the returns available, it may be stated that, of the ordinary school population of 305,340, about 233,039, or 76·4 per cent., are enrolled at State and private schools; while 72,301, or 23·6 per cent., are taught at home, or else remain untaught. Of the 191,215 children enrolled in schools under the Public Instruction Act, 774 were enrolled in High Schools, 791 in Evening Schools, and 189,650 in ordinary Day Schools, 22,568 being from 4 to 6 years, 154,565 from 6 to 14 years, and 12,157 over 14 years of age.

The enrolment for school attendance is only 76·4 per cent. of the estimated school population between 4 and 15 years, as compared with 78 per cent. in 1888 and 79 per cent. in 1887. It was thought that the slight decrease of 1888 had been wholly caused by the extreme drought and consequent depression which prevailed in that year; but, as the decrease still continues, it is evident that it must, in some degree at least, be the result of another cause not yet ascertained. Possibly, of the whole population, the proportion of school population between 4 and 15 years is less now than it was in 1881, and that thus the apparent decrease percentage of school attendance may be accounted for. This, however, cannot be definitely ascertained until a new Census is taken. Improvement continues to be shown in the length of time pupils remain on the rolls during the year.

The average quarterly enrolment was 164,701, and the average attendance 114,569, showing increases respectively of 3,782 and 2,349. The regularity of attendance, as tested by comparing the average attendance with the enrolment, was nearly the same as in 1888, the difference being only ·2 per cent. In 1888 the percentage was 69·7, and in 1889 it was 69·5.

In the first half of the year, 112,158 pupils, and in the second half 117,727 pupils, attended the ordinary day-schools 70 days or more

more, while the number who attended 140 days or more in the year was 111,127. These attendances show satisfactory improvement for the first half of the year and for the year as a whole, but for the second half of the year the attendance compares unfavourably with that for the second half in 1888. The percentages of the enrolment attending 70 days or more in each half-year, and 140 days or more in the year, since 1886, are as follow :—

	70 days or above in first half-year.	70 days or above in second half-year.	140 days or above in the year.
1886	64·2 per cent.	69·0 per cent.	59·8 per cent.
1887	56·9 „	71·7 „	60·6 „
1888	65·5 „	76·1 „	64·8 „
1889	68·8 „	71·5 „	67·8 „

The enrolment, average attendance, and attendance for the number of days required by statute are shown and compared for the last nine years in the following tables :—

(*a*) *Quarterly Enrolment and Average Attendance for* 1889.

Quarters.	Number enrolled.	Average Attendance.	
		Number.	Percentage.
March quarter	163,313	115,746·3	70·87
June quarter	164,075	110,952·2	67·62
September quarter	166,644	115,642·7	69·28
December quarter	164,773	116,114·3	70·46
Year's average	164,701	114,568·9	69·56

(*b*) *Enrolment and Average Attendance for the last nine years.*

Years.	Year's Enrolment.	Quarterly Enrolment.	Average Attendance.		
			Number.	Percentage of Year's Enrolment.	Percentage of Quarterly Enrolment.
1881	146,106	125,506	82,890	56·04	66·04
1882	166,611	134,872	90,944	54·58	67·42
1883	153,918	130,205	88,546	56·79	68·00
1884	167,134	139,159	95,215	56·96	68·42
1885	173,440	146,570	100,462	57·92	68·54
1886	179,990	153,244	105,538	58·63	68·86
1887	184,060	157,262	106,408	57·81	67·66
1888	186,692	160,919	112,220	60·11	69·73
1889	191,215	164,701	114,569	59·92	69·56
Increase. 1881 to 1889	45,109	39,195	31,679	3·87	3·52

(*c*) *Number of Pupils, under different ages, who, in* 1889, *attended School the Statute periods.*

	Average Quarterly Enrolment for half-year.	Attended 70 days or above.	
		Number.	Percentage of Enrolment
1st half-year: Under 6 years	19,865	9,531	48·0
1st half-year: 6 to 14 years	132,540	98,241	74·1
1st half-year: Over 14 years	10,420	4,386	42·0
Total	162,825	112,158	68·8
2nd half-year: Under 6 years	19,099	8,880	41·2
2nd half-year: 6 to 14 years	134,350	103,852	77·3
2nd half-year: Over 14 years	111,196	4,965	44·3
Total	164,645	117,727	71·5

	Average Quarterly Enrolment for year.	Attended 140 days or above.	
		Number.	Percentage of Enrolment.
The year: Under 6 years	19,484	8,890	45·6
The year: 6 to 14 years	133,444	97,681	73·2
The year: Over 14 years	10,807	4,556	42·1
Total	163,735	111,127	67·8

(*d*) *Numbers who attended ordinary Day Schools* 140 *days or above in* 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, *respectively.*

Year.	Year's Enrolment.	Quarterly Enrolment.	Attended 140 days or above.		
			Number.	Percentage of Year's Enrolment.	Percentage of Quarterly Enrolment.
1881	144,667	124,649	57,727	39·9	46·3
1882	165,236	134,303	73,835	44·6	54·9
1883	155,183	129,880	78,118	50·3	60·1
1884	166,604	138,929	83,541	50·1	60·1
1885	172,616	146,017	85,780	49·7	58·7
1886	178,761	152,510	91,323	51·0	59·8
1887	182,572	156,926	95,153	52·1	60·6
1888	185,329	160,001	103,680	55·9	64·8
1889	189,650	163,735	111,127	58·5	67·8
Increase. 1881 to 1889.	44,983	39,086	53,400	18·6	21·5

In the following table the results as to average attendance in the principal Australian Colonies are compared for the last nine years:—

Years.	New South Wales.		Victoria.		South Australia.		Queensland.	
	Average Quarterly Enrolment.	Percentage in average Attendance.	Average Quarterly Enrolment.	Percentage in average Attendance.	Average Quarterly Enrolment.	Percentage in average Attendance.	Average Quarterly Enrolment.	Percentage in average Attendance.
1881	125,506	66·04	176,782	68·58	30,629	67·42	30,958	70·26
1882	134,872	67·42	173,638	68·11	32,622	67·39	31,778	68·00
1883	130,205	68·00	172,419	68·62	33,688	70·28	34,727	69·80
1884	139,159	68·42	173,812	69·44	37,691	65·08	39,925	69·78
1885	146,570	68·54	173,709	68·78	37,823	71·49	42,643	70·62
1886	153,244	68·86	177,836	69·47	37,974	73·73	45,761	70·47
1887	157,262	67·66	180,147	67·89	38,947	72·99	49,418	71·46
1888	160,919	69·73	185,208	69·02	38,595	73·40	53,269	73·07
1889	164,701	69·56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Increase. 1881 to 1889.	39,195	3·52	8,426	·44	7,966	5·98	22,311	2·81

The main facts relative to school attendance may be summed up thus :—192,407 children, or 17·14 per cent. of the total population of the Colony and 76·4 per cent. of the ordinary school population between 4 and 15 years, were in attendance at State Schools, 156,813 being of the statutory school age (6 to 14 years), 22,126 being under, and 13,468 being above that age; 191,215 were enrolled in Schools under the Public Instruction Act. The enrolment in the ordinary Day Schools was 189,650; those on the rolls the four quarters numbering 106,205; three quarters, 28,447; two quarters, 24,654; and one quarter or less, 30,344. The mean quarterly enrolment was 164,701, or 86·13 per cent. of the year's enrolment, and the average attendance was 69·56 per cent. of the quarterly enrolment. 67·8 per cent. of the quarterly enrolment attended school 140 days or more in the year, 97,681 being of the statutory age, and 13,446 being under and over that age. Of the enrolment of the statutory age, 73·2 per cent. attended school 140 days or more.

Comparing last year's attendance with that for 1888, the following points may be noticed :—The year's enrolment was increased by 4,566, or 2·4 per cent., and the mean quarterly enrolment by 3,782, or 2·3 per cent. The percentage of the quarterly enrolment in average attendance was slightly lower than in 1888, but higher than it had been in any other previous year. 111,127, or 67·8 per cent of the quarterly enrolment, attended school 140 days or above in the year, as compared with 103,680, or 64·8 per cent., in 1888; 95,153, or 60·6 per cent., in 1887; 95,123, or 59·8 per cent., in 1886; and 85,780, or 58·7 per cent., in 1885. The length of time pupils remain on the rolls continues to improve. The percentage of the population enrolled quarterly and the corresponding percentage in average attendance in 1889 were respectively 14·7 and 10·2 per cent., as compared with 14·8 per cent. and 10·3 per cent. in 1888.

As explained in former reports, the arrangements for carrying out the duties of the School Attendance Officers were found to be unsatisfactory. With the view, therefore, of promoting economy and efficiency, the School Attendance Branch was abolished, the number of Attendance Officers greatly reduced and placed under the control of the several District Inspectors, and the teachers were assigned the duty of furnishing the information upon which action should be taken to enforce regular attendance of pupils and prompt payment of school fees.

The new arrangements came into operation on the 1st July, 1887, and some of the advantages resulting therefrom were mentioned in the Annual Report for 1888, and may here be usefully repeated :—

> "The teacher is brought into closer touch with the residents, and thus acquires a knowledge of their habits and surroundings, without which no teacher can be really successful.
>
> "He necessarily knows more of the circumstances of a case than an Attendance Officer could ascertain by an occasional visit.

"The

"The Department has been prevented from initiating legal proceedings, which in some cases would have been futile, and which in others would have inflicted unmerited hardship on the defendant.

"A number of children are brought under cognizance who would not otherwise have attended school."

It is gratifying to be able to record a more regular attendance of children. This result has been largely secured, it is believed, by the issue of warnings to parents and guardians at the end of each school quarter, and by judicious prosecutions in extreme cases. During the half-year ended 30th June last, the percentage of children who failed to attend school for seventy days, as required by the Public Instruction Act, was 6·4 per cent. of the average enrolment; while, during the half-year ended 31st December last, the percentage fell to 4·7 per cent. of the average enrolment.

Notwithstanding these satisfactory results, it is still felt that the usefulness of the Public Instruction Act is marred for want of amendment in certain important particulars. These have been specified in former Annual Reports. They are:—Want of provision for ascertaining the number of children of statutory school age; want of power to compel teachers of private schools to furnish accurate returns of attendance; the absence of any laws making it penal to employ during school hours children of school age, unless educated up to the standard, or specially exempted from attendance at school; the onus of proof of age being thrown upon the Department instead of the parent or guardian; and the inadequacy of the penalties prescribed for default. The need for an amendment in the law in these directions cannot be too strongly urged, for in face of existing defects, it is next to impossible to enforce a strict compliance with the obligations imposed by section 20 of the Public Instruction Act. It is also of great importance that power should be given to this Department to deal with children of school age found idling in the streets or other public places during school hours. At present there is no law by which these children can be reached.

In consequence of former lax supervision, it was found necessary to give increased attention to the collection of school fees. To this end a more vigorous policy was initiated, with the result that a marked diminution has been made in the arrears, and fees are paid with improved regularity. The total amount received during the year was £72,317 17s. 6d. Teachers complain, however, that the collection of fees brings them into unpleasant relations with many of the parents, inasmuch as it frequently becomes necessary for them to institute very strict inquiries into the circumstances of families and their mode of living, in order to be in a position to advise as to whether payment should be insisted on or not. This complaint is, no doubt, well founded, for unless considerable tact and discretion are exercised in prosecuting inquiries, ill-feeling is likely to be engendered between parents and teacher which must operate prejudicially to the best interests of the school.

IV.—School Premises.

School Sites.—126 new school sites were obtained in the year. Of these 87 were Government grants, 24 were resumed under Act 44 Victoriæ No. 16, 6 were purchased, and 9 were gifts from private individuals. The cost of the sites purchased was £126 10s., and the sum of £1,769 17s. 6d. was paid on account of those resumed. The balance still due for the resumed sites is £1,347. Full particulars will be found in Appendix XV.

School Buildings.—140 new school-houses, and additions to provide increased accommodation in 51 existing buildings, were completed in the year. 19 teachers' residences and 20 weathersheds were also erected, and repairs and improvements were effected in 783 existing buildings. Places for 10,921 children were provided in the new buildings and additions. The erection of 107 of the new school-houses, 23 of the additions, 8 of the new residences, and 9 of the weathersheds, and also the repairs to 474 buildings, were carried out under the supervision of Inspectors of Schools. The other works specified were carried out under the Architect for Public Schools. Of the total number of new places, 7,561 were provided by the Architect's buildings, and 3,360 by the buildings erected under the Inspectors' supervision, or rented.

At the close of 1889, the existing school premises afforded room for 187,769, about 95 per cent. of such accommodation being in vested premises. Of the school places counted in 1888, about 4,509 were lost in 1889 by the closing of schools, and by the giving up of old buildings. The net increase, therefore, for 1889 was 6,412.

Taking the building work done in the last two years, it may be observed that in 1889 44 new schools and residences were erected under the Architect's supervision, as compared with 14 erected in 1888; while the additions numbered 28, as compared with 17; the premises repaired 309, as compared with 272; and the places provided 7,561, as compared with 3,614 for the same periods. It may also be noticed that the numbers of small school buildings and residences erected under the Inspectors' supervision were 115, as compared with 114 erected in 1888, and that the number of places provided was 2,760, as compared with 2,642. The total number of places provided in 1889 showed an increase of 4,065, as compared with the number provided in 1888.

At the close of 1889 the following additional works were in progress:—46 new buildings, 11 additions, and 21 buildings for small country schools, the whole to provide accommodation for about 187,769 children; 5 new weathersheds were also in course of erection, and repairs and improvements were being carried out in 90 existing buildings.

Full particulars respecting the building work completed in the year, and that in progress at its close, are given in the following tables :—

Works completed.

	Number.	Places provided.	Total cost, not including costs of sites.	Average cost per building.	Cost per place.
Works under Department's Architect :—			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New buildings (including 11 residences)...	44	5,223	37,042 12 1	841 17 6	7 1 10
Additions to existing buildings	28	2,338	9,892 14 1	353 3 6	4 4 7
New weathersheds.....	11	.....	701 17 0	63 10 7	.....
Additions and repairs to existing buildings	309	.....	15,338 2 10	49 12 9	.....
Works under Inspector's supervision :—					
Small country-school buildings	107	.....	7,363 0 9	68 16 3	.....
Additions to existing buildings	23	.....	2,196 19 8	95 1 8	.....
Teachers' residences	8	.....	1,049 1 8	131 2 8	.....
New weathersheds.....	9	.....	247 11 0	27 10 1	.....
Repairs, &c., to existing buildings	474	.....	6,783 2 10	14 6 2	.....

Works in progress.

	Number.	Places provided.	Estimated cost, not including sites.	Average cost per building.	Cost per place.
Works under Department's Architect :—			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New buildings (including 12 residences)...	46	3,879	29,516 12 11	641 13 0	7 12 2
Additions to existing buildings	11	913	418 10 2	374 8 2	4 10 2
New weathersheds.....	5	.....	545 5 0	109 1 0	.....
Repairs to existing buildings	90	.....	8,371 6 0	93 0 3	.....
Works under Inspector's supervision :—					
New buildings	21	.....	.....	.....	.....

The total expenditure on Public School sites, buildings, furniture, repairs, and rents, in each of the last ten years, is stated in the next table :—

	£	s.	d.
In 1880	98,903	1	7
1881	102,688	9	3
1882	228,391	11	2
1883	395,961	2	2
1884	304,383	9	7
1885	178,001	15	7
1886	155,072	0	7
1887	119,957	3	10
1888	84,575	0	9
1889	109,575	18	10
Total	£1,777,509	13	4

V.—Inspection.

The arrangements for carrying on the work of inspection are in the main the same as existed during the preceding year. A few changes may however be noted. Mr. Inspector Maclardy, stationed at Hay, has been appointed a member of the staff of the Training School. Mr. Inspector Long has been transferred from Dungog to Hay, and the vacancy formed at Dungog has been filled by the appointment of Mr. J. B. Waterhouse, Headmaster of the West Maitland High School, to the office of Inspector. Mr. Waterhouse has been engaged in High School work during the time he has been under this Department, and has proved himself to be a thoroughly capable and eminently successful teacher.

Heavy continuous rainfalls at different periods of the year seriously interfered with school inspection. Notwithstanding this untoward circumstance, great efforts were made by the inspecting staff

staff to keep abreast of the work of the several districts, and on the whole with very gratifying success. Out of a total of 2,570 schools in operation, no less than 2,535 underwent the prescribed examinations, while 848 received a second inspection. The uninspected schools, numbering 25, were, with few exceptions, either not in existence or closed at the time of the Inspectors' visits.

As pointed out in last year's Report, the inspecting staff, consisting of a Chief Inspector, a Deputy Chief Inspector, nine District Inspectors, and twenty-three Inspectors, is not sufficiently strong to ensure two inspections of all schools within the year. Provision has therefore been made to increase the staff by the appointment of an additional District Inspector and an additional Inspector. While it is not expected that even with these additions all that is desired will be accomplished in the way of inspection, it is nevertheless confidently anticipated that a decided advance will be made to overtake arrears, and render the visits of inspection to schools of a more permanently beneficial character.

Information respecting the apportionment of schools to the several District Inspectors, and the amount of inspection done in each district, is given in the subjoined tables:—

District.	No. of Inspectors.	No. of Schools.	No of Schools inspected.	No. of Schools inspected twice.	Total No. of inspections.	No. of Schools not inspected.	No of pupils examined.
Armidale	3	282	269	21	290	13	8,928
Bathurst	3	281	275	52	327	6	9,599
Goulburn	4	387	385	78	463	2	10,645
Grafton	3	242	241	109	350	1	8,977
Maitland	4	292	289	173	462	3	16,520
Metropolitan	4	187	187	116	303	...	32,423
Sub-Metropolitan	4	302	302	128	430	...	17,198
Wagga Wagga	4	354	348	29	377	6	10,893
Wellington	3	243	239	142	381	4	6,869
Totals	32	2,570	2,535	848	3,383	35	122,052

The inspected and the uninspected schools stand thus:—

	Public	Provisional.	Half-time.	House-to-house.	Evening.	Total.
Inspected	1,861	316	255	83	20	2,535
Uninspected	9	12	6	6	2	35
Totals	1,870	328	261	89	22	2,570

Course of Instruction and Standards of Proficiency.—The Course of Instruction has, in the case of the junior classes, undergone some slight modifications. Needlework and drawing have been added to the subjects prescribed for Infant Schools, and geography and grammar have been omitted from the curriculum laid down for the second class in Primary Schools. These changes have been sanctioned, in accordance with a recommendation from the Inspectors' late Conference. In other respects the course of instruction followed in Ordinary Public Schools has undergone no material alteration. In the case of Superior Public Schools, however, the "course" has been made to assimilate as far as practicable with that laid down for the Junior University Examinations. Infants' School teaching extends over a period of two years, so that pupils who attend with reasonable regularity

regularity are expected to be qualified for promotion to the second class of a Primary School. The periods fixed for a pupil's stay in the several classes of such schools are one year and a half for each of the three lower classes, and one year for each of the two higher.

The modification effected in the standards of proficiency are more marked and important. The reading and arithmetic prescribed for Infant Schools have been reduced in quantity, while drill, needlework, and drawing have been added for allotment of marks. The general tendency of the changes made in the standards in Primary Schools is to raise the value of writing, drawing, needlework, and drill as school subjects. Writing in particular has received more than ordinary consideration, as it is believed that the teaching of this subject has not been carried on with that care, attention, and skill which its importance justly merits.

Estimated Proficiency of Pupils in 1889.

Subjects.	Estimated Proficiency.		
	Number of Pupils examined.	Number of Pupils passed.	Percentage up to or above Standard.
Reading—			
Alphabet	10,434	8,329	79·8
Monosyllables	24,675	20,512	83·1
Easy Narrative	35,001	29,867	85·3
Ordinary Prose	51,942	45,606	87·8
Totals	122,052	104,314	85·4
Writing—			
On Slates	49,218	43,650	88·6
In Copy-books and on Paper	71,509	63,033	88·1
Totals	120,727	106,683	88·3
Arithmetic—			
Simple Rules	72,502	56,658	78·1
Compound Rules	24,064	15,400	63·9
Higher Rules	21,917	14,004	63·8
Totals	118,483	86,062	72·6
Grammar—			
Elementary	13,107	10,076	76·8
Advanced	35,350	27,522	77·8
Totals	48,457	37,598	77·5
Geography—			
Elementary	17,081	13,757	80·5
Advanced	35,149	28,027	79·7
Totals	52,230	41,784	80·
History—			
English	36,886	27,954	75·7
Australian	18,059	14,482	80·1
Scripture and Moral Lessons	115,479	93,678	81·1
Object Lessons	94,920	79,313	83·5
Drawing	38,025	29,411	77·3
Music	103,205	86,234	83·6
French	1,715	1,349	84·5
Euclid	6,479	4,832	74·5
Algebra	2,019	1,519	75·2
Mensuration	9,006	5,305	58·9
Latin	1,581	1,184	74·9
Natural Science	3,933	3,335	84·8
Trigonometry	114	92	80·7
Needlework	40,050	35,940	89·7
Drill	102,223	84,494	82·6

Character of Pupils' Attainments and Progress in Learning.—122,052 pupils were present at inspection, being an increase of 3,342 scholars, or 2·8 per cent. over the number examined in 1888, and of 8,254 scholars, or 7·2 per cent. over the number in 1887. All were examined in reading, 99 per cent. in writing, 97 per cent. in arithmetic, 39·7 in grammar, 42·8 per cent. in geography, 45 per cent. in history, 94·6 per cent. in Scripture and moral lessons, 77·8 in object lessons, 31·1 per cent. in drawing, 84½ per cent. in music, 1·4 per cent. in French, 5·3 per cent. in Euclid, 1·6 per cent. in algebra, 7·4 per cent. in mensuration, 1·3 per cent. in Latin, 3·2 per cent. in natural science, 0·1 per cent. in trigonometry, 73½ per cent. (of girls) in needlework, and 83·7 per cent. in drill.

Of the 122,052 pupils examined in reading, 8½ per cent. were in the alphabet, 20·2 per cent. in monosyllables, 28·7 per cent. in easy narrative, and 42·6 per cent. in ordinary prose. Of 120,727 pupils examined in writing, 40·8 per cent. wrote on slates, and 59·2 per cent. on paper. Of 118,483 examined in arithmetic, 61·2 per cent. were tested in simple rules, 20·3 per cent. in compound rules, and 18½ per cent. in the higher rules. Of 48,457 examined in grammar, 27 per cent. were learning the elmentary part, and 73 per cent. the advanced part of the subject. Of 52,230 pupils examined in geography, 32·7 per cent. were tried in the elementary branch of that subject, and 67·3 per cent. in the advanced portion.

A comparison of some of the foregoing percentages with the results in corresponding subjects during the previous year is shown in the table subjoined :—

		1888.	1889.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
	Total number of pupils examined.....	118,710	122,052	2·8	.....
Percentage of pupils examined in	Reading, who were tested in ordinary prose..	41·4	42·6	1·2	.....
	Writing, who wrote on paper	57·8	59·2	1·4	.....
	Arithmetic, who were tested in the higher rules...	20·1	18·5	.....	1·6
	Grammar, who were tested in advanced portions...	73·8	73·	.....	0·8
	Geography, who were tested in advanced portions...	69·	67·3	.....	1·7
Percentage of pupils examined in	History	41·8	45·	3·2	.....
	Scripture	95·3	94·6	.....	0·7
	Drill	83·7	83·7	.....	.....
	Drawing	29·4	31·1	1·7	.....

It will be seen from this table that the high character of the attainments in 1888 has been, as a rule, maintained. The percentages have increased of pupils who are taught ordinary prose reading, and who write on paper. The slight decrease in the higher rules of arithmetic disappears if the numbers instructed in compound rules be included in the comparison. Instruction in the advanced parts of

grammar

grammar and geography stands in about the same relative proportion as in 1888, and this is also the case with regard to Scripture and drill lessons. The teaching of history has advanced over 3 per cent., and an improvement is likewise noticeable in the subject of drawing.

While, therefore, it may be stated that the instruction is of a satisfactory character as regards range of subjects, it remains to be shown how far the teaching has been effective in enabling the scholars to satisfy the prescribed standards of proficiency. In reading, 85·4 per cent. of the examinees passed; in writing, 88·3 per cent.; in arithmetic, 72·6 per cent., and in grammar 77·5 per cent.; 80 per cent. passed in geography, and the same proportion was reached in Australian history, while in English history the passes equalled 75·7 per cent. Other subjects in which a high percentage of passes was reached were Scripture, 81·1 per cent.; object lessons, 83½ per cent.; music, 83·6 per cent.; French, 84½ per cent.; natural science, 84·8 per cent.; trigonometry, 80·7 per cent.; needlework, 89·7 per cent.; and drill, 82·6 per cent. With the exception of mensuration, 58·9, the percentage of passes exceeded 72 in every subject, and a noteworthy improvement on the results of 1888 was made in trigonometry, which advanced from 60 to 80 per cent.

Of 1,860 Public Schools examined, 1,605 were up to or above the standard—equal to 86 per cent.—and 255, or 14 per cent., were below it; of 317 Provisional Schools, 62 per cent. were up to or above the standard, and 38 per cent. were below it; of 255 Half-time Schools examined, 74 per cent. were up to or above the standard, and 26 per cent. were below it; of 81 House-to-house Schools, 73 per cent. were up to or beyond the standard, and 27 per cent. failed to reach it; and of 20 Evening Schools, 90 per cent. reached or exceeded the standard, while 10 per cent. were below it.

The following table shows the progress in efficiency made in the different classes of schools during the last five years:—

Class of Schools.	Percentage up to or above the Standard.				
	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Public	80	82	84	85	86
Provisional...	57	64	65	65	62
Half-time	63	65	74	72	74
House-to-house	50	65	75	67	73
Evening Schools	.....	100	79	87	90
All Schools...	75·6	78	80	80	82

It will be seen that only in the case of Provisional Schools is there any decline in efficiency. All the others have improved, and the Half-time and House-to-house Schools have recovered from the falling off noted in last report. To sum up this portion of the report, it may be stated that the attainments of the pupils, as evidenced at inspections, are of good character, that steady and consistent progress in learning has been made, and that the several classes of schools continue to advance in efficiency.

Subjects

Subjects.	Estimated Proficiency of Pupils																			
	1881.		1882		1883		1884		1885.		1886		1887		1888		1889		Increase, 1881 to 1889	
	Number examined.	Percentage passed	Number examined.	Percentage passed	Number examined.	Percentage passed	Number examined.	Percentage passed	Number examined	Percentage passed.	Number examined	Percentage passed	Number examined	Percentage passed	Number examined	Percentage passed	Number examined	Percentage passed	In number examined	In percentage passed
Reading—																				
Alphabet	11,704	64 0	12,178	67 8	12,171	69	10,957	78	12,167	82	12,210	79	12,285	77	11,892	79	10,434	79 8		15 8
Monosyllables	27,509	71 7	30,046	75 1	27,295	74	26 827	87	24,998	85	25,392	83	22,895	83	25 156	82	24,675	83 1		11 4
Easy Narrative	23,667	70 9	25,015	75 8	28,540	75	28,256	87	29,657	85	30,933	86	31,723	85	32 541	84	35,001	85 3	11,434	14 4
Ordinary Prose	22,311	78 7	24,746	80 9	26,854	80	32,500	91	39,083	90	43,538	89	46,895	88	49,121	88	51,942	87 8	29,631	9 1
Total	85,191	72 0	91,985	75 9	94,860	75	98,540	87	105,815	87	112,073	86	113,798	85	118,710	86	122,052	85 4	36,861	13 4
Writing—																				
On slates	40 186	78 2	43,260	80 4	46,962	75	43 902	89	46,504	90	47,577	88	47,570	87	49,814	88	49,218	88 6	9,032	10 4
On paper	45,137	82 5	46,904	84 9	50,828	83	53,833	92	58,097	91	63,599	90	65,361	88	68,323	88	71,509	88 1	26,372	5 6
Arithmetic—																				
Simple Rules	55,765	54 8	59,261	56 5	60,980	58	63,145	75	65,734	74	66,989	72	66,406	73	70,144	76	72,502	78 1	16,737	23 3
Compound Rules	15,256	46 0	16,879	48 6	18,001	50	18,170	66	20,005	60	20,951	60	21,426	63	21,930	64	24 064	63 9	8 808	17 9
Higher Rules	7,376	51 7	8,049	59 2	9,325	60	11,064	65	15,165	58	19,070	56	21,773	58	23,165	60	21,917	63 8	14,541	12 1
Total	78,397	52 8	84,189	55 2	88,306	56	92,379	72	100,904	69	107,010	67	109,605		115,239	75	118,483	72 6	40,086	19 8
Grammar—																				
Elementary	23,593	59 9	24,685	62 7	26,236	64	9,933	84	11 472	81	11,263	78	12,423	74	12,801	77	13,107	76 8		16 9
Advanced	19,608	58 9	22 427	61 2	23,574	62	24,253	79	28,230	79	29,587	73	31,696	77	33,844	76	35,330	77 8	15,742	18 9
Total	43,206	59 4	47,112	62 0	49,810	63	34,191	81	39,702	80	40,850	74	44,119	76	45,875	76	48,457	77 5	5,251	18 1
Geography—																				
Elementary	28,413	61 3	22,930	67 3	33,372	70	13,281	88	14,616	85	14,400	80	16,323	80	15,305	78	17,081	80 5		19 2
Advanced	19,549	64 2	23,660	70 4	24,312	70	24,582	81	26,643	81	30,467	76	32,302	80	34,154	78	35,149	79 7	15,600	15 5
Total	47,962	62 5	56,590	68 6	57,684	70	37,863	84	41,259	83	44,867	77	48,625	80	49,459	78	52,230	80 0	4,268	17 5
History—																				
English					1,193	97	14,039	83	26,933	73	30,688	68	33,174	72	35,605	73	36,886	75 7	36,886	75 7
Australian					937	91	8,783	87	10,271	80	10,954	76	14,130	77	14,065	76	18,059	80 1	18,059	80 1
Scripture & Moral Lessons	22,645	72 9	27,750	74 3	33,058	71	39,440	85	77,825	80	101,752	77	106,274	78	113,202	79	115,479	81 1	92,834	8 2
Object Lessons	81,012	66 3	89 279	68 3	93,113	68	66 343	89	71,449	80	79,551	80	86,461	88	91,115	84	94,920	83 5	13,908	17 2
Drawing	41,662	65 5	45,737	66 8	46,947	68	26,518	85	28,139	83	31,099	76	33,035	77	34,880	75	38,025	77 3		11 8
Music	58,894	73 6	66,576	73 8	68,382	74	73,266	88	75,569	85	89,903	82	97,846	81	100,247	82	103,205	83 6	44,311	10 0
French					464	90	590	87	727	82	924	80	1,267	78	1,364	73	1,715	84 5	1,715	84 5
Euclid	3,139	57 7	3,261	68 0	3,047	64	4,110	89	4,527	76	4,959	71	5,660	75	6,079	72	6,479	74 5	3,340	16 8
Algebra	2,172	57 2	1,956	68 5	3,042	61	1,945	82	1,632	72	1,411	72	1,510	72	1,816	74	2,019	75 2		18 0
Mensuration	567	68 6	808	66 8	1 027	71	1,733	71	3,145	54	3 321	60	7,598	59	8,299	58	9,006	58 9	9,439	
Latin	1,126	62 5	916	78 8	1,174	81	911	85	1,045	83	1,002	75	1,214	78	1,508	74	1,581	74 9	455	12 4
Natural Science							1,179	85	2,598	83	2,145	86	2,565	85	3,820	87	3,933	84 8	3,933	84 3
Trigonometry					231	30	97	100	32	94	91	67	232	78	122	60	114	80 7	114	80 7
Needlework	26,615	79 7	27,722	82 0	29,549	85	30,214	92	34,062	92	35,405	91	36,556	89	37,787	90	40,050	89 7	13,435	10·0
Drill	48,050	66 1	67,405	67 1	70,568	64	72,964	85	80,665	85	91,603	84	97,401	83	99,395	84	102,223	82 6	53,573	16 5

Music and Drawing.—Increased attention has been directed to the teaching of music and drawing during the past year. Both subjects have always occupied a prominent place in our school curriculum, and more than ordinary efforts have been made to secure to them that wide and intelligent appreciation which their generally admitted importance merits. Not only have special teachers been employed to impart instruction in these branches to our teachers and pupil-teachers, but a carefully-arranged programme has been framed with the direct object of enabling the pupils of every school to attain a respectable degree of proficiency in both subjects. In the case of the junior classes, the tonic-sol-fa method is employed, while for classes beyond the third the staff notation is mainly used. Both methods appear to receive reasonably intelligent and skilful treatment. Vocal music appears to be taught with very fair success. Out of 103,205 pupils examined in the subject, the proficiency of 83 per cent. was up to or above the standard, while the attainments of only 17 per cent. were found to be unsatisfactory. These results might be regarded as gratifying, were there evidence to show that the tests applied were of a sufficiently searching character. It is to be feared, however, that the examinations in the theory of the science are in many instances conducted in a desultory manner, and ill-calculated to disclose the methods of teaching employed or the thoroughness of the instruction received. Herr Alpen, the Examiner of Music in the Metropolitan District, reports as follows :—"The marks given during the year average from fair

fair to very fair; progress has been made by the upper classes in singing at sight; in point of fact, more attention has been paid to the theoretical part of teaching than the mere singing of songs. In many schools the upper classes now sing any reasonable passage at sight. The lower classes have not done so well, but with the clearer definition of the standard and the increased number of marks, as suggested by the Inspectors' conference, better work may be anticipated."

The arrangements for imparting instruction in drawing are tolerably complete; it cannot be said, however, that the methods employed in teaching the subject are free from serious defects. Bad judgment is displayed in the selection of the copies to be drawn, and there is a pretty wide tendency to teach from the flat rather than from the round. These errors are in direct violation of the system of drawing sanctioned by the Department. Measures are in progress to effect the necessary reforms, and it is confidently anticipated that when the newly-appointed Superintendent of Drawing, whose arrival from England is daily expected, enters upon his duties, the teaching of drawing will be placed on a more satisfactory basis.

The degree of proficiency shown by teachers and pupil-teachers examined in drawing during the year may be gathered from the following extracts of the Examiner's report:—"Examination papers were forwarded by me to the Inspectors in upwards of thirty districts, as tests for teachers, students in the Training Schools, and pupil-teachers, in blackboard, freehand, model, geometrical, and perspective drawing, at the two half-yearly examinations. The average number of passes in all these subjects was barely 50 per cent. Although the standard has not been raised the number of passes is less than in the previous year; nor is it to be expected, unless some special effort is made to instruct teachers in these subjects, that a proportionately higher rate of passes will be obtained."

In the blackboard drawing the rate of passes is similar to that of former years. No progress is shown.

In the freehand drawing the work is exceedingly poor; progress is lacking both in line and in proportion of form. The average of passes is less than formerly.

The model drawing is not understood. There is no doubt that but few have any knowledge of the subject. The theoretical part is better understood than the practical. More attention must be given to the proportion of one object to another, and to acquiring a knowledge of the true perspective. That so many are unable to draw a simple object correctly proves neglect and a want of preparation. The average number of passes is less than in previous years.

In geometrical drawing the practical plane portion of the test papers was worked in a creditable manner, but that part of the subject relating to solids was neglected. Not one of the examinees has devoted himself to this particular branch of the subject. The average of passes is very fair.

In

In perspective the principles are better understood. The candidates have evidently applied themselves to the subject with greater success than in former years.

Discipline.—The agencies ordinarily employed by experienced and skilful teachers to secure good discipline in their schools differ very little in character. The first is a well-arranged routine in which due provision is made for teaching all the prescribed branches according to their relative importance; the second is the providing for the constant and profitable occupation of all the pupils; the third is the adoption of a sound course of military drill. While the general character of the government is mild, a tendency to harshness is occasionally exhibited. This, in all cases brought under the notice of the Department, has been promptly and effectually dealt with. Frequent and indiscriminate use of corporal punishment is an unmistakable evidence of unskilfulness and incapacity in the teacher. The Inspectors are agreed that, with the exception of regularity of attendance, all the essentials to the maintenance of sound discipline are to be met with in connection with our schools. It is questionable, however, whether reasonable efforts are exercised by teachers to extend their influence beyond the school. The behaviour of many pupils in public is open to grave objection. They evince a disposition to disregard the rights of property, and are wanting in a proper respect to their elders. These are grave defects that call for prompt remedies. No school can be said to be fulfilling its mission where the teacher fails "to train his pupils to a true comprehension of the rights, duties, and dignity of citizenship."

Captain Mulholland, Superintendent of Drill, has discharged the duties entrusted to him with energy and efficiency. His reports on the schools visited by him afford evidence that teachers in general fully recognize the importance of drill as an aid to school discipline. The following extract from his general report will help to show the nature and extent of his work:—"I visited and examined in drill, &c., 82 schools, representing 177 departments. The standard of drill is on the whole good. Generally speaking, the teachers regard drill as a subject of much importance, and the results attained are a satisfactory proof that it occupies a prominent place in the course of instruction."

Public Schools' Cadet Corps.—This corps was formed in 1873, but from defective organization and other causes it has not hitherto proved a success. As stated in previous reports, action had been taken towards remedying defects, and that, with a view to a proper reorganization being effected, a Committee, consisting largely of teachers of the principal Public Schools, had been appointed to investigate the matter, and to report fully upon it to the Minister. The Committee's report and recommendations, of which a summary was given in the Report for 1886, have since been fully considered, and a complete

reorganization

reorganization of the corps has now been arranged and is being brought into operation. The following are the main features of the new organization adopted :—

1. All Public School boys of 12 years old and above who are not physically disqualified will be drilled to the use of arms, and in order that such drill may be properly carried out, all male teachers will be put through a course of training in rifle exercises.
2. After disbanding the Public School Cadet Corps as formed in 1873, a military system on a broader basis will be introduced by the formation of a force to be called "The New South Wales Public Schools Cadet Force."
3. In connection with this force, a Senior Cadet Corps will be formed in order to continue the military training of the boys after they leave school, until they are eligible for admission to the ranks of the Volunteer Force.
4. A simple and inexpensive uniform will be introduced, its cost to be borne by parents.
5. The Cadet Force will be under the command of an officer of the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, who will be responsible to the Minister of Public Instruction, and of a paid staff consisting of an organizing officer, an adjutant, a sergeant-major, and a sergeant-armourer, such staff to be directly responsible to the officer commanding.
6. As a preliminary step, a corps will be established in Sydney, to be called the First Regiment of the New South Wales Public Schools Cadet Force, and the movement will be extended to the country districts as soon as practicable.

Under the new organization the outlay will be £2,106, as compared with £780 under the previous organization ; but it is believed that the additional expenditure will be fully justified by the great impetus given to the Cadet movement. Under the more extended military training to be introduced, the Public School boys will be improved physically, imbued with patriotic ideas, taught practically the value of discipline, trained to handle firearms with safety, and provided with healthy and useful occupation during hours of relaxation. In time, every large school will, it is confidently expected, have its cadet corps, and our youth will thus at an early age be familiarized with military drill and trained to the use of arms.

Of boys between 10 and 14 years, there are nearly 46,000 enrolled for attendance at Public Schools. Of this number, however, only 2,180 were reported as being enrolled cadets at the beginning of 1889, while from returns furnished by teachers in June, 1889, it was ascertained that the number of enrolled cadets had then been reduced to 1,084, the number in metropolitan schools being 320, and the number in country schools 764. Under the scheme of reorganization, the number of cadets in 1890 will, it is confidently expected, be over 4,000.

High Schools.—High Schools for boys at Sydney and Maitland, and for girls at Sydney, Maitland, and Bathurst, were in active operation throughout the whole of the year. They are still conducted in temporary premises, a circumstance that seriously militates against their success. Defective organization has prejudicially affected not only the attendance but the attainments of the pupils. There is a liberal supply of the best teaching appliances.

The number of pupils enrolled shows a slight increase on that of 1888, but the average quarterly enrolment and average attendance have slightly declined. The decrease is but temporary, and is confined to Sydney. About 95 per cent. of the pupils formerly attended Public Schools, and while all grades of society are represented at the High Schools, the great bulk of the pupils are the sons and daughters of those who have to work for their living.

The examining inspectors report very favourably of the disciplinary arrangements in force, and of the demeanour and general conduct of the pupils.

The course of instruction is fixed by regulation, and is carefully followed. The teaching is carried on with earnestness, vigour, and skill, and is productive of gratifying results, the percentage of passes being as follows:—Reading, 96; dictation, 93; arithmetic, 90; mensuration, 85; history, 96; Latin, 97; French, 93; Greek, 70; German, 80; geography, 94; drawing, 85; geometry, 91; algebra, 88; trigonometry, 100; natural science, 100. The schools also occupy an honorable position in connection with the University Examinations, having passed 16 pupils at the Senior, 77 at the Junior, and 13 at the Matriculation.

The total expenditure on High Schools for the year was £6,427 0s. 2d., while the amount received from fees was £4,225. Their actual cost to the State, therefore, was £2,021, or less than £3 for each pupil enrolled.

Superior Public Schools.—At the close of 1888, 51 Superior Public Schools were in operation, and, during 1889, that number was increased by 6, making a total of 57. These comprise 150 departments. The new schools are situated at the following places:—Burwood, Dungog, Lismore, Nowra, Rockdale, Smith-street (Balmain). The number of pupils attending Superior Public Schools was 42,369, as against 39,692 in 1888.

There can be no doubt as to the very wide popularity of this class of schools, and their gradual establishment in the country districts is a gratifying circumstance. There they not only supply the place of High Schools, but they become exemplars of good organization, good discipline, and good methods of teaching, and practically do much of the work pertaining to Training Schools. To warrant a school being declared a Superior Public School, it must have at least 20 children educated up to the standard that completes the course for a fourth class.

All schools of this class underwent a searching examination during the year. Their condition, as disclosed by the Inspectors' reports, affords ground for much satisfaction. They are provided with the best educational appliances, are well organized and disciplined, and effectively taught. Among others, the following are worthy of special mention for the number of successful competitors they furnished at the late University Examinations:—Mudgee, Young, Blackfriars, Paddington, Redfern, Lismore, and Macdonaldtown. The total number of successful pupils who attended the University Examinations from Superior Public Schools was 147, namely, 13 seniors and 134 juniors; and from 23 other Public Schools, not yet classed as Superior, 58 successful juniors also attended. These numbers give a total of 205, which is more than one-fourth of the number of successful pupils sent up from all schools, colleges, and private tuition throughout the Colony.

Evening Public Schools.—Nine Evening Public Schools were in operation at the beginning of the year. Seventeen applications for the establishment of others were received before its close; and of these sixteen were granted. The number of schools open during any part of 1889 was twenty-five, of which sixteen, attended by 791 pupils, remained at the close of the year.

As stated in former reports, Evening Public Schools do not meet with public favour. Even when started under the most favourable auspices, they do not last long. Similar results follow their establishment in neighbouring colonies. The pupils attending them are required to be over 14 years of age. The course of instruction is limited to the three R's. Only classified teachers are eligible to conduct schools of this class.

House-to-house Schools.—These schools continue to grow in public favour, and now number 85 out of a total of 92 open during some part of the year. They can only exist in the remote and isolated parts of the Colony, where families reside at long distances from each other, and it is not found practicable to establish Half-time or Provisional Schools. Instruction in them is confined to reading, writing, dictation, and arithmetic. Every itinerant teacher is required to work in accordance with an authorized programme, in which provision is made for a systematic course of home lessons to supplement the regular school instruction. Untrained teachers may be employed in house-to-house teaching, but they must be of good moral character, and must satisfy the Inspector that they are capable of imparting the rudiments of an English education. The payment to teachers engaged in the work is at the rate of £5 per annum for each pupil in average attendance, up to a maximum of £100 per annum. As settlement extends these schools are converted into Half-time or Provisional Schools. Although necessarily expensive, they are doing much good, and meet the wants of a large number of families which, without such provision, would be cut off from the means of school instruction.

Kindergarten.—Kindergarten training is included in the course of study and practice followed by the students at Hurlstone College; and all female pupil-teachers serving in schools under the Department are required to familiarize themselves with the leading principles of such training.

The Riley-street Kindergarten School was continued with very fair success through 1889, and during the year others were established at Fort-street, and Australia-street, Newtown. Kindergarten operations were also continued in the Infants' Department at Wickham, and similar classes were organized in connection with the Public Schools at Waverley, Paddington, and Clarence Town. Arrangements for introducing that method of teaching into other schools are also in progress. At present the number of pupils under Kindergarten instruction is about 1,630, of ages ranging from 4 to 8 years.

Miss E. L. Banks, formerly the teacher of the Riley-street school, has now charge of the newly-established Kindergarten Department at Fort-street. As previously stated, she is a certificated Kindergartener, and has had considerable experience in infants' schools in England and Germany. Hence it is in the school under her management that we find the Kindergarten methods best exemplified. Her school is arranged in three divisions for Kindergarten work, namely:—An Upper First Class, a Lower First Class, and a Babies' Class; and for collective lessons, two of these divisions are grouped together. The Kindergarten work arranged for these divisions is as follows:—

1. *The Babies' Class*—
   - (*a*) Gift I—Woollen balls.
   - (*b*) Bead-threading.
2. *The Lower First Class*—
   - (*a*) Gift II—Sphere, cylinder, and cube.
   - (*b*) Gift XIV—Stick-laying on chequered desks.
3. *The Upper First Class*—
   - (*a*) Gifts III and IV—Building boxes.
   - (*b*) Gift VII—Planes of wood for tablet-laying.
   - (*c*) Gift X—Paper-plaiting or weaving.
   - (*d*) Gift XVIII—Drawing on chequered slates.

The principles of Froebel adopted by Miss Banks, and the results she aims to accomplish, may be gathered from the following remarks:—

It is essential that the Kindergarten lessons should always be made interesting to little children. Constant work is given to them that has the appearance of play, and is in reality play with a guiding spirit directing their efforts. When left to his own resources, play is the natural and appropriate business of a child's life. It satisfies his natural craving for pleasure, for happiness; and this happiness is quite independent of the existing cause. A bit of stick, a straw, a stone, a marble, &c., will call forth the child's activities and give him pleasure. It is the doing something with these objects that invests

them

them with interest. While building, plaiting, drawing, &c., the child sees the effect and progress of his work; he finds delight in changing shapeless material into the forms of objects, and in reconstructing these into others. He handles tools and becomes skilful in the use of them, feeling satisfied with the work of his own hands, and the creation, as in some cases, of his own little brain; and he looks with pleasure at the symmetry, order, and neatness of his productions. Work is thus so pleasant that idleness is not sought after. The little successes and failures, too, lead to more skilful work and greater productiveness, and whatever talent slumbers will find a proper channel for its cultivation. While engaged in the Kindergarten occupations the child will unconsciously be forming habits of industry. Eyes are trained to see, perceive, observe, and little hands are kept busy manipulating the materials connected with the different gifts. Moreover, these occupations prepare for the higher branches of industry and art. The child becomes a carpenter, a builder, and makes a staircase tall and firm without a nail; he plaits or weaves, and that will in maturer years lead to darning, straw-plaiting, and weaving; he lays designs of squares, triangles, tables, crosses, &c., with coloured wooden tablets, and that leads to the inlaying of wood and to the designing and manufacture of oil-cloth, wall-paper, and house decorations; he draws pictures of objects he has built up with his bricks or cubes on chequered slates or paper, and that leads to freehand drawing, map drawing, and engraving. The simple colour exercises lead to house decoration and the art of painting.

By his Kindergarten exercises Froebel aimed at developing a child's nature harmoniously. He compared the child to a plant requiring all the gardener's toil and care to bring it to a full use of all its powers. The child has to be endued with a love for learning, his senses have to be quickened, his movements have to be rendered easy and graceful, and his manner and tone refined. And this mental, physical, and moral discipline must be begun, Froebel contended, not at the ordinary school age, but in the cradle, and must be continued through each period of expanding intelligence. The gaining of knowledge, he believed, could be best secured by studying whatever best rouses childish attention, curiosity, and active interest. He did not frame a schedule of useful knowledge to be attained at a certain age, but considered what would make the child desire to seek knowledge for himself. More care was to be exercised in cultivating strict accuracy of thought and expression than for amount of knowledge—more for the habit of observing than for the object observed.

Yet the best possible preparation a child can have for the ordinary work of the primary schools is to have a course of training in Kindergarten, where all his powers will be cultivated in harmony. Young children thus trained resemble well-rooted young shrubs, not bearing much on their branches, but that little being honestly developed by themselves, the result of their own individual force aided by judicious care and culture. The training of the eye and

hand

hand is so marked that the teacher of the primary school at once easily recognizes the advantages of the Kindergarten occupations, as they not only facilitate the teaching of school subjects, but help to shorten work by overcoming obstacles found in arithmetic, geometry, &c. What seems at first a slow grounding will save time afterwards, and that which requires much patience in the beginning will ensure more rapid progress in later years. For example, writing requires that the eye should be trained to observe the direction and slope of lines, therefore the occupations in the group of lines will be most useful; and as the hand of the child needs elasticity and strength for guiding a pen, all the occupations are useful where the hand is specially exercised. Paper-plaiting, one of the favourite occupations of children, opens a field for instruction in various branches. It leads up to arithmetic from the skill it gives in counting, to drawing from the initiation to symmetrical design, and to needlework from the manual dexterity it requires. Each occupation has its own special object, but at the same time it has also the common object in view. Each one helps to lay a foundation for acquiring knowledge, now of number, now of form, now of Natural History; and it combines with all the other occupations in developing the latent power of the infant intellect and will.

Public Schools Savings Banks.—Under existing arrangements, school saving banks are opened only in connection with schools above the seventh class, where the teacher has the assistance of at least one pupil-teacher. At the close of 1889, the schools, or departments, eligible to have banks numbered 582, and the number of banks actually in operation was 547. The number of new banks opened in the year was 158, or an increase of 40 per cent. on the number open at the close of 1888. The amount deposited in the school banks during the year was £13,763 15s. 11d., or an increase of 64½ per cent. on the sum deposited in 1888. Of this amount, £7,651 14s. 1d., or 55½ per cent., was withdrawn for current use, and £6,112 1s. 10d., or 44½ per cent., remained to the credit of depositors as the year's net savings, £,3863 7s. 6d. being in accounts transferred to the Government Savings Bank, and £2,248 14s. 4d. in school banks accounts.

During the three years which have now elapsed since school banks were first brought into operation, the total deposits have reached the sum of £31,578 12s. 10d., the number of banks and the amount of deposits, annually, having been in 1887—banks 255, deposits £9,441 15s. 9d.; in 1888—banks 389, and deposits £8,368 1s. 2d.; and in 1889—banks 547, and deposits £13,763 15s. 11d. Of the total sum thus deposited in the three years, £14,716 4s. 9d., or 46½ per cent., has been withdrawn by depositors for current use, £9,434 12s. 10d. has been transferred to children's own separate accounts in the Government Savings Bank, and the balance of £7,427 15s. 3d. still remains in the school banks to the credit of depositors. The year's number of depositors was, approximately, 43,000.

As already pointed out, no banks are opened in schools where there are not two teachers to share the work and responsibility of management; but the question of making arrangements to extend the system to schools in charge of one teacher is under consideration. It is thought that members of School Boards, or other approved local residents, might be found willing to act with teachers in the management of banks.

The advance already made under this Department in establishing these institutions, and the results produced by their working, may be considered fairly satisfactory. The establishment of like institutions in England, on the Continent of Europe, and in America, is deemed a matter of the highest importance in the interests of national progress, and is advocated by leading educationists as a necessary part of any well devised comprehensive system of public instruction. Moreover, practical teachers generally acknowledge the special educational value and importance of school banks, and show every desire to aid in their establishment and healthy progress; and there is no doubt that the institutions have, in different countries, been found eminently successful in cultivating in the young the desirable habits of self-restraint, self-reliance, and thrift.

Scientific and Technical Education.—The question of re-organizing and promoting the work of Technical Education has received important consideration from Ministers who have held office during the last few years. Preliminary instruction, introductory to Technical Education, has long formed a part of the ordinary Primary School course; and, for providing and carrying out the more advanced scientific and technical instruction deemed necessary for pupils leaving the ordinary Public Schools, a Board of Technical Education was appointed in 1883, upon the recommendation of Mr. G. H. Reid. With the limited funds at its disposal, the Board has accomplished much for Technical Education during the last six years, and has laid a good foundation on which to base any future efforts; but in view of the growing importance of the subject, and of the large State expenditure involved, it seemed advisable that the whole organization and work necessary should be taken out of the hands of an irresponsible Board and brought under direct Ministerial control as a Branch of the Department of Public Instruction. Such arrangement, moreover, would secure a homogeneous connection between the technical work commenced in the Primary Schools and that subsequently carried on in advanced institutions under State support.

The scheme outlined and suggested in former reports has now been adopted by the Government, and is being brought into active operation. On 15th November, 1889, the Technical Board was dissolved by proclamation, and a Technical Education Branch of the Public Instruction Department was instituted, under Mr. F. Bridges, as Superintendent. The officers and teachers employed under the late Board have been re-appointed, and the work of re-organization is being pushed on with vigour and success. In bringing into existence the

the new state of things the Department has received valuable help from the late Board. This assistance, and the Board's past labours, especially those of Mr. Norman Selfe, the energetic Acting President, have been fully recognized and appreciated.

The following is the work of re-organization already carried out:—

1. The Technological Museum has been transferred to the Technical Education Branch, and steps are being taken to establish branch Museums in connection with all provincial Technical Schools.
2. Improved arrangements for giving preliminary technical instruction and training in Primary Schools have been made as follows:—
   (*a*) The course of study and the standard of proficiency have been revised to provide for systematic instruction in technical subjects such as Kindergarten, drawing, agriculture, manufactures, &c., sewing and cooking (for girls), and use of tools (for boys).
   (*b*) A school text-book on agriculture has been specially prepared, and an officer has been appointed to visit schools to give practical instruction in agriculture, bee-farming, poultry keeping, &c.
   (*c*) Workshops are being erected at Fort-street, and upon their completion, an instructor in carpentry and the use of tools, &c., will be appointed to teach students from the Training School, and classes of boys from the Primary School.
3. A site for new Technical College buildings and workshops has been secured, and the plans and specifications for the erection of the buildings are in course of preparation.
4. A Technical School has been opened at Broken Hill under a resident master, and arrangements are being made to establish similar schools in other centres of population. A proper relationship having now been established between the technical work done in ordinary schools and in Technical Colleges, good results may be expected.

Details of the Technical Education work carried on in 1889, and of the re-organization now effected and in progress, will be found in the Superintendent's Report, Appendix XVII.

State Scholarships and Bursaries, in connection with Primary, Secondary, and University Education.—Under the Public Instruction Act, 57 Superior Public Schools and 5 High Schools are now in operation in various centres of population, to provide secondary education for pupils who have successfully passed the curriculum of the Ordinary Public Schools; and, in connection with such provision, 38 High School Scholarships, to secure free education for 3 years, are open to competition annually. It is justly recognized that all pupils

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of Public Schools should, as far as practicable, be placed on an equal footing in their endeavours to obtain and take full advantage of State Scholarships; but the 38 High School Scholarships already established do no more than provide free instruction, and text-books free of cost, to those among the successful competitors who happen to be in a position to attend one or other of the existing High Schools as day pupils, while those pupils who are the children of poor parents and reside at a distance from a High School have, hitherto, been unable to participate in the benefits intended to be conferred by the establishment of Scholarships. To remove this disability, by giving aid towards boarding expenses, it has now been decided that, in addition to the 38 in existence, 30 Special or Exhibition Scholarships of the value of £30 each, to be competed for in the subjects prescribed for the fourth class in a Public School, shall be instituted for the benefit of pupils who reside at a distance from the established High Schools, and are the children of parents unable to pay for their further education. These Scholarships will be awarded annually from 1st January, 1890, and will be tenable at a High School for three years.

For years past, the granting of University Scholarships for the benefit of deserving pupils in State Secondary Schools has been advocated, and more than eleven years ago a resolution dealing with the matter, in a preliminary way, was carried in the Legislative Assembly on the motion of Mr. Windeyer. Hitherto, however, no such Scholarships have been founded; but now, to complete the connection between the Primary Schools and the University, it has been further decided that 10 University Bursaries, 6 for boys and 4 for girls, of the annual value of £50 each, and tenable for three years, shall be established for annual competition by Public and High School pupils. These Bursaries are intended for pupils whose parents would be unable, otherwise, to pay for their University education; but the children of parents able to pay for such an education will be allowed to compete with Bursary candidates for Special Prizes. It has been arranged that the extended plan of Scholarships, Bursaries, and Special Prizes shall come into operation from the 1st January, 1890; and the following are the conditions under which Bursary and Special Prize candidates will be admitted to competition:—

1. All candidates must be under 19 years of age, and must have attended State Schools, either High Schools or Ordinary Public Schools, for the last two years previous to examination. And they must produce satisfactory testimonials of character from the head-master of the schools they have attended.
2. Bursary candidates must satisfy the Minister of Public Instruction that their own and their parents' means are unequal to the expense of the University education. To successful competitors who reside at such a distance from the University as to be unable to travel to and fro daily, full Bursaries will be granted; while to those who reside in the metropolitan

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and sub-metropolitan inspectoral districts, within easy access of the University, only half Bursaries will be awarded. The candidates' status as to whether they can be deemed eligible for a full Bursary or a half Bursary will be decided by the Minister before their admission to examination.

3. Children of parents able to pay for a University education will be allowed to compete with Bursary candidates; and for success in such competition special prizes will be granted. To the four most advanced among the successful competitors a special prize of £10 each, and to the next four a special prize of £5 each, will be awarded. In addition thereto, the highest on the list will receive a gold medal, the next a silver medal, and the third a bronze medal, as marks of distinction.

4. Every Bursar must matriculate at the University and attend lectures; and he can only continue to hold the Bursary on condition that his conduct is good, and that he passes creditably the examinations at the end of the first and second years after his matriculation.

Inclusive of the present expenditure for High School Scholarships, the whole cost to the State for Scholarships, University Bursaries, Prizes, &c., under the extended plan as detailed above, will probably be about £7,000 per annum after the scheme has been two years in operation. The yearly amount available for Scholarships in Victoria exceeds £8,000, and in Queensland £6,600, while in South Australia it is about £2,000, and in Tasmania about £4,000.

At the close of 1889 the total number of pupils receiving secondary instruction in Superior Public Schools and High Schools was 3,677; and this number is largely increased by pupils receiving similar instruction in ordinary schools not yet classed as Superior Public Schools.

VI.—Teachers.

No difficulty is experienced in providing our schools with a good supply of suitable teachers. Those of the best class are obtained from our two Training Schools, which send out annually about sixty teachers. Under the new arrangements for the training of teachers most of these will have received a two years course of training, have matriculated at the University, and passed one or more of the yearly examinations. Teachers of this class may reasonably be expected in due time to fill the higher positions of the Service.

A very large proportion of our pupil-teachers fail to gain Scholarships at their final examinations, and do not enter a Training School. These are eligible for appointment either as assistants in large schools or as teachers of small schools, according to the manner in which they acquit themselves at examination.

A considerable number of persons enter the service of the Department as teachers of the smaller Provisional Schools, or of House-to-house Schools. The majority are natives of the country districts, and well able to cope with the difficulties incidental to a bush life. These, having given evidence that they are familiar with the Public School system, and having passed the prescribed examinations in attainments and skill in teaching, receive appointments as vacancies occur. Some of our best teachers, now filling very responsible positions, have risen in the Service in this way.

Training of Teachers.—In 1888, important modifications in the arrangements for training teachers were decided upon, to come into operation from the 1st January, 1889. Among other changes, it was arranged that the period of attending the Training Schools, previously limited to 12 months, should, under certain conditions, be extended to two, or even three years; and that the few exceptionally qualified students allowed to remain three years should attend the University lectures, and be examined for the B.A. degree. This more comprehensive course of training was considered necessary to provide a class of cultured and efficient teachers for the larger Public Schools, the Superior Schools, and the High Schools in operation under the Department. With these additional advantages offered to students, it was further provided that Training School expenses, hitherto paid wholly by the State, should, in future, be borne, in part, by the students themselves, except in cases where Scholarships were obtained as a reward of special merit.

Under these arrangements, the students admitted to the Training Schools will consist of three classes, namely, those obtaining Scholarships to secure education and training free of cost to themselves; those obtaining Half Scholarships and having to pay half the cost of their maintenance while in training; and those failing to obtain Scholarships, and having themselves to pay the whole cost of their training.

At the close of each year's work, all students will be examined; and, of the number passing successfully, those who do not desire to remain longer in training, and those who do not show qualifications sufficient to enable them to enter with advantage on the second year's training course, will be awarded a third-class certificate of grade, A, B, or C, and will, as opportunity offers, be appointed to positions in the Service for which their grade of classification renders them eligible. Of the number passing successfully at the close of the second year, the three highest on the list will be allowed to remain for a third year's course, while all others will be awarded grades in Class II, and will, as vacancies occur, be appointed to positions for which their classification renders them eligible. In all cases, however, the classification awarded will be provisional only, and will be confirmed at the end of three years from the date of examination, if the Inspector's report of the teacher's school work be fully satisfactory.

Ex-pupil-teachers not deemed eligible for admission to the Training Schools, and other candidates for employment possessing sufficient elementary qualifications as teachers, will be deemed eligible for examination for a certificate of Class III, after two years' service and upon receipt of favourable reports; and for one of Class II, after three years further satisfactory service.

The new arrangements thus described were brought into operation at the beginning of 1889, and have during the year been carried on with marked success. Considering the satisfactory initiation of these arrangements and the progress already made under them, it may confidently be anticipated that the fullest advantages hoped for will eventually be obtained.

Fort-street Training School for Male Students.—The buildings used temporarily as a training institution occupy an excellent site, are well arranged, commodious, and liberally provided with the most modern teaching appliances. The instruction is thoroughly systematic, and the general organization is as complete as circumstances will permit. The course of study has been modified in certain branches, and extended in others, in order to bring it into harmony with the requirements of the University, while at the same time the practical training of the students has received the most careful and anxious attention.

The staff sustained a serious loss in the resignation of Mr. Percy J. Edmunds, whose place has not yet been filled. It has, however, been considerably strengthened by the appointment of Mr. J. D. St. Clair Maclardy, B.A. This gentleman also lectures at Hurlstone Training School, and his services at both institutions have been signally successful. As master of the Practising School, Mr. J. Taylor, B.A., has succeeded Mr. R. J. Hinder, B.A., promoted to the charge of the High School, West Maitland. The Principal of the Training School, Mr. J. Conway, continues to carry on his labours with enthusiasm and marked ability.

Thirty-four students were admitted to training, 20 with full Scholarships, and 10 with half Scholarships; the remainder were required to defray the cost of their training. Of these, 2 matriculated in March, and passed their first year's examination with credit in December, and 6 withdrew at the end of the year with classifications of III A. The conduct of the students has been excellent, and their progress in study highly satisfactory.

Hurlstone Training School for Female Students.—The buildings are well situated, surrounded by extensive grounds, and in good repair. The fences are old and insecure, and will have to be renewed at an early date. In other respects the premises present an attractive appearance. Internally, they afford little ground for unfavourable criticism. There is an ample supply of suitable furniture, and of the best educational appliances.

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The course of instruction has been extended by the addition of Latin, Algebra, and Euclid, and the curriculum of the second half-year curtailed by omitting certain subjects which had received full attention from the students during their four year's course of study as pupil-teachers.

Thirty-five students were in session, eleven of whom withdrew at the end of the year, having gained classifications of III A. Their conduct and attention to duty are reported very favourably.

Mr. J. D. St. Clair Maclardy has been appointed to the charge of the Classics and Mathematics; in other respects the staff remains unchanged. The Principal, Miss Everitt, is earnest, diligent, and efficient in the performance of her duties; her assistants are capable and painstaking.

The Practising School is admirably conducted by Miss Nicholls.

Pupil-Teachers.—It would be difficult to over-estimate the services rendered by this large class of assistants. The number of applicants for the office of pupil-teacher is, in the case of girls, much in excess of the requirements of the Department. Only those, therefore, are selected for appointment, whose attainments, aptitude for teaching, and other qualifications are above the average. The number of male candidates is somewhat limited, especially in the large centres of population. There is every reason to believe, however, that with the improvements recently made in their position and prospects, little difficulty will be experienced in future in finding suitable candidates.

Pupil-teachers are appointed to schools ranking above the seventh class, provided the teachers of such hold classifications not lower than II B. As the growth of schools keeps pace with the extension of settlement and increase of population, the number of schools eligible for pupil-teachers is yearly becoming larger. The number in the Service at the close of the year was 1,032, being an increase of 42 on the number employed in 1888. Their term of service extends over four years, but those who fail to pass any of the yearly examinations have necessarily to serve for a longer period.

The regular instruction received by pupil-teachers from their teachers is supplemented, where practicable, by lessons given by special teachers in certain subjects. Classes for the intellectual improvement of pupil teachers are in successful operation in Sydney, Wickham, and East Maitland. They are usually held on Saturdays, and are occupied mainly with the study of Drawing, Music, Latin, French, Geometry, and Algebra. The classes in Sydney are under the immediate supervision of the Principal of the Fort-street Training School, assisted by

a competent staff of teachers. Four hundred and fifteen pupil-teachers attend them. Those of the third and fourth classes receive instruction in Drawing, Music, Drill, and Calisthenics, while those of the first and second classes confine their attention to Latin and French, with a view to assist them to matriculate either before entering the Training School or as soon as possible afterwards. The results attending the teaching and management of these classes must be regarded as satisfactory. At the same time, it is felt that the absence of regular and systematic examination of the students by a competent officer militates against the complete success of the teaching. This defect it is intended to remedy at once.

The number of teachers on the list in the last quarter of 1889 was 4,002, showing an increase of 89 on the number for the corresponding quarter of 1888. 2,133 were classified teachers, 731 unclassified but certificated for small schools, 17 classified Training School students, 1,032 pupil-teachers, 69 workmistresses, and 30 High School teachers. Of the whole number, 49·1 per cent. are males and 50·9 per cent. females; and of the teachers in charge of schools or departments, 63 per cent. are males and 37 per cent. females :—

The following table will exhibit full information respecting the several classes into which teachers are divided :—

	I A.		I B.		II A.		II B.		III A.		III B.		III C.		Unclassified.		Totals.		Grand Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Principal Teachers ...	31	1	34	...	236	1	180	7	392	43	208	101	130	105	286	421	1,497	679	2,176
Mistresses of Departments	...	14	...	34	...	113	...	32	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	200	200
Assistants	1	...	16	...	1	54	22	112	5	92	3	57	...	23	2	20	120	358	478
Students examined for classification, but unappointed for 1888.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	11	...
Totals	32	15	50	34	307	168	202	151	403	151	211	147	130	128	288	443	1,623	1,248	2,871

	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Class IV.		Probationers.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Pupil-teachers	76	147	73	152	79	156	90	177	26	56	.....	314	688	1,032
Work-mistresses	.....										.....	...	69	69
Total teachers of all ranks												1,967	2,005	3,972

NOTE.—The High School teachers, numbering thirty, are not included in the above table.

Exclusive of High School teachers, work-mistresses, and pupil-teachers, the number is 2,871. Of these 56·5 per cent. are males, and 43·5 per cent. females; while 74·5 per cent. are classified and 25·5 per cent. unclassified. The unclassified teachers have passed the usual examination and been certified, and nearly all of them are in charge of small country schools. Of the total number of classified teachers, 6·1 per cent. are in Class I, 38·7 per cent. in Class II, and 55·2 per cent. in Class III. In 1888 the percentages in the three classes were respectively, 5·9, 39·6, and 54·5; and in 1887 they were 5·0, 38·3, and 56·7.

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The next table shows the number of classed schools, the number of classified teachers required, and the number of such teachers actually in the Service at the close of 1889.

Classed Schools or Departments in operation in the last quarter of 1889.				Classified Teachers, &c. required by regulation for the classed schools in operation in the last quarter of 1889.			Classified Teachers and Students actually in the Service on 31st December, 1889.				
							Teachers.		Students.		
Schools.	Departments.	Of Class.	Requiring Teachers of Class.	Principal Teachers.	Assistants.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
30	92	I.	I. A.	92, I. A.	92 of Class I, and 22 of Class III.	184	32, I. A.	15, I. A.	.....	.....	47, I. A.
31	93	II.	I. B.	93, I. B.		22					
22	56	III.	II. A.	56, II. A.	364 of Class II.	93	50, I. B.	34, I. B.	.....	.....	84, I. B.
45	84	IV.	II. A.	84, II. A.		504	307, II. A.	168, II. A.	.....	.....	475, II. A.
110	114	V.	II. B.	114, II. B.		114	202, II. B.	151, II. B.	.....	.....	353, II. B.
189	189	VI.	II. B.	189, II. B.		189					
181	181	VII.	III. A.	181, III. A.		181	397, III. A.	140, III. A.	6, III. A.	11, III. A.	554, III. A.
309	309	VIII.	III. B.	296, III. B.		296	211, III. B.	158, III. B.	.....	.....	369, III. B.
662	662	IX.	III. C.	584, III. C.		584	130, III. C.	128, III. C.	.....	.....	258, III. C.
245	245	X.	III. C.	213, III. C.		213					
1,824	2,025	...	.....	1,902	478	2,380	1,329	794	6	11	2,140

The following points may be noticed in the information exhibited in the last table. At the close of 1889 the number of classified teachers in the service was 2,140, as compared with 2,154 in 1888. This small decrease is the result of the new arrangements for the training of teachers, through which only 17 classified teachers were sent out in the year from those institutions, as compared with 74 sent out in 1888. The total number of classified teachers required to fill positions in classed schools was 2,380, namely:—277 of Class I, 807 of Class II, and 1,296 of Class III; while the numbers of the different classes actually in the service were 131 of Class I, 828 of Class II, and 1,181 of Class III.

The Teachers' Mutual Assurance Association.—The Teachers' Mutual Assurance Association is still carrying on its useful work in a quiet and unostentatious manner. It has now been in operation for twenty-one years, and during that time has been the means of providing many poor widows with a sufficient amount to enable them to tide over the most painful crisis in their lives. There were two deaths during the year, and it is much to the credit of the Association that the claims in each case were satisfied with commendable promptitude. The mode of operation of the Association is remarkably simple and inexpensive. When a member dies, the sum of 5s. is deducted from the monthly salaries of the remaining members, and a cheque for the amount (about £80) at once handed over to the widow or executor. The Committee has now under consideration a scheme for the admission of young teachers at a reduced rate, which will, it is hoped, much enlarge the scope of the Association and extend its usefulness.

Teachers' Examinations.—The work of the Examining Branch proceeded with activity during the year. The total number of examinations, as compared with previous years, shows a decrease, but the decline is attributable to the fact that only one general examination of teachers is now held in the year. In the case of classified teachers the percentage of passes was 56·2, as against 53·3 for 1888. Of unclassified teachers and assistants the percentage of passes was 58·7, as against 45 per cent. for the year 1888. And in the case of applicants for the office of pupil-teachers the percentage of passes was 58·8, as against 53·7 for the previous year. The intellectual status of the teachers, as evidenced by the results of examination, is satisfactory, and it is apparent that a considerable number of the young teachers, more especially those in the metropolis and round about the large country towns, are availing themselves of the advantages of University evening lectures, technical classes, and other valuable aids to private study.

During the year the Chief Examiner, Mr. John Gardiner, and the Senior Examiner, Mr. A. L. Forbes, retired from the service under the provisions of the Civil Service Act. These gentlemen had served the Department honourably for thirty-eight and thirty-six years respectively, and were held in the highest esteem.

Advantage was taken of their retirement to reorganize the Examining Branch. A fully representative Board was accordingly appointed to deal with all matters relating to examinations of teachers and pupil-teachers. The members of the Board entered upon their duties at once, and have got through an immense amount of useful work. The most important effect of the new arrangements will be to secure greater dispatch in reporting results of examinations at a substantial reduction of cost to the Department.

The following table furnishes the results of the several examinations in detail :—

Persons examined.	Results.		
	Passed successfully.	Failed.	Total.
Teachers, including students of the Training Schools	184	127	311
For Class I. A., 2 passed			
„ „ I. B., 6 „			
„ „ II. A., 19 „			
„ „ II. B., 20 „			
„ „ III. A., 68 „			
„ „ III. B., 49 „			
„ „ III. C., 20 „			
Total..... 184			
Pupil-teachers	589	197	786
For Class III., 204 passed			
„ „ II., 177 „			
„ „ I., 119 „			
Training School 89 „			
Total..... 589			
Applicants for office of Pupil-teacher	236	165	401
Totals.....	1,009	489	1,498

Teachers' Emoluments.—Under the regulations, Primary Schools are divided into ten classes, and to each is allotted a fixed rate of salary. The emoluments of teachers of all ranks are given in the subjoined table :—

Kind of Teachers.	Males.			Females.		
	Salary.	Value of Residence.	Income.	Salary.	Value of Residence.	Income.
Teachers of I. A. in charge of 1st class schools or departments ..	£400 + £100 =	£500		£300 + £26 =	£326	
,, I. B. ,, 2nd ,, ..	336 + 100 =	436		252 + 26 =	278	
,, II. A. ,, 3rd ,, ..	252 + 80 =	332		204 + 26 =	230	
,, II. A. ,, 4th ,, ..	240 + 80 =	320		192 + 26 =	218	
,, II. B. ,, 5th ,, ..	228 + 80 =	308				
,, II. B. ,, 6th ,, ..	216 + 80 =	296				
* ,, III. A. ,, 7th ,, ..	180 + 50 =	230				
,, III. B. ,, 8th ,, ..	156 + 50 =	206				
,, III. C. ,, 9th ,, ..	132 + 50 =	182				
,, III. C. ,, 10th ,, ..	108 + 20 =	128				
Teachers unclassed in charge of 1st class Provisional Schools	90	....	....			
,, ,, 2nd ,, ...	75	....	....			
,, ,, 3rd ,, ...	60	....	....			
First Assistants of class I, in 1st class schools	250	....	....	168	....	....
Second ,, ,, II, ,, ...	150	....	....	120	....	....
Third ,, ,, III, ,, ...	108	....	....	100	....	....
Assistants of ,, II, in 2nd ,, ...	180	....	....	144	....	....
,, ,, II, in 3rd ,, ...	150	....	....	114	....	....
,, ,, II, in 4th ,, ...	150	....	....	114	....	....
Pupil-teachers of ,, I.....	66	....	....	48	....	....
,, ,, II.	54	....	....	36	....	....
,, ,, III.....	42	....	....	30	....	....
,, ,, IV.....	36	....	....	24	....	....

(*a*) Work-mistresses in 1st class schools, with not fewer than 250 girls—£120 per annum.
(*b*) ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 150 ,, £100 ,,
(*c*) ,, 2nd ,, ... £90 ,,
(*d*) ,, 3rd ,, (2½ days a week) ..... £64 ,,
(*e*) ,, 4th ,, (2 days a week) ..... £48 ,,

Evening School Teachers' Salaries :—In addition to school fees, a salary of £20, £26, £32, or £38, according to the number of pupils in average attendance, is paid to Evening School Teachers.

* In schools ranking below Class IV the salaries of unmarried teachers and of married teachers not assisted by their wives, as required by regulation, are £12 per annum less than the rates stated above.

VII.—Local Supervision.

Last year regret was expressed at the continued want of activity and zeal displayed by members of Public School Boards generally. Although the size of the sub-districts over which Boards exercise control has been considerably reduced, it cannot be said that local supervision has been marked in any appreciable degree by increased efficiency. There are, however, several most praiseworthy exceptions, in which Boards display earnestness, energy, and intelligence in the performance of their duties, pay periodical visits to their schools, call upon the parents, and furnish reports containing valuable suggestions. In these cases the beneficial effects are very apparent; teachers and pupils have been sustained and encouraged in their work, parents urged to do their duty as regards their children's education, and the schools, consequently, have become more efficient and successful.

With the view of stimulating members of Boards to take an active interest in their work, and of assisting them in understanding clearly their powers in relation to the schools and teachers under their supervision, a circular was addressed to all members in the early part of the year, quoting for their information the provisions of the Public Schools Act and Regulations relating to Boards, and inviting them to aid the Department in effecting in a prompt and satisfactory manner the objects of the Public Education system of the Colony. In that document it was further stated :—

> "It is very important, in order to avoid misunderstanding, that Boards should note the fact that the Minister reserves to himself the power of controlling, through his officers, the internal management of schools. This means that, so far as the professional

professional work of instruction is concerned, Boards should not interfere with any teacher, but leave the question of the propriety of the modes of teaching adopted and the proficiency of pupils to be inquired into and reported upon by the Inspector under whose charge the school is placed.

"At the same time the Minister desires me to invite the active co-operation of all the members of School Boards in carrying out the provisions of the Act so far as their powers extend, and especially in the direction of the economical management of the schools placed under their supervision. His earnest desire is to secure economy in the expenditure of public funds, and to check extravagant demands either for superfluous accommodation or for the mere ornamentation of buildings. With this view he desires that Boards should carefully study the actual requirements of the schools before making recommendations involving expenditure. No works should be recommended which are not actually required to meet an acknowledged want.

"It is not considered advisable to allow Boards to incur expenditure, to be defrayed from public funds, without, in the first instance, obtaining the authority of the Minister, inasmuch as they have no responsibility in connection with the raising of any portion of such funds; and, moreover, the Public Instruction Act gives no such power to Boards."

It must be admitted that this effort to arouse the Boards from their apathy and indifference has not met with the response anticipated; and that the healthy progress of school work continues to be seriously retarded by the lack of public interest. With the honourable exceptions already noted, local supervision is, practically, non-existent.

To effectively remedy this state of things, if possible, it has been decided to remodel the Public School sub-districts, and to reconstitute the Boards throughout the Colony. With that view, two experienced officers of the Department have been instructed to prepare, as a commencement, new subdivisions of the School Districts embraced within the limits of the Metropolitan and Sub-Metropolitan inspectoral districts. It is expected that this work will be shortly completed, and fresh Boards appointed, the members of which, it is hoped, will prove themselves zealous, ready, and willing to devote their leisure to promoting the work of public education to the utmost of their ability. Beyond the duties specified in the Regulations, Boards have it in their power to infuse life and vigour into school existence by bringing the outer world into school life, and *vice versa*, the results of school work under the notice of the public by means of exhibitions, speech-days, the provision and presentation of prizes, and in various other ways which will readily suggest themselves. In this manner the interest of the parents of pupils and of the public generally would be stimulated and sustained, and teachers and pupils would be encouraged to aim at securing a high standard of efficiency for their schools.

A noticeable feature of this new scheme is that, as far as practicable, the services of ladies will be enlisted. The principle of the appointment of ladies to School Boards was recognized by the late Board of National Education, and by the late Council of Education. In a few instances, under these bodies, ladies were so appointed, and, in every case, showed by their attention to their duties, and by their active and abiding interest in the work of the schools under their supervision, that the step was one in the right direction. In Great Britain, moreover, it is no uncommon thing for ladies to hold seats on the School Boards; and it is found that their presence is a benefit and a source of strength.

It is fully anticipated that next year it will be a pleasing duty to have to report that the unsatisfactory experience of past years has been completely altered; and that, under the changes now being effected, Public School Boards, generally, have evinced earnestness, activity, and judgment in the performance of the work entrusted to them, and have thus rendered signal service in the cause of education.

Conference of Inspectors and Teachers.—In 1883 a Conference of Inspectors was held, under Ministerial authority, to consider and report upon a number of matters affecting the organization, instruction, and management of State Schools; and several of the recommendations emanating from that Conference were afterwards adopted, to the great advantage and improvement of the school service. Six years have elapsed since such Conference was held, and several other important school changes having from time to time been proposed for consideration, it was thought desirable, in 1889, that another Conference should be held to consider and report upon existing school arrangements, with a view to further improvement being effected. As several of the subjects to be specially considered dealt with the practical working of schools, it was, moreover, deemed expedient that representative teachers should join Inspectors in the Conference for the discussion of such subjects, and, accordingly, the Conference summoned was arranged to consist of the following members:—

Inspectors	34
The Superintendent of Technical Education ...	1
The Commanding Officer and the Organizing Officer of the Public Schools Cadet Force	2
The Principals of the two Training Schools ...	2
The Head Teachers of the two Practising Schools...	2
Head Teachers of City Schools, Classes I and II ...	6
Head Teachers of City Schools below Class II ...	6
Head Teachers of Sub-Metropolitan and Country Schools not under Class VI	10
Head Teachers of Sub-Metropolitan and Country Schools under Class VI...	10
Mistresses of Girls' and Infants' Departments ...	7
Total	80

The

The Conference assembled on Monday, the 9th, and concluded its labours on Friday, the 13th December. The subjects considered during the five days' sittings were the following :—

1. Minimum age of children to be admitted to School.
2. Standards of Proficiency.
3. Home Lessons.
4. School Punishments.
5. Teachers acting as Lay Readers and Local Preachers.
6. Drill and Gymnastic Instruction : Cadet Corps.
7. School Savings Banks.
8. Mode of calculating Periods of Enrolment.
9. Compilation of a New Series of Reading Books.
10. Teaching of Sewing.
11. The working of the Compulsory Clauses of the Public Instruction Act.
12. Forms of School Inspection Reports.
13. School Inspection Standards.
14. Appointment of a Lady Inspector of Infants' Schools.
15. Appointment of a Lady Inspector of Sewing.
16. Provision and Examination of Candidates for Small Schools.
17. Provision of School Libraries.
18. Technical Education.
19. School Architecture.
20. State Scholarships or Bursaries.

The first eleven of the subjects named were discussed by the full Conference of Inspectors and Teachers; the last nine were discussed by the Inspectors alone.

The recommendations, &c., made by the Conference were as follow :—

1. *Age for School Admission.*—That no limit as to age should be fixed for school admission, but that special arrangements should be made for the examination of the younger children.
2. *Standards of Proficiency.*—That simple school-drill and slate-drawing, with elementary needlework for girls, should form part of the instruction given in Infants' Departments, and first classes, and have definite result marks allotted to them, and that throughout all classes result marks should be allotted to drill and needlework; that in second classes grammar and geography instruction should be discontinued, and that additional marks should be allotted to writing and dictation; that in the third classes the work should be arranged for four half-years instead of three, and that additional marks should be allotted for writing, dictation, object lessons, history, drawing, and scripture lessons; that the euclid study in the fourth classes should be reduced, and that additional marks should be allotted in those classes for writing, dictation, object lessons, and singing; and that in the fifth classes additional marks should be allotted for reading, writing, dictation, geography, algebra, drawing, and music.

3. *Home Lessons.*—That no home lessons whatever should be given in Infants' Departments and first classes of other schools; that in second classes no written home exercises should be given, and only such work in preparing reading lessons, spelling, and tables as would take up half-an-hour of each evening; that in third classes home lessons to occupy but one hour in each of four evenings in the week should be given, the subjects being left to the discretion of the teachers; and that in the fourth and fifth classes home lessons should be given as the teachers in their discretion might consider necessary.

4. *Punishment of Pupils.*—That the regulations should be so amended as to provide that the cane should never be used as a "teaching instrument" to stimulate the energies of pupils or to punish for inability to learn or for neglect to produce results in school work.

5. *Teachers acting as Lay-Readers.*—Nearly three-fourths of the members of the Conference were of opinion that the regulation prohibiting teachers from acting as lay-readers and local preachers should be retained.

6. *Teaching of Drill, &c.*—The Conference recommended that certain schemes of drill for boys, girls, and infants, graded for the different classes, should be adopted; that rifle drill should be commenced in the third classes; that at school inspection marks should be given for drill as for other subjects; that, wherever practicable, appliances for gymnastic exercises should be introduced into schools; and that pupils should be exempted from military drill if their parents make a request to that effect.

7. *School Savings Banks.*—About three-fourths of the members of the Conference were of opinion that the keeping of school banks should be optional with the teachers; and it was recommended that permission should be given to establish banks in schools below Class VI whenever a member of the School Board, or other approved local resident, could be found willing to act in its management in conjunction with the teacher.

8. *Mode of calculating Pupil's Enrolment.*—The Conference recommended that, in classifying for examination, the actual attendance of a pupil should be taken as his period of enrolment.

9. *Compilation of a New Series of Reading Books.*—The Conference recommended that a new series of properly graduated reading books should be supplied to schools in addition to the two series now authorized.

10. *Teaching of Sewing.*—The Conference recommended that a graduated scheme of sewing for all classes should be arranged, and that at examination a definite number of marks should be given for this as for other subjects.

11. *The Working of the Compulsory Clauses.*—The Conference reaffirmed the recommendation made on this subject at a former Conference, most of which it has been found impossible to carry out, owing to legal difficulties, only to be removed by special legislation.

12. *Forms of Inspection Reports.*—The Conference of Inspectors carefully revised these forms, and adjusted them to the standards of proficiency already recommended by the full Conference.

13. *Standards of School Inspection.*—The Conference recommended the adoption of certain safeguards as to uniformity, to be applied by Inspectors in estimating results at school examinations.

14 and 15. *Appointment of Lady Inspectors of Infants' Schools and Sewing.*—The Conference recommended that lady inspectors be not appointed, but, at the same time, advised the appointment of a Directress of Needlework, whose duties should be to supervise the teaching of sewing generally.

16. *Provision and Examination of Candidate-teachers for Small Schools.*—The Conference recommended that history should be included among the subjects of examination, and that each Inspector should, if possible, arrange to have, at least, three candidates on his list ready for appointment.

17. *Provision of School Libraries.* — The Conference recommended that circulating libraries should be established, wherever practicable, in connection with Public Schools, and that half the cost of such libraries should be borne by the State.

18. *Technical Education.* — The Conference recommended for adoption a graduated scheme of Kindergarten work for Infants' Schools, and of drawing and object lessons for other schools, as already prepared and embodied in the amended standards of proficiency proposed. The Inspectors also unanimously resolved that they would give to the Technical Education Branch of the Department every assistance in their power to enable it to carry out its object successfully.

19. *School Architecture, &c.* — The Conference unanimously approved of, and recommended for adoption, a Special Committee's Report on school buildings and plans, and further advised that, in schools above Class VI, a teacher's room should be provided. For the expeditious carrying out of local works, it was also recommended that a Clerk of Works should be stationed at each District Inspector's headquarters.

20. *State Scholarships or Bursaries.* — The scheme of State Scholarships, &c., approved by the Cabinet, having been read, the Conference was unanimously of opinion that High School Scholarships of £30 each (to be designated Bursaries) should

should only be awarded to promising pupils who, without such assistance, could not bear the expense of attending a High School; that the selection of Bursars should be left to the Minister; and that those who come out highest at the examinations and are selected should have the choice of attending any State High School they desire.

The whole report of the Conference has since been under careful consideration, and recommendations from it dealing with the following subjects have already been adopted:—The standards of proficiency, home lessons, punishment of pupils, teaching drill and gymnastics, method of calculating periods of enrolment, teaching of sewing and appointment of a Directress of Needlework, form of inspection reports, standards of school inspection, provision of candidates for small schools, stationing Clerks of Works at District Inspectors' head-quarters, State Bursaries for High Schools.

VIII.—Finance.

The sum available in 1889 for expenditure under the Public Instruction Act was £636,479 1s. 4d., made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Balance from 1888	1,391	6	1
Amount received from Treasury on account of Vote for 1888	132	10	0
Amount received on account of Vote for 1889 ...	615,050	18	3
Amount received from Loan Vote	5,000	0	0
Amount received from Public School Property Trust Account	14,904	7	0
	636,479	1	4

The total outlay in the year was £635,508 18s. 4d., £109,575 18s. 10d. having been expended on school premises, and £525,932 19s. 6d. on the maintenance of schools, administration, &c. The balance at the close of the year was £171 17s.

General Statement of Expenditure for 1889.

I. On School Premises:—

	£	s.	d.
For sites, new buildings, additions, repairs, &c.	109,575	18	10

II. On Maintenance of Schools:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Teachers' salaries and allowances in Ordinary Schools	451,240	17	5			
Other maintenance expenses in such schools ...	15,735	9	11			
2. High School salaries and maintenance expenses	5,845	17	3			
3. Administration expenses, including Training Schools, and enforcement of school attendance	53,110	14	11			
				525,932	19	6
Refund to Treasury on account of 1887 and 1888				798	6	0
				£636,307	4	4

The amount of school fees collected and paid into the Consolidated Revenue was £72,317 17s. 6d., namely, £68,092 12s. 8d. from ordinary day schools, and £4,225 4s. 10d. from High Schools. Deducting this sum and the amount refunded to the Treasury from the total expenditure, there will remain £563,191 0s. 10d. as the net school expenditure derived from State funds, showing an increase for the year of £35,642 12s. 11d., as compared with a similar outlay in 1888. The

The total expenditure under the following heads in the last six years were :—

	1884. Expenditure.	Percentage of total expenditure.	1885. Expenditure.	Percentage of total expenditure.	1886. Expenditure.	Percentage of total expenditure.	1887. Expenditure.	Percentage of total expenditure.	1888. Expenditure.	Percentage of total expenditure.	1889. Expenditure.	Percentage of total expenditure.
I. School Premises and Architect's Expenses :—	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
For sites, new buildings, additions, repairs, rent, &c.	304,383 9 7	39·30	178,001 15 7	26·82	155,072 0 7	23·71	119,957 3 10	19·20	84,575 0 9	14·16	109,575 18 10	17·24
II. Maintenance of Schools, not including administration :—												
1. Ordinary Schools—Salaries and allowances	374,774 13 0	48·40	391,192 9 4	58·95	403,222 1 4	61·62	421,552 17 8	67·45	436,068 10 10	73·03	451,240 17 5	71·00
2. „ Other maintenance expenses	19,403 11 4	2·50	22,893 12 10	3·45	21,260 13 2	3·25	17,801 16 0	2·85	16,553 2 9	2·77	15,735 9 11	2·48
3. High Schools—Salaries and allowances	5,644 6 6	·73	5,241 17 9	·79	5,327 19 1	·81	5,313 1 6	·85	5,343 0 8	·89	5,672 3 4	·89
4. „ Other maintenance expenses	547 15 0	·07	136 6 9	·02	269 19 5	·04	183 10 11	·03	208 15 2	·04	173 13 11	·03
5. Cookery instruction, materials, &c.	649 1 4	·08	397 14 0	·06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
III. Administration Expenses :—												
1. General management	11,035 3 7	1·43	11,659 7 1	1·76	12,082 16 4	1·84	12,356 1 3	1·98	12,095 8 6	2·03	11,658 1 4	1·84
2. Chief Inspector's Branch, including Training Schools	35,064 17 5	4·54	37,024 18 11	5·57	38,831 19 7	5·94	38,008 18 5	6·08	39,864 14 1	6·68	39,253 10 3	6·17
3. Chief Examiner's Branch	2,502 16 0	·33	2,465 13 3	·37	2,521 4 10	·39	2,424 19 10	·38	2,393 9 6	·40	2,199 3 4	·35
4. School Attendance Branch	13,984 11 5	1·80	13,815 17 3	2·08	15,429 16 1	2·35	7,380 14 10	1·18	.....	.....	.....	.....
IV. Retiring Allowances :—												
To certain Officers	3,234 0 0	·31	.....	.....	298 9 4	·04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
To certain late Teachers of Public Schools	3,036 15 10	·40	866 19 0	·13	93 19 2	·01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
To certain late Teachers of Provisional Schools	96 5 0	·01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
					Refund to Treasury.		.....	.....	3,501 8 8	.....	798 6 0	.....
Totals	774,357 6 0	100·00	663,696 11 9	100·00	654,410 18 11	100·00	624,982 16 9	100·00	600,603 10 11	100·00	636,307 4 4	100·00

The foregoing statement shows that, of the total year's expenditure of £635,508 18s. 4d., about 17¼ per cent. was spent on school premises, nearly 73½ per cent. on the maintenance of ordinary schools, 8⅓ per cent. on administration, including training and examination of teachers and the enforcement of school attendance, and about 1 per cent. on High Schools. In 1888, the corresponding percentages were—premises, 14 per cent.; maintenance of ordinary schools, 76 per cent.; administration, &c., 9 per cent., and High Schools nearly 1 per cent.

The following table exhibits the number of schools, the number of pupils, and the State expenditure for each of the eight years elapsed since the passing of the Public Instruction Act of 1880:—

Years.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	The State Expenditure.				
			On School Premises.	On maintenance of Schools, including administration, &c.	Total.	Less School Fees.	Net State Expenditure.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1881.....	1,667	146,106	102,903 11 2	371,253 14 5	474,157 5 7	46,347 5 4	427,810 0 3
1882.....	1,795	166,611	228,401 11 2	390,398 17 7	618,800 8 9	51,312 5 11	567,488 2 10
1883.....	1,706	155,918	391,000 2 7	430,852 13 8	821,852 16 3	51,427 7 10	770,425 8 5
1884.....	1,912	167,134	304,383 9 7	469,973 16 5	774,357 6 0	56,766 13 1	717,590 12 11
1885.....	2,046	173,440	178,001 15 7	485,694 16 2	663,696 11 9	58,925 17 11	604,770 13 10
1886.....	2,170	179,990	155,072 0 7	499,338 18 4	654,410 18 11	63,164 10 7	591,246 8 4
1887.....	2,236	184,060	119,957 3 10	505,025 12 11	624,982 16 9	63,895 17 5	561,086 19 4
1888.....	2,271	186,692	84,575 0 9	512,527 1 6	597,102 2 3	69,553 14 4	527,548 7 11
1889.....	2,373	191,215	109,525 18 10	525,932 19 6	635,508 18 10	72,317 17 6	563,191 0 10
Total 9 years' expenditure			1,673,870 14 1	4,190,998 10 6	5,864,869 5 1	533,711 9 11	5,331,157 14 8

It thus appears that the net State expenditure under the Public Instruction Act, for the nine years ending December, 1889, was £5,331,157 14s. 8d., or an average of £592,350 17s. 2d. per year; and that in 1889 the expenditure was less than in any year from 1882 to 1887, and even as much as £29,150 16s. 4d. less than the average yearly expenditure for the whole period. Of the total expenditure for the nine years, £1,673,870 14s. 1d., or 31·3 per cent., was spent in providing school premises.

The next table will show the nine years' expenditure more in detail.

Heads of Expenditure.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
I. School Premises:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Sites	9,538 4 8	65,831 13 11	51,579 15 1	22,719 6 1	26,525 10 2	21,359 8 2	12,101 10 6	5,135 11 7	5,521 17 8
2. Buildings and furniture	55,366 17 7	97,051 11 3	200,328 3 0	196,232 11 10	71,240 6 1	57,871 1 11	46,687 2 4	32,414 16 6	45,472 17 3
3. Tents	2,574 10 0	6,165 4 1	1,878 2 8	172 13 0	123 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Additions, repairs, &c.	13,908 16 2	33,100 8 5	98,932 18 3	49,703 1 10	48,612 15 2	48,076 2 10	38,313 12 11	31,203 0 11	42,574 9 1
5. Weather-sheds	7,083 15 7	2,630 15 10	5,038 1 7	3,426 12 3	2,455 6 9	1,410 13 5	1,591 0 9	1,066 15 3	1,264 5 0
6. Architect's expenses	6,149 4 2	6,524 13 10	8,891 14 9	9,214 3 6	9,100 9 0	8,499 17 5	7,159 3 7	6,029 19 9	6,417 6 1
7. Rent	8,282 3 0	17,097 3 10	24,351 7 3	22,915 1 1	19,943 18 5	17,854 16 10	14,094 13 0	8,724 16 9	8,325 3 9
	102,903 11 2	228,401 11 2	391,000 2 7	304,383 9 7	178,001 15 7	155,072 0 7	119,957 3 10	84,575 0 9	109,575 18 10
II. Maintenance of Schools:									
1. Teachers' salaries and allowances	303,830 8 5	330,306 17 0	344,332 11 9	377,795 17 5	393,313 6 4	408,550 0 5	426,865 19 2	441,411 11 6	456,913 0 9
2. Teachers' travelling expenses	1,054 8 6	1,351 17 6	2,279 13 3	1,892 0 2	2,097 12 1	2,981 7 9	4,132 4 10	5,307 4 11	2,188 4 5
3. Teachers' forage allowances	380 17 8	338 18 0	412 10 4	672 0 5	1,023 8 8	1,212 5 7	1,336 2 3	1,542 7 10	1,733 6 0
4. School fuel allowances	448 9 3	449 0 0	730 17 0	765 6 6	804 13 0	905 4 6	2 10 0	4 0 0	532 17 9
5. School cleaning allowances	.....	.....	4,960 19 7	7,455 15 1	8,617 19 7	7,472 15 1	3,989 18 0	.....	1,779 0 8
6. School materials	5,576 4 6	7,940 17 6	7,995 9 4	9,971 2 7	12,725 1 10	8,247 0 11	7,819 8 6	9,054 10 2	8,666 18 10
7. Miscellaneous expenses (including advertising)	637 9 4	956 2 1	1,853 6 10	1,814 3 8	882 5 1	711 18 9	708 15 10	853 15 0	1,008 16 2
	311,927 17 8	341,343 12 10	362,565 8 1	400,370 5 10	419,464 6 8	430,080 13 0	444,854 18 7	458,173 9 5	472,822 4 7
III. Administration, and Training Schools:									
1. General management	9,312 6 1	9,123 16 10	10,724 7 11	11,035 3 7	11,659 7 1	12,082 16 4	12,016 1 3	12,095 8 6	11,658 1 4
2. Chief Inspector's Branch—									
(*a*) Inspection	17,512 6 0	19,596 9 1	23,240 6 10	24,817 19 2	26,618 14 1	27,019 14 3	29,091 7 4	33,421 13 6	32,075 0 1
(*b*) Fort-street Training School	.....	.....	.....	5,673 2 5	6,098 9 6	8,350 10 4	4,967 5 4	2,452 7 6	4,134 18 1
(*c*) Hurlstone Training School	.....	.....	.....	4,573 15 10	4,307 15 4	3,461 15 0	3,433 11 5	2,990 13 1	3,043 12 1
3. Chief Examiner's Branch	27,170 2 3	9,104 4 5	10,961 3 0	2,502 16 0	2,465 13 3	2,521 4 10	2,424 19 10	2,393 9 6	2,199 3 4
4. School Attendance Branch	5,331 2 5	10,815 0 1	13,879 9 0	13,984 11 5	13,815 17 3	15,429 16 1	8,237 9 2	(Included under Inspection.)	
	59,325 16 9	48,639 10 5	58,805 6 9	62,587 8 5	64,965 16 6	68,865 16 10	60,170 14 4	54,353 12 1	53,110 14 11
IV. Cookery Instruction, &c. (including Kindergarten)	.....	415 14 4	570 15 11	649 1 4	397 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
V. Retiring Allowances:									
1. To officers	.....	.....	.....	3,234 0 0	.....	298 9 4	.....	.....	.....
2. To Public School Teachers	.....	.....	8,514 15 10	3,036 15 10	866 19 0	93 19 2	.....	.....	.....
3. To Provisional School Teachers	.....	.....	396 7 1	96 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	8,911 2 11	6,367 0 10	866 19 0	392 8 6	.....	.....	.....
Total expenditure	474,157 5 7	618,800 8 9	821,852 16 3	774,357 6 0	663,696 11 9	654,410 18 11	624,982 16 9	597,102 2 3	635,508 18 4

The figures in the last table show that, while the cost of administration, &c., was decreased by £1,242 17s. 2d., the total expenditure for the year was increased by £38,406 16s. 1d. This increase was caused by the larger expenditures necessary for providing school premises and for the maintenance of schools, the schools having increased by 102 and the number of pupils by 4,523, during the year.

The total average cost per child, and the average cost respectively for "School Premises," the "Maintenance of Schools," and "Administration" including inspection, the training and examining of teachers, and the enforcing of school attendance, are shown in the next tables.

(*a*) *Average cost per child of the Year's enrolment.*

Year.	For School premises.	For the maintenance of Schools.	For administration, including the amount paid for training and examining teachers, &c.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1881	0 14 1	2 2 8¼	0 8 1½	3 4 10¾
1882	1 7 5	2 1 0¼	0 5 10	3 14 3¼
1883	2 10 1½	2 6 7	0 8 8	5 5 4½
1884	1 16 5	2 7 11¾	0 8 3	4 12 7¾
1885	1 0 6½	2 8 4¼	0 7 7½	3 16 6
1886	0 17 2¾	2 7 9½	0 7 8¼	3 12 8½
1887	0 13 0¼	2 8 4	0 6 6½	3 7 10¾
1888	0 9 0½	2 9 1	0 5 10	3 3 11½
1889	0 11 5½	2 9 5¼	0 5 6½	3 6 5¼

(*b*) *Average cost per child of the mean Quarterly enrolment.*

Year.	For School premises.	For the maintenance of Schools.	For administration, including the amount paid for training and examining teachers, &c.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1881	0 16 4½	2 9 8¼	0 9 5½	3 15 6
1882	1 13 10¼	2 10 8	0 7 2½	4 11 8¾
1883	3 0 0½	2 15 9¼	0 10 4¾	6 6 2½
1884	2 3 8¾	2 17 7½	0 9 10¾	5 11 3
1885	1 4 3¼	2 17 3½	0 9 0	4 10 6¾
1886	1 0 2¾	2 16 1½	0 9 0½	4 5 4¾
1887	0 15 3¼	2 16 6¾	0 7 7¾	3 19 5¾
1888	0 10 5½	2 16 11½	0 6 9¼	3 14 2¼
1889	0 13 3½	2 17 4¾	0 6 5¼	3 17 1¼

(*c*) *The average cost per child of the average attendance.*

Year.	For School premises.	For the maintenance of Schools.	For administration, including the amount paid for training and examining teachers, &c.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1881	1 4 9¾	3 15 3	0 14 3¾	5 14 4½
1882	2 10 2¾	3 15 1¾	0 10 8¼	6 16 0¾
1883	4 8 3¾	4 2 0¼	0 15 3½	9 5 7¼
1884	3 3 11	4 4 2¾	0 14 5¾	8 2 7½
1885	1 15 5¼	4 3 7	0 13 1¼	6 12 1½
1886	1 9 4½	4 1 6	0 13 1½	6 4 0
1887	1 2 6½	4 3 7½	0 11 3½	5 17 5½
1888	0 15 1	4 1 7¾	0 9 8½	5 6 5
1889	0 19 0	4 2 6¼	0 9 3¼	5 10 9½

In the last three tables the total year's expenditure is dealt with in calculating the average cost per child; but in the succeeding tables the amount of school fees paid into the Treasury has been deducted, and the average cost per child has been calculated on the reduced amount as being the actual average cost to the State.

(*a*) *Average cost* (*to the State*) *of a child's education.*

	In 1881.	In 1882.	In 1883.	In 1884.	In 1885.
Cost per child, calculated upon the—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Year's enrolment of distinct children	2 18 6½	3 8 1¼	4 18 9¾	4 5 10¼	3 9 8¾
Mean quarterly enrolment.....	3 8 2	4 4 1¾	5 18 4	5 3 1½	4 2 6¼
Average attendance	5 3 2½	6 4 9½	8 14 0	7 10 8¾	6 0 4¾

	In 1886.	In 1887.	In 1888.	In 1889.	Average cost per child for 9 years.
Cost per child, calculated upon the—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Year's enrolment of distinct children	3 5 8¼	3 0 11½	2 16 2¼	2 18 10¾	3 9 2¼
Mean quarterly enrolment	3 17 1½	3 11 4¼	3 5 6¾	3 8 4½	4 2 0¾
Average attendance	5 12 0½	5 5 5½	4 14 0¼	4 18 3¾	6 0 3¾

(*b*) *Average cost* (*to the State*) *of a child's education—exclusive of the cost of School premises.*

	In 1881.	In 1882.	In 1883.	In 1884.	In 1885.
Cost per child, calculated upon the—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Year's enrolment of distinct children	2 4 5½	2 0 8¼	2 8 0¼	2 9 5¼	2 9 2½
Mean quarterly enrolment.....	2 11 9¼	2 10 3¼	2 17 6	2 19 4½	2 18 3
Average attendance	3 18 4½	3 14 6¾	4 4 7	4 6 9½	4 4 11¾

	In 1886.	In 1887.	In 1888.	In 1889.	Average cost per child for 9 years.
Cost per child, calculated upon the—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Year's enrolment of distinct children	2 8 5½	2 7 11	2 7 5½	2 7 5¼	2 7 0
Mean quarterly enrolment	2 16 11	2 16 1¼	2 15 0½	2 15 1	2 15 7
Average attendance	4 2 7¾	4 2 10¾	3 18 11½	3 19 2	4 1 5¼

The total cost per child for the State Schools in the principal Australian Colonies, is given below:—

	Number of Schools.	Mean quarterly enrolment for year.	Average attendance.	Average number of pupils per School.	Cost per head of enrolment.	Cost per head of average attendance.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales	2,373	164,701	114,569	69	3 17 1½	5 10 9½
Victoria	1,933	185,208	128,958	95	4 1 3¼	5 16 8¾
Queensland	552	53,269	38,926	96	3 15 7¾	5 3 6
South Australia	565	38,693	28,430	69	2 16 2½	3 16 6

The net State expenditure in the different Australian Colonies, the last year for which reports are yet available, was—

	£	s.	d.
New South Wales...	563,191	0	10
Victoria	752,767	1	11
Queensland...	201,481	15	0
South Australia	99,461	2	8
Western Australia... ... ...(about)	8,000	0	0

Summary.

The year's work may be summed up as follows:—150 schools, or 160 departments, were opened; 2,373 schools, or 2,574 departments, were in operation during the whole or some portion of the year; and 2,317 schools, or 2,518 departments, were in existence at its close. The school accommodation was equal to 187,769 places. The net increase of schools from 1881 to 1888, exclusive of certified denominational schools closed in 1882, was 1,078. The school population (4 to 15 years) was 305,340, and the statutory school population (6 to 14 years), 219,996, showing an increase since 1881, the date of the last census, of 7,268, or 49 per cent.

191,215 pupils, showing, as compared with the return for 1888, an increase of 4,523, attended State Schools. 155,840, or 81·5 per cent. were of the statutory school age, and 35,375, or 18·5 per cent., under or over that age. 189,650 pupils were enrolled in the ordinary day schools. The length of time pupils remained on the rolls show satisfactory improvement, and 58·5 per cent. attended school 140 days or more in the year. The percentage of pupils in average attendance (69·5) was nearly the same as in 1888. The work relating to school attendance has been carried on with increased success. 126 school sites were obtained. 140 school houses, and additions to 51 existing buildings were completed, affording room for 10,321 pupils. At the close of the year the total number of places provided in school accommodation exceeded the enrolment of pupils by 22,996, and the average attendance by 71,655. Other buildings and additions for the accommodation of about 5,290 pupils were in course of erection. Twenty-five weather-sheds, and repairs to 873 school buildings, were also completed or in progress. The total outlay for the year on school premises was increased 29½ per. cent. Schools are well supplied with furniture, books, and apparatus of improved kinds. 2,540 schools or departments, out of a total of 2,574 in operation, were inspected, and 122,052 pupils examined. Satisfactory progress was indicated. Five High Schools, and 57 Superior schools were in operation. The High Schools show improvement in all essentials, and have been worked at a cost to the State of £2 16s. 11d. per head of the number of pupils enrolled. The Superior Schools (increased by 6 during the year) continue to do good work. Night Schools are still but moderately successful. The modification of the Kindergarten, referred to in previous Reports, was carried out during the year with good results. The work of Technical Education has been reorganized under a Superintendent, and it is now a branch of the Education Department. Its importance is fully recognized in carrying on Primary School work.

The

The Public School Cadet Corps has also been completely reorganized. High School and University Bursaries have been established for the benefit of deserving Public School pupils in poor circumstances.

158 school-banks were brought into operation, and additional deposits amounting to £13,763 15s. 11d. were received.

2,901 teachers and assistants, 1,032 pupil-teachers, and 69 work-mistresses were employed, being an increase of 89. 69 students attended the Training Schools; of these 17 withdrew at the end of the year with classifications of III A, and the others remained for a two year's course. Important changes have been made in the arrangements for the training of teachers, the chief being an extension of the training course to two and in some cases to three years. 311 teachers and 786 pupil-teachers were examined with a view to classification or promotion. 401 pupil-teacher applicants were also examined. The numbers successful were respectively, 184 teachers, 589 pupil-teachers, and 236 pupil-teacher applicants. The salaries of classified teachers in charge of schools range from £100 up to £400 per annum. A Conference of inspectors and teachers was held in the year, and effect has been given to the more important recommendations made by it. £635,508 18s. 4d., or £38,406 16s. 1d. more than in 1888, was expended, and towards this amount £72,317 17s. 6d. was paid into the Treasury as school-fees. The total expenditure was £3 6s. 5¼d. per pupil of the year's enrolment. The net State expenditure per pupil of the year's enrolment was £2 18s. 10¾d., and, exclusive of the sum spent on school premises, it was £2 7s. 5d.

Information respecting educational institutions connected with the Department, but not carried on under the provisions of the Public Instruction Act, is furnished in the following summaries :—

THE SYDNEY UNIVERSITY.

This important institution continues to extend its work and influence in a satisfactory manner. During the year an increased number of students has been in attendance, and a liberal enlargement of the professorial staff has been provided for. In 1889 the students in attendance numbered 293, as compared with 256 in 1888, and five new professorships were created and endowed by the Senate. It has further been arranged, upon the invitation of the Government, that a Chair of Agriculture shall be established as soon as practicable. The total staff of professors, teachers, &c., employed numbered 33. The Senate has been able to provide for the new professorships by means of the great Challis Bequest, which became available during the year.

Of the whole endowment and income of the University, a liberal proportion is provided by the State. £5,000 per annum, commencing in 1851, was the original State endowment; and by a separate enactment, passed by the Legislature in 1853, the sum of £50,000 was also granted as a University building fund. Up to 1882 the yearly State endowment remained the same; but since then additional endowment has been voted annually, the total State endowment

endowment available for 1890 being £13,900. In addition to the amount paid as endowment, grants for building and other purposes have been voted annually. In 1888 and 1889 the total State grants available for all purposes were £20,950 and £24,250 respectively, while the sum provided on the Estimates for the current year, inclusive of the original £5,000 endowment, amounts to £22,450.

As already pointed out, arrangements were made in 1888 for sending on to the University, annually, a certain number of the most intelligent and advanced students from the Department's Training Schools. Now, it is proposed to take a more advanced step towards bringing Training School students under direct University instruction and influence. It is intended to remove the Training College for male students from the Fort-street premises to a new building, to be erected on the University land for the accommodation of 50 resident students. Assent has already been given by the Senate to a request that 4 acres of the University land should be set apart as a site for the proposed building, and such site has been selected and agreed upon. The further action necessary for establishing the new college will at once be proceeded with.

In 1882 female students were first admitted to matriculation, in pursuance of a resolution passed to that effect by the Senate in 1881, but, up to the present date, no affiliated college, or residential home for women students attending University lectures, has been established. For women students generally, a college home, with its advantages of protection, supervision, and instruction, is greatly needed; and the want of such home tends to practically close the door of the University against all young women whose parents do not reside in the Metropolitan District. Under these circumstances, the establishment of an affiliated college for women has been deemed necessary; and in 1889 the Government procured the adoption by Parliament of an Act granting the sum of £5,000, contingent upon £5,000 being raised by promoters, towards the erection of the necessary buildings for such college, and providing £500 per annum for or towards the salary of a Principal. A suitable site for the college has been selected by the Senate, and a portion of the necessary £5,000 has been contributed by promoters. It is now confidently hoped that there will be but little further delay in providing the full amount required from promoters, and that during 1890 the erection of the college will be proceeded with.

It has already been shown that the work of secondary schools, whether Superior Schools, High Schools, Grammar Schools, or Technical Schools and Colleges, should have its proper connection with the work done in primary schools. In like manner, there should be a healthy connection between secondary schools and the University; and the working of these institutions should be such as to render them thoroughly "in touch" one with the other. With regard to the University and the State's connection therewith, the question appears open to serious consideration whether, in view of the large State expenditure and responsibility, the Government should not be fully represented in the official

official body charged with the direction and control of the University's work. As bearing upon this subject, it may be stated that in the management of State-aided Universities in Germany and the United States of America such Government representation is usually provided for. In Germany the head of a University is generally a Rector (elected annually), who is assisted by an elective committee of the Professors called the Senate; and in many cases there is a Curator, who represents the Government, and bears equal authority with the Rector. In America the State Universities are usually governed by bodies periodically appointed, or elected, by the State Governor and Legislature; and in some cases State officers are *ex officio* members of such bodies.

THE SYDNEY TECHNICAL COLLEGE AND BRANCH TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

The management of all matters relating to Technical Education remained in the hands of the late Board of Technical Education until the first week in November, 1889, when it was transferred to the Superintendent appointed by the Minister. The results given in the report furnished by Mr. Bridges are, therefore, as that gentleman explains, really the outcome of the Board's work.

119 classes were in operation during the year—56 at the Sydney Technical College, 8 in the suburbs, 47 at Bathurst, Goulburn, and Newcastle, and 8 in other country towns. Only three new classes were established, the Board being unable from want of funds to accede to other applications. The class at Glen Innes lapsed, and six of the Sydney classes were discontinued at the end of the year. The Board were unable to deal with the case of Broken Hill; but, since the new organization came into force, due regard has been paid to the exceptional circumstances of that place. A Resident Science Master has been appointed, work will be commenced early in 1890, and permanent buildings will be erected as soon as practicable.

2,719 individual students attended the classes during the year, namely:—1,841 at the Sydney Technical College, 745 at the branch schools, and 133 in private classes. Although the total given for 1888 was somewhat higher (2,847), the difference in numbers is more apparent than real, as great care has been taken to count no student more than once. The enrolments were:—Sydney classes: first term, 1,418; second term, 1,487; third term, 1,632; average attendance, 822·7. Suburbs: first term, 113; second term, 126; third term, 125; average attendance, 43·4. Branch Schools: first term, 656; second, 645; third, 660; average attendance, 287. Country classes: 64, 72, and 60 in each term; average attendance, 41·3. The total of these enrolments was:—First term, 2,251; second term, 2,330; third term, 2,477; and average attendance, 1,194·4.

The occupations of students at the Sydney Technical College were as follows:—Agents, 27; architects, 26; artillerymen, 7; assayers, 2; bakers, 2; blacksmiths, 16; boatbuilder, 1; bookbinder, 1; bootmakers, 5; brewers, 3; bricklayers, 16; brass-finishers, 2; brushmakers,

brushmakers, 2; butcher, 1; boilermakers, 11; cabinetmakers, 3; carpenters and joiners, 101; carters, 6; chemists, 31; clerks, accountants, &c., 309; coachbuilders, 18; curators, 4; decorators, 15; dentists, 10; drapers, 26; draughtsmen, 20; dressmakers, 7; engineers, 88; engine-drivers, 11; engravers, 5; electricians, 8; farmers, 5; farriers, 2; fitters, 17; frame-makers, 3; frenchpolishers, 3; gardeners, 8; glassblower, 1; grocers, 14; ironmongers, 12; ironmoulders, 7; jewellers, 6; journalists, 4; ladies, 324; labourers, 4; lampmaker, 1; lithographers, 7; mariners, 2; masons, 25; messengers, 23; milliners, 3; millwright, 1; modellers, 6; nurses, 5; operators, 4; painters, 29; patternmakers, 10; photographers, 7; plasterers, 12; plumbers, 56; printers, 26; saddlers, 3; servants (domestic), 16; signwriters, 12; stationers, 8; students, 318; sugarboiler, 1; surveyors, 11; tailors, 33; teachers (male), 32; teachers (female), 91; tinsmiths, 2; tobacco manufacturer, 1; upholsterers, 5; warehousemen, 18; woodcarvers, 9; woolsorters, 3; total, 1,974.

The following were the nationalities of these students:—New South Wales, 1,264; England, 330; Victoria, 96; Scotland, 79; Ireland, 57; New Zealand, 40; Queensland, 39; Tasmania, 15; Germany, 8; South Australia, 8; America, 7; India, 5; Wales, 4; Sweden, 4; Africa, 3; Canada, 3; Russia, 2; Belgium, 2; Switzerland, 2; New Hebrides, 2; Italy, 1; Norway, 1; Poland, 1; and China, 1.

It will be seen that an alteration was made in the calendar by providing for three terms in the year, instead of four quarters as formerly. This was done at the suggestion of the Committee of Instructors, and appears to have worked well.

The annual examinations were held in Sydney and the country in December last, with the following results:—First year's students (996 entries), 88 obtained honors, 118 passed in the first grade, and 435 passed in the second grade; percentage of passes, 64·4. Second year's students (194 entries), 34 obtained honors, 40 passed in the first grade, and 81 in the second grade; percentage, 79·9. Third year's students (25 entries), of whom 6 obtained honors, 10 passed in the first grade, and 7 in the second grade, making the percentage 92. Fourth year's students (4 entries were made), 3 obtained honors, and 1 the first grade. The total entries were 1,219, of whom 131 obtained honors, 169 the first grade, and 523 the second grade, and the total percentage of passes was 67·5. These figures show an increase over the previous year's examinees of 219 entries and 86 passes. The Technological examinations, under the auspices of the City and Guilds of London Institute, resulted as follows, so far as related to the work of the students of this Colony who competed, namely:—1 obtained first-class honors, and 6 second-class honors; 6 passed in first-class ordinary grade, and 12 second-class ordinary grade. Prizes were also won by 8 students of the Sydney Technical College for work displayed at the national competition of the Science and Art Department of Great Britain, as under:—For machine design, Queen's prize; for modelling, 5; and for descriptive geometry, 2.

Fifteen Popular Science Lectures were delivered, being a much smaller number than in former years. The average attendance at these was 172. Forty-three lectures on agriculture were delivered in country towns by Mr. Angus Mackay, F.C.S., and three by Mr. Courtenay Smith.

With regard to the most important work done under the late Board, namely, the classes established at the Sydney Technical College and at the branch country and suburban technical schools, very full reports as to their condition and working have been furnished by the lecturers and teachers in charge. Those reports will be found embodied in the Superintendent's general report, printed elsewhere. The curriculum at the first-mentioned institution included the following ten departments, namely :—Agriculture, engineering, architecture, art, chemistry, commercial economy, domestic economy, geology, mineralogy, mining, pharmacy, and physics. The staff of instructors for these departments comprised 9 lecturers and 41 teachers, and at the branch schools 3 resident science masters and 16 teachers were employed. The Superintendent pays a tribute to the care and judgment exercised by the late Board in the selection of these teachers, who are reported to be earnest, industrious, and efficient.

A valuable collection of books, &c., has been acquired, which it is proposed to form into a departmental reference library for the use of teachers and pupils of Technical and Primary Schools.

The Treasury advances to the Board for the year amounted to £17,500, which were disbursed as hereunder:—Allowances to all instructors and teachers, exclusive of £1,967 2s. 6d. paid to them as fees by students, £7,222 11s.; administration, salaries £2,389 13s. 6d.; petty cash, £110; rent, £3,027 7s. 8d.; apparatus, £462 1s. 4d.; printing, £384 11s. 6d.; advertising, £348 5s.; library, £27 17s.; fittings, £975 1s. 11d.; lectures, £206 15s. 8d.; prizes, £159 5s. 4d.; lighting, £451 16s. 5d.; stationery, £101 10s. 5d.; examiners' fees, £355 19s.; general expenses, £1,277 2s. 2d.; refund to Treasury, 2s. 1d.

As regards future operations, the development and improvement of technical instruction are being carried out with vigour under the new organization. Better appliances are being provided and alterations made to existing class-rooms. A site for a central Technical College, to be situate at Ultimo, has been purchased by the Government, and it is hoped that by the erection of buildings thereon the present inconvenient arrangements, under which the college work is conducted in four separate establishments will soon be superseded. Increased attention is being given to agriculture. Mr. Mackay is preparing two text-books on that subject, one being elementary, for the use of school children, the other being of a more advanced character. A visiting teacher in agriculture for Primary Schools has also been appointed. The erection of workshops at the Fort-street Public School is in progress. An instructor in manual labour will be appointed, and this branch of education will be gradually brought within the reach of the rising generation, in connection with other schools under the Department.

THE SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The total enrolment of distinct pupils during 1889 was 512, of whom 212 were under 14 years of age, and 300 had reached that age and over. The new pupils admitted numbered 164, 74 of these being under 14 years and 90 above. The mean quarterly enrolment was 421, and the average daily attendance 399. 65 scholars attended the University examinations, of whom 59 passed. These comprised—Junior Examination, out of 44 candidates, 39 were successful; Senior Examination, 2 competed, and both passed; and of 19 who presented themselves for Matriculation, 18 passed. A comparison with the figures for 1888 will show that the enrolment was nearly the same in each year, 512 as against 514, while the average attendance had decreased slightly, from 405 to 399. The number of successful candidates at the University examination has increased by eight. 45 per cent. of the new pupils were under 14 years of age, while for 1888 the proportion was 52 per cent.; for 1887, 54 per cent.; and for 1886, 60 per cent. The income for the year comprised, balances from 1888, £800 6s. 10d.; State grants, £2,349 19s. 2d.; school fees, prizes, &c., £6,113 9s.; total, £9,263 15s. The total expenditure amounted to £8,589 1s. The cost per pupil in average attendance was £21 10s. 6d. in 1889; £24 3s. 7d. in 1888; and £26 3s. 4d. in 1887. The expense to the State was, per head, £5 17s. 9d. in 1889; £7 19s. 8d. in 1888; and £5 19s. 8d. in 1887.

From the official report, it appears that the school policy has been both conservative and expansive. Classical and English work have been maintained in a state of efficiency, while additional time is allotted to mathematics, extra stress is laid upon the study of French and German, and a new departure taken by the creation of a separate commercial side in the upper school. Natural science will now receive systematic attention by means of improved appliances in the upper school, while elementary teaching in the subject has been introduced into the lower school. For the erection of a building for a science class-room, Parliament voted in 1889 the sum of £850, together with an additional £200 for the purchase of the necessary apparatus. A further amount of £250 has been voted on the Estimates for 1890 towards the cost of lectures in science.

The Trustees hope that these changes will liberalize the range of education without lowering the general standard, and that, in the higher branches, improvement in quality will compensate for a possible decrease in quantity. With regard to the annual examination of the school, they claim that, by selecting competent examiners from a neighbouring colony, whose hands are left absolutely free, and by inviting candid criticism, they have taken every means to render the examination an independent and a trustworthy test of the work in every department of the school.

THE

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

At the close of 1889, the total number of volumes in the library was 85,986, showing an increase of 3,643 over the number for 1888, and of 10,024 over 1887. The number included 4,355 volumes of patents which have been transferred to the custody of the Commissioner of Patents, leaving 81,631 volumes in the institution. During the year, 3,995 new works were added to the library. The visitors to the reading-room numbered 78,712, and 54,271 visits were made to the lending branch by borrowers of books. Twenty-two persons were employed in the institution. In response to applications from country libraries connected with Schools of Arts and kindred institutions, 94 boxes of books were lent, containing a total of 7,119 volumes. The new library in Macquarie-street having been completed, the removal and rearrangement of the collection is now being proceeded with, and the new reading-room will probably be available to the public in April.

The year's expenditure was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
On buildings, repairs, &c. (through the Colonial Architect's Department)	6,409	3	1
„ Books	3,007	4	3
„ Salaries and maintenance ...	4,998	14	0
Total	£14,415	1	4

THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

The number of visitors to the Museum in 1889 was, on week-days, 92,858; on Sundays, 45,552; total, 138,410, being an increase of 10,045 over the previous year. The number of persons employed was 23, besides 2 constables on night duty, and 4 temporary collectors for special work. During the year Sir Alfred Stephen, C.B., Lieutenant-Governor, resigned the office of Crown Trustee, which he had held since February, 1880. He has been succeeded by Dr. James C. Cox, F.L.S., who was duly appointed to the position by the Governor-in-Council in terms of the Act of Incorporation. A sum of £12,000 was voted in 1888 for a proposed extension of the Museum buildings. Plans and specifications have been approved of, and it is anticipated that the works will soon be in progress.

The expenditure for the year was as under :—

	£	s.	d.
For maintenance (including £454 for catalogues)	2,105	19	3
For specimens, purchase, collection, and carriage	1,237	13	10
For books	449	16	10
For salaries	4,324	4	9
Total	£8,117	14	8

THE

THE TECHNOLOGICAL MUSEUM.

The number of visitors to this institution during the year was 34,202, being a decrease of 4,412 on the number for 1888. The number of persons employed was the same, namely, 7 permanent and 4 temporary officers. The expenditure was as given below:—

	£	s.	d.
For maintenance	1,267	2	0
For specimens, &c.	1,143	0	0
For salaries	989	0	0
Total	£3,399	2	0

At the close of the year, this institution was taken over by the Department, and placed under the immediate supervision of the Superintendent of Technical Education, the present Curator and Secretary, Mr. J. H. Maiden, being retained in charge of the Museum. It was considered that the educational interests of the community would be best served by the amalgamation of this Museum with the Technical College, under the new organization; and, therefore, with the consent of the Trustees of the Australian Museum and the Committee of Management, the whole collection of exhibits was transferred as stated. It is intended at an early date to provide a suitable building for the Museum.

THE NATIONAL ART GALLERY.

The visits to this Gallery recorded during 1889 amounted nearly to a quarter of a million, a figure which has not been reached in any year since 1885. The exact numbers were—On week-days, 149,096 visits; and on Sundays, 100,603; total, 249,699. This was an increase of 54,649 over the total for 1888. The staff consisted of 5 permanent employes, and 3 extra assistants for Sundays and holidays. The expenditure was as under:—

	£	s.	d.
For Works of art, &c.	6,072	15	11
„ Maintenance	1,209	3	8
„ Salaries	925	12	4
Total	£8,207	11	11

The Parliamentary Vote was £6,500, as against £5,000 for the previous year. The question of carrying on to completion the present Art Gallery building has been under the notice of the Government during the year. The Minister and the Trustees have had several interviews on the subject, and steps are being taken with a view to the preparation of the necessary plans and specifications for the work.

NEW SOUTH WALES INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

There were 98 inmates of this establishment during the year, of whom 55 were under 14 years of age and 43 were above it. This shows an increase of 12 over the previous year. The number of new admissions

admisions was 26, 21 being under 14 years, and 5 above that age. Thirteen inmates were discharged, of whom all except one had reached the age of 14 years and upwards. The income consisted of—State grant, £450; contributions from other sources, £5,459 7s. 5d.; total, £5,909 7s. 5d. The expenditure was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
For Buildings, &c.	813	3	7
,, Maintenance	2,063	16	11
,, Salaries	2,019	11	9
Total	£4,896	12	3

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PARRAMATTA.

The number of girls enrolled for the year was 169, of whom 61 were under the age of 14 years, and 108 were above it. This represents an increase of 24 over the total for 1888. The new admissions numbered 76, 32 being less than 14 years old, and 44 of that age or over it. 82 girls were discharged for apprenticeship; 13 of these were below the age of 14 years, and 69 were above it. These figures show that the number of new admissions exceeded those for the year 1888 by 21, and that the inmates discharged were more numerous by 30. There were nine persons employed. The year's expenditure included—maintenance, £1,585 14s. 6d.; salaries, £932 6s.; making a total of £2,518 0s. 6d.

The Lady Superintendent reported in the following terms :—

"Although, through the misconduct of a few of the girls, this institution is, in a measure, under a cloud, the inmates were never in a more orderly or healthy condition. The recreation room lately opened, and the drill instruction, also of recent date, are of great value in providing amusement and exercise for the girls. No deaths have occurred during the year, nor has there been any serious illness. The apprentices under my charge numbered 85, and are mostly doing well. The new admissions were 76, the highest number ever received in one year; the discharges were also numerous."

THE NAUTICAL SCHOOL-SHIP "VERNON."

The number of boys enrolled was 413, 195 of these being under 14 years of age, and 218 over that age. The new admissions numbered 204, of whom 80 were below and 124 were above 14 years of age. 186 boys were discharged for apprenticeship, 78 being under the age of 14, while 108 were up to or beyond that age. As compared with 1888, the enrolment has increased by 9, and the new admissions by 3, while the number discharged was less by 9. The ship was staffed by 15 officers and other employes. The expenditure shows an increase of £380, and was as follows :—For maintenance, £3,720 and for salaries, £2,160; total for the year, £5,880.

Captain

Captain Neitenstein reported as stated hereunder:—

"The work of the institution continues to show a steady increase. More boys were admitted than in any previous year. There is little to say regarding the operations of the year. Another twelve months have passed away without any sickness and without deaths. No abscondings have taken place, and the conduct of the inmates has been good. There are, in addition to the boys on board, over 500 apprentices under my legal control, and more than 90 per cent. of these were favourably reported upon during the year. The staff is unchanged, and continues to render efficient service. I need not again refer to the want of accommodation, the decayed state of the vessel, or to the condition of the moorings, as these have been so frequently reported upon."

J. H. CARRUTHERS,
Minister of Public Instruction.

Department of Public Instruction,
Sydney, 28th March, 1890.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

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APPENDIX I.

APPLICATIONS for the establishment of Public Schools, received during the year 1889.

Name of Place.	Distance of nearest School.	Number of Children of School Age residing within 2 miles of proposed site.								Number of Children promised to attend.								Number of Parents or Guardians undertaking to send Children.						Minister's Decision.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	CE.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	Total.	
	miles.																							
Alectown	3	17	28	45	29	15	...	1	...	18	33	51	31	17	...	3	...	15	5	...	2	...	22	Under consideration.
Arncliffe (King-street)	1	...	...	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	Declined for the present, 13th May.
Auburn North	1½	...	...	249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	Granted, 4th September.
Back Swamp	2¾	13	15	28	4	17	...	7	...	8	10	18	5	10	...	3	...	2	4	...	2	...	8	Declined, 13th December.
Blakebrooke	2¼	19	27	46	14	14	10	8	...	19	27	46	14	14	10	8	...	7	5	2	3	...	17	Declined, 8th November.
Bolloway	20	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	Declined; House-to-house teacher offered, 17th Aug.
Bolwarra	2¼	36	40	76	9	11	12	33	11	16	18	34	6	...	6	20	2	3	...	2	7	1	13	Granted, 12th November.
Bombo	2	22	30	52	25	15	13	9	...	14	15	29	14	5	3	7	...	7	2	3	3	...	15	Under consideration.
Bondi North	1	18	18	36	26	4	...	4	2	18	18	36	26	4	...	4	2	10	2	...	2	1	15	Declined, 20th February.
Broken Hill North	1½	154	127	281	80	69	21	45	66	154	127	281	80	69	21	45	66	34	32	6	23	27	123	Granted, 17th April.
Burrangong	3	28	31	59	35	16	...	8	...	28	31	59	35	16	...	8	...	15	7	...	4	...	26	Granted, 11th July.
Buttai	1¾	14	13	27	22	5	...	...	...	13	13	26	21	5	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	8	Declined for the present, 4th May.
Calliope	3½	10	15	25	13	...	4	2	6	10	15	25	13	...	4	2	6	6	...	1	1	3	11	Granted, 30th December.
Catherine Hill Bay	6	21	18	39	30	6	...	3	...	22	18	40	30	7	...	3	...	11	3	...	2	...	16	Granted, 18th November.
Clyde	1¼	60	50	110	53	13	14	15	15	60	50	110	53	13	14	15	15	22	5	7	7	5	46	Declined, 12th September.
Cullen Bullen	4	17	18	35	11	16	5	1	2	17	18	35	11	16	5	1	2	5	5	1	...	2	13	Granted, 11th July.
Darawauk	2	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	Granted, 23rd July.
Eskdale	1½	14	16	30	...	4	...	21	5	4	17	31	...	4	...	22	5	...	1	...	7	2	10	Declined, 16th April.
Galley Swamp	2½	28	21	49	24	12	...	13	...	28	21	49	24	12	...	13	...	8	2	...	6	...	16	Granted, 15th May.
Glen Martin	3½	6	14	20	9	5	6	...	...	6	14	20	9	5	6	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	6	Declined for the present, 1 November.
Grabben Gullen	1½	29	16	45	3	37	...	5	...	17	12	29	3	26	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	8	Declined; Public School at West Gullen to be removed to central site for both places, 16th July.
Hillgrove West	10	10	15	25	8	7	10	...	...	10	15	25	8	7	10	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	9	Granted, 2nd September.
Jennings	1½	22	17	39	22	13	...	4	...	22	17	39	22	13	...	4	...	9	4	...	1	...	14	Granted, 19th February.
Katoomba South	1¼	26	33	59	21	3	8	13	14	27	33	60	22	3	8	13	14	13	1	3	2	10	29	Declined, 17th October.
Kikiamah	6	10	10	20	16	4	...	...	...	10	10	20	16	4	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	5	Declined; aid offered to Provisional School, 18th July.
Laughtondale	4	17	10	27	4	...	...	23	...	17	10	27	4	...	...	23	...	1	...	...	9	...	10	Granted, 31st October.
Leconfield	3½	28	24	52	29	10	9	...	4	28	24	52	29	10	9	...	4	8	2	3	...	1	14	Granted, 17th December.
Lindendale	4	8	20	28	14	10	...	4	...	8	24	32	14	14	...	4	...	4	4	...	2	...	10	Granted, 1st May.
Llandilo	4	23	17	40	31	9	...	...	...	23	17	40	31	9	...	...	...	11	6	...	...	...	17	Granted, 28th June.
Meadows, The	3	11	23	34	33	1	...	...	...	11	23	34	33	1	...	...	...	13	1	...	...	...	14	Granted, 13th July.
Melrose	16	16	9	25	18	7	...	...	...	16	9	25	18	7	...	...	...	8	3	...	...	...	11	Under consideration.
Mitchell Road	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Information not given.								...	...	...	...	...	...	Granted, 9th May.
Molong Creek	5	11	11	22	...	19	...	3	...	11	11	22	...	19	...	3	...	...	7	...	2	...	9	Declined; aid offered to Provisional School, 8th July.
Nine-mile	9	13	13	26	...	...	...	...	...	16	13	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	Granted, 30th December.
Oakey Creek	13	14	9	23	3	11	...	9	...	14	9	23	3	11	...	9	...	3	2	...	3	...	8	Under consideration.
Oswald	2½	13	11	24	...	...	...	...	...	13	11	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	Declined, 18th June.
Peak Hill	6	13	8	21	11	9	1	...	...	13	9	22	12	9	1	...	...	6	3	1	...	...	10	Under consideration.
Rydalmere	2½	34	36	70	46	7	4	9	4	39	44	83	56	9	5	9	4	16	5	2	4	1	28	Granted, 28th September.
Seelands	5½	14	16	30	25	5	...	...	...	15	16	31	26	5	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	10	Granted, 31st July.
Smith's Flat	2¼	14	16	30	...	...	...	...	...	14	16	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	Declined for the present, 7th December.
Stony Batter	18	9	7	16	11	5	...	...	...	9	7	16	11	5	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	Declined; House-to-house teacher offered, 22nd July.
Swan Ponds	7	5	3	8	3	5	...	...	...	15	15	30	16	5	9	...	...	4	2	3	...	...	9	Declined; aid offered to Provisional School, 25th June.
Thackaringa	14	18	30	48	20	8	8	6	6	18	30	48	20	8	8	6	6	10	4	2	2	3	21	Granted, 29th April.
Toronto	5	22	8	30	21	6	2	...	1	22	8	30	21	6	2	...	1	7	2	1	...	1	11	Granted, 29th July.
Umberumberka	2½	23	34	57	57	...	...	...	...	23	34	57	57	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	28	Granted, 24th July.
Wagga Wagga South	1	...	...	...	Not given		...	...	...	53	59	112	67	21	11	13	...	24	7	6	4	...	41	Granted, 15th May.
Wentworthville	2½	22	18	40	20	12	...	8	...	22	18	40	20	12	...	8	...	9	3	...	2	...	14	Under consideration.
Wyee Road	5	10	11	21	21	...	...	...	...	10	11	21	21	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	7	Declined, 8th November.
Young Wallsend	3½	22	18	40	24	1	8	7	...	22	18	40	24	1	8	7	...	8	1	4	3	...	16	Under consideration.

APPENDIX II.

APPLICATIONS for the establishment of Provisional Schools, received during the year 1889.

Name of Place.	Distance of nearest School.	Number of Children of School Age residing within 2 miles of proposed site.								Number of Children promised to attend.								Number of Parents or Guardians undertaking to send Children.						Minister's Decision.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes	Ors.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	Total.	
	miles.																							
Apple-tree Flat	8	9	3	12	9	3	...	...	...	9	3	12	9	3	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	5	Declined, 22nd October.
Ashby	2½	8	10	18	...	...	11	7	...	8	10	18	...	...	11	7	...	...	...	4	2	...	6	Aid granted, 2nd December.
Bald Nob	7	11	12	23	8	15	...	...	...	11	12	23	8	15	...	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	9	Aid granted, 31st July.
Bargo	.....	12	11	23	13	10	...	...	...	12	11	23	13	10	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	7	Declined, 9th April.
Barrington (aboriginal)	¼	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	Not given.											Aid granted, 3rd September.
Bellinger (Upper)	4½	7	5	12	5	...	...	7	...	7	5	12	5	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	2	...	3	Declined, 8th February.
Biloela	¾	9	8	17	12	5	...	...	...	10	8	18	13	5	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	5	Aid granted, 30th May.
Black Springs	4	9	10	19	15	4	...	...	...	9	10	19	15	4	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	9	Aid granted, 23rd May.
Blair Hill	5	14	11	25	9	4	2	5	5	7	10	17	8	4	...	5	...	3	1	...	1	...	5	Under consideration.
Blowering West	4½	8	6	14	8	6	...	...	...	8	6	14	8	6	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	5	Aid granted, 17th August.
Bluff River	7	12	8	20	9	9	2	...	...	13	8	21	9	9	3	...	...	4	3	2	...	...	9	Aid granted, 16th February.
Bobby Whitlow Creek	10	16	3	19	18	...	...	1	...	16	3	19	18	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	7	...	8	Aid granted, 12th January.
Booerie	4	10	11	21	13	2	...	...	6	10	11	21	13	2	...	...	6	4	1	...	...	4	9	Aid granted, 18th October.
Brewarrina Mission	9	18	7	25	25	...	...	...	...	18	8	26	26	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	12	Aid granted, 1st March.
Broadmeadows	29	5	2	7	7	...	...	...	...	5	2	7	7	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	Declined, 8th February.
Brookpark	5	11	9	20	6	8	...	6	...	9	5	14	4	6	...	4	...	1	2	...	1	...	4	Aid granted, 15th July.
Bryant's Flat	2	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	Declined, 9th April.
Bundaburra Gap	20	9	10	19	19	...	...	...	...	9	10	19	19	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	Aid granted, 13th June.
Bunyan	6	8	6	14	9	5	...	...	...	11	7	18	9	5	4	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	6	Deferred for six months, 19th July.
Burnt Hut Creek	6	11	9	20	1	13	6	...	...	11	9	20	1	13	6	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	5	Declined; House-to-house teacher offered, 4th June.
Bute	6½	8	9	17	6	11	...	...	...	8	9	17	6	11	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	7	Declined; House-to-house teacher offered, 23rd Aug.
Cam Creek	5½	7	4	11	6	4	...	1	...	8	6	14	9	4	...	1	...	3	1	...	1	...	5	Declined; House-to-house teacher offered, 22nd Nov.
Campbell's Creek	.....	12	15	27	15	12	...	...	...	12	15	27	15	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	Under consideration.
Clifton	4½	7	8	15	...	11	4	...	...	7	9	16	...	12	4	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	6	Declined, 23rd August.
Clive	10	12	9	21	16	5	...	...	...	12	7	19	16	3	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	6	Aid granted, 14th May.
Clori	5	9	11	20	13	7	...	...	...	9	11	20	13	7	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	7	Aid granted, 24th July.
Collingwood	4¼	4	9	13	5	...	...	8	...	4	9	13	5	...	...	8	...	2	...	...	3	...	5	Declined; House-to-house teacher offered, 26th Aug.
Dalmorton	12	4	11	15	14	1	...	...	...	4	11	15	14	1	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	5	Declined, 5th August.
Day Dream	8	15	7	22	1	2	...	3	16	15	7	22	1	2	...	3	16	1	1	...	1	6	9	Aid granted, 4th June.
Digby	7	11	8	19	15	...	...	4	...	11	9	20	16	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	1	...	4	Aid granted, 22nd July.
Dungarubba Creek	5	10	8	18	5	13	...	...	...	10	8	18	5	13	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	7	Under consideration.
Eagle Vale	5	6	11	17	6	11	...	...	...	6	11	17	6	11	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	5	Declined; aid offered to Half-time School, 14th May.
Falconer	5	12	12	24	10	11	1	2	...	12	12	24	10	11	1	2	...	3	4	1	2	...	10	Aid granted, 30th October.
Foxwood	4½	7	7	14	6	1	...	7	...	7	7	14	6	1	...	7	...	1	1	...	3	...	5	Declined, 30th July.
Galong	5½	8	9	17	3	14	...	...	...	10	11	21	7	14	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	5	Aid granted, 8th November.
Garland	3	9	10	19	4	4	11	...	...	9	10	19	4	4	11	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	6	Aid granted, 29th October.
Gidginbung	5	4	10	14	6	8	...	...	...	4	10	14	6	8	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	5	Declined; House-to-house teacher offered, 19th Sept.

APPENDIX II—*continued.*

Name of Place.	Distance of nearest School.	Number of Children of School Age residing within 2 miles of proposed site.								Number of Children promised to attend.								Number of Parents or Guardians undertaking to send Children.						Minister's Decision.
		Boys	Girls.	Total.	C E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	Boys	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes	Ors.	Total.	
	miles.																							
Glen Lee	4½	9	4	13	7	6	...	...	.	9	4	13	7	6	...	...	..	2	1	...	...	...	3	Declined, 5th April.
Goba Creek	6	6	8	14	4	10	...	.		6	8	14	4	10	.	..	.	1	2	...	...	...	3	Declined, 4th June
Gooda Creek	5	6	15	21	6	7	8	.		1	6	7		3	4	...		.	1	1	...	...	2	Aid granted, 23rd March.
Grannaile	5	6	2	8	...	8		...	...	12	10	22	9	8	5		.	3	2	1	...	...	6	Public School granted, 16th July.
Gumbalie	37	8	9	17	13	4	...	.	...	8	9	17	13	4	.	.	...	4	1	...	.	...	5	Aid granted, 8th July.
Gum Springs	6	14	8	22	7	15	..	...		14	8	22	7	15		.	.	3	3	...	...	...	6	Aid granted, 28 October.
Gunnary	6	10	11	21	3	18	...	..	...	7	11	18	3	15	..	..	.	2	7	...	...	...	9	Aid granted, 15th March.
Harefield	5	9	9	18	15	2	...	1	.	14	10	24	17	2	3	2	...	7	1	2	2	...	12	Aid granted, 30th July.
Hawkesbury Lower	6	...	...	32	...	.	...	..	...		...	32		.	.	...	..		.	...	...	...	9	Aid granted, 10th October.
Hickey's Creek, Upper	4¼	12	9	21	9	...	.	12	..	12	9	21	9	.	.	12	.	3	...	.	4	...	7	Under consideration.
Ironbarks (Coonamble)	4	12	4	16	7	9	..		.	14	6	20	7	13	..	.	.	3	6	..	..	..	9	Declined; aid offered to Half-time School, 13th Dec.
Ironbarks (Narrabri)	3	14	13	27	23	...	..	4	.	14	13	27	23	...	.	4	.	6	...	...	1	..	7	Declined, 22nd May.
Jenolan Caves	11	7	5	12	9	...	3	..	...	7	5	12	9	.	3	..	.	2	...	1	...	...	3	Declined; House-to-house teacher offered, 26th Mar.
Jones' Creek	3½	10	7	17	3	14	.	...	...	10	7	17	3	14	..	.	.	1	4	...	...	...	5	Under consideration.
Jugiong Creek	8	16	7	23	16	7	.	.		16	7	23	16	7		..	.	7	4	...	...	...	11	Aid granted, 23rd July.
Junction Point	8	9	8	17	7	10	...	.		11	9	20	7	13	..	..	...	2	3	...	...	...	5	Under consideration.
Kangaroo Camp	3	6	8	14	9	5	...	.	..	11	9	20	15	5	.			4	2	...	...	...	6	Declined, 30th July.
Killarney Swamp	5	3	11	14	11	3		...		7	14	21	16	5		.	.	5	1	...	...	...	6	Aid granted, 8th February.
Killimacat	4½	15	6	21	12	8	1		..	15	6	21	12	8	1	...	.	4	3	1	..	..	8	Under consideration.
Kookrabooka	20	19	16	35	23	12	...	...		19	16	35	23	12	..	.		9	3	...	...	...	12	Public School granted, 28th October.
Lesterfield	7	10	10	20	12	8	.	...	...	10	10	20	12	8		.		5	2	...	...	...	7	Aid granted, 8th July.
Lilaville	4	8	6	14	10	4	...		.	9	6	15	11	4		...	.	3	1	...	...	...	4	Aid granted, 16th September.
Long Flat	5	10	9	19	14	.	.	5	...	10	9	19	14	..	...	5	..	6	..	..	3	...	9	Under consideration.
Manoa	9	10	7	17	12	5	.	...	. .	11	6	17	6	5		6	..	3	2	..	1	...	6	Aid granted, 17th May.
Meglo Creek	6	15	4	19	15	4	.	...	.	12	3	15	11	4	...	...		3	1	..	..	...	4	Aid granted, 10th June.
Millan	4½	17	5	22	14	8	. .		...	12	2	14	14	..		.	.	5	...	...	...	...	5	Under consideration.
Mill Creek	5	12	10	22	10	2	.	10	..	12	9	21	11	...	..	10	.	3	...	...	3	...	6	Under consideration.
Mittagong (Cooma)	4	13	7	20	10	7	3		...	13	7	20	10	7	3	.	...	3	3	1	...	...	7	Declined, 29th May.
Moggendoura	5	10	7	17	3	13	1	...	.	10	7	17	3	13	1	...	...	1	3	. .	...	...	4	Aid granted, 6th September.
Mona Vale	2¾	8	8	16	15	...	...	1	...	8	8	16	15	..	...	1	...	5	...	...	1	...	6	Declined, 22nd October.
Mongogerie	3½	8	4	12	6	6	...		...	8	4	12	6	6	...	...	...	2	2	..	...	...	4	Declined for the present, 15th October.
Mullet Creek	4	10	6	16	13	...	...	3	...	10	6	16	13	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	1	...	5	School formerly in operation to be re-opened on trial for three months, 11th October.
Mundarlo	6	8	11	19	19	...	.	...	...	8	11	19	19	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	Aid granted, 2nd October.
Murrin	7	13	4	17	5	...	12	...	...	13	5	18	5	...	13	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	3	Aid granted, 17th January.
Newrybar	3	18	13	31	7	8	5	...	11	18	13	31	7	8	5	...	11	2	2	1	...	3	8	Aid granted, 5th August.
Oban	12	9	9	18	12	3	...	3	...	9	9	18	12	3	...	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	5	Aid granted, 13th June.
Oddfield	4	8	6	14	5	7	2	...	...	8	6	14	5	7	2	...	..	2	3	1	...	...	6	Declined; House-to-house teacher offered, 19th Sept.

APPENDIX II—*continued.*

Name of Place.	Distance of nearest School.	Number of Children of School Age residing within 2 miles of proposed site.								Number of Children promised to attend.								Number of Parents or Guardians undertaking to send Children.						Minister's Decision
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	Total.	
	miles.																							
Phil's River	4½	11	7	18	16	...	2	...	...	11	7	18	16	...	2	...	...	6	...	2	...	...	8	Under consideration.
Pikedale	5	12	6	18	17	...	...	...	1	12	6	18	17	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	5	Aid granted, 8th July.
Pine Farm	2⅛	11	2	13	10	...	...	3	...	14	2	16	13	...	...	3	...	5	...	...	1	...	6	Declined, 14th February.
Pokolbin South	3½	16	12	28	21	7	...	...	...	16	12	28	21	7	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	8	Declined, 18th October.
Pulginbar Creek	8	8	7	15	6	9	...	...	...	8	7	15	6	9	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	Under consideration.
Reedy Creek	4	14	13	27	16	...	6	5	...	13	9	22	11	...	6	5	...	3	...	1	1	...	5	Under consideration.
Rock Forest	6	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	Under consideration.
Rotherfield	8	7	5	12	3	6	3	...	...	8	7	15	6	6	3	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	6	Aid granted, 10th September.
Round Mount	8	13	15	28	10	7	6	5	...	13	15	28	10	7	6	5	...	3	3	1	1	...	8	Aid granted, 28th May.
Scrub	4½	9	15	24	3	8	3	10	...	6	12	18	3	6	2	7	...	1	2	1	2	...	6	Aid granted, 15th August.
Somercroft	4	11	13	24	13	8	3	...	...	8	10	18	14	4	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	5	Declined; House-to-house teacher offered, 15th Aug.
Somerville	6	11	14	25	4	17	...	4	...	11	14	25	4	17	...	4	...	1	5	...	1	...	7	Aid granted, 30th September.
Spring Creek	8	8	6	14	7	...	5	...	2	8	6	14	7	...	5	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	4	Declined, 4th June.
Staggy Creek	8	12	16	28	22	6	...	...	...	12	16	28	22	6	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	9	Aid granted, 19th March.
Store Creek	3½	10	9	19	13	5	1	...	...	10	9	19	13	5	1	...	...	5	2	...	1	...	8	Aid granted, 15th October.
Sunnyside	6	11	11	22	13	...	6	...	3	11	11	22	13	...	6	...	3	3	...	1	...	1	5	Declined; House-to-house teacher offered, 2nd Oct.
Sutton	8	12	9	21	8	...	4	...	9	12	9	21	8	...	4	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	6	Declined, 9th December.
Sweeney's Creek	3	15	11	26	7	3	13	3	...	15	11	26	7	3	13	3	...	2	1	7	1	...	11	Declined, 9th April.
Tarban Lagoon	...	11	6	17	1	16	...	...	...	11	6	17	1	16	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	5	Declined; aid offered to Half-time School, to be worked with Uarbry, 5th April.
Thornford	2	17	16	33	3	...	10	20	...	17	16	33	3	...	10	20	...	2	...	2	8	...	12	Aid granted, 18th June.
Toothill	5	1	8	9	6	1	...	...	2	2	13	15	10	1	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	1	5	Aid granted, 8th February.
Top Lagoon	4	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	Not given.											Declined, 29th May.
Turanville	5	8	7	15	9	6	...	...	...	8	7	15	9	6	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	5	Declined; House-to-house teacher offered, 26th Aug.
Uralba	5	10	11	21	14	...	7	...	...	10	11	21	14	...	7	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	7	Aid granted, 4th May.
Wallaroo	5	4	10	14	3	...	2	9	...	6	14	20	3	6	2	9	...	1	1	1	3	...	6	Declined; House-to-house teacher offered, 18th Oct.
Warroo	4	8	8	16	4	12	...	...	...	8	8	16	4	12	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	7	Declined; House-to-house teacher offered, 22nd Nov.
Wellesley	5	10	9	19	9	9	1	...	...	10	10	20	9	10	1	...	...	2	4	1	...	...	7	Declined, 23rd August.
Wells' Creek	1½	10	11	21	...	...	...	...	...	10	11	21	Not given.											Under consideration.
Whealbah	22	12	6	18	6	4	3	5	...	12	6	18	6	4	3	5	...	2	1	1	1	...	5	Aid granted, 23rd August.
Windmill Hill	7	11	9	20	10	3	5	2	...	11	9	20	10	3	5	2	...	3	2	2	...	...	7	Under consideration.
Woerden	3	11	9	20	8	12	...	...	...	11	9	20	8	12	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	8	Aid granted, 27th December.
Wyaldra	4½	9	11	20	3	17	...	...	...	9	11	20	3	17	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	7	Aid granted, 8th March.
Yalpunga	35	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	Not given.											Aid granted, 12th December.
Yellow Waterholes	2¾	10	10	20	9	...	...	11	...	10	10	20	9	...	...	11	...	3	...	...	4	...	7	Declined, 12th December.

APPENDIX III.

APPLICATIONS for the establishment of Half-time Schools, received during the year 1889.

Name of Place.	Distance of nearest School.	Number of Children of School Age residing within 2 miles of proposed site.								Number of Children promised to attend.								Number of Parents or Guardians undertaking to send Children.						Minister's Decision.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	Total.	
	miles.																							
Berlang and Tallagandra	5	5	6	11	9	2	...	...	...	5	6	11	9	2	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	4	Declined; House-to-house teacher offered, 13th June.
		4	6	10	5	4	1	...	...	4	6	10	5	4	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	4	
Bolaro and Buckenbour	12	5	4	9	3	6	...	...	...	5	4	9	3	6	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	Declined; House-to-house teacher offered, 16th November.
		8	5	13	2	2	...	6	3	8	5	13	2	2	...	6	3	1	1	...	2	1	5	
Bulgundra	2½	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	Not given.				...	...	...	...	Aid granted; to be worked with Oakvale, 24th September.
Burra	5	5	5	10	7	3	...	...	...	5	5	10	7	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	4	Aid granted; to be worked with Urila, 18th July.
Burrawang Station	18	4	9	13	10	3	...	...	...	4	9	13	10	3	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	5	Aid granted; to be worked with Budgerabong, 19th September.
Celey's Creek	5	5	6	11	3	8	...	...	...	5	6	11	3	8	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	Aid granted; to be worked with Whinstone Valley, 12th December.
Colo (Central)	8	22	7	29	...	...	...	...	...	22	7	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	Aid granted, 17th September.
East Lynne	4	6	1	7	...	7	...	...	...	8	3	11	4	7	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	Aid granted; to be worked with Durras Lake, 12th February.
Gidleigh	5	6	6	12	6	6	...	...	...	6	7	13	6	7	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	4	Aid granted; to be worked with Molonglo, 12th April.
Glen Lee	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Information not given.					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aid granted; to be worked with Dabee, 12th December.
Jemmy's Creek	14	4	5	9	2	7	...	...	...	5	6	11	3	8	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	Aid granted; to be worked with Lorimer Creek, 28th March. Application abandoned, 14th August.
Jingera	4	7	6	13	5	8	...	...	...	7	6	13	5	8	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	5	Aid granted; to be worked with Norongo, 29th January.
Oswald	3	11	9	20	8	4	...	8	...	11	9	20	8	4	...	8	...	4	3	...	6	...	13	Declined, 4th November.
Piambong (Lower)	5	6	4	10	8	...	...	2	...	6	5	11	8	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	3	Aid granted; to be worked with Piambong, 16th July.
Reedy Creek	4½	8	4	12	1	11	...	...	...	8	4	12	1	11	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	6	Declined, 9th July.
Ten-mile	5	6	8	14	6	8	...	...	...	6	8	14	6	8	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	5	Declined, 6th November.

APPENDIX IV.

APPLICATIONS for the appointment of Itinerant Teachers, received during the year 1889.

Teaching Stations	No promised to attend			Minister's Decision
	Boys	Girls	Total	
Bacrami	9	8	17	Approved, 20 March
Baradoc and Cavan	3 / 7	6 / 2	9 / 9	Approved, 10 October.
Belalie and The Plains			13	Approved, 5 December.
Bunda			11	Approved, 28 October.
Collumbatta	8	6	14	Under consideration.
Cradock and Gullengutta	3 / 4	4 / 4	7 / 8	Approved, 12 January.
Dry Lake			9	Declined, 2 October
Eldershie	8	8	16	Declined, 20 March.
Huabba		2	2	Declined for the present, 19 March.
Merri Merriabba and Uabba	1 / 3	3 / 1	4 / 4	
Jerry's Plains	10	8	18	Under consideration.
Joppa	15	4	19	Under consideration.
Kienbri, Old	6	7	13	Approved, 1 November.
Kingston Park	8	5	13	Approved, 15 August.
Nowendoc and No 1 Station	2 / 3	3 / 2	5 / 5	Under consideration.
Pian Creek	9	8	17	Approved, 14 August.
Purlewaugh and Sand Creek	5 / 4	2 / 7	7 / 11	Approved, 1 March
Tigrah			10	Approved, 12 December.
Wambandry			21	Declined, 3 December
Warge Rock	8	9	17	Approved, 18 November
Warrah	9	11	20	Aid granted to Provisional School, 23 March.
Wilpataria	8	10	18	Approved, 18 October.

APPENDIX V.

APPLICATIONS for the establishment of Evening Public Schools, received during the year 1889.

Name of School	Period for which attendance is guaranteed	No of Persons who will attend			Minister's decision
		Males	Females	Total	
Attunga Springs	12 months	14	3	17	Granted, 22 May
Ballina	3 ,,	15		15	Granted, 31 August
Bell's Creek	6 ,,	13		13	Granted, 11 November.
Boggabri	6 ,,	15		15	Granted, 25 September.
Branxton	6 ,,	17		17	Granted, 5 April.
Broughton Village	6 ,,	16		16	Granted, 2 October
Captain's Flat	3 ,,	12		12	Granted, 7 September.
Coonabarabran	3 ,,	15		15	Granted, 30 October.
Darlington	6 ,,	17		17	Declined, 22 May
Dunmore	3 ,,	15		15	Granted, 8 June
Eaglehawk	12 ,,	14		14	Granted, 2 April.
Eastgrove	6 ,,	22	2	24	Granted, 31 July
Milltown	Not given	27		27	Granted, 24 July
Mount View	6 months	14		14	Granted, 13 May.
Queanbeyan	6 ,,	17	1	18	Granted, 13 May
Stewart's Brook	8 ,,	16		16	Granted, 28 June
Welimgrove	12 ,,	10		10	Granted, 15 May.

APPENDIX VI.

General Abstract of School Attendance for each Quarter of the year 1889.

	Number of Children on the Rolls.									Average Daily Attendance.			Amount of School Fees paid.	Amount of School Fees in arrear.	Free Pupils.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Others.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
March Quarter.													£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
High Schools	293	279	572	344	24	64	71	69	572	272·5	243·4	515·9	1,023 18 8		3		3
Public Schools	79,144	72,415	151,559	78,779	22,529	16,043	19,163	15,045	151,559	56,467·8	50,364 2	106,832·0	15,295 18 8	2,994 14 5	3,532	3,198	6,730
Provisional Schools	3,028	2,862	5,890	2,907	1,879	676	310	118	5,890	2,258·1	2,089 6	4,347·7	540 9 11	34 9 6	135	134	269
Half-time Schools	1,836	1,626	3,462	1,799	1,129	242	227	65	3,462	1,378·9	1,243·3	2,622·2	166 16 6½	18 16 8½	146	95	241
House-to-house Schools	808	772	1,580	824	546	140	61	9	1,580	667·9	637·4	1,305·3	86 8 1½	6 19 4	23	17	40
Evening Schools	249	1	250	132	64	13	15	26	250	122·3	0·9	123 2	35 16 0	0 6 0			
Total	85,358	77,955	163,313	84,785	26,171	17,178	19,847	15,332	163,313	61,167·5	54,578 8	115,746 3	17,149 7 11	3,055 5 11½	3,839	3,444	7,283
June Quarter.																	
High Schools	288	281	569	343	23	62	67	74	569	264 6	235·1	499·7	1,036 10 1		6		6
Public Schools	79,423	72,708	152,131	78,903	22,484	16,219	19,367	15,158	152,131	54,161·0	48,084·3	102,245·8	16,412 1 5	2,937 0 6	3,842	3,433	7,275
Provisional Schools	2,914	2,817	5,731	2,916	1,800	631	297	87	5,731	2,108·6	1,973·5	4,082·1	550 11 4	38 7 6	130	118	248
Half-time Schools	1,868	1,688	3,556	1,825	1,173	251	239	68	3,556	1,357·1	1,228 8	2,585·9	185 0 8	22 13 1½	150	100	250
House-to-house Schools	880	860	1,740	893	589	175	74	9	1,740	695·3	660·2	1,355·5	100 15 3½	10 17 6	17	11	28
Evening Schools	341	7	348	160	119	21	31	17	348	178·3	4·9	183·2	76 14 6	0 11 6			
Total	85,714	78,361	164,075	85,040	26,188	17,359	20,075	15,413	164,075	58,764·9	52,187 3	110,952 2	18,361 13 3½	3,009 10 1½	4,145	3,662	7,807
September Quarter.																	
High Schools	293	322	615	355	28	75	79	78	615	273·8	283·2	557 0	1,117 8 11		3		3
Public Schools	80,196	74,045	154 241	79,863	22,416	16,377	19,815	15,770	154,241	56 085·9	50,130·7	106,216·6	16,633 15 10	2,543 15 0	3,804	3,417	7,221
Provisional Schools	3,085	2,953	6,038	3,107	1,869	608	322	132	6,038	2,262·5	2,131·6	4,394·1	590 13 10	45 14 11½	176	152	328
Half-time Schools	1,920	1,681	3,601	1,817	1,240	250	236	58	3,601	1,429 2	1,266·1	2,695·3	188 9 0½	29 2 10½	126	86	212
House-to-house Schools	841	823	1,664	850	566	164	75	9	1,664	689·5	668 7	1,358·2	95 17 5	6 10 3½	26	18	44
Evening Schools	475	10	485	240	147	33	44	21	485	234·8	6 7	241·5	96 10 0	3 8 6	11	1	12
Total	86,810	79,834	166,644	86,232	26,266	17,507	20,571	16,068	166,644	60,975·7	54,487 0	115,462 7	18,722 15 0½	2,628 11 7½	4,146	3,674	7,820
December Quarter.																	
High Schools	269	301	570	327	31	67	71	74	570	251·3	259·1	510·4	1,036 14 3		2		2
Public Schools	79,155	73,101	152,256	78,862	21,985	16,232	19,493	15,684	152,256	56,165·2	50,761·0	106,926·2	16,941 10 10	2,291 10 1	3,905	3,505	7,410
Provisional Schools	3,164	2,995	6,159	3,265	1,849	595	346	104	6,159	2,298·3	2,157·5	4,455·8	612 18 7	38 9 9½	202	147	349
Half-time Schools	1,879	1,666	3,545	1,813	1,200	316	158	58	3,545	1,355·6	1,250·4	2,606 0	184 11 6	29 2 6½	133	94	227
House-to-house Schools	901	882	1,783	932	589	163	84	15	1,783	696·1	687·2	1,383·3	102 9 7	6 5 4½	57	48	105
Evening Schools	454	6	460	206	135	40	54	25	460	228 6	4·0	232·6	114 2 6	5 15 6	1		1
Total	85,822	78,951	164,773	85,405	25,789	17,413	20,206	15,960	164,773	60,995·1	55,119·2	116,114 3	18,992 7 3	2,369 3 3½	4,300	3,794	8,094

APPENDIX VII.

ATTENDANCE of Children at Public Schools for the Quarter ended 31st December, 1889, or for the last Quarter of that year during which the Schools were in operation.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aberdeen	18	21	39	14·2	15·9	30·1	152 3 2	2 13 6	... .	51 1 0	205 17 8
Aberfoil	17	8	25	8·5	6·1	14·6	120 0 0	2 5 8	.....	1 3 0	123 8 8
Aberglasslyn	36	30	66	26·9	23·4	50·3	175 17 5	3 7 0	1 12 7	8 4 6	189 1 6
Acacia Creek	15	18	33	10·2	11·4	21·6	132 0 0	3 2 1	9 9 4	55 17 0	200 8 5
Acacia Dam	28	35	63	21·7	23·0	44·7	100 0 0	7 12 9	....	215 9 8	323 2 5
Adaminaby	43	48	91	28·6	29·2	57·8	237 9 8	3 6 4	.....	8 11 2	249 7 2
Adamstown	304	311	615	228·3	226·6	454·9	1,366 0 0	17 19 0	0 12 6	319 17 4	1,704 8 10
Adelong	114	112	226	84 8	84·7	169·5	635 10 0	12 11 6	....	7 19 6	656 1 0
Adelong Crossing	29	29	58	22·6	20·6	43·2	250 10 0	1 10 1	20 0 0	21 19 9	293 10 10
Adelong, Upper	17	13	30	10·9	7·9	18·8	132 0 0	0 16 0	.. ..	4 4 9	137 0 9
Albion Park	20	29	49	17·9	22·9	40·8	160 0 0	1 7 7	0 18 6	0 13 0	162 19 1
Albion-street	257	221	478	180·3	139·5	319·8	1,200 5 4	13 4 5	.....	93 1 4	1,306 11 1
Albury	298	318	616	217·0	219·6	436·6	1,434 5 0	36 5 2	5 17 0	31 19 0	1,508 6 2
Aldavilla	21	22	43	12·6	12 8	25·4	153 0 0	3 0 5	.....	18 3 0	174 3 5
Alfred Town	16	11	27	12·5	7·6	20·1	132 0 0	0 15 10	.....	1 10 3	134 6 1
Allandale	16	14	30	11·6	10·4	22·0	120 0 0	0 19 2	.....	15 2 0	136 1 2
Alma	114	76	190	61·0	36·6	97·6	273 18 11	16 10 9	7 19 0	59 5 10	357 14 6
Alstonville	24	31	55	16·8	22·1	38·9	180 0 0	1 5 6	.....	0 13 0	181 18 6
Altcar	8	11	19	7·6	11·0	18·6	54 10 0	.....	6 3 6	1 0 0	61 13 6
Alumny Creek	28	21	49	19·3	15·2	34·5	180 0 0	2 18 5	.....	.....	182 18 5
Amaroo	20	17	37	13·1	11·8	24·9	156 0 0	2 2 0	1 10 0	30 18 0	190 10 0
Amosfield	24	17	41	18·4	14·0	32·4	180 0 0	5 3 2	.. ..	7 3 0	192 6 2
Anarel	15	16	31	7·3	8·8	16·1	90 2 8	0 4 7	.....	... .	90 7 3
Angledale	22	18	40	13·1	10·9	24·0	156 0 0	2 0 8	.....	99 15 0	257 15 8
Angledool	13	17	30	7·8	9·4	17·2	120 0 0	1 17 0	.....	15 0 0	136 17 0
Annandale	419	391	810	285·8	259·0	544·8	1,624 10 9	20 11 4	.....	242 8 2	1,887 10 3
Anson	4	20	24	3·1	14·7	17·8	120 0 0	....	....	14 0 0	134 0 0
Appin	42	18	60	23·9	12·2	36·1	180 0 0	3 14 10	.....	79 14 0	263 8 10
Arable	17	16	33	10·7	10·8	21·5	120 0 0	2 15 10	.....	23 4 6	146 0 4
Arakoon	10	18	28	7·5	14·5	22·0	120 0 0	1 6 4	.....	0 13 0	121 19 4
Araluen	35	30	65	25·6	23·5	49·1	267 0 0	4 0 7	.....	3 1 0	274 1 7
Araluen West	25	24	49	20·0	17·3	37·3	180 0 0	1 14 11	.....	3 19 0	185 13 11
Aramagong	10	10	20	7·6	6·2	13·8	92 0 0	1 12 10	....	1 5 0	94 17 10
Argent's Hill	4	16	20	3·1	13·7	16·8	132 0 0	1 0 9	3 10 0	226 5 6	362 16 3
Argyle	7	9	16	4·5	6·6	11·1	93 0 0	0 18 6	.....	.....	93 18 6
Armidale	294	261	555	214·6	190·7	405·3	888 10 0	21 17 2	4 2 6	81 16 6	996 6 2
Arncliffe	119	104	223	93·7	77·7	171·4	391 19 4	2 0 9	5 0 0	....	399 0 1
Ashfield	376	368	744	277·5	267·6	545·1	1,475 9 8	21 8 2	.....	1,656 15 9	3,153 13 7
Ash Island	32	30	62	21·7	23·5	45·2	180 0 0	2 11 3	.....	1 2 0	183 13 3
Ashlea	16	17	33	11·9	12·3	24·7	156 0 0	1 6 0	....	0 13 0	157 19 0
Attunga	20	16	36	10·8	9·5	20·3	156 0 0	1 13 11	.....	0 14 0	158 7 11
Attunga Springs	24	14	38	14·3	7·4	21·7	180 0 0	2 4 7	.....	1 7 0	183 11 7
Auburn	222	223	445	166·6	157·1	323·7	850 3 5	11 13 1	.....	26 10 7	888 7 1
Australian Farm	14	10	24	9·8	6·9	16·7	132 0 0	0 15 7	.....	20 13 0	153 8 7
Australia-street	82	76	158	54·8	46·9	101·7	82 1 4	15 1 8	.....	2,033 3 7	2,130 6 7
Avenel	15	14	29	8·9	8·7	17·6	119 5 2	0 17 8	.....	0 10 0	120 12 10
Avisford	6	9	15	4·1	6·3	10·4	60 0 0	1 9 6	.....	1 0 0	62 9 6
Avoca	19	8	27	13·9	5·0	18·9	70 10 0	0 15 11	6 9 2	7 10 0	85 5 1
Avoca Vale	17	16	33	10·1	10·4	20·5	156 0 0	1 9 10	.....	0 13 0	158 2 10
Avondale	17	24	41	13·4	17·6	31·0	144 0 0	1 11 6	.....	9 3 0	154 14 6
Baan Baa	25	15	40	15·9	10·5	26·4	138 0 0	5 7 8	.....	45 2 0	188 9 8
Bagdad	12	14	26	5·5	8·3	13·8	118 5 10	1 7 6	.....	23 4 3	142 17 7
Baker's Swamp	21	16	37	10·7	8·8	19·5	156 0 0	2 3 0	.....	1 13 1	159 16 1
Balabla	18	8	26	14·2	6·1	20·3	96 0 0	1 14 8	.....	0 13 0	98 7 8
Balgownie	74	97	171	52·1	72·2	124·3	288 0 0	6 12 5	.....	1,691 14 8	1,886 7 1
Balgowlah	17	24	41	13·0	17·1	30·1	144 0 0	1 17 6	.....	25 8 0	171 5 6
Ballandean	8	7	15	5·7	5·8	11·5	84 15 0	1 2 9	.....	0 10 0	86 7 9
Ballarah	18	25	43	11·4	15·9	27·3	156 0 0	1 9 8	.....	14 13 0	172 2 8
Ballengarra	16	10	26	13·8	7·8	21·6	97 0 0	2 16 8	.....	.. ..	99 16 8
Ballina	111	118	229	86·5	86·3	172·8	451 19 8	10 2 6	.....	87 15 5	549 17 7
Balmain	531	535	1,066	389·3	371·7	761·0	2,141 0 2	32 19 0	1 14 9	204 8 2	2,380 2 1
Balranald	44	48	92	24·3	28·7	53·0	239 1 6	3 16 10	....	157 0 0	399 18 4
Bandon Grove	23	18	41	17·7	13·2	30·9	156 0 0	1 3 10	.....	0 13 0	157 16 10
Bangalore	9	10	19	6·9	8·7	15·6	75 0 0	2 5 6	.....	....	77 5 6
Bango	5	9	14	3·5	6·1	9·6	90 0 0	2 2 7	.. ..	.....	92 2 7
Banks' Meadow	61	47	108	41·7	31·6	73·3	294 0 0	2 10 8	.....	2 12 0	299 2 8
Bankstown	74	65	139	50·9	40·5	91·4	296 6 8	10 13 2	.....	1 19 0	308 18 10
Bara Creek	6	13	19	5·3	9·6	14·9	70 17 1	2 2 6	.....	20 0 0	92 19 6
Baradine	21	28	49	13·8	17·3	31·1	132 0 0	1 11 0	.....	2 7 0	135 18 0
Barber's Creek	12	9	21	8·3	6·2	14·5	92 0 0	.....	.....	.....	92 0 0
Barmedman	26	28	54	16·8	17·5	34·3	235 0 0	4 0 2	.....	1 19 0	240 19 2
Barraba	45	26	71	30·5	19·1	49·6	231 3 2	3 16 3	.....	14 19 0	248 18 5
Barrengarry	26	29	55	17·5	20·5	38·0	180 0 0	2 13 5	.....	0 13 0	183 6 5
Barrenjoey	11	15	26	7·2	10·1	17·3	132 0 0	0 8 2	....	0 7 6	139 14 2
Barrington	25	22	47	17·0	14·3	31·3	151 0 0	2 9 1	4 4 0	19 13 0	177 6 1
Barringun	33	25	58	23·5	19·8	43·3	192 0 0	4 7 1	.....	15 6 8	211 13 9
Bateman's Bay	38	32	70	25·8	23·8	49·6	174 0 0	1 15 11	.....	0 13 0	176 8 11
Bathurst	511	407	918	386·0	312·4	698·4	2,185 16 8	46 3 0	4 3 0	109 10 6	2,345 13 2
Batlow	19	25	44	11·1	18·4	29·5	180 0 0	1 13 0	.....	1 13 0	183 6 0
Baulkham Hills	24	24	48	19·6	15·8	35·4	180 0 0	....	.....	.....	180 0 0
Baw Baw	31	26	57	23·9	16·2	40·1	180 0 0	3 11 4	.....	279 3 1	462 14 5
Bayly	12	13	25	8·3	7·7	16·0	120 0 0	1 6 10	.....	1 13 0	122 19 10

APPENDIX VII—*continued.*

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Beardy	18	15	33	13·9	10·3	24·2	120 12 10	1 18 2	2 3 9	.....	124 14 9
Beaufort	22	17	39	12·7	9·5	22·2	140 0 0	2 19 3	3 0 0	1 3 0	147 2 3
Beaumont	11	11	22	8·2	7·7	15·9	100 0 0	0 17 3	.....	0 12 0	101 9 3
Bedellick	11	13	24	7·6	8·4	16·0	88 10 0	0 15 8	.....	.....	89 5 8
Beechwood	15	18	33	8·7	11·6	20·3	144 0 0	1 18 5	.....	.....	145 18 5
Bega	167	146	313	119·0	98·6	217·6	799 6 0	9 6 11	.....	24 6 6	832 19 5
Beggan Beggan	14	7	21	5·1	4·1	9·2	132 0 0	0 3 9	.....	1 14 0	133 17 9
Belanglo	11	17	28	8·3	14·1	22·4	132 0 0	2 5 6	.....	161 4 0	295 9 6
Belar Creek	10	13	23	3·5	4·2	7·7	92 0 0	1 1 8	.....	1 11 6	93 13 2
Belford	14	18	32	9·5	12·4	21·9	153 5 11	2 9 2	.....	9 13 0	165 8 1
Belgravia	20	12	32	13·3	8·1	21·4	118 6 8	1 15 0	.....	0 10 0	120 11 8
Bellawongarah	14	19	33	10·4	13·1	23·5	132 0 0	1 19 8	15 13 7	0 13 0	150 6 3
Bellinger	31	33	64	23·9	23·6	47·5	180 0 0	2 7 2	.....	2 9 6	184 16 8
Bellinger Heads	17	16	33	13·1	12·5	25·6	99 0 0	1 9 4	.....	119 15 0	220 4 4
Bellinger South	7	5	12	4·0	1·3	5·3	6 5 0	.....	.....	.....	6 5 0
Bell's Creek	13	17	30	9·5	9·9	19·4	126 0 0	1 10 7	1 17 6	15 18 0	145 6 1
Bell's Lagoons	10	11	21	8·8	10·3	19·1	112 10 0	2 14 8	1 5 0	40 0 6	156 10 2
Belltrees	16	17	33	13·5	14·8	28·3	156 0 0	3 3 8	.....	0 13 0	159 6 8
Belmont	33	16	49	21·7	11·1	32·8	156 0 0	1 17 5	.....	2 3 0	160 0 5
Belmore	29	18	47	21·5	13·2	34·7	170 0 0	2 1 4	.....	.....	172 1 4
Belmore River	7	14	21	4·8	9·5	14·3	180 0 0	2 9 11	.....	0 13 0	183 2 11
Belmore River, Upper	11	16	27	8·6	12·3	20·9	46 0 0	6 6 5	.....	60 0 0	112 6 5
Belowra	17	20	37	12·0	13·0	25·0	132 0 0	2 16 6	.....	158 16 0	293 12 0
Ben Bullen	13	18	31	6·3	11·4	17·7	120 0 0	2 1 3	.....	13 3 1	135 4 4
Bendeela	8	11	19	5·7	7·0	12·7	96 0 0	1 19 7	.....	0 12 0	98 11 7
Bendemeer	38	23	61	27·5	19·2	46·7	216 0 0	2 16 5	3 0 0	2 19 0	224 15 5
Bendenine	34	24	58	24·5	16·8	41·3	180 0 0	1 15 10	.....	2 12 0	184 7 10
Bendick Murrell	11	13	24	6·0	8·7	14·7	75 0 0	.....	.....	.....	75 0 0
Bendolba	32	21	53	19·7	14·5	34·2	156 0 0	3 1 10	.....	0 12 0	159 13 10
Beneree	38	34	72	27·3	23·7	51·0	277 0 0	1 19 1	.....	2 16 0	281 15 1
Beni	13	10	23	6·6	5·9	12·5	120 0 0	2 7 9	0 14 0	0 11 0	123 12 9
Ben Lomond	8	8	16	6·1	7·0	13·1	116 0 0	1 4 11	.....	1 3 0	118 7 11
Berebangalo	10	19	29	9·4	14·8	24·2	97 10 0	0 18 5	.....	3 0 0	101 8 5
Beresford	14	15	29	11·0	10·6	21·6	120 0 0	1 14 2	.....	4 0 0	125 14 2
Bergalia	25	29	54	19·5	19·6	39·1	174 0 0	2 13 11	7 0 0	0 13 0	184 6 11
Berkeley	14	12	26	8·2	8·1	16·3	166 12 10	1 15 2	.....	0 13 0	169 1 0
Bermagui	26	20	46	19·5	11·9	31·4	120 0 0	1 17 10	.....	34 13 1	156 10 11
Berridale	18	19	37	11·7	12·0	23·7	156 0 0	2 11 6	.....	20 18 0	179 9 6
Berrigan	21	9	30	11·5	6·3	17·8	80 0 0	3 6 8	6 7 6	0 12 0	90 6 2
Berrima	50	43	93	41·5	33·7	75·2	246 0 0	4 19 11	.....	67 9 6	318 9 5
Berrima Colliery	12	12	24	10·5	9·2	19·7	120 0 0	0 19 3	.....	10 4 0	131 3 3
Berry	98	82	180	77·3	66·8	144·1	427 0 0	4 12 9	.....	3 17 6	435 10 3
Berry Jerry	13	7	20	6·8	4·1	10·9	132 0 0	0 13 2	.....	14 3 0	146 16 2
Berry Jerry North, Lower	14	5	19	8·6	3·9	12·5	109 0 0	2 7 4	.....	1 0 0	112 7 4
Beryl	17	8	25	14·1	5·9	20·0	120 0 0	1 13 1	.....	1 12 0	123 5 1
Bethungra	17	8	25	13·1	6·6	19·7	132 0 0	1 7 4	.....	1 3 0	134 10 4
Bettowynd	5	5	10	3·1	4·5	7·6	50 0 0	0 16 2	.....	.....	50 16 2
Bex Hill	19	17	36	13·1	10·5	23·6	120 0 0	2 11 10	.....	122 3 6	244 15 4
Bexley	83	94	177	61·0	61·5	122·5	380 19 7	6 2 5	.....	2 8 0	389 10 0
Bibbenluke	26	14	40	18·1	10·4	28·5	156 0 0	2 0 8	.....	1 6 8	159 7 4
Big Hill	6	14	20	3·2	9·2	12·4	86 15 0	0 17 5	.....	.....	87 12 5
Big Plain	7	10	17	4·4	6·6	11·0	61 5 0	2 5 4	.....	0 10 0	64 0 4
Big Ridge	19	12	31	11·5	8·6	20·1	91 0 0	1 12 5	4 9 8	1 3 0	98 5 1
Binalong	16	21	37	12·0	15·7	27·7	156 0 0	2 0 6	.....	1 3 0	159 3 6
Binda	12	18	30	7·3	13·0	20·3	116 0 0	.....	.....	0 12 0	118 0 0
Bingera	83	84	167	56·6	61·6	118·2	297 10 0	6 2 4	.....	31 8 0	335 0 4
Binnaway	20	20	40	5·6	7·1	12·7	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0
Binneguy	12	11	23	9·0	7·6	16·6	108 0 0	1 9 10	3 6 0	25 10 0	138 5 10
Birchgrove	406	405	811	306·9	298·9	605·8	1,733 8 2	21 3 3	.....	212 16 8	1,967 8 1
Bishop's Bridge	39	17	56	31·9	14·1	46·0	210 0 0	3 11 5	1 0 6	16 15 0	231 6 11
Blackfriars	658	561	1,219	470·3	385·2	855·5	2,780 15 0	41 2 7	.....	27 16 3	2,849 13 10
Blackgolar	9	14	23	5·7	9·6	15·3	96 0 0	1 19 1	.....	7 13 0	105 12 1
Blackheath	50	35	85	34·8	20·4	55·2	244 12 10	2 9 6	.....	698 18 0	946 0 4
Black Hill	15	14	29	11·6	10·6	22·2	120 0 0	4 17 6	.....	8 3 0	133 0 6
Blackman's Point	25	32	57	17·4	20·6	38·0	156 0 0	1 3 10	.....	160 15 0	317 18 10
Black Mountain	35	35	70	26·2	23·5	49·7	234 7 9	4 1 8	1 15 8	19 14 6	259 19 7
Black Range	19	15	34	15·5	11·3	26·8	132 0 0	1 5 3	.....	5 2 0	138 7 3
Black Swamp	12	15	27	7·1	12·4	19·5	88 0 0	1 18 7	3 0 0	0 10 0	93 8 7
Blacktown	38	46	84	30·2	33·9	64·1	238 10 0	4 16 9	.....	1 19 0	245 5 9
Blakehurst	27	27	54	19·1	21·9	41·0	180 0 0	2 13 11	.....	0 13 0	183 6 11
Blakney Creek	9	12	21	4·8	7·1	11·9	67 10 0	1 7 8	.....	.....	68 17 8
Blandford	12	19	31	7·2	14·1	21·3	120 0 0	0 14 2	.....	15 13 0	136 7 2
Blayney	99	89	188	76·2	61·1	137·3	454 0 0	5 1 5	1 3 6	82 0 0	542 4 11
Bloom Hill	19	22	41	13·5	15·0	28·5	156 0 0	3 16 7	.....	1 13 0	161 9 7
Blowering	26	17	43	17·5	10·8	28·3	156 0 0	5 0 7	6 15 0	1 12 7	169 8 2
Bo Bo Creek	13	16	29	8·8	10·8	19·6	120 0 0	2 15 10	.....	21 13 0	144 8 10
Bodalla	29	16	45	21·6	9·8	31·4	180 0 0	2 19 2	.....	79 9 6	262 8 8
Bogaldie	7	7	14	3·5	4·3	7·8	99 0 0	0 18 4	4 10 0	1 0 0	105 8 4
Boggabilla	26	13	39	19·9	11·2	31·1	120 0 0	3 1 10	.....	13 13 0	136 14 10
Boggabri	63	73	136	49·0	54·5	103·5	319 0 0	5 16 6	.....	57 6 10	382 3 4
Boggumbil	15	21	36	10·8	15·3	26·1	120 0 0	2 2 2	.....	1 5 0	123 7 2
Bogolong	16	14	30	7·7	9·5	17·2	134 0 0	1 17 9	2 11 3	1 2 0	139 11 0
Bolivia	15	8	23	12·1	4·8	16·9	96 0 0	1 9 7	.....	1 3 0	98 12 7
Bomaderry	15	16	31	10·5	11·6	22·1	114 0 0	2 0 6	.....	13 0 6	129 1 0
Bombala	86	66	152	64·1	46·7	110·8	345 3 4	3 16 2	5 0 0	6 18 9	360 18 3

APPENDIX VII—*continued*

Name of School	Number of Children on Rolls			Average Weekly Attendance			Expenditure for Public Purposes											
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Salaries			Books and Apparatus			Travelling Expenses and Forage			Buildings Rent Furniture &c			Total		
							£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
Bomballaway	9	19	28	7 2	15 9	23 1	118	0	9	3	6	10				13	12	0	134	19	7
Bombowlee	12	12	24	6 6	6 0	12 6	134	6	8	2	14	0	5	8	6	1	8	0	143	17	2
Bondi	118	103	221	79 2	60 7	139 9	400	10	0	6	3	8				43	17	0	450	10	8
Bongongolong	9	11	20	7 6	8 6	16 2	96	0	0	1	1	4							97	1	4
Bookham	10	10	20	6 2	6 9	13 1	86	5	0	1	16	1							88	1	1
Booligal	17	18	35	11 5	12 7	24 2	155	0	0	1	13	9				10	2	0	166	15	9
Boolong	19	11	30	14 7	7 7	22 4	132	0	0	1	14	8				0	12	0	134	6	8
Boonoo Boonoo	14	10	24	12 9	8 6	21 5	140	0	0	3	1	9	1	11	0	123	3	0	267	15	9
Booral	26	21	47	14 4	13 7	28 1	156	0	0	4	7	5				2	0	0	162	7	5
Boorolong	18	14	32	15 4	8 5	23 9	90	7	0	5	19	9				1	2	0	97	8	9
Borambil	15	9	24	10 4	6 2	16 6	132	0	0	1	10	10				16	18	7	150	9	5
Border Saw mills	12	8	20	8 8	6 1	14 9	96	0	0	2	15	10				1	3	0	99	18	10
Boree	13	11	24	9 9	8 4	18 3	87	10	0	3	12	0				0	10	0	91	12	0
Borenore	34	23	57	22 9	16 8	39 7	166	0	8	3	10	7	9	19	6	17	8	0	196	18	9
Boro, Lower	10	8	18	8 8	7 3	16 1	82	11	7	1	2	9							83	14	4
Botany	138	103	241	93 2	72 6	165 8	439	19	1	9	19	0	1	3	9	2	12	0	453	13	10
Botany Heads	8	5	13	6 9	3 7	10 6	132	0	0	0	9	3				5	17	0	138	6	3
Botobolar	23	33	56	15 1	25 2	40 3	138	0	0	1	15	11				24	3	1	163	19	0
Bourke	213	170	383	142 0	110 4	252 4	606	10	0	20	12	9	3	2	3	580	8	9	1,219	13	9
Bourke, North	13	16	29	7 5	9 7	17 2	96	0	0	1	19	11							97	19	11
Bowan	27	19	46	15 4	11 6	27 0	156	0	0	3	11	7				0	15	0	160	6	7
Bowenfels	40	21	61	27 3	14 9	42 2	180	0	0	1	11	5				22	11	0	204	2	5
Bowling Alley Point	27	39	66	18 5	27 1	45 6	252	0	0	4	0	4				2	16	0	258	16	4
Bowna	23	27	50	18 8	20 4	39 2	180	0	0	5	1	10				65	13	0	250	14	10
Bowning	37	34	71	25 8	23 1	48 9	274	0	0	3	0	11	2	8	6	48	19	10	508	9	3
Bowra	34	29	63	26 8	22 6	49 4	180	0	0	2	16	4				6	17	6	189	13	10
Bowral	176	149	325	122 9	99 2	222 1	495	11	9	13	5	11				1,194	11	7	1,703	9	3
Braidwood	97	94	191	71 6	65 7	137 3	405	10	0	8	7	5				96	9	0	510	6	5
Brandon Hill	13	10	23	7 9	6 0	13 9	132	0	0	1	6	9							133	6	9
Brangar	22	14	36	15 7	10 5	26 2	96	0	0	4	3	5				3	10	0	103	13	5
Branxton	45	32	77	34 9	22 8	57 7	240	0	0	1	10	11				53	4	4	294	15	3
Brawlin	14	15	29	9 6	11 8	21 4	132	0	0	1	13	0				30	13	0	164	6	0
Breadalbane	21	29	50	13 4	20 6	34 0	180	0	0	1	12	6				1	13	0	183	5	6
Bredbo	14	15	29	10 6	10 7	21 3	116	0	0	1	14	7				3	1	0	120	15	7
Breeza	24	25	49	15 0	13 8	28 8	180	0	0	2	18	9				269	13	10	452	12	7
Brewarrina	42	41	83	31 9	33 1	65 0	270	0	0	5	14	1				124	7	0	400	1	1
Brewongle	35	21	56	16 4	9 9	26 3	158	16	1	1	1	0	3	4	8	1	13	0	164	14	9
Bridgewater	5	17	22	2 6	10 2	12 8	24	0	0										24	0	0
Brighting Park	11	10	21	7 2	6 0	13 2	108	0	0	1	18	2				6	13	0	8	11	2
Bringelly	20	8	28	12 9	6 4	19 3	132	0	0	1	15	1				28	3	0	161	18	1
Brisbane Valley	8	14	22	6 7	9 9	16 6	119	13	7	1	4	4				0	13	0	121	10	11
Broadwater	56	61	117	42 4	45 8	88 2	298	9	11	4	6	7				164	4	6	467	1	0
Brocklehurst	22	17	39	12 9	9 6	22 5	120	0	0	2	9	10				0	13	0	123	2	10
Brocklesby, West	8	13	21	7 0	10 5	17 5	132	0	0							23	8	0	155	8	0
Brodie's Plains	25	25	50	19 3	14 6	33 9	156	0	0							106	2	0	262	2	0
Brogo	10	10	20	4 6	5 7	10 3	84	10	0	1	2	11							85	12	11
Broke	20	15	35	11 8	9 7	21 5	156	0	0	1	19	5	2	0	0	27	2	0	187	1	5
Brokenback	34	34	68	22 6	20 7	43 3	180	0	0	4	8	2				848	18	8	1,033	6	10
Broken Hill	251	238	489	122 5	108 8	231 3	520	10	0	21	10	5				103	3	0	645	3	5
Brokenshaft Creek	12	10	22	7 0	6 3	13 3	92	0	0	1	9	3				0	10	0	93	19	3
Bolgan	30	36	66	19 5	25 2	44 7	180	0	0	2	10	11				1	18	1	184	9	0
Brombin	19	23	42	10 7	11 5	22 2	146	0	0	1	17	9	3	17	5	319	10	6	471	5	8
Brookfield	23	16	39	11 0	6 8	17 8	120	0	0	0	18	11				0	13	0	121	11	11
Booklet	18	7	25	15 4	6 0	21 4	120	0	0	4	10	7				21	14	0	146	4	7
Brooklyn	25	17	42	18 1	12 3	30 4	180	0	0	1	8	6				0	13	0	182	1	6
Brooks' Creek	16	12	28	10 6	7 5	18 1	82	10	0	1	5	6							83	15	6
Brookside	14	11	25	10 0	6 1	16 1	90	0	0	1	17	2				0	10	0	92	7	2
Brookstead	14	11	25	9 2	8 0	17 2	120	0	0	1	9	8	3	11	2	1	3	0	126	3	10
Brook Vale	12	15	27	8 9	10 3	19 2	120	0	0	0	6	10				0	11	0	120	17	10
Broughtonsworth	9	9	18	6 3	6 8	13 1	120	0	0	1	7	10				0	11	6	121	19	4
Broughton Vale	15	10	25	10 5	7 9	18 4	156	0	0	1	19	9				0	12	0	158	11	9
Broughton Village	15	8	23	12 1	7 6	19 7	180	0	0	0	19	2				0	12	0	181	11	2
Brownlea	17	13	30	12 2	8 2	20 4	120	0	0	1	15	4							121	15	4
Brown Mountain	34	29	63	23 6	21 0	44 6	240	0	0	5	19	8				112	6	0	358	5	8
Brownmuir	12	7	19	9 2	5 6	14 8	116	0	0	1	7	8				12	13	0	130	0	8
Brown's Creek	26	38	64	18 5	24 8	43 3	180	0	0	3	0	7				1	13	0	184	13	7
Brucedale	13	6	19	9 5	4 9	14 4	132	0	0	1	6	3				1	3	0	134	9	3
Brushy Hill	11	13	24	7 7	8 6	16 3	76	5	0	0	19	2							77	4	2
Bryan's Gap	28	32	60	16 9	21 8	38 7	253	0	0	1	18	11	0	15	9	14	0	0	269	14	8
Buccrabandini	13	14	27	8 7	10 5	19 2	120	0	0	1	16	3				0	13	0	122	9	3
Buchanan	26	24	50	18 9	17 2	36 1	180	0	0	2	18	5				10	9	6	193	7	11
Buckendoon	16	28	44	10 8	21 4	32 2	156	0	0	1	7	0				10	13	0	168	0	0
Buckley's Crossing	11	5	16	9 4	4 3	13 7	53	15	9	1	16	4				0	10	0	56	2	1
Budjong	13	8	21	9 8	5 9	15 7	92	15	0	2	11	4				12	13	0	107	19	4
Budjong Vale	18	9	27	13 6	7 6	21 2	101	18	3	2	1	0	0	5	0	19	6	0	123	10	8
Bulbudgerie	16	14	30	12 2	9 3	21 5	114	0	0	0	15	5				0	13	0	115	8	5
Bulga	25	14	39	17 1	9 2	26 3	156	0	0	2	16	10				22	7	0	181	3	10
Bulgo	19	16	35	13 8	9 8	23 6	144	0	0	1	5	9				0	13	0	145	18	9
Bulladelah	39	29	68	27 3	20 1	47 4	201	0	0	2	0	7	1	12	1	12	7	0	216	19	8
Bulli	97	108	205	67 3	66 5	133 8	423	5	8	5	10	5				40	10	9	469	6	10
Bulli Mountain	13	15	28	10 2	10 3	20 5	96	0	0	1	2	8				4	0	6	101	3	2
Bulli North	46	38	84	33 8	25 0	58 8	252	0	0	4	13	0				36	19	5	293	12	5
Bullokreek	12	21	33	8 1	13 0	21 1	91	10	0	2	13	11				0	13	0	94	16	11
Bumbury	15	17	32	11 1	10 1	21 2	132	0	0	4	5	5				281	7	2	417	12	7
Bunaloo	10	14	24	6 2	9 9	16 1	120	0	0	1	14	5				1	17	4	123	11	9

APPENDIX VII—*continued*

Name of School	Number of Children on Rolls			Average Weekly Attendance			Expenditure from Public Funds				
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Salaries	Books and Apparatus	Travelling Expenses and Postage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c	Total
							£ s d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s d	£ s d.
Bundanoon	38	33	71	28 0	24 1	52 1	254 0 0	4 7 4		2 19 0	261 6 4
Bundarra	45	30	75	29 4	20 8	50 2	240 0 0	2 10 9		12 9 0	254 19 9
Bungawalbyn	22	14	36	17 3	10 9	28 2	120 0 0	2 6 10		0 12 0	122 18 10
Bungay	10	13	23	7 0	8 4	15 4	80 0 0	0 19 3	3 10 0		84 9 3
Bungendore	57	38	95	39 1	25 8	64 9	342 0 0	1 19 8		6 17 0	350 16 8
Bunglegumbie	14	13	27	10 8	9 2	20 0	110 0 0		2 13 3	0 13 0	113 6 3
Bungonia	9	14	23	6 2	7 3	13 5	132 0 0	1 1 10		10 15 6	143 17 4
Bungowannah	9	15	24	7 2	10 7	17 9	132 0 0	1 10 10		8 0 0	141 10 10
Bungwall Flat	21	15	36	15 1	11 9	27 0	166 0 0	1 8 7		39 13 0	207 1 7
Bunmyong	17	4	21	11 9	2 3	14 2	156 0 0	1 0 11		36 7 0	193 7 11
Bunnabunoo	12	17	29	7 0	11 0	18 0	96 0 0	2 5 5		0 13 0	98 18 5
Burkeville	21	19	40	18 3	15 8	34 1	156 0 0	0 16 0		0 13 0	157 9 0
Burnt Yards	13	12	25	10 9	9 3	20 2	90 0 0	1 10 9			91 10 9
Burra Creek	6	7	13	4 3	3 3	7 6	120 0 0	1 5 11		0 12 0	121 17 11
Burraduc	21	19	40	15 3	12 3	27 6	144 0 0	3 1 6		10 3 0	157 4 6
Burraga	38	31	69	30 4	23 8	54 2	230 15 2	4 4 10		2 19 0	237 19 0
Burragan	21	26	47	14 1	19 0	33 1	120 0 0	3 12 1		1 13 0	185 5 1
Burra Lake	15	17	32	11 0	9 3	20 3	114 0 0	1 14 8			115 14 8
Burrangong	27	24	51	18 9	16 6	35 5	24 0 0	8 11 5	1 6 0	118 18 0	152 15 5
Burrangong Heights	32	18	50	22 6	13 7	36 3	180 0 0	3 4 7		0 13 0	183 17 7
Burrawang	47	50	97	32 0	35 2	67 2	249 0 0	5 10 2		5 6 0	259 16 2
Burrembooka	14	13	27	7 1	6 4	13 5	102 0 0	1 2 6			103 2 6
Burriel	14	12	26	7 9	8 6	16 5	132 0 0	2 17 1		43 5 3	178 2 4
Burrill	23	15	38	16 0	8 8	24 8	134 10 11	1 3 3	0 10 0	25 16 6	162 0 8
Burrowa	53	25	78	36 2	16 6	52 8	249 19 8		10 0 0	35 14 9	295 14 5
Burrumbuttock	25	18	43	14 3	11 5	25 8	123 0 0	2 14 9		14 13 0	145 7 9
Burrundulla	20	26	46	17 1	20 2	37 3	126 0 0	3 7 0		1 12 0	130 19 0
Burry	10	7	17	6 3	5 3	11 6	140 0 0	1 18 1		1 8 0	143 6 1
Burwood	494	393	887	369 2	274 8	644 0	1,801 17 6	52 19 1		59 15 5	1,914 12 0
Bute	21	17	38	14 5	12 2	26 7	42 0 0			49 9 3	91 9 3
Byangum	11	6	17	8 2	3 4	11 6	61 5 0	1 2 1		0 12 0	62 19 1
Byerock	36	28	64	21 7	16 7	38 4	168 0 0	3 1 5		85 6 6	256 7 11
Byng	23	15	38	15 4	9 0	24 4	120 0 0	2 2 1		0 10 0	122 12 1
Byron Creek	9	11	20	6 4	8 9	15 3	95 0 0	1 4 0	1 16 0		98 0 0
Caddigat	9	13	22	7 3	9 8	17 1	88 15 0	1 12 0		5 0 0	95 7 0
Cadia	16	15	31	13 2	11 8	25 0	145 0 0	3 3 6	9 5 8	1 16 6	159 5 8
Caergurle	31	26	57	22 5	19 1	41 6	180 0 0	2 12 4		0 13 0	183 5 4
Callaghan's Creek	12	13	25	8 3	11 5	19 8	110 0 0	2 12 7	6 17 9	0 13 0	120 3 4
Caloola	12	8	20	8 7	6 0	14 7	126 0 0	0 14 11		1 13 0	128 7 11
Cambewarra	50	50	100	38 3	37 6	75 9	327 0 0	2 12 1		28 11 8	358 3 9
Cambewarra, West	27	14	41	19 9	11 0	30 9	144 0 0	1 9 1		133 5 0	278 14 1
Camboon	20	16	36	15 3	11 4	26 7	150 0 0	2 1 7	6 1 0	1 13 0	159 15 7
Camden	99	89	188	65 7	52 3	118 0	459 0 8	13 17 9		30 9 11	503 8 4
Camden Haven	22	22	44	15 9	16 3	32 2	156 0 0	0 13 5		0 13 0	157 6 5
Camdenville	291	275	566	196 4	197 0	393 4	1,373 10 8	20 8 11		214 3 5	1,608 3 0
Campbelltown	99	63	162	70 8	41 7	112 5	377 18 8	6 7 5		23 3 10	407 9 11
Camperdown	365	355	720	251 7	242 7	494 4	1,656 7 1	19 18 9		18 19 7	1,695 5 5
Canadian Lead	39	40	79	26 6	29 6	56 2	248 18 4	2 6 10		23 6 0	274 11 2
Canberra	14	9	23	8 2	5 1	13 3	120 0 0	1 6 6		21 3 0	142 9 6
Candelo	48	34	82	27 0	22 5	51 5	261 0 0	5 14 7		6 14 6	273 9 1
Canimbla	16	11	27	10 0	8 2	18 2	132 0 0	1 2 6		0 12 0	133 14 6
Canley Vale	38	27	65	26 5	15 6	42 1	156 0 0	0 17 8		14 6 0	171 3 8
Canoblas	25	29	54	17 5	21 4	38 9	180 0 0	3 3 8		16 0 6	199 4 9
Canowindra	50	46	96	32 5	28 3	60 8	256 10 0	7 7 7		6 16 0	270 13 7
Canterbury	181	144	325	130 8	107 4	238 2	812 10 0	17 12 7		20 11 6	850 14 1
Caoura	7	1	8	5 2	0 6	5 8	30 0 0				30 0 0
Capertee	2	7	9	0 9	5 9	6 8	60 0 0	0 14 2		1 0 0	61 14 2
Captain's Flat	70	64	134	48 5	43 9	92 4	219 0 0	4 8 10		426 9 2	649 18 0
Carcoar	49	48	97	31 9	28 7	60 6	234 0 0	3 12 1		1 10 0	239 2 1
Cargo	20	30	50	15 5	23 6	39 1	180 0 0	1 1 4		13 19 9	195 1 1
Carlingford	94	95	189	69 6	66 0	135 6	434 2 0	5 3 6		4 5 0	443 10 6
Carrathool	22	16	38	12 4	8 6	21 0	144 0 0	1 4 6		1 13 0	146 17 6
Carrawabity	6	5	11	3 7	4 0	7 7	70 0 0	0 17 11			70 17 11
Carrington	157	132	289	114 2	96 6	210 8	439 13 4	16 9 8		184 12 4	640 15 4
Carroll	21	17	38	15 9	13 5	29 4	196 18 0	2 10 3		68 6 6	267 14 9
Carroll Gap	10	15	25	7 8	11 9	19 7	96 0 0	2 8 3		58 17 4	157 5 7
Carr's Creek	40	31	71	31 4	25 7	57 1	258 0 0	2 17 6		27 9 5	288 6 11
Casino	103	89	192	70 0	58 9	128 9	403 6 8	6 14 10	2 6 0	173 7 3	585 4 9
Casino South	29	26	55	24 6	21 6	46 2	180 0 0	2 12 7		56 8 3	239 0 10
Cassilis	27	17	44	17 4	11 8	29 2	144 0 0			2 8 0	146 8 0
Castle Doyle	20	15	35	11 1	6 8	17 9	156 0 0	1 4 10	1 0 0	14 3 0	172 7 10
Castle Hill	51	38	89	36 0	30 4	66 4	243 0 0	1 15 0		11 7 6	256 2 6
Castle Mountain	19	18	37	12 3	11 3	23 6	162 0 0	1 3 9	7 17 9	30 13 8	201 15 2
Castlereagh	18	29	47	12 3	21 2	33 5	180 0 0	1 3 2		0 13 0	181 16 2
Castlereagh street	157	165	322	104 0	104 2	208 2	721 4 4	12 1 3		85 9 0	818 14 7
Castlereagh, Upper	30	17	47	20 2	13 2	33 4	150 0 0	2 0 8		2 0 0	154 0 8
Cathcart	30	29	59	23 6	17 4	38 0	180 0 0	3 3 2	4 0 0	161 12 0	348 15 2
Cattai Creek	14	16	30	10 6	12 5	23 0	120 0 0	1 1 8		8 11 0	129 12 8
Cavan	12	8	20	9 6	6 8	16 4	96 0 0	1 19 10		2 5 8	100 5 6
Cawdor	26	19	45	19 0	13 9	32 9	156 0 0	1 13 1		46 18 0	204 11 1
Cedar Party Creek	14	17	31	9 0	11 5	20 5	121 0 0	1 19 1		70 2 0	193 1 1
Cessnock	18	21	39	13 0	12 2	25 2	168 0 0			0 13 0	168 13 0
Chain of Ponds	16	10	26	12 2	7 4	19 6	132 0 0	1 18 11	1 0 0	2 13 2	137 12 1
Chalkerville	11	9	20	8 6	6 8	15 4	122 0 0	0 16 11		0 12 0	123 8 11
Charlestown	97	95	192	69 3	65 8	135 1	382 10 0	5 9 4		206 9 10	594 9 2

APPENDIX VII—*continued.*

Name of School	Number of Children on Rolls			Average Weekly Attendance			Expenditure from Public Funds				
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Salaries	Books and Apparatus	Travelling Expenses and Postage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c	Totals
							£ s d	£ s d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s d.
Charleville	10	17	27	7 1	13 8	20 9	91 10 0	0 18 9			92 8 9
Charleyong	21	8	29	13 5	5 4	18 9	141 0 0	0 12 11		1 3 0	142 15 11
Chatsbury	17	13	30	11 9	8 9	20 8	96 0 0	4 3 3		25 2 0	125 5 3
Chatswood	58	36	94	36 0	21 8	57 8	246 0 0	2 19 2		1 16 0	250 15 2
Chatsworth Island	70	65	135	49 1	47 0	96 1	316 10 0	3 15 8		2 12 0	322 17 8
Chichester	20	14	34	11 9	8 7	20 6	132 0 0	3 9 11		0 13 0	136 2 11
Chilcott Plains	1	6	7	0 7	3 7	4 4	80 0 0			0 14 6	80 14 6
Clanvaulx	12	8	20	10 1	6 2	16 3	95 0 0	1 19 10		31 3 0	128 2 8
Clairwood	7	12	19	5 6	8 6	14 2	91 5 0	1 13 4		2 0 0	94 18 4
Claremont	9	14	23	7 9	10 1	18 0	86 5 0	1 6 10			87 11 10
Clarence Town	87	66	153	63 5	46 0	109 5	383 0 0	7 15 10		5 7 0	396 2 10
Clarendon	13	16	29	7 2	12 7	19 9	120 0 0	1 6 7		1 3 0	122 9 7
Clareval	11	10	21	9 0	8 0	17 0	102 5 0	3 5 9	2 0 0	0 12 0	108 2 9
Clarkson's Crossing	24	30	54	15 7	15 5	31 2	156 0 0	2 7 6		9 13 0	168 0 6
Clearbank	7	10	17	5 1	7 8	12 9	89 6 8	1 7 0	1 10 0	0 10 0	92 13 8
Clevedon	16	5	21	10 9	3 2	14 1	75 0 0	1 8 5		0 10 0	76 18 5
Cleveland street	740	650	1,390	561 2	459 4	1020 6	2,919 19 2	39 2 6		163 11 0	3,122 12 8
Clifton	69	62	131	52 5	47 4	99 9	313 1 8	4 18 1	2 0 0	12 8 0	332 7 9
Clunes	20	20	40	15 0	15 5	30 5	156 0 0	2 1 6		68 15 5	226 16 11
Cobar	86	94	180	50 9	53 4	104 3	384 10 9	6 2 3		4 2 0	394 15 0
Cobargo	43	52	95	34 0	36 2	70 2	312 0 0	3 17 5		1 19 0	317 16 5
Cobbity	17	3	20	12 8	1 8	14 6	120 0 0	1 5 6		40 12 0	161 17 6
Cobbobra	7	10	17	4 3	5 8	10 1	132 0 0	0 18 4			132 18 4
Cobborah	10	15	25	7 5	11 8	19 3	156 0 0	1 19 6		1 13 0	159 12 6
Cockatoo Flat	15	14	29	7 0	8 9	15 9	120 0 0	2 3 7		1 1 0	123 4 7
Cockburn River	19	21	40	16 3	15 0	31 3	156 0 0	3 9 4		1 3 0	160 12 4
Cockle Creek	10	11	21	5 7	7 6	13 3	163 4 2	1 12 8			164 16 10
Cocomingla	10	9	19	6 1	7 0	13 1	85 15 0	1 5 6			87 0 6
Codrington	15	13	28	9 2	9 1	18 3	120 0 0	1 9 6		34 12 0	156 1 6
Codrington, North	14	10	24	10 3	7 6	17 9	74 4 7	1 11 5	8 6 0	2 0 0	86 2 0
Coffey Hill	13	13	26	8 0	8 0	16 0	120 0 0	3 9 0	1 8 6	1 8 0	126 5 6
Cogo	13	19	32	8 9	14 4	23 3	120 0 0	1 18 4			121 18 4
Coldstream, Lower	16	10	26	13 1	8 7	21 8	120 0 0	1 10 10	2 15 0	0 13 0	124 18 10
Coldstream, Upper	24	18	42	19 6	12 9	32 5	120 0 0	2 1 2	3 0 0	0 13 0	125 14 2
Colinton	22	7	29	12 8	4 9	17 7	123 0 0	1 7 0	2 14 9	9 13 0	136 14 9
Collarendebri	16	13	29	9 6	10 2	19 8	120 0 0	3 3 2	3 10 0		126 13 2
Collector	23	28	51	16 9	17 1	34 0	180 0 0	1 12 0		1 13 0	183 5 0
Collengullie	10	9	19	4 6	3 4	8 0	132 0 0	1 10 5		2 3 0	135 13 5
Collie	11	9	20	8 3	6 9	15 2	80 17 5				80 17 5
Colo, Upper	10	11	21	7 7	8 4	16 1	109 0 0	1 0 8	3 8 6		113 9 2
Colstoun	8	12	20	6 4	8 7	15 1	76 5 0	1 1 0			77 6 0
Colyton	40	41	81	27 8	26 6	54 4	173 12 1	4 8 6		14 9 6	192 10 1
Comarong	16	12	28	10 7	10 4	21 1	120 0 0	1 17 8		15 12 0	137 9 8
Comleroy Road	44	33	77	31 3	22 7	54 0	255 0 0	6 10 8	8 0 0	1 19 0	271 9 8
Conargo	12	7	19	8 1	5 4	13 5	63 10 0	0 19 1	2 16 0	1 5 0	68 10 1
Concord	52	73	125	38 2	47 7	85 9	372 0 0	3 8 3		28 19 0	404 7 3
Condobolin	51	28	79	39 4	20 3	59 7	270 0 0	6 3 5	19 6 6	8 9 0	303 18 11
Conjola	18	16	34	10 6	12 1	22 7	125 0 0	1 6 0		2 3 0	128 9 0
Cooba Creek	12	6	18	9 0	5 3	14 3	80 0 0	1 1 7	2 17 0	0 10 0	84 8 7
Cooerwull	39	38	77	27 3	27 2	54 5	246 4 11	4 16 6		2 7 10	253 9 3
Coogee	57	32	89	42 5	18 7	61 2	246 19 8	3 4 4		9 5 11	259 9 11
Cookardinia	14	13	27	9 1	6 8	15 9	156 0 0	0 9 7		4 5 6	160 15 1
Cook's Hill	427	317	744	298 7	209 0	507 7	1,444 1 6	32 9 6	1 0 0	174 4 7	1,651 15 7
Coolac	20	24	44	14 2	16 9	31 1	180 0 0	2 15 8		1 8 0	184 3 8
Coolah	27	43	70	15 1	27 5	42 6	249 0 0	2 19 6		3 6 0	255 5 6
Coolaman	24	24	48	15 4	15 5	30 9	156 0 0	2 3 5		24 13 0	182 16 5
Coolangatta	26	45	71	16 7	31 6	48 3	180 0 0	3 1 7		3 17 6	186 19 1
Coolongolook	22	23	45	14 9	15 4	30 3	156 0 0	1 8 3		279 18 6	437 6 9
Cooma	146	121	267	104 7	85 1	189 8	690 10 0	7 5 10	10 6 9	90 1 11	798 4 6
Coomber	15	11	26	10 3	7 1	17 4	132 0 0	1 11 3		1 13 0	135 4 3
Coonabarabran	59	45	104	45 4	31 8	77 2	337 0 0	2 3 6		1,240 11 0	1,579 14 6
Coonamble	92	89	181	58 2	54 1	112 3	388 0 0	7 15 7	12 10 9	13 3 6	33 9 10
Coopernook	37	41	78	26 2	23 4	49 6	243 0 0			1 19 0	244 19 0
Cooper's Creek	14	14	28	10 9	9 6	20 5	92 0 0	6 5 10	1 4 6	60 11 0	160 1 4
Cooranbong	10	12	22	7 3	8 2	15 5	131 0 0	1 5 4		133 10 0	265 15 4
Coota	23	31	54	16 2	22 5	38 7	144 0 0	2 11 2		0 12 0	147 3 2
Cootamundra	128	92	220	86 4	61 8	148 2	399 17 11	9 11 6	3 7 3	38 18 0	451 14 8
Cootralantra	18	9	27	11 1	7 4	18 5	156 0 0	1 11 8		26 13 0	184 4 8
Cooyal	33	34	67	23 1	25 6	48 7	177 0 6	3 11 1		2 19 0	183 10 1
Copeland North	24	30	54	18 9	24 1	43 0	195 0 0	4 5 2		3 6 0	202 11 2
Copmanhurst	36	46	82	28 9	34 9	63 8	230 0 0	6 3 0	2 0 0	690 12 8	928 15 8
Coradgerie	11	11	22	10 3	8 5	18 8	100 0 0			8 7 1	108 7 1
Corakai	45	52	97	30 1	34 9	65 0	246 0 0	4 12 5		7 14 6	258 6 11
Corbeaux River	14	6	20	10 8	4 1	14 9	96 0 0	1 0 6		0 13 0	97 13 6
Cordillera	50	62	112	33 8	39 4	73 2	250 7 4	5 15 8	5 4 6	212 15 9	474 3 3
Cormick's Creek	16	13	29	13 3	10 3	23 6	120 0 0	2 3 6		20 11 0	142 14 6
Cornwallis	14	6	20	10 8	4 8	15 6	120 0 0	3 16 1		0 13 0	124 9 1
Corowa	64	67	131	49 3	46 8	96 1	270 0 0	4 13 0		2 17 0	277 10 0
Cottawalla	18	16	34	11 0	11 0	22 0	156 0 0	2 15 2		42 18 0	201 13 2
Courabyra	14	13	27	7 5	8 0	15 5	152 0 0			1 13 0	153 13 0
Cow Flat	14	13	27	10 3	9 9	20 2	156 0 0	2 5 4		5 6 6	163 11 10
Cowlong	17	13	30	11 9	10 0	21 9	120 0 0	5 9 3		12 3 9	137 13 0
Cowper	46	45	91	34 1	33 6	67 7	240 18 4	4 14 10		5 19 0	251 12 2
Cowra	116	123	239	79 7	83 1	162 8	434 10 0	8 0 11	1 2 9	8 7 0	452 0 8
Craigie	21	23	44	11 2	12 8	24 0	176 0 0	1 16 10		30 2 6	207 19 4

APPENDIX VII—*continued.*

Name of School	Number of Children on Rolls			Average Weekly Attendance			Expenditure from Public Funds											
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Salaries			Books and Apparatus			Travelling Expenses and Forage			Buildings Rent Furniture &c			Total		
							£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
Cranebrook	37	34	71	23 9	22 0	45 9	180	0	0	1	8	2				11	1	11	192	10	1
Crawford River	13	13	26	7 4	7 7	15 1	120	0	0	1	9	11				11	0	0	132	9	11
Croki	36	34	70	27 5	23 5	51 0	239	3	0	2	17	6				117	3	10	359	4	4
Croobyar	27	27	54	19 0	20 1	39 1	174	0	0	2	5	10	10	0	0	23	5	6	209	11	4
Crookwell	81	55	136	52 9	36 6	89 5	297	0	0	1	19	11				39	11	10	338	11	9
Crookwell River	12	12	24	5 8	7 6	13 4	96	0	0	0	19	10							96	19	10
Croome	25	28	53	15 9	21 2	37 1	180	0	0	2	13	9							182	13	9
Croom Park	8	4	12	4 1	3 0	7 1	96	0	0	1	8	0				0	12	0	98	0	0
Crown street	753	810	1,563	591 6	588 4	1180 0	3,238	3	1	81	9	8	3	7	0	308	16	11	3 631	16	8
Croydon	227	200	427	163 3	142 2	305 5	1,049	6	6	12	16	9				46	10	10	1,108	14	1
Croydon Park	151	132	283	112 0	93 1	205 1	443	0	0	8	10	7				676	0	5	1,127	11	0
Crudine	14	14	28	9 1	9 4	18 5	156	0	0	1	18	9	7	9	0	31	13	0	197	0	9
Cucumbark	16	15	31	9 1	9 0	18 1	120	0	0	0	12	7				0	12	0	121	4	7
Cudal	70	61	131	48 3	37 1	85 4	295	14	6	3	13	0	2	13	3	5	13	6	307	14	3
Cuddell Siding	9	16	25	6 3	12 1	18 4	104	0	0	3	9	0				1	7	0	108	16	0
Cudgebegong	17	13	30	8 8	8 2	17 0	91	5	0	1	19	3				1	10	0	94	14	3
Cudgegong	28	27	55	19 4	20 8	40 2	180	0	0	2	3	6				3	19	0	186	2	6
Cudgell Creek	18	9	27	14 6	6 9	21 5	132	0	0	1	1	9				0	13	0	133	14	9
Cudgen	27	15	42	18 9	12 1	31 0	134	0	0	0	13	1	6	5	0	4	16	4	145	14	5
Culcairn	16	16	32	9 5	11 0	20 5	112	10	0	1	16	2				19	15	0	134	1	2
Cullarin	17	10	27	11 3	5 9	17 2	120	0	0	1	12	2				1	3	0	122	15	2
Cullen	19	17	36	14 3	9 6	23 9	144	0	0	2	6	4	4	5	6	0	12	0	151	3	10
Cullenbone	22	15	37	18 9	10 9	29 8	156	0	0	2	3	7				1	13	0	159	16	7
Cullinga	26	22	48	16 0	14 6	30 6	219	10	0	2	9	6				2	10	0	224	9	6
Cumbalum	10	16	26	8 3	12 8	21 1	99	15	0	1	11	5				71	4	0	163	10	5
Cummeragunja	20	28	48	15 2	21 9	37 1	132	0	0	2	18	3				20	19	10	155	18	1
Cumnock	42	38	80	27 4	25 1	52 5	135	0	0	2	19	9				2	19	0	200	18	9
Cundletown	57	39	96	44 5	29 0	73 5	318	0	0	7	3	6				93	5	4	418	8	10
Cundumbul	17	22	39	11 9	14 0	25 9	150	0	0	1	12	9				6	13	0	158	5	9
Cungegong	21	9	30	16 6	6 8	23 4	120	0	0	2	2	7				9	16	0	131	18	7
Cunningar	21	13	34	15 7	7 6	23 3	144	0	0	2	4	8				78	2	0	224	6	8
Curban	13	16	29	9 4	9 7	19 1	120	0	0	2	8	7				1	3	0	123	11	7
Curlewis	20	9	29	9 7	2 9	12 6	99	10	0	1	1	8	1	14	0				102	5	8
Currabubula	39	38	77	29 4	23 8	53 2	241	16	1	4	10	0				55	11	5	301	17	6
Curra Creek	12	12	24	8 4	8 2	16 6	104	0	0							10	13	0	114	13	0
Currawang	31	27	58	24 1	20 1	44 2	168	0	0	4	10	6				2	3	0	174	13	6
Currawarna	16	14	30	10 3	8 5	18 8	96	0	0	1	7	4				0	12	0	97	19	4
Dabee	7	8	15	3 8	6 3	10 1	96	0	0	1	0	11				1	11	0	98	11	11
Dairyman's Plains	13	7	20	7 2	4 9	12 1	98	0	0							20	0	0	118	0	0
Daisydale	5	6	11	3 9	4 2	8 1	13	10	10	1	6	0							14	16	10
Dalgetty	17	20	37	15 0	15 8	30 8	36	0	0	4	19	3				131	15	10	172	15	1
Dalton	35	38	73	22 5	24 8	47 3	233	4	0	2	10	1	5	2	6	6	3	10	247	0	5
Dangars Lagoon	15	7	22	12 2	5 1	17 3	132	0	0	1	1	5	1	0	0	6	0	6	140	1	11
Dapper	12	8	20	7 5	5 5	13 0	120	0	0	2	1	9				0	13	0	122	14	9
Dapto	33	17	50	25 6	12 5	38 1	180	0	0	1	12	10				35	3	0	216	15	10
Dapto West	23	25	48	15 9	19 9	35 8	180	0	0	1	2	8				11	13	0	192	15	8
Darrawalk	10	18	28	7 5	12 7	20 2	40	0	0							2	10	0	42	10	0
Darby's Falls	13	13	26	9 0	9 2	18 2	102	10	0	1	12	7	1	17	3	6	15	0	112	14	10
Dark Corner	7	8	15	4 5	4 5	9 0	38	15	10	1	16	5				8	10	0	49	2	3
Darlinghurst	321	291	612	222 5	199 4	421 9	1 687	0	6	16	3	9				12	0	8	1,715	4	11
Darling Road	655	583	1,238	506 4	415 9	922 3	2 245	15	6	34	19	3				2,455	3	2	4,735	17	11
Darlington	456	440	896	3 3 3	313 4	663 7	2,207	1	1	31	2	5	2	10	0	25	3	8	2,265	17	2
Darlington Point	9	12	21	5 4	6 8	12 2	80	10	0	0	15	8				5	15	0	87	0	8
Davis Creek	9	11	20	8 0	8 7	16 7	90	0	0	2	0	7				20	0	0	112	0	7
Deep Lead	12	14	26	8 7	10 1	18 8	120	0	0	6	1	7	2	16	9	14	0	0	142	18	4
Deepwater	40	35	75	31 8	28 9	60 7	281	8	8	6	15	2				203	15	9	491	19	7
Delegate	13	21	34	7 0	15 5	22 5	154	0	0	1	18	8				52	18	0	208	16	8
Demondrille	18	24	42	9 9	16 1	26 0	164	0	0	2	10	11				0	12	0	167	2	11
Demondrille Junction	19	25	44	13 8	18 0	31 8	156	0	0	2	12	2	1	14	0	2	15	6	163	1	8
Denilquin	154	127	281	102 7	81 2	183 9	687	16	5	17	6	3	4	10	0	54	6	6	763	19	2
Denman	39	44	83	28 1	31 1	59 2	244	10	0	3	6	1	4	9	3	7	2	0	259	7	4
Derringullen	13	17	30	8 7	12 2	20 9	120	0	0	1	19	7				166	18	1	288	17	8
Dinga Dinga	10	9	19	7 3	6 2	13 5	87	10	0	3	9	5	1	10	0				92	9	5
Dingo Creek	25	17	42	17 8	13 0	30 8	156	0	0	2	2	9				0	13	0	158	15	9
Donald	12	14	26	8 2	11 6	19 8	132	0	0	0	6	10				2	11	6	134	18	4
Doncungalong	13	13	26	7 5	8 1	15 6	132	0	0	1	10	1				159	16	6	293	6	7
Dondymun	22	26	48	17 2	20 6	37 8	126	0	0	2	8	8				166	9	0	294	17	8
Doon Creek	26	16	42	21 1	12 6	33 7	138	0	0	1	10	2				31	0	6	170	10	8
Double Bay	49	47	96	32 0	29 1	61 1	257	3	5	4	2	0				1	19	5	263	4	10
Doughboy Hollow	24	21	45	19 1	14 4	33 5	156	0	0	1	2	6				114	5	6	271	8	0
Douglas	10	15	25	6 0	9 1	15 1	120	0	0	1	11	4							121	11	4
Downside	18	16	34	12 3	11 5	23 8	156	0	0	1	3	8				3	9	0	160	12	8
Drake	74	71	145	53 7	48 4	102 1	271	10	0	9	1	6				23	1	0	303	12	6
Drofwal	16	15	31	12 0	10 8	22 8	156	0	0	1	13	2				30	12	0	188	5	2
Druitt Town	93	79	172	60 5	54 7	115 2	374	10	0	2	8	1				69	17	0	446	15	1
Drummoyne	90	70	160	57 2	44 8	102 0	301	9	4	4	1	11				39	8	0	344	19	3
Dubbo	162	189	351	109 5	124 8	234 3	1,380	2	0	16	18	6	13	1	0	387	9	10	1,803	11	4
Duckmaloi	13	11	24	9 2	8 1	17 3	87	10	0	1	8	5				3	0	0	91	18	5
Dudauman	11	9	20	8 7	7 9	16 6	90	0	0										90	0	0
Duddawarra	8	14	22	6 7	10 4	17 1	126	0	0	1	5	9				0	13	1	127	18	10
Dulwich	170	119	289	105 5	66 7	172 2	624	0	0	9	17	7				95	10	11	729	8	6
Dumaresq	22	8	30	14 7	6 1	20 8	132	0	0	0	18	10				1	2	0	134	0	10
Dumaresq Island	9	8	17	6 6	6 2	12 8	96	0	0	0	19	3				0	13	0	97	12	3
Dunbars Creek	11	13	24	8 5	9 9	18 4	96	0	0	0	12	0				0	13	0	97	5	0
Dundas	39	32	71	28 9	22 6	51 5	244	10	0	1	13	7				59	1	11	305	5	6

APPENDIX VII—*continued.*

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dundee	25	17	42	15·6	11·8	27·4	143 0 0	5 4 1	.....	7 4 9	155 8 10
Dungaree	25	19	44	18·7	12·9	31·6	164 0 0	1 0 7	.....	17 18 6	182 19 1
Dungarubba	15	18	33	11·7	13·5	25·2	156 0 0	2 10 3	.....	1 8 0	159 18 3
Dungog	93	89	182	66·0	62·5	128·5	411 14 1	16 13 1	8 0 0	51 17 0	488 4 2
Dungowan, Lower	26	28	54	18·5	19·4	37·9	174 0 0	5 2 9	.....	10 16 10	189 19 7
Dungowan, Upper	10	6	16	5·0	5·0	10·0	56 5 0	.....	.....	.....	56 5 0
Dunkeld	27	25	52	20·5	13·2	33·7	180 0 0	2 7 2	.....	246 12 4	428 19 6
Dunmore	54	53	107	39·5	36·0	75·5	267 18 10	4 11 9	.....	15 10 4	288 0 11
Dunolly	19	27	46	13·7	20·1	33·8	180 0 0	2 8 5	.....	65 15 0	248 3 5
Dunoon	16	19	35	10·7	12·2	22·9	120 0 0	1 8 4	.....	44 0 0	165 8 4
Dural	31	28	59	21·6	19·7	41·3	180 0 0	3 1 6	.....	7 1 0	190 2 6
Duramana	20	30	50	13·8	20·1	33·9	144 0 0	1 14 8	.....	10 1 0	155 15 8
Dusodie	12	14	26	8·5	8·5	17·0	125 0 0	1 16 5	.....	13 13 0	140 9 5
Duval View	16	19	35	9·8	11·9	21·7	120 0 0	3 9 6	.....	3 8 0	126 17 6
Eaglehawk	19	18	37	11·1	10·9	22·0	180 7 4	17 4 11	7 0 0	157 17 6	362 9 9
Eagleton	19	17	36	13·7	12·5	26·2	156 0 0	1 11 11	.....	13 7 6	170 19 5
Eastgrove	92	94	186	66·6	61·7	128·3	378 0 0	7 15 3	.....	315 8 10	701 4 1
Eastwood	23	29	52	16·0	21·1	37·1	146 16 0	3 10 3	.....	467 2 0	617 8 3
Eatonsville	16	21	37	13·4	16·1	29·5	156 0 0	2 15 3	.....	0 13 0	159 8 3
Ebenezer	12	21	33	8·9	14·3	23·2	132 0 0	1 7 9	.....	22 17 0	156 4 9
Eccleston	16	7	23	12·1	5·9	18·0	120 0 0	2 0 0	.....	0 13 0	122 13 0
Eden	36	41	77	27·9	30·5	58·4	270 0 0	3 7 7	.....	57 7 0	330 14 7
Eden Valley	21	25	46	12·6	14·2	26·8	120 0 0	3 11 8	.....	27 9 0	151 0 8
Edith	16	14	30	11·4	9·1	20·5	96 0 0	.....	.....	.....	96 0 0
Edwardstown	23	31	54	18·1	23·4	41·5	180 0 0	4 6 6	.....	1 8 0	185 14 6
Eglinford	16	10	26	11·5	7·4	18·9	120 0 0	1 12 6	.....	23 4 6	144 17 0
Eglinton	35	29	64	23·5	17·3	40·8	180 0 0	2 6 8	.....	49 5 0	231 11 8
Elderslie	20	20	40	13·7	12·6	26·3	132 0 0	1 19 8	.....	28 2 0	162 1 8
Ellalong	31	21	52	25·3	16·6	41·9	180 0 0	3 15 10	6 18 11	211 3 2	401 17 11
Elmwood	27	11	38	17·7	7·3	25·0	120 0 0	1 9 0	.....	6 3 2	127 12 2
Elsmore	24	33	57	16·7	23·3	40·0	180 0 0	2 5 3	.....	2 13 0	184 18 3
Emmaville	125	107	232	92·8	79·5	172·3	464 8 0	8 5 10	4 0 0	132 8 0	609 1 10
Emu	59	59	118	44·4	41·7	86·1	291 6 0	6 8 10	.....	25 14 0	323 8 10
Enmore	389	325	714	276·4	223·6	500·0	1,570 9 6	20 17 11	2 0 0	183 2 7	1,776 10 0
Erina	14	18	32	7·6	12·9	20·5	120 0 0	1 18 2	.....	17 2 0	139 0 2
Eringonia	13	15	28	11·1	10·3	21·4	120 0 0	3 16 4	.....	0 13 0	124 9 4
Ermington	31	38	69	25·6	28·9	54·5	180 0 0	3 14 1	.....	1 19 0	185 13 1
Erskine Park	18	19	37	12·4	13·8	26·2	132 0 0	1 5 8	.....	4 13 0	137 18 8
Eschol	21	14	35	13·5	10·6	24·1	120 0 0	2 4 4	.....	.....	122 4 4
Eskbank	363	334	697	279·9	235·7	515·6	1,572 2 6	28 13 10	.....	154 6 0	1,755 2 4
Essington	7	11	18	3·2	7·4	10·6	65 0 0	2 5 8	.....	.....	67 5 8
Euabalong	16	15	31	14·0	13·5	27·5	97 10 0	7 1 11	8 10 6	100 8 0	213 10 5
Eugowra	27	25	52	20·0	16·7	36·7	180 0 0	2 8 6	.....	1 2 0	183 10 6
Eulah Creek	25	19	44	13·4	8·6	22·0	156 0 0	1 15 7	.....	0 13 0	158 8 7
Eulomogo	11	5	16	6·1	2·7	8·8	79 10 0	2 1 10	.....	4 14 6	86 6 4
Euralie	10	14	24	6·5	10·5	17·0	95 5 0	1 10 9	.....	0 19 6	97 15 3
Eurobodalla	15	15	30	11·8	13·1	24·9	120 0 0	1 14 6	.....	0 6 9	122 1 3
Euroka	54	34	88	37·9	22·5	60·4	256 10 0	4 4 0	.....	35 9 0	296 3 0
Eurunderee	21	12	33	18·3	10·4	28·7	180 0 0	1 15 4	.....	1 16 0	183 11 4
Euston	13	13	26	7·7	8·2	15·9	139 12 11	1 5 0	3 0 0	16 0 6	159 18 5
Evan's Plains	15	17	32	9·1	9·1	18·2	120 0 0	3 1 7	.....	4 13 0	127 14 7
Eversleigh	12	19	31	10·3	15·0	25·3	96 0 0	3 6 3	.....	37 15 0	137 1 3
Everton Vale	13	8	21	7·7	5·5	13·2	96 0 0	1 14 8	.....	1 3 0	98 16 8
Failford	13	6	19	10·2	4·5	14·7	86 0 0	2 0 3	7 16 0	15 10 0	111 6 3
Fairfield	69	68	137	56·0	50·8	106·8	268 3 11	19 17 11	.....	104 12 8	392 14 6
Fair Hill	18	11	29	10·5	5·7	16·2	120 0 0	5 5 5	.....	44 0 9	169 6 2
Fairview	20	16	36	13·1	10·0	23·1	180 0 0	2 8 5	.....	21 11 6	203 19 11
Fairy Meadow	55	47	102	40·7	28·3	69·0	261 0 0	5 3 6	.....	25 6 0	291 9 6
Falbrook	18	20	38	14·5	16·1	30·6	156 0 0	2 12 11	.....	1 7 0	159 19 11
Falbrook, Middle	9	22	31	5·1	18·4	23·5	122 0 0	2 11 6	.....	646 1 1	770 12 7
Falls, The	15	10	25	12·0	8·2	20·2	120 0 0	1 7 4	1 0 0	17 12 0	139 19 4
Farnham	25	6	31	15·6	4·2	19·8	120 0 0	2 10 9	.....	14 16 1	137 6 10
Felled Timber Creek	12	11	23	8·6	7·7	16·3	132 0 0	.....	1 17 2	0 11 0	134 8 2
Ferndale	15	20	35	11·9	16·5	28·4	119 14 0	5 18 6	3 0 0	6 8 0	135 0 6
Fern Glen	10	12	22	7·6	9·6	17·2	107 10 0	2 1 4	3 10 0	15 15 0	128 16 4
Fernhill	21	20	41	11·8	13·4	25·2	132 0 0	1 11 5	.....	0 10 0	134 1 5
Fernmount	30	33	63	21·6	21·4	43·0	180 0 0	2 16 10	.....	2 17 3	185 14 1
Fernmount, South	18	14	32	11·4	8·4	19·8	99 0 0	1 10 4	1 10 0	8 4 2	110 4 6
Fishery Creek	31	24	55	24·1	15·6	39·7	143 12 0	3 11 4	.....	0 13 0	147 16 4
Fish River Creek	15	17	32	10·8	12·8	23·6	132 0 0	2 11 3	10 0 0	0 13 0	145 4 3
Fitzgerald's Valley	14	8	22	10·9	7·1	18·0	110 0 0	1 16 3	.....	1 0 0	112 16 3
Five Dock	59	42	101	48·9	31·5	80·4	285 6 0	4 16 8	.....	48 16 3	338 18 11
Five Islands	10	14	24	8·2	10·4	18·6	120 0 0	1 11 7	.....	1 13 0	123 4 7
Fladbury	11	9	20	8·1	6·3	14·4	66 0 0	1 14 9	.....	2 5 0	69 19 9
Flowerburn	14	10	24	12·6	9·1	21·7	120 0 0	1 12 10	1 10 0	0 13 0	123 15 10
Forbes	203	222	425	138·2	153·5	291·7	803 14 8	33 11 8	.....	69 17 0	907 3 4
Forest Hill	14	16	30	10·8	12·3	23·1	122 0 0	2 11 4	.....	117 0 0	241 11 4
Forest Lodge	393	370	763	294·4	250·0	544·4	1,536 5 3	24 13 9	.....	42 10 4	1,603 9 4
Forest, The	12	21	33	7·4	12·4	19·8	80 0 0	1 14 2	5 0 0	1 0 0	87 14 2
Forster	30	27	57	21·6	18·6	40·2	180 0 0	.....	.....	119 17 0	299 17 0
Forster, North	21	17	38	16·3	10·4	26·7	156 0 0	0 19 3	.....	25 2 0	182 1 3
Fort-street	800	641	1,441	570·5	442·1	1012·6	3,753 5 3	53 8 10	1 0 6	1,876 17 3	5,684 11 10
Fort-street, Lower	149	122	371	106·5	82·8	189·3	701 10 0	6 4 0	.....	148 11 7	856 5 7
Fountaindale	20	6	26	10·7	3·6	14·3	93 0 0	1 0 0	.....	1 0 0	95 0 0
Four-mile Creek	19	9	28	11·2	6·9	18·1	143 10 11	1 17 10	.....	31 18 9	177 7 6

APPENDIX VII—*continued.*

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls			Average Weekly Attendance			Expenditure from Public Funds				
	Boys	Girls	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total	Salaries	Books and Apparatus	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Foxground	19	21	40	15·5	14·5	30·0	180 0 0	2 9 8		0 12 0	183 1 8
Frederickton	82	71	153	61 3	50·6	111·9	362 11 10	6 1 0		49 5 0	417 17 10
Freeman's Reach	33	45	78	24 8	31·1	58·9	247 13 3	3 5 5	15 19 10	1 19 0	268 17 6
Frogmoor	32	35	67	21·4	21 8	43 2	180 0 0	2 10 3	15 0 0	21 5 2	218 15 5
Frome's Creek	8	12	20	6·5	8·1	14·6	96 0 0	0 14 1		0 12 0	97 6 1
Fullerton Cove	28	24	52	24 0	19 9	43 9	162 0 0	2 15 0		96 6 6	261 1 6
Gadara	12	6	18	10·5	5 2	15 7	77 10 0	1 13 7			79 3 7
Gainsborough	8	3	11	6·7	2 2	8 9	44 10 0			1 0 0	45 10 0
Galley Swamp	30	23	53	23 2	13·4	36·6	156 0 0	1 12 10		62 12 0	220 4 10
Galston	30	24	54	25 5	17 9	43 4	156 0 0	3 1 3		3 4 11	162 6 2
Galwadgerie	14	14	28	9 8	9 2	19 0	93 10 0	2 2 11		0 12 0	96 4 11
Ganbenang	12	7	19	7·7	4·7	12·4	62 10 0	0 10 11	2 4 7		65 5 6
Gardener's Road	115	127	242	77 4	76 8	154 2	552 5 3	8 17 6		360 4 5	921 7 2
Garfield	19	18	37	12 1	11·6	23 7	156 0 0	0 17 4	10 0 0	2 3 0	169 0 4
Garra	34	19	53	22 3	11 0	33 3	180 0 0	5 11 2	2 10 6	1 8 0	189 9 8
Gaspard	13	8	21	8 1	3 6	11·7	120 0 0	0 16 11			120 16 11
Geegullalong	10	13	23	7·6	8 0	15 6	87 10 0	2 19 1			90 9 1
Gentleman's Halt	15	12	27	10 6	9 6	20 2	120 0 0	1 1 5		13 12 0	134 13 5
George's Creek	14	14	28	8·3	9 5	17 8	92 0 0	2 15 8		0 10 0	95 5 8
George's Plains	14	16	30	11·7	12·4	24 1	70 0 0	6 14 8		110 13 0	187 7 8
German's Hill	9	13	22	6 9	11·0	17·9	94 0 0	1 9 6		25 3 0	120 12 6
Germanton	53	26	79	40·9	17·4	58·3	255 0 0	6 13 10		22 8 9	284 2 7
Gerogery	11	8	19	7·8	6 6	14·4	132 0 0	1 16 11		0 10 0	134 6 11
Gerogery Railway Station	10	15	25	8·9	9·4	18·3	66 9 1	1 15 8		1 1 0	69 5 9
Gerringong	47	49	96	35·7	36 0	71·7	239 2 8	4 1 6		216 3 11	459 8 1
Gerrymberryn	28	24	52	18·6	16·6	35·2	156 0 0	1 18 4		77 4 0	235 2 4
Geurie	11	20	31	7·1	14·4	21·5	120 0 0	1 13 11			121 13 11
Ghinni Ghinni	18	15	33	14·1	11·0	25·1	132 0 0	1 18 5		1 13 0	135 11 5
Giant's Creek	17	8	25	8 3	5·3	13·6	93 5 10	2 7 0		0 12 0	96 4 10
Gilgai	32	29	61	23·4	18 4	41·8	180 0 0	3 19 6		1 3 0	185 2 6
Gilgandra	21	20	41	13 5	16·1	29 6	156 0 0	1 15 5		207 3 0	364 18 5
Ginninderra	18	12	30	11 0	8·3	19·3	144 0 0	1 5 1		1 0 0	146 5 1
Girilambone	23	22	45	15·8	14 2	30 0	120 0 0	2 3 6			122 3 6
Gladesville	59	67	126	45·2	54 4	99 6	303 0 0	10 3 11		9 1 5	322 5 4
Gladstone	52	66	118	38 0	48·3	86 3	275 4 8	5 15 9	2 4 0	1 19 0	285 3 5
Glanmire	19	14	33	13 9	11·3	25 2	132 0 0	1 14 0		1 13 0	135 7 0
Glassville	11	17	28	6 5	12·8	19·3	110 0 0	2 17 2	1 2 0	18 5 0	132 4 2
Glebe	588	629	1,217	411·6	430·7	842 3	2,477 12 4	35 12 1		214 1 9	2,727 6 2
Gledswood	10	11	21	9 1	9·1	18·2	61 15 0	0 16 10	0 17 11	1 6 9	64 16 6
Glen	36	35	71	27 3	25 5	52·8	233 4 6	4 19 8		8 19 0	247 3 2
Glenbog	22	16	38	14 2	7 5	21·7	120 0 0	2 11 4		41 19 6	164 10 10
Glenburn	10	10	20	5·4	4 8	10 2	132 0 0			0 13 0	132 13 0
Glencoe	8	20	28	5 9	16 0	21·9	92 0 0	2 0 4		0 10 0	94 10 4
Glendon Brook	30	27	57	19 7	18·1	37 8	156 0 0	2 10 7		61 9 6	220 0 1
Glenfield	22	23	45	16 5	14 9	31 4	160 0 0	1 8 2	1 4 8	53 0 6	215 13 4
Glen Innes	192	143	335	136 0	88 6	224 6	784 5 4	22 19 6		95 14 0	902 18 10
Glenlogan	14	16	30	9 6	8 3	17 9	119 0 8	1 18 7			120 19 3
Glen Mitchell	104	89	193	69 8	53·8	123·6	317 0 8	7 8 1		87 13 0	412 1 9
Glenmore	21	14	35	18·2	12 2	30·4	148 0 0	1 17 9		1 9 9	151 7 6
Glenmore Road	226	158	384	140·6	93 5	234·1	826 2 11	19 10 10		66 18 4	912 12 1
Glen Morrison	21	24	45	14 0	17 3	31·3	116 0 0	3 2 1		7 5 3	126 7 4
Glenreagh	15	20	35	8 9	13·2	22·1	120 0 0	5 14 1	1 5 0	2 3 0	129 2 1
Glenroy	17	10	27	12 3	7 8	20·1	120 0 0	3 0 4		11 18 0	134 18 4
Glenthorne	7	18	25	4·8	14·3	19 1	120 0 0	0 17 3		20 13 0	141 10 3
Glen William	32	21	53	23·1	14 8	37 9	156 0 0	2 2 8		0 13 0	158 15 8
Glenwood	23	6	29	16 4	2·7	19·1	106 5 0	1 13 0	2 6 9		110 4 9
Gobarralong	17	22	39	12·7	15 6	28 3	120 0 0	2 13 2		27 0 0	149 13 2
Gocup	22	18	40	14·3	11·4	25·7	156 0 0			2 3 0	158 3 0
Golspie	15	7	22	8 9	3 9	12 8	156 0 0	1 8 8		0 13 0	158 1 8
Gondarin Creek	11	13	24	8 0	9 6	17·6	96 0 0	1 0 7		0 13 1	97 13 8
Gongolgon	9	10	19	6 1	6 0	12·1	132 0 0	1 10 1		0 13 0	134 3 1
Goobang	18	22	40	10 6	15 0	25 6	156 0 0	1 12 8		0 13 0	158 5 8
Good Forest	8	8	16	5·8	5 5	11·3	96 0 0	4 3 7		0 13 0	97 16 7
Good Good	9	10	19	6·4	5 0	11·4	96 0 0	2 10 9		0 10 0	99 0 9
Good Hope	9	14	23	4·9	9·6	14·5	130 13 10	1 10 4		0 13 0	132 17 2
Goodooga	28	27	55	18 0	15 3	33·3	148 0 0	2 19 10		0 13 1	151 12 11
Googong	13	8	21	10·7	6 4	17·1	86 5 0	1 17 11		10 0 0	98 2 11
Goolagong	27	31	58	15 1	16 8	31 9	180 0 0	2 18 5		2 14 0	185 12 5
Goolma	9	9	18	5·8	7·3	13·1	116 0 0	1 6 5		7 0 0	124 6 5
Goolmangar	10	8	18	6 0	5 5	11·5	120 0 0	1 11 9		45 4 2	166 15 11
Goonellebah	33	32	65	22 2	22 6	44 8	180 0 0	1 11 1		85 16 9	267 7 10
Goonoo Goonoo	14	15	29	9 6	8 1	17 7	96 0 0	1 6 5			97 6 5
Goonoowigal	33	31	64	23·4	23 4	46·8	204 0 0	5 11 2		3 13 0	213 4 2
Goorangoola	14	9	23	9·4	6 3	15·7	120 0 0	2 10 2	4 9 3		126 19 5
Gordon	33	31	64	22 7	23·6	46·3	358 10 0	2 11 5		183 17 9	544 19 2
Gosford	71	65	136	39 5	31·8	71·3	286 17 4	3 16 11		3 4 6	293 18 9
Gosforth	27	18	45	18 8	12 4	31 2	163 0 0	2 18 4	0 12 6	7 3 8	173 14 6
Gosling Creek	20	16	36	12·3	8 0	20 3	120 0 0	2 5 1		1 13 0	123 18 1
Gostwyck	12	12	24	9 2	8·1	17 3	110 0 0	1 19 6		0 10 0	112 9 6
Gough Town	30	19	49	20 2	14 4	34 6	156 0 0	2 9 0		0 12 0	159 1 0
Goulburn	302	327	629	211 7	230 5	442 2	1,587 0 6	57 6 5	3 5 0	71 1 6	1,718 13 5
Goulburn, North	235	202	437	172 9	147 6	320 5	1,006 19 0	14 3 3	1 13 10	66 16 7	1,089 12 8
Goulburn, South	183	154	337	134 1	100 8	234 9	695 0 0	10 7 11		59 15 1	765 3 0
Gourlay	13	9	22	10·1	6 8	16·9	132 0 0	1 7 2		16 17 0	150 4 2
Gowrie	16	16	32	10·1	12·4	22·5	152 0 0	2 11 10		16 13 0	171 4 10

APPENDIX VII—*continued.*

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls			Average Weekly Attendance			Expenditure from Public Fund.				
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys.	Girls	Total	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Grace Mount	5	10	15	3 9	6 7	10·6	60 0 0	1 1 1			61 1 1
Grafton	358	359	717	273 1	275·7	548·8	1,631 10 8	26 11 1	4 5 0	445 14 10	2,108 1 7
Grafton, South	106	105	211	83·2	85 6	168·8	486 1 4	10 3 8		18 10 6	514 15 6
Graham	9	9	18	8 2	8 4	16 6	116 0 0	1 9 0		0 12 0	118 1 0
Graman	13	13	26	10·1	8 9	19·0	110 0 0	3 3 9	4 16 0	1 3 0	119 2 9
Grantham	24	17	41	14·2	10·2	24·4	156 0 0	2 1 1		9 3 0	167 4 1
Granville	156	244	400	111·8	172·4	284 2	1,099 1 7	20 5 6		58 2 10	1,179 9 11
Granville, North	200	169	369	133 7	125 3	259 0	748 4 2	15 0 3		24 11 6	787 15 11
Granville, South	44	28	72	32 2	19·0	51 2	80 6 8	16 2 7	0 16 3	701 18 1	799 3 7
Grattai	14	7	21	11·3	5 9	17 2	90 0 0	0 18 2			90 18 2
Great Central	30	25	55	23 4	16 0	39 4	164 0 0	5 0 9	3 10 0	38 17 10	211 8 7
Greenbank	7	7	14	6 0	4 9	10 9	48 7 9	1 4 9			49 12 6
Greendale	18	14	32	9 6	9 0	18 6	97 0 0	1 10 11		10 5 0	108 15 11
Green Grove	6	9	15	4 0	7 3	11·3	87 10 0		2 3 0	2 15 0	92 8 0
Green Hills	13	9	22	11 5	8 6	20 1	96 0 0	1 19 10	2 3 6		100 3 4
Green Valley	26	13	39	20·1	9·5	29·6	178 10 0	1 14 11		24 0 0	204 4 11
Greenwell Point	21	20	41	17 3	16·1	33 4	150 0 0	2 11 6		9 18 1	162 9 7
Greenwich	36	31	67	24·3	21·2	45 5	120 0 0	3 9 6		12 7 0	135 16 6
Greenwich Park	9	12	21	5 9	10·0	15 9	90 0 0	0 18 1			90 18 1
Greenwood	16	17	33	12·8	12·1	24 9	59 10 11		6 16 0	0 12 0	66 18 11
Gregadoo	17	11	28	13 8	9·0	22 8	112 10 0	2 5 1	1 0 0	1 17 9	117 12 10
Greghamstown	13	17	30	8 6	11·9	20 5	146 0 0	1 19 6	2 0 0	1 12 0	151 11 6
Gregra	15	9	24	11·1	6 2	17·3	132 0 0	1 5 5		1 3 0	134 8 5
Greig's Flat	12	12	24	9 6	10·1	19·7	120 0 0	6 12 11		54 13 0	180 5 11
Grenfell	135	105	240	96 5	71 5	168 0	666 7 6	20 5 1	2 13 6	52 10 5	741 16 6
Gresford	44	39	83	28·0	26·5	54 5	180 0 0	2 5 6		3 19 0	186 4 6
Greta	174	183	357	121 2	117·2	238·4	668 3 2	11 14 5		127 12 5	807 10 0
Grong Grong	19	14	33	12·0	7·8	19 8	120 0 0	1 12 4			121 12 4
Groombridge Swamp	21	21	42	15·3	15·2	30 5	144 0 0	2 13 1		1 3 0	147 16 1
Guildford	21	11	32	17·5	9·4	26·9	168 0 0	2 12 1		25 13 8	196 5 9
Gulargambone	13	22	35	9·4	15·1	24·5	120 0 0	1 19 10			121 19 10
Gulgamree	20	20	40	15·4	15 4	30 8	149 10 0	5 4 9		49 16 0	204 10 9
Gulgong	90	88	178	68·5	65·2	133 7	406 0 0	5 15 4	2 0 6	55 3 0	468 18 10
Gullen	26	21	47	17·9	14 4	32 3	180 0 0	1 7 2		17 13 0	199 0 2
Gullen Flat	20	8	28	11 3	3 9	15 2	93 10 0			0 12 0	94 2 0
Gullen West	23	10	33	12 4	6·3	18 7	120 0 0	1 6 0	3 10 0	0 11 6	125 7 6
Gum Flat	28	19	47	17·2	13·3	30 5	180 0 0	3 19 7		1 2 0	185 1 7
Gunbar	28	20	48	15·4	14·6	30·0	155 0 0	3 5 8		1 13 0	159 18 8
Gundagai	66	67	133	52 4	49 0	101·4	372 0 0	6 7 6		30 13 9	409 1 3
Gundagai, South	45	53	98	31·4	42·4	73·8	241 17 8	3 13 5		10 14 0	256 5 1
Gundaroo	16	15	31	11·1	9·7	20·8	132 0 0	1 17 7		1 13 0	135 10 7
Gundurimba	34	28	62	26 9	21·8	48·7	168 0 0	3 0 4			171 0 4
Gundy	8	13	21	4 5	7·0	11·5	132 0 0	2 11 7			134 11 7
Gungahleen	17	12	29	10 6	8 0	18·6	87 10 0	1 0 9			88 10 9
Gunnedah	121	117	238	77·5	76 8	154 3	449 17 5	3 15 0		2 9 0	456 1 5
Gunnenbene	10	13	23	4 7	8 7	13 4	96 0 0	3 7 8			99 7 8
Gunning	66	56	122	49 8	40 4	90 2	307 1 0	5 5 4		3 14 0	316 0 4
Guntawang	29	26	55	21·6	17 3	38 9	180 0 0	3 11 10		2 5 0	185 16 10
Gurrundah	15	8	23	8 1	5·1	13 2	96 0 0	1 13 7		0 13 0	98 6 7
Guyong	27	16	43	16·6	10·7	27 3	156 0 0	1 17 11		1 0 0	158 17 11
Hall's Creek	19	22	41	12 3	14·0	26 3	150 0 0	3 8 10	7 1 8	107 17 0	268 7 6
Halton	18	10	28	13 1	6 9	20·0	120 0 0	1 14 7		0 11 0	122 5 7
Hamilton	340	333	673	251·3	238 2	489·5	1,491 16 10	26 0 7	2 5 0	302 1 0	1,822 3 5
Hampton	19	7	26	14·2	5·1	19·3	110 0 0	1 12 1	1 17 3	1 13 0	115 2 4
Hanbury	156	165	321	104 0	119 6	223 6	665 8 6	11 13 1		83 4 6	760 6 1
Hanging Rock	28	17	45	21·1	11·9	33 0	141 18 0	3 17 4		76 15 8	222 11 0
Harben Vale	17	13	30	10 5	8 0	18·5	126 0 0	2 14 10		6 10 0	135 4 10
Hargraves	20	25	45	14·7	18·0	32 7	150 0 0	2 4 5		2 3 0	154 7 5
Harley Hill	31	20	51	23·2	16 7	39 9	132 0 0	2 13 2		0 18 0	135 11 2
Harparary	14	10	24	5·9	4·5	10 4	120 0 0	2 7 6		0 13 0	123 0 6
Hartford	12	11	23	9·8	8·4	18 2	80 18 10	0 7 6	4 10 2	0 10 0	86 6 6
Hartley	15	17	32	10 3	11·2	21 5	156 0 0	0 14 10		1 0 0	157 14 10
Hartley Vale	57	61	118	33·4	42 9	76 3	262 9 0	5 5 11		3 12 0	271 6 11
Harwood Island	63	57	120	46 5	44·7	91 2	253 0 0	4 10 7	4 2 0	199 8 4	461 0 11
Hatfield	5	6	11	2 9	4 6	7 5	79 15 3	1 2 8	15 17 6	0 15 0	97 10 5
Hawkins' Creek	29	22	51	18·6	13 3	31 9	120 0 0	2 6 11		2 12 0	124 18 11
Hay	186	137	323	129·7	91·1	220 8	615 18 6	9 9 4		367 16 4	993 4 2
Heathcote	28	24	52	23 0	16 6	39 6	168 0 0	1 17 0		1 13 1	171 10 1
Helensburgh	67	66	133	43 4	48 8	92 2	277 11 7	0 12 6		3 3 0	281 7 1
Hexham	43	48	91	28 4	32·0	60·4	240 0 11	3 4 9		17 3 5	260 9 1
Hill Crest	13	17	30	8·9	12 3	21·2	112 10 0	4 5 0			116 15 0
Hill End	100	98	198	74·7	69 8	144 5	581 15 5	6 19 4	3 14 9	11 17 6	604 7 0
Hillgrove	124	126	250	85·2	84·0	169 2	261 2 8	16 18 4		288 12 6	566 13 6
Hillston	48	31	79	29 6	21 2	50 8	235 6 4	3 15 6	20 0 0	4 0 7	263 2 5
Hill View	12	14	26	8 0	11 1	19 1	66 16 8		1 15 0	0 10 0	69 1 8
Hinton	71	62	133	52 4	48 6	101 0	384 0 0	7 15 8		45 3 0	436 18 8
Hobby's Yards	19	18	37	10 1	13·0	23·1	156 0 0	3 4 1		66 17 0	226 1 1
Holdsworthy	25	10	35	16 7	7 9	24 6	128 0 0	3 3 5		10 7 6	141 10 11
Holey Flat	17	11	28	13 9	9 1	23 0	97 10 0	1 6 9	2 15 0	0 12 0	102 3 9
Homebush	89	62	151	62·4	43 9	106 3	311 5 2	4 13 3		84 2 3	400 0 8
Honeysuckle Springs	14	8	22	10·9	6 7	17·6	96 0 0	1 16 9		13 12 0	111 8 9
Hopefield	17	16	33	9·9	11·5	21·4	132 0 0	2 16 1			134 16 1
Hornsby	37	29	66	25 3	20 9	46 2	282 0 0	5 5 10		55 1 0	342 6 10
Hornsby Junction	52	43	95	41 5	34·3	75 8	237 1 9	6 1 4		1,079 18 6	1,323 1 7
Horseshoe Bend	63	70	133	47 0	56 3	103 3	238 0 0	6 18 8		27 10 0	272 8 8

APPENDIX VII—*continued*

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls			Average Weekly Attendance			Expenditure from Public Funds											
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Salaries			Books and Apparatus			Travelling Expenses and Forage			Buildings, Rent Furniture, &c			Total		
							£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	
Hoskingtown	15	9	24	4 0	3 3	7 3	88	10	0	1	6	0				5	13	0	95	9	
Hovell	15	21	36	6 4	10 6	17 0	132	0	0	0	19	1				142	4	0	275	3	1
Howe's Valley	17	14	31	14 2	12 0	26 2	120	0	0	0	9	0	5	1	0				125	10	0
Howlong	42	35	77	28 7	24 2	52 9	246	0	0	4	10	11				1	19	5	252	10	4
Hoxton Park	33	18	51	19 3	11 4	30 7	41	13	4	8	7	7				547	14	0	597	14	11
Humula	15	17	32	8 6	12 2	20 8	118	12	10	2	14	4	4	17	3				126	4	5
Hunter's Hill	56	35	91	45 8	27 5	73 3	292	10	0	3	11	1				43	14	6	339	15	7
Huon	16	10	26	12 0	7 6	19 6	132	0	0	1	9	2				26	14	4	160	3	6
Hurlstone		170	170		116 6	116 6	378	0	0	3	4	0				11	14	7	392	18	7
Hurstville	145	141	286	99 5	83 3	182 8	604	9	8	29	8	6				72	13	5	706	11	7
Huskisson, North	12	10	22	8 9	5 1	14 0	116	0	0	1	3	0							117	3	0
Ilford	17	20	37	11 9	14 0	25 9	168	0	0	2	7	2				1	10	0	171	17	2
Illabo ..	14	12	26	9 8	7 8	17 6	93	15	0	2	5	10				1	2	0	97	2	10
Illaroo	7	16	23	4 2	11 2	15 4	90	0	0	4	1	3							94	1	3
Illilliwa	20	18	38	11 0	6 5	17 5	120	0	0	1	16	10				2	2	0	123	18	10
Iluka	29	16	45	24 6	13 5	38 1	144	0	0	2	8	2				190	11	0	336	19	2
Ingleburn	26	29	55	16 5	19 0	35 5	162	0	0	1	19	8				12	6	8	176	6	4
Inglswold	11	11	22	6 4	4 7	11 1	88	5	7	2	3	11				7	13	8	98	3	2
Inverary Park	7	3	10	5 0	2 5	7 5	55	0	0										55	0	0
Inverell	196	156	352	136 1	105 9	242 0	714	0	0	22	0	7	6	5	0	27	15	6	770	1	1
Iona	42	36	78	24 5	21 3	45 8	245	10	10	3	11	0				1	16	0	250	17	10
Irene	12	14	26	8 7	9 6	18 3	96	0	0							11	12	0	107	12	0
Irishtown	19	17	36	9 7	10 9	20 6	120	0	0	1	17	11							121	17	11
Irvington	34	31	65	24 6	19 1	43 7	180	0	0	3	6	7				6	0	0	189	6	7
Islington	94	84	178	66 9	58 2	125 1	414	10	0	10	1	8				60	7	0	484	18	8
Jacob and Joseph Creek	12	18	30	8 1	10 9	18 1	90	10	0	1	9	8							91	19	8
Jacqua	17	13	30	10 7	10 4	21 1	120	0	0	1	9	8				0	13	0	122	2	8
Jamberoo	65	65	130	43 8	42 5	86 3	315	18	3	3	7	8				275	9	10	594	15	9
Jannung	9	4	13	7 1	3 1	10 2	96	0	0	1	19	3				0	13	0	98	12	3
Janugarrah	8	2	10	5 7	1 9	7 6	25	0	0				1	0	0	0	17	6	26	17	6
Jasper's Brush	47	40	87	33 1	26 9	60 0	251	0	0	4	14	4				71	12	5	327	6	9
Jeir	14	15	29	8 3	9 2	17 5	120	0	0	1	14	7	2	16	3				124	10	10
Jellat Jellat	17	23	40	12 0	17 3	29 3	156	0	0	1	5	3				24	7	6	181	12	9
Jellingroe	6	10	16	2 9	5 2	8 1	46	18	8	1	0	4	2	5	0	0	10	0	50	14	0
Jellore	12	12	24	7 8	10 1	17 9	102	0	0	1	9	3				0	13	0	104	2	3
Jembaicumbene ...	18	29	47	10 5	16 5	27 0	180	0	0	2	0	6				1	18	0	183	18	6
Jerildene	41	27	68	28 8	16 6	45 4	150	0	0	5	7	1				4	1	0	165	8	1
Jerrara	26	16	42	19 8	11 3	31 1	150	0	0	2	5	5				5	3	0	157	8	5
Jerrawa	16	14	30	12 8	10 6	23 4	114	14	5	3	3	6				0	12	0	118	9	11
Jerrunga	18	21	39	11 7	15 3	27 0	112	0	0	2	12	8				3	1	3	117	13	11
Jerry's Plains	49	26	75	31 1	19 0	50 1	270	0	0	4	0	2				4	17	2	278	17	4
Jesmond	110	105	215	82 7	76 6	159 3	429	0	0	5	10	1				1	0	0	435	10	1
Jettiba	14	11	25	11 2	9 0	20 2	120	0	0	1	18	9				11	19	0	133	17	9
Jindabyne	16	12	28	8 4	7 2	15 6	120	0	0	0	17	1				6	3	1	127	0	2
Jindalee	25	11	36	14 4	8 1	22 5	132	0	0	2	8	5				0	13	0	135	1	5
Jindalee, West	16	18	34	8 9	11 5	20 4	146	0	0							0	12	0	146	12	0
Jindera	18	22	40	13 8	18 9	32 7	152	0	0	1	16	3				18	3	0	171	19	3
Jingellic, East	13	9	22	8 3	7 4	15 7	68	15	0	1	13	10				27	10	0	97	18	10
Joadja	54	62	116	43 9	46 9	90 8	280	11	4	5	7	3				2	7	0	288	5	7
Johnson's Creek	11	10	21	9 0	7 3	16 3	96	0	0	2	13	7				0	14	3	99	7	10
John's River	14	12	26	11 5	8 9	20 4	120	0	0	3	1	10	4	10	6	0	12	0	128	4	4
Jugiong	24	25	49	18 8	21 6	40 4	150	0	0	3	1	0				0	12	0	153	13	0
Junee	16	19	35	12 3	16 2	28 5	156	0	0	2	13	3				1	3	0	159	16	3
Junee Junction	148	134	282	95 4	88 0	183 4	708	0	0	14	1	5	2	4	10	46	13	6	770	19	9
Kameruka	9	12	21	6 6	9 2	15 8	120	0	0	1	11	10	3	18	0				125	9	10
Kangaloon, East	13	29	42	10 0	21 8	31 8	156	0	0	2	19	4				1	13	0	160	12	4
Kangaloon, West	21	28	49	15 4	22 9	38 3	170	0	0	2	13	8	1	10	0	629	18	0	804	1	8
Kangaroo River	5	9	14	2 4	5 8	8 2	114	10	0	1	2	11							115	12	11
Kangaroo Valley	34	35	69	22 2	23 8	46 0	180	0	0	1	17	2				0	13	0	182	10	2
Kangyangy	12	21	33	7 7	15 7	23 4	132	0	0	2	12	11				16	13	0	151	5	11
Katoomba	66	79	145	46 4	50 8	97 2	299	10	0	3	19	6				9	12	6	313	2	0
Kayuga	17	17	34	8 0	9 3	17 3	132	0	0	1	14	0				0	13	0	134	7	0
Keepit	3	5	8	2 1	3 6	5 7	30	0	0							1	0	0	31	0	0
Kegworth	211	225	436	160 2	152 2	312 4	1,037	7	5	14	17	11	4	10	0	141	14	11	1,198	10	3
Kelrson	14	11	25	12 8	9 5	22 3	80	10	0							0	12	0	81	2	0
Kelly's Plains	28	13	41	19 1	9 9	29 0	132	0	0	1	0	6				43	18	2	176	18	8
Kellyville	17	24	41	13 4	18 1	31 5	121	0	0	1	19	7				118	1	5	241	1	0
Kelso	33	33	66	23 3	24 8	48 1	243	0	0	2	4	3				26	16	0	272	0	3
Kempsey, East	53	76	129	34 4	51 2	85 6	379	0	0	6	9	0				6	18	6	392	7	6
Kempsey, West	131	112	243	91 2	75 6	166 8	514	10	0	12	3	3	2	0	0	717	7	1	1,246	0	4
Kendale	13	16	29	9 9	10 9	20 8	120	0	0	3	9	9				8	12	6	132	2	3
Kentgrove	23	18	41	17 1	11 5	28 6	112	0	0	1	19	10	5	3	11	0	4	0	119	7	9
Kenthurst	20	21	41	13 8	13 9	27 7	144	0	0	2	2	2				0	12	0	146	14	2
Kentucky	15	18	33	9 1	12 2	21 3	156	0	0	2	8	0	0	18	3	1	3	0	160	9	3
Kerr's Creek	11	14	25	6 2	9 0	15 2	65	0	0	0	10	4				5	5	0	71	4	4
Khalangan	15	6	21	10 1	3 6	13 7	90	0	0	1	18	11							91	18	11
Kiama	136	156	292	96 0	112 8	208 8	636	0	0	11	1	3				39	0	5	686	1	8
Kandia	20	23	43	13 4	15 5	28 9	120	0	0	2	4	10				6	11	0	128	15	10
Killawarra	26	29	55	17 7	21 0	38 7	180	0	0	0	15	5				90	13	9	271	9	2
Kilrush	14	18	32	8 3	7 4	15 7	120	0	0	5	8	3				6	2	0	131	10	3
Kimbriki	11	18	29	7 7	13 2	20 9	132	0	0	0	8	8							132	8	8
Kincumber	26	15	41	22 2	11 5	33 7	174	0	0	3	1	3				0	13	0	177	14	3
Kindra	10	9	19	6 4	6 3	12 7	112	0	0	1	1	8				6	0	2	119	1	10
Kingsdale	19	19	38	13 8	14 1	27 9	120	0	0	2	12	0				1	12	0	124	4	0
King's Plains	31	20	51	19 5	11 1	30 6	180	0	0	1	18	1				29	9	0	211	7	1

APPENDIX VII—*continued.*

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys.	Girls	Total	Boys.	Girls	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Kingvale	12	16	28	7·3	12 7	20·0	96 0 0	1 11 6	1 0 0	0 11 0	99 2 6
Kiola	7	18	25	6·0	11·8	17 8	132 0 0	... .	1 0 0	0 13 0	133 13 0
Kiora	22	22	44	11·9	12·6	24·5	156 0 0	2 1 0	. . ..	23 6 6	181 7 6
Kirkconnell	19	21	40	13·0	16·9	29·9	144 0 0	3 2 6	. . ..	14 16 4	161 18 10
Kirkton	35	22	57	26·3	14·0	40 3	174 0 0	4 19 2	... .	49 13 0	228 12 2
Kogarah	167	191	355	122 6	128 9	251·5	681 11 4	19 13 2	2 2 0	145 14 3	849 0 9
Koorawatha	26	26	52	13·3	11·6	24·9	144 0 0	2 3 11	1 19 6	. . ...	148 3 5
Koppin Yarrat	24	15	39	16 6	12·5	29 1	120 0 0	0 10 0	.. . . .	29 0 0	149 10 0
Koribahk	18	12	30	12 2	7·3	19 5	94 0 0	0 9 2	3 18 7	.. ..	98 7 9
Kowen	8	13	21	4 1	6 6	10 7	90 0 0	2 9 2	.. . .	. .	92 9 2
Kurrajong, North	33	17	50	25·5	12·7	38·2	185 1 2	2 5 11	3 9 8	0 13 0	191 9 9
Kurrajong, South	24	22	46	16·7	16 1	32 8	144 0 0	2 9 6	.. . .. .	0 13 1	147 2 7
Lacmalac	13	19	32	6 3	9 7	16 0	96 0 0	2 3 0	.. . .	3 8 1	101 11 1
Laggan	19	18	37	12·7	10 1	22 8	96 0 0	.. . .	. .. .	0 12 0	96 12 0
Lagoons	30	21	51	18·7	12·8	31·5	144 0 0	2 6 5	....	10 8 0	156 14 5
Laguna	26	21	47	20 6	17 9	38·5	180 0 0	2 6 11	.... . .	68 4 0	250 10 11
Lake Albert	33	29	62	24·8	19 8	44 6	180 0 0	4 19 11	.. . .	1 3 0	186 2 11
Lake Cudgellico	44	40	84	30 2	26 3	56 5	245 1 6	4 7 4	.. . . .	3 19 0	253 7 10
Lambing Hill	18	15	33	9·5	8·3	17 8	132 0 0	1 7 2	.. .	3 16 7	137 3 9
Lambton	274	297	571	207·2	229 7	436 9	1,553 18 1	27 14 10	0 19 0	1,182 4 2	2,764 16 1
Lang's Creek	5	14	19	3 3	10 3	13 6	81 5 0	1 13 0	....	. ... .	82 18 0
Larry's Flat	25	27	52	17 6	23 5	41·1	156 0 0	4 8 1	. . . .	2 17 0	163 5 1
Laurieton	25	21	46	19·1	14·1	33·2	180 0 0	2 7 4	... .	2 13 0	185 0 4
Lavadia	12	13	25	8·3	9·7	18 0	116 0 0	3 9 1	. . . . .	0 12 0	120 1 1
Lawrence	64	57	121	47·3	38·3	85·6	264 0 0	6 6 7	10 0 0	1 19 0	282 5 7
Lawrence, Lower	22	21	43	17 9	17 5	35 4	138 0 0	1 10 8	.. . . .	2 10 0	142 0 8
Lawson	15	20	35	9·0	12·3	21·3	124 8 7	5 9 9	0 19 4	.. . ...	130 17 8
Lawson's Creek	13	17	30	8 4	11 6	20·0	120 0 0	1 8 0	....	29 10 0	150 18 0
Leech's Gully	28	18	46	19·5	13·3	32·8	144 0 0	3 19 5	.. ..	1 13 0	149 12 5
Leichhardt	522	450	972	409·6	355·4	765 0	2,035 3 4	36 10 0	....	135 12 3	2,207 5 7
Leichhardt, West	180	164	344	132 0	117 7	249·7	680 7 9	22 18 2	....	120 4 2	823 10 1
Leighwood	7	9	16	3 2	4·9	8 1	132 0 0	0 19 3	... .	0 13 0	133 12 3
Lewis Ponds	55	42	97	31·5	23 2	54 7	180 0 0	6 7 2	1 16 6	74 1 0	262 4 8
Limeburner's Creek	7	10	17	5 6	6 3	11 9	75 0 0	1 18 10	0 8 6	.. .. .	77 7 4
Limekilns	16	11	27	11 8	9·2	21·0	156 0 0	1 15 9	6 16 6	. .. .	164 12 3
Linburn	33	31	64	21 9	18 2	40 1	255 0 0	3 17 0	2 5 0	11 9 5	272 11 5
Lismore	166	172	338	122 0	124·7	246·7	727 10 0	14 6 3	....	173 11 6	915 7 9
Little Plain	20	17	37	12·6	13·7	26 3	156 0 0	4 14 11	....	9 13 0	170 7 11
Little River	33	26	59	20·7	16·1	36 8	180 0 0	2 12 10	. . . ..	36 3 0	218 15 10
Liverpool	231	195	426	171·0	133 6	304 6	873 13 0	16 7 7	. ...	461 5 10	1,351 6 5
Loch End	36	36	72	23 0	22·6	45·6	180 0 0	1 15 5	. . ..	10 10 8	192 6 1
Lochiel	12	12	24	6 9	7·0	13 9	120 0 0	2 0 1	....	0 8 0	122 8 1
Lochinvar	28	26	54	19 0	14 6	33·6	226 10 0	2 2 5	....	6 9 6	235 1 11
Long Reach	25	15	40	13 4	8·8	22·2	120 0 0	1 13 3	. . .. .	12 16 0	134 9 3
Longueville	23	15	38	14·9	7 5	22·4	156 0 0	1 18 4	..... .	30 1 9	188 0 1
Lord's Hill	17	16	33	11 2	10·4	21 6	156 0 0	. . ...	.. ..	21 5 11	177 5 11
Lostock	27	23	50	16 6	13 6	30 2	156 0 0	2 6 11	2 9 0	0 13 0	161 8 11
Lost River	17	8	25	12 5	5 2	17 7	120 0 0	1 5 5	. .....	....	121 5 5
Louth	13	13	26	10 0	9·5	19·5	91 7 0	1 7 9	.. ..	2 4 3	94 19 0
Lowesdale	14	14	28	7 7	8·1	15 8	132 0 0	1 9 10	.. .. ..	. . ...	133 9 10
Lowther	5	13	18	2·2	5 5	7 7	96 0 0	0 16 1	.. . ..	0 13 1	97 9 2
Lucknow	44	44	88	28 6	26 7	55 3	221 0 0	3 12 3	... . .	11 10 0	236 2 3
Luddenham	36	22	58	26·2	14 4	40 6	180 0 0	3 5 3	. . ... .	43 10 10	226 16 1
Lyndhurst	19	25	44	15 9	16·4	32·3	96 0 0	9 10 8	0 9 6	456 0 4	562 0 6
M'Donald, Central	15	15	30	13 3	12 4	25 7	108 0 0	5 14 7	1 6 0	62 5 0	177 5 7
M'Donald, Lower	7	10	17	5 3	6·3	11 6	83 5 0	1 3 3	.. . .	3 10 0	87 18 3
M'Donald's Creek	13	21	34	8·2	16 1	24·3	128 0 0	1 19 6	... . ..	1 13 0	131 12 6
M'Donald's Hole	5	8	13	5 7	6 3	10 0	70 0 0	1 2 6	.. . .	....	71 2 6
M'Donald, Upper	18	21	39	13 6	16·5	30 1	130 0 0	2 5 10	.. ..	0 13 0	132 18 10
M'Henry's Creek	26	26	52	15 6	13·1	28·7	144 0 0	1 17 3	. . .	2 10 6	148 7 9
M'Lean's Ridges	29	25	51	22 0	17·2	39·2	178 0 0	4 2 10	... .	68 3 0	250 5 10
Macdonaldtown	641	593	1,234	448 7	411 9	860·6	2,313 14 8	27 3 3	1 19 6	19 19 5	2,362 16 10
Maclean	79	102	181	59 2	73 2	132·4	426 0 0	8 4 10	.. ..	11 18 9	446 3 7
Macquarie-street, South	243	263	506	154·8	184 0	338·8	1,382 0 0	17 16 2	.. .. .	137 0 4	1,536 16 6
Maharatta	22	12	34	15 4	7 8	23·2	91 0 0	2 10 6	.. ..	1 2 0	94 12 6
Maitland, East	197	189	386	146 7	134·9	281 6	846 6 5	11 15 3	2 13 6	130 11 3	991 6 5
Maitland, West	436	444	880	336·1	321 2	657 3	1,807 3 4	39 5 8	1 0 9	150 14 7	1,998 4 4
Major's Creek	56	53	109	38 5	35 2	73 7	266 3 4	4 17 3	... .	248 18 9	519 19 4
Malebo	16	14	30	11 5	10 5	22 0	120 0 0	2 10 10	. . . ..	1 10 6	124 1 4
Maluerindi	13	18	31	11 2	14 3	25 5	96 0 0	2 16 7	....	1 3 0	99 19 7
Malvern	9	11	20	6·7	7 5	14·2	75 0 0	1 16 3	... .	.. ...	76 16 3
Manchester Square	10	12	22	8·1	9 7	17·8	120 0 0	2 8 11	... . ..	0 13 0	123 1 11
Mandurama	24	27	51	14 6	19 3	33 9	180 0 0	3 5 7	. . . .. .	1 13 0	184 18 7
Mangamore	21	8	29	15·8	6 0	21 8	120 0 0	3 0 5	.. . .	0 13 0	123 13 5
Mangrove Creek	10	12	22	7 1	9 4	16 5	132 0 0	3 13 9	. ..	0 12 0	136 5 9
Manie's Creek	16	20	36	13 2	15 5	28 7	156 0 0	1 7 8	....	6 3 1	163 10 9
Manildra	17	22	39	10 5	14 1	24 6	173 10 0	1 8 9	.. . . .	264 11 6	439 10 3
Manilla	47	47	94	33 1	39 2	72 3	286 0 0	7 19 4	..... .	480 16 3	774 15 7
Manilla, Upper	16	26	42	7 3	14·6	21·9	98 2 3	3 14 11	19 19 7	0 13 0	122 9 9
Manly	153	121	274	102·1	75 0	177·1	423 10 0	3 13 7	....	23 15 0	450 18 7
Mannafield	27	22	49	22 8	16 8	39·6	168 0 0	2 15 8	.....	65 0 9	235 16 5
Manton	13	12	25	10·2	7 9	18 1	82 10 0	1 3 3	... .	0 8 6	84 1 9
Marangaroo	15	16	31	10·8	9 9	20 7	132 0 0	1 17 7	. ..	1 13 1	135 10 8
Marangulla	16	16	32	9 9	9 7	19·6	156 0 0	2 4 2	0 13 0	. ...	158 17 2
March	15	17	32	10 2	11 6	21 8	156 0 0	1 8 9	... .	19 15 6	177 4 3

APPENDIX VII--*continued.*

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Marengo	26	26	52	17·5	18·4	35·9	246 0 0	1 19 0	.....	9 6 0	257 5 0
Marina	12	12	24	7·9	9·8	17·7	90 0 0	1 4 7	.....	.....	91 4 7
Markwell	20	15	35	13·9	11·2	25·1	132 0 0	1 12 11	4 11 0	4 10 0	142 13 11
Marlee	12	17	29	8·8	8·0	16·8	120 0 0	1 2 8	.....	.....	121 2 8
Maroota	22	12	34	14·2	8·1	22·3	98 19 8	1 6 8	.....	40 12 0	140 18 4
Marowie, South	6	7	13	5·6	6·1	11·7	120 0 0	.....	.....	72 0 0	192 0 0
Marrickville	347	323	670	258·7	232·3	491·0	1,525 10 9	17 10 1	.....	176 13 11	1,719 14 9
Marrickville, West	260	188	448	185·6	134·7	320·3	794 13 8	15 10 1	.....	185 5 9	995 9 6
Marsden	18	31	49	13·5	17·6	31·1	132 0 0	3 5 5	.....	37 11 9	172 17 2
Marsden Park	30	18	48	17·2	11·2	28·4	60 0 0	7 7 11	.....	287 18 5	355 6 4
Marshall Mount	40	18	58	30·5	13·1	43·6	180 0 0	1 12 1	.....	20 13 0	202 5 1
Martindale	9	16	25	6·5	12·3	18·8	95 0 0	2 0 6	.....	.....	97 0 6
Marulan	32	37	69	23·3	28·4	51·7	240 0 0	2 4 8	.....	23 1 0	265 5 8
Maryland	10	18	28	5·8	12·9	18·7	132 0 0	2 9 5	.....	1 3 0	135 12 5
Maryvale	28	37	65	21·2	26·0	47·2	198 0 0	4 4 4	.....	41 3 10	243 8 2
Mathoura	33	17	50	19·9	10·2	30·1	144 0 0	4 3 5	.....	1 0 0	149 3 5
Maude	7	8	15	4·3	3·5	7·8	101 10 0	1 8 9	4 15 0	0 15 0	108 8 9
Maybole	11	17	28	9·2	14·0	23·2	121 0 0	1 6 5	1 14 6	1 3 0	125 3 11
Mayfield	13	17	30	7·4	11·3	18·7	132 0 0	1 8 8	.....	0 12 0	134 0 8
Meadow Flat	26	22	48	19·8	15·9	35·7	180 0 0	3 12 8	.....	1 2 0	184 14 8
Meermaul	15	13	28	9·5	7·6	17·1	150 0 0	2 5 7	.....	0 13 0	152 18 7
Meerschaum Vale	21	17	38	14·2	12·4	26·6	153 0 0	2 8 1	.....	89 12 3	245 0 4
Memundie	14	9	23	9·6	4·0	13·6	120 0 0	1 9 1	1 10 0	0 13 0	123 12 1
Menah	9	12	21	5·4	6·8	12·2	120 0 0	1 10 2	.....	2 5 6	123 15 8
Menangle	17	13	30	9·6	7·5	17·1	156 0 0	2 4 0	.....	9 14 6	167 18 6
Menindie	24	34	58	19·4	23·7	43·1	199 15 0	3 9 0	38 0 0	12 18 0	254 2 0
Meranburn	26	24	50	19·5	18·8	38·3	162 0 0	5 4 2	.....	4 2 2	171 6 4
Merannie	26	13	39	17·0	11·8	28·9	156 0 0	2 16 1	.....	38 2 0	196 18 1
Merilla	15	21	36	11·0	14·6	25·6	156 0 0	1 18 4	.....	1 13 0	159 11 4
Merimbula	15	14	29	11·0	10·9	21·9	156 0 0	1 4 9	.....	.....	157 4 9
Meringlo	24	15	39	12·9	9·5	22·4	156 0 0	3 5 7	.....	0 13 0	159 18 7
Meroo	22	27	49	15·1	21·3	36·4	228 0 0	1 6 9	.....	33 0 3	262 7 0
Merrendee	16	9	25	13·1	6·9	20·0	132 0 0	1 5 0	.....	3 1 0	136 6 0
Merrill Creek	6	14	20	2·8	9·5	12·3	70 0 0	1 16 6	.....	.....	71 16 6
Merriwa	27	17	44	19·5	11·4	30·9	180 0 0	2 15 3	.....	1 3 1	183 18 4
Merry Vale	7	4	11	5·2	2·6	7·8	55 0 0	.....	.....	.....	55 0 0
Michelago	21	19	40	13·0	13·0	26·0	156 0 0	2 12 3	.....	8 18 0	167 10 3
Middle Creek	16	10	26	10·3	8·3	18·6	120 0 0	2 3 0	.....	.....	122 3 0
Middlingbank	20	13	33	14·4	8·6	23·0	120 0 0	1 18 7	.....	21 3 0	143 1 7
Mila	11	11	22	7·5	8·4	15·9	90 0 0	1 14 4	.....	1 8 0	93 2 4
Milburn Creek	11	19	30	6·3	11·5	17·8	132 0 0	0 14 7	2 19 6	1 3 0	136 17 1
Miller's Forest	47	24	71	35·7	16·9	52·6	180 0 0	2 10 11	.....	38 3 0	220 13 11
Millfield	20	16	36	12·4	11·0	23·4	156 0 0	1 12 7	.....	35 10 6	193 3 1
Millingandi	22	8	30	11·8	5·4	17·2	98 0 0	1 5 7	.....	27 16 0	127 1 7
Millsville	15	11	26	8·6	7·7	16·3	120 0 0	1 14 1	.....	1 12 0	123 6 1
Millthorpe	62	69	131	42·2	48·7	90·9	286 10 0	1 19 11	.....	3 9 0	291 18 11
Milltown	193	158	351	137·5	113·7	251·2	739 0 10	10 1 2	1 5 9	35 4 6	785 12 3
Milong	16	6	22	10·9	3·9	14·8	96 0 0	1 10 6	.....	149 15 9	247 6 3
Milparinka	13	10	23	10·0	5·2	15·2	120 0 0	1 17 1	.....	28 7 0	150 4 1
Milton	73	76	149	50·8	55·6	106·4	408 0 0	6 4 11	1 10 0	11 9 6	427 4 5
Mimosa Dell	10	14	24	8·0	8·0	16·0	80 0 0	1 6 3	.....	5 10 0	86 16 3
Mimosa, East	7	9	16	4·3	5·7	10·0	96 0 0	1 9 9	.....	1 3 1	98 12 10
Mimosa Park	8	10	18	5·0	7·8	12·8	96 0 0	1 10 4	0 5 0	0 12 0	98 7 4
Minmi	265	288	553	200·1	206·2	406·3	1,209 12 11	19 11 0	5 10 0	40 6 9	1,275 0 8
Minnamurra	26	33	59	19·7	21·3	41·0	180 0 0	1 5 9	8 0 0	3 18 0	193 3 9
Minore	11	12	23	9·0	8·6	17·6	87 10 0	2 11 11	.....	6 0 0	96 1 11
Minto	20	34	54	14·1	26·6	40·7	156 0 0	2 7 10	.....	0 13 0	159 0 10
Mitchell	110	113	223	74·6	78·7	153·3	615 0 0	8 12 9	.....	6 16 6	630 9 3
Mitchell's Flat	20	30	50	12·7	20·9	33·6	154 0 0	2 2 1	.....	28 13 0	184 15 1
Mitchell's Island	26	31	57	18·8	19·9	38·7	180 0 0	2 8 11	.....	142 9 0	324 17 11
Mittagong	139	126	265	106·0	84·3	190·3	586 0 0	10 12 2	2 9 3	151 19 6	751 0 11
Mittagong, Lower	8	15	23	5·8	11·7	17·5	117 14 9	1 15 6	.....	.....	119 10 3
Mittagong, Upper	15	19	34	10·8	14·1	24·9	156 0 0	2 4 1	.....	0 13 0	158 17 1
Mitta Mitta	18	15	33	12·8	9·4	22·2	120 0 0	2 2 4	.....	0 13 0	122 15 4
Mitten's Creek	23	12	35	12·5	5·9	18·4	156 0 0	1 19 9	.....	16 10 0	174 9 9
Moama	76	84	160	54·1	57·3	111·4	295 7 7	8 16 11	.....	105 6 1	409 10 7
Mobellah	29	37	66	23·8	28·7	52·5	259 10 0	2 16 5	.....	42 7 0	304 13 5
Mogilla	10	23	33	8·6	16·5	25·1	156 0 0	1 0 8	.....	18 13 0	175 13 8
Mogo	29	28	57	15·8	16·6	32·4	156 0 0	1 19 1	.....	0 13 0	158 12 1
Moira	11	12	23	8·0	7·8	15·8	60 15 0	0 4 7	5 2 0	0 10 0	66 11 7
Molong	100	88	188	70·1	58·7	128·8	399 0 0	9 14 6	2 0 9	57 14 6	468 9 9
Mondrook	19	8	27	15·6	7·0	22·6	120 0 0	1 3 10	.....	173 0 0	294 3 10
Monkerai	19	16	35	12·0	10·4	22·4	132 0 0	1 10 11	.....	0 13 1	134 4 0
Monteagle	22	20	42	14·9	14·7	29·6	156 0 0	2 18 10	.....	10 9 3	169 8 1
Mookerawa, Lower	15	4	19	10·3	2·4	12·7	132 0 0	1 19 2	.....	13 0 0	146 19 2
Moona	16	14	30	11·4	9·5	20·9	96 0 0	2 15 11	.....	1 3 0	99 18 11
Moonan Brook	23	17	40	16·5	12·8	29·3	145 0 0	2 7 7	.....	0 10 0	147 17 7
Moonan Flat	11	10	21	8·4	6·1	14·5	120 0 0	1 7 10	.....	0 12 0	121 19 10
Moonbi	7	12	19	6·0	10·1	16·1	120 0 0	2 9 4	.....	0 13 0	123 2 4
Moor Creek	16	26	42	8·9	15·1	24·0	96 0 0	3 13 9	.....	24 1 0	123 14 9
Moorfields	38	36	74	23·3	21·2	44·5	180 0 0	7 16 5	2 2 6	9 3 0	199 1 11
Moorilda	30	27	57	20·4	20·5	40·9	196 0 9	6 0 9	5 14 11	4 0 0	211 16 5
Moorwatha	11	22	33	5·8	14·7	20·5	132 0 0	2 3 7	.....	0 12 0	134 15 7
Moppitty	7	9	16	4·3	5·7	10·0	60 0 0	1 9 10	.....	.....	61 9 10
Moree	89	83	172	68·0	63·6	131·6	341 6 8	11 5 10	8 13 6	305 13 6	666 19 6

APPENDIX VII—*continued.*

Name of School	Number of Children on Rolls			Average Weekly Attendance			Expenditure from Public Funds				
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Salaries	Books and Apparatus	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c	Total
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Molongla Creek	19	30	49	13 0	19 4	32 4	150 0 0	0 15 11		1 5 0	152 0 11
Moloro	21	17	38	16 1	12 3	28 4	131 0 0	2 0 4		275 17 0	408 17 4
Morpeth ..	97	71	168	72 6	50 8	123 4	449 19 0	6 13 5	.	48 19 4	505 11 9
Mortdale	33	34	67	22 0	25 0	47 0	165 0 0	15 10 8		180 16 2	361 6 10
Mortlake	47	58	105	34 2	41 4	75 6	210 3 8	5 2 0		37 0 5	282 6 1
Morungulan	10	8	18	7 3	5 5	12 8	92 0 0			28 3 0	120 3 0
Moruya	74	71	145	55 3	56 0	111 3	278 2 0	4 6 11			282 8 11
Mosquito Island	28	33	61	19 5	23 1	42 6	180 0 0	2 11 2		176 14 7	359 5 9
Mossman's Bay	58	54	112	39 3	35 3	74 6	298 14 0	19 13 7	1 13 4	472 6 9	792 7 8
Moss Vale	60	67	127	42 6	49 2	91 8	350 10 8	3 11 7		3 19 0	358 1 3
Moulamein	12	14	26	8 6	10 1	18 7	97 10 0		5 17 6	9 17 6	113 5 0
Mount Adrah	10	5	15	5 4	2 9	8 3	38 15 0				38 15 0
Mount Butler	14	8	22	12 1	7 2	19 3	86 5 0	4 2 4		0 10 0	90 17 4
Mount Costigan	35	36	71	27 1	26 1	53 2	204 0 0	3 14 8		46 12 0	254 6 8
Mount George	14	10	24	8 1	7 4	15 5	124 0 0	1 12 8		14 12 0	140 4 8
Mount Hope	30	28	58	18 3	15 6	33 9	190 6 8	2 2 5		52 11 11	245 1 0
Mount Hunter	30	30	60	13 6	19 6	39 2	180 0 0	5 2 8		24 1 11	209 4 7
Mount Keira	128	126	254	96 6	88 4	185 0	481 16 0	7 16 5		3 18 0	493 10 5
Mount Kembla	80	86	166	63 1	63 5	126 6	367 16 5	5 3 2	2 6 6	2 12 0	377 18 1
Mount M'Donald	53	44	97	36 6	29 7	66 3	285 0 0	3 9 7	3 8 3	22 0 0	313 17 10
Mount Macquarie	39	28	67	28 8	20 1	48 9	180 0 0	3 7 10		76 12 6	260 0 4
Mount Mitchell	19	11	30	14 1	8 8	22 9	120 0 0	2 17 0		10 10 0	133 7 0
Mount Mooby	18	24	42	9 7	14 2	23 9	144 0 0	5 12 4		5 0 0	154 12 10
Mount Murray	12	11	23	8 6	7 4	16 0	96 0 0	1 15 10		1 12 0	99 7 10
Mount Pleasant	26	16	42	17 9	12 4	30 3	156 0 0	1 10 5		9 13 0	167 3 5
Mount Ranken	11	5	16	8 2	3 6	11 8	96 0 0	2 19 3	.	1 0 6	99 19 9
Mount Rivers	16	18	34	10 9	12 7	23 6	120 0 0	2 8 11	.	15 13 0	138 1 11
Mount Russell	9	11	20	6 1	7 7	13 8	61 5 0	2 0 7	0 18 0	2 1 0	66 4 7
Mount Tamar	15	16	31	12 3	12 1	24 4	120 0 0	1 5 5		2 3 0	123 8 5
Mount Tarana	29	42	71	17 3	28 6	45 9	180 0 0	2 3 3	.	12 13 0	194 16 3
Mount Thorley	12	12	24	10 9	8 0	18 9	96 0 0	1 0 0		10 13 0	107 13 0
Mount Victoria	41	31	72	30 2	22 6	52 8	252 0 0	2 0 3		3 11 0	257 11 3
Mount View	20	24	44	10 1	14 4	24 5	132 0 0	3 2 5		0 13 0	135 15 5
Mudgee	311	289	600	231 3	213 7	445 0	1,593 6 1	21 19 5		5 5 0	1,620 10 6
Mudgee, South	32	17	49	23 5	13 0	36 5	166 12 11	2 9 8		47 11 0	216 13 7
Mugwill	18	18	36	15 7	15 7	31 4	138 0 0	2 2 11		16 3 0	156 5 11
Mulbring..	42	19	61	32 8	14 8	47 6	264 0 0	2 15 11		35 0 0	301 15 11
Mulgoa	25	26	51	18 9	21 4	40 3	180 0 0	1 6 5			181 6 5
Mulgoa Forest	12	15	27	5 9	9 4	15 3	132 0 0	1 11 8		0 13 0	134 4 8
Mullamuddy	13	9	22	9 4	5 9	15 3	116 0 0	1 2 5		1 13 0	118 15 5
Mullengandra	13	10	23	7 1	6 5	13 6	132 0 0	2 1 0		4 2 0	138 3 0
Mullengrove	14	8	22	10 5	6 0	16 5	120 0 0	1 0 1			121 0 1
Mullengullenga	17	24	41	9 6	15 4	25 0	132 0 0	3 12 10		0 10 6	136 3 4
Mullion Creek	9	16	25	7 0	12 9	19 9	96 0 0	3 1 6		24 0 0	123 1 6
Mullumbimby	18	10	28	11 2	8 1	19 3	90 0 0			8 10 0	98 10 0
Mulwala	25	28	53	13 8	18 1	31 9	132 0 0	2 15 4		4 9 0	139 4 4
Mulyan	16	14	30	10 6	10 2	20 8	120 0 0	1 1 0		17 12 0	138 13 0
Mumbil	18	26	44	15 0	19 0	34 0	156 0 0	1 9 1		0 12 0	158 1 1
Mumbulla	11	17	28	6 6	9 2	15 8	120 0 0	1 17 0		0 13 0	122 10 0
Mummell	15	14	29	9 3	11 2	20 5	120 0 0	1 4 11		1 13 0	122 17 11
Mundawa	22	22	44	15 9	13 8	29 7	120 0 0	2 6 6	1 8 0	0 13 0	124 7 6
Mundongo	27	24	51	18 5	17 8	36 3	180 0 0	4 8 6		17 10 6	201 19 0
Mundoonen	9	12	21	6 9	6 9	13 8	104 0 0	1 1 8		0 12 0	105 13 8
Mundooran	19	22	41	12 5	16 1	28 6	144 0 0	1 19 1	2 5 0	. .	148 4 1
Munghorn	14	15	29	9 2	9 3	18 5	135 12 2	2 0 9	11 0 0	1 19 0	150 11 11
Munni	16	12	28	10 4	8 7	19 1	96 0 0	2 16 8			98 16 8
Murray's Run	11	6	17	10 4	5 9	16 3	85 0 0	1 9 11	9 7 2		95 17 1
Murrimboola	14	11	25	8 3	7 2	15 5	85 0 0	1 19 1			86 19 1
Murroo	14	22	36	9 3	11 8	21 1	132 0 0	1 0 1	12 0 0	51 3 0	196 3 1
Murrulebale	13	18	31	9 5	11 9	21 4	86 5 0	1 17 9		19 15 0	107 17 9
Murrumbateman	19	19	38	11 7	10 0	21 7	180 0 0	2 7 6		0 3 0	182 10 6
Murrumbidgeree	20	21	41	13 5	14 2	27 7	120 0 0	1 10 7		1 10 0	123 0 7
Murrumburrah	94	70	164	63 2	47 2	110 4	378 0 0	8 11 11	1 11 3	22 16 8	410 19 10
Murrurundi	90	76	166	63 4	48 6	112 0	373 10 0	6 13 11		264 17 0	645 0 11
Murwillumbah	43	32	75	28 9	21 7	50 6	228 0 0	3 11 6		34 0 6	265 12 0
Muswellbrook	116	78	194	87 8	53 4	141 2	414 10 0	5 4 4		53 17 6	473 11 10
Muttama	18	19	37	14 2	13 2	27 4	156 0 0	2 18 9		48 12 6	207 11 3
Myalla	7	13	20	4 6	7 7	12 3	87 0 0			25 10 0	112 10 0
Myall, Upper	10	9	19	7 7	6 9	14 6	80 0 0	1 6 11		10 0 0	91 6 11
Myrtle Creek	12	12	24	9 5	10 0	19 5	120 0 0	1 8 6			121 8 6
Myrtleville	10	22	32	5 9	12 7	18 6	120 0 0	1 18 9		30 3 0	152 1 9
Nambucca	34	18	52	22 2	9 1	31 3	156 0 0	4 3 2		82 11 6	242 14 8
Nambucca Heads	48	35	83	34 5	25 5	60 0	242 0 0	4 0 0		213 1 7	459 1 7
Nambucca, Lower	12	9	21	8 5	7 4	15 9	82 10 0	0 6 7	6 15 0	1 15 0	91 6 7
Nangunia	16	9	25	10 5	7 0	17 5	116 0 0	3 1 2	. .	0 12 0	119 13 2
Nangus Creek	10	8	18	7 3	6 4	13 7	110 0 0	1 13 3		1 15 0	113 8 3
Narandera	162	111	273	112 7	66 7	179 4	548 0 0	13 4 11	2 5 2	20 0 6	583 10 7
Narani	13	20	33	11 7	17 4	29 1	123 0 0	2 2 1	2 3 9		127 5 10
Narara	26	15	41	16 3	8 3	24 6	50 0 0	10 3 7		418 2 0	478 5 7
Narellan	49	36	85	34 9	24 2	59 1	241 10 0	3 15 2		183 2 7	428 7 9
Naremburn	103	103	206	66 1	63 3	129 4	387 0 0	4 4 11		13 17 6	405 2 5
Narrabeen	12	15	27	7 4	5 8	13 2	42 10 0	5 16 10		137 12 0	185 18 10
Narrabri	222	176	398	140 2	103 8	244 0	893 6 0	13 4 9	6 1 0	16 15 7	929 7 4
Narrabri Railway Stn	60	42	102	40 0	26 7	66 7	238 4 1	3 18 9		124 12 7	366 15 5
Narrango	9	10	19	7·2	7 1	14 3	85 0 0	3 0 8		1 0 0	89 0 8

APPENDIX VII—*continued.*

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Narrawa	11	14	25	6·7	9·9	16·6	120 0 0	2 2 2	.....	0 13 0	122 15 2
Narromine	28	15	43	20·1	11·0	31·1	156 0 0	1 5 11	.....	8 15 7	166 1 6
Nelanglo	13	16	29	9·3	12·7	22·0	120 0 0	1 11 8	.....	3 13 0	125 4 8
Nelbothery	12	11	23	8·7	6·9	15·6	90 0 0	1 9 8	.....	.....	91 9 8
Nelligen	33	25	58	24·9	18·7	43·6	180 0 0	2 4 6	.....	6 0 6	188 5 0
Nelson	18	24	42	15·4	19·2	34·6	144 0 0	2 14 0	.....	0 13 0	147 7 0
Nelson's Plains	23	32	55	16·6	23·1	39·7	130 0 0	2 0 2	.....	0 13 0	132 13 2
Nemingha	21	28	49	13·2	18·9	32·1	180 0 0	2 11 10	.....	30 17 6	213 9 4
Nerriga	13	19	32	9·0	12·0	21·0	132 0 0	2 5 3	.....	2 12 0	136 17 3
Nerrigundah	18	18	36	13·3	14·1	27·4	141 0 0	1 7 1	.....	3 9 0	145 16 1
Neutral Bay	121	114	235	86·3	78·6	164·9	404 10 0	8 2 6	.....	237 13 3	650 5 9
Nevertire	22	20	42	14·4	13·8	28·2	120 0 0	2 9 4	1 10 0	.....	123 19 4
Newbridge	43	39	82	32·0	29·1	61·1	227 4 0	2 12 4	2 15 2	3 9 0	236 0 6
Newcastle	372	380	752	278·1	273·1	551·2	1,722 7 8	29 18 6	0 12 6	163 7 11	1,916 6 7
Newcastle East	188	145	333	127·3	100·8	228·1	725 0 0	10 12 6	.....	180 0 2	915 12 8
Newcastle South	484	488	972	359·2	358·9	718·1	1,940 9 8	38 2 9	0 12 6	515 10 4	2,494 15 3
New Italy	20	20	40	14·1	14·4	28·5	132 0 0	1 5 11	.....	27 9 3	160 15 2
New Lambton	217	210	427	154·9	156·3	311·2	873 10 0	18 1 7	.....	70 0 7	961 12 2
Newport	22	23	45	11·4	10·8	22·2	129 0 0	.....	.....	39 5 0	168 5 0
Newstead	14	15	29	12·1	10·3	22·4	120 0 0	1 16 11	.....	4 12 0	126 8 11
Newtown	619	605	1,224	430·0	405·4	835·4	2,488 12 2	45 7 4	4 2 10	142 17 11	2,681 0 3
Newtown North	256	262	518	167·8	168·7	336·5	1,189 17 8	16 14 11	.....	115 1 9	1,321 14 4
New Valley	14	15	29	11·2	10·7	21·9	112 0 0	1 6 8	.....	1 3 0	114 9 8
Nicholson-street	153	147	300	119·4	108·0	227·4	729 0 0	8 10 3	.....	96 12 5	834 2 8
Nimitybelle	32	24	56	23·3	16·9	40·2	180 0 0	2 17 10	.....	8 0 6	190 18 4
Nine-mile	19	18	37	15·2	10·4	25·6	120 0 0	1 17 3	.....	0 10 0	122 7 3
Noorooma	15	18	33	9·8	14·3	24·1	100 0 0	6 4 4	0 17 0	83 9 6	190 10 10
Nora Creek	17	11	28	10·5	6·3	16·8	90 0 0	1 1 8	.....	1 15 0	92 16 8
North Creek	19	12	31	13·6	8·4	22·0	132 0 0	1 11 4	.....	.....	133 11 4
North Rocks	14	12	26	11·9	10·0	21·9	120 0 0	0 13 10	.....	0 12 0	121 5 10
Northumberland Colliery	28	8	36	17·2	5·6	22·8	100 0 0	15 18 6	.....	.....	115 18 6
Norton	13	16	29	8·2	13·5	21·7	132 0 0	0 17 11	.....	51 3 0	184 0 11
Norwood	13	16	29	9·0	11·0	20·0	120 0 0	1 4 3	.....	1 0 0	122 4 3
Nowra	125	103	228	91·2	70·4	161·6	383 7 2	9 17 10	1 5 6	8 7 6	402 18 0
Nowra Hill	23	19	42	16·5	14·2	30·7	144 0 0	1 16 0	.....	12 12 0	158 8 0
Nubba	38	33	71	27·6	22·0	49·6	180 0 0	2 13 0	.....	0 13 0	183 6 0
Nullabong	9	15	24	6·9	11·1	18·0	96 0 0	2 6 5	.....	1 0 0	99 6 5
Nullamanna	18	11	29	11·8	6·0	17·8	92 5 0	3 18 5	.....	0 10 0	96 13 5
Numba	20	18	38	14·9	13·1	28·0	130 0 0	4 0 2	.....	39 16 11	173 17 1
Nundle	50	45	95	32·2	29·9	62·1	246 0 0	4 19 11	.....	62 4 8	313 4 7
Nurung	8	12	20	6·0	7·7	13·7	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	50 0 0
Nymagee	83	62	145	66·3	46·2	112·5	402 14 8	3 5 1	.....	33 17 0	439 16 9
Nymboida	15	17	32	12·6	13·4	26·0	116 0 0	2 11 0	.....	6 5 1	124 16 1
Nyngan	121	84	205	80·2	52·3	132·5	302 0 0	0 19 9	.....	1,907 9 11	2,210 9 8
Nyrang Creek	13	11	24	6·0	6·4	12·4	120 0 0	1 5 9	.....	11 3 0	132 8 9
Oakdale	17	14	31	12·4	9·5	21·9	120 0 0	1 19 1	.....	5 17 6	127 16 7
Oakendale	13	17	30	8·0	12·5	20·5	120 0 0	2 0 0	.....	3 3 0	125 3 0
Oakhampton	24	19	43	18·4	13·9	32·3	156 0 0	2 6 1	.....	16 13 0	174 19 1
Oaklands	19	20	39	11·7	11·3	23·0	144 0 0	2 11 10	.....	1 1 0	147 12 10
Oak Park	6	11	17	5·0	9·4	14·4	66 12 0	1 1 8	.....	.....	67 13 8
Oaks	20	27	47	13·4	21·3	34·7	180 0 0	1 17 11	.....	50 13 0	232 10 0
Oakwood	26	16	42	20·1	12·3	32·4	126 0 0	1 10 5	.....	1 3 0	128 13 5
Oberne	13	11	24	8·2	7·7	15·9	108 0 0	2 1 10	.....	.....	110 1 10
Oberon	46	35	81	33·6	28·1	61·7	264 0 0	3 14 4	.....	69 19 0	337 13 4
O'Connell	22	17	39	16·6	13·8	30·4	152 0 0	1 11 0	.....	1 13 0	155 4 0
Off Flat	11	13	24	6·8	8·7	15·5	72 10 0	2 0 9	.....	.....	74 10 9
Ollera	15	10	25	11·2	6·6	17·8	114 0 0	1 9 2	1 1 6	1 2 0	117 12 8
Omega Retreat	27	24	51	20·6	17·8	38·4	180 0 0	1 12 1	.....	0 13 1	182 5 2
Ophir	11	14	25	7·7	10·7	18·4	119 13 7	1 2 3	.....	0 10 0	121 5 10
Orandelbinnia	13	11	24	8·8	6·5	15·3	98 0 0	1 7 5	2 14 6	20 8 7	122 10 6
Orange	363	359	722	243·1	239·0	482·1	1,549 15 5	29 17 1	2 8 3	35 3 3	1,617 4 0
Orundumbi	11	12	23	9·0	9·5	18·5	61 5 0	2 3 9	.....	.....	63 8 9
Osborne	18	13	31	11·0	9·7	20·7	121 18 8	2 10 1	1 17 6	1 13 0	127 19 3
Osborne Hill	20	10	30	16·9	7·0	23·9	104 0 0	.....	0 14 6	0 12 0	105 6 6
Ourimbah	32	23	55	21·2	14·9	36·1	216 0 0	5 11 10	.....	1 16 0	223 7 10
Ournie	7	7	14	5·2	5·5	10·7	60 0 0	1 1 9	.....	4 0 0	65 1 9
Owen's Gap	10	12	22	7·3	7·5	14·8	96 0 0	3 12 4	.....	9 3 0	108 15 4
Oxley	30	17	47	17·7	12·3	30·0	138 0 0	3 6 9	.....	1 12 0	142 18 9
Oxley Island	34	33	67	22·7	25·9	48·6	254 10 0	3 10 6	.....	193 13 3	451 13 9
Packwood	17	10	27	11·4	7·2	18·6	120 0 0	4 13 7	.....	0 10 0	125 3 7
Paddington	664	588	1,252	461·5	400·7	862·2	2,498 12 11	28 0 6	4 12 9	3,391 15 8	5,923 1 10
Paika	9	9	18	6·3	6·0	12·3	62 10 0	.....	.....	0 10 0	63 0 0
Pallamallawa	18	21	39	13·5	15·6	29·1	120 0 0	3 3 9	.....	11 0 0	134 3 9
Palmer's Island	39	33	72	26·1	23·5	49·6	250 13 3	4 8 11	.....	244 16 5	499 18 7
Palmer's Island, Lower	25	12	37	15·2	8·6	23·8	144 0 0	2 2 4	.....	13 13 0	159 15 4
Panbula	32	36	68	18·1	16·9	35·0	245 13 6	5 14 5	.....	14 11 7	265 19 6
Paradise	15	10	25	6·2	3·1	9·3	120 0 0	.....	.....	90 10 0	210 10 0
Parkes	110	98	208	78·6	61·8	140·4	425 7 10	7 18 11	.....	10 2 0	443 8 9
Parkesborough	14	14	28	10·7	9·0	19·7	120 0 0	1 16 9	.....	13 16 9	135 13 6
Parkesbourne	13	13	26	7·9	9·7	17·6	102 0 0	0 18 4	.....	1 0 0	103 18 4
Parkville	15	18	33	8·6	12·1	20·7	131 0 0	4 0 4	.....	7 6 6	142 6 10
Parramatta, North	307	280	587	225·7	209·8	435·5	1,453 15 11	24 0 8	1 17 6	81 0 5	1,560 14 6
Parramatta, South	370	364	734	271·8	253·8	525·6	1,955 7 6	28 16 7	.....	121 0 8	2,105 4 9
Paterson	49	56	105	32·8	35·9	68·7	242 12 0	4 1 10	.....	40 1 10	286 15 8
Paupong	12	10	22	10·2	8·3	18·5	96 0 0	2 19 8	.....	7 10 0	106 9 8
Peakhurst	48	39	87	38·7	26·6	65·3	249 0 0	2 9 10	.....	6 9 0	257 18 10

APPENDIX VII—*continued.*

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Peel	23	15	38	13·8	9·8	23·6	155 0 8	1 12 7	0 15 0	11 13 0	169 1 3
Peelwood	16	17	33	10·4	11·4	21·8	108 0 0	.....	.....	12 5 9	120 5 9
Pejar	11	14	25	7·3	10·2	17·5	108 0 0	1 15 11	.....	12 15 0	122 10 11
Pelican Island	32	47	79	23·0	32·1	55·1	265 4 0	5 1 0	1 10 0	1 13 0	273 8 0
Pennant Hills	55	54	109	43·1	43·1	86·2	259 18 8	5 12 6	.....	621 16 2	887 7 4
Penrith	332	253	585	233·4	166·4	399·8	1,238 7 6	19 0 6	.....	43 16 11	1,301 4 11
Pericoe	6	5	11	4·9	4·1	9·0	51 5 0	1 4 8	.....	16 5 9	68 15 5
Perth	23	30	53	17·7	22·5	40·2	180 0 0	3 9 3	.....	1 13 0	185 2 3
Petersham	448	458	906	330·7	316·8	647·5	2,088 18 8	38 0 0	3 1 9	159 11 2	2,289 11 7
Picton	102	76	178	78·0	55·3	133·3	375 0 0	5 17 6	.....	158 8 0	539 5 6
Pilliga	13	10	23	11·2	6·9	18·1	118 0 0	4 5 10	5 14 6	0 10 0	128 10 4
Pimlico	26	28	54	18·7	22·0	40·7	180 0 0	1 9 11	.....	17 9 0	198 18 11
Pimlico, North	25	18	43	17·7	12·1	29·8	150 0 0	4 4 10	.....	23 17 0	178 1 10
Pinch Flat	17	11	28	12·6	9·0	21·6	94 10 0	4 5 2	.....	0 19 6	99 14 8
Pinnacle	19	13	32	10·1	8·3	18·4	120 0 0	1 14 7	.....	2 6 0	124 0 7
Pipeclay Creek	23	15	38	15·7	10·6	26·3	156 0 0	1 19 5	.....	12 4 0	170 3 5
Pipeclay Spring	9	17	26	5·7	11·6	17·3	120 0 0	0 16 11	.....	32 14 0	153 10 11
Piper's Flat	22	21	43	14·6	14·6	29·2	144 0 0	2 5 11	.....	0 13 0	146 18 11
Pitt Row	118	116	234	85·4	82·6	168·0	484 18 10	9 7 9	.....	27 1 0	521 7 7
Pitt Town	63	45	108	50·2	34·2	84·4	281 10 0	5 0 2	.....	125 19 0	412 9 2
Pittwater	26	21	47	18·4	15·9	34·3	156 0 0	1 17 5	.....	5 0 0	162 17 5
Plattsburg	372	357	729	274·7	244·4	519·1	1,483 2 1	29 13 11	0 17 6	69 1 7	1,582 15 1
Plunkett-street	155	162	317	110·7	99·5	210·2	954 7 1	9 7 7	.....	7 18 6	971 13 2
Point Danger	15	14	29	12·7	11·5	24·2	120 0 0	2 18 11	3 0 0	80 10 6	206 9 5
Pokolbin	27	29	56	17·0	20·9	37·9	162 0 0	2 14 10	.....	11 0 6	175 15 4
Pomeroy	11	13	24	7·5	7·8	15·3	120 0 0	1 1 8	.....	1 12 0	122 13 8
Ponds Creek	15	17	32	10·3	12·7	23·0	140 0 0	3 0 11	.....	2 12 0	145 12 11
Ponto	9	8	17	6·7	6·7	13·4	78 15 0	0 16 2	.....	0 10 0	80 1 2
Porter's Mount	11	9	20	9·0	7·5	16·5	104 0 0	1 3 10	.....	0 13 0	105 16 10
Portland, Lower	25	14	39	19·8	11·0	30·8	156 0 0	1 11 4	.....	1 5 0	158 16 4
Port Macquarie	87	82	169	62·2	58·0	120·2	395 0 0	5 3 9	.....	1 8 0	401 11 9
Prospect	67	56	123	48·1	38·5	86·6	240 0 0	2 14 11	.....	201 6 4	444 1 3
Prospect Reservoir	28	29	57	19·5	21·7	41·2	180 0 0	3 11 11	.....	50 13 0	234 4 11
Puddledock	3	9	12	2·4	7·5	9·9	67 10 0	2 4 2	.....	.....	69 14 2
Pudman Creek	17	25	42	13·2	16·9	30·1	132 0 0	0 3 5	.....	0 11 6	132 14 11
Purnamoota	21	19	40	13·1	14·4	27·5	120 0 0	3 16 5	6 12 4	36 6 6	166 15 3
Pyangle	15	13	28	10·0	9·4	19·4	120 0 0	2 3 4	.....	1 0 0	123 3 4
Pyramul	24	16	40	21·3	13·7	35·0	140 0 0	1 17 9	.....	2 3 0	144 0 9
Pyree	31	52	83	23·1	37·6	60·7	254 4 0	3 7 1	.....	6 14 0	264 5 1
Pyrmont	345	305	650	258·2	210·7	468·9	1,701 1 3	20 8 5	.....	9 2 0	1,730 11 8
Quaama	20	18	38	13·5	11·5	25·0	129 10 4	1 18 9	.....	228 15 0	360 4 1
Quandong	23	23	46	16·5	16·1	32·6	144 0 0	5 19 2	.....	1 1 0	151 0 2
Queanbeyan	95	90	185	73·7	70·2	143·9	390 9 0	7 9 11	3 0 0	21 7 4	422 6 3
Quinburra, Upper	14	6	20	9·8	3·9	13·7	107 0 0	1 8 6	.....	37 19 9	146 8 3
Quipolly	12	14	26	7·8	9·1	16·9	156 0 0	2 6 10	.....	1 8 0	159 14 10
Quipolly Creek	31	12	43	21·2	7·1	28·3	151 0 0	2 16 5	.....	28 5 0	182 1 5
Quirindi	98	82	180	68·1	54·1	122·2	370 6 10	10 11 6	1 1 6	346 17 0	728 16 10
Quorrobolong	10	12	22	5·8	7·2	13·0	63 15 0	0 17 0	.....	8 0 0	72 12 0
Raglan	20	20	40	13·2	12·6	25·8	144 0 0	2 8 3	.....	464 8 11	610 17 2
Rainbow Reach	13	16	29	11·0	14·1	25·1	40 0 0	6 12 8	.....	5 0 0	51 12 8
Raleigh	32	27	59	24·2	21·4	45·6	192 10 0	3 1 1	.....	0 13 0	196 4 1
Ramornie	25	29	54	21·4	23·8	45·2	252 0 0	2 16 8	.....	39 0 0	293 16 8
Randwick	192	138	330	135·4	91·3	226·7	643 10 0	11 18 10	.....	28 0 6	683 9 4
Randwick Asylum	127	91	218	115·1	87·6	202·7	788 0 0	10 1 8	.....	78 0 0	876 1 8
Ravensworth	19	23	42	12·2	17·0	29·2	170 0 0	2 15 8	.....	0 13 0	173 8 8
Ravensworth, North	15	10	25	12·8	7·3	20·1	120 0 0	1 10 10	3 0 0	46 5 0	170 15 10
Rawdon Island	33	31	64	21·4	19·6	41·0	246 0 0	2 0 5	.....	135 1 6	383 1 11
Raymond Terrace	84	79	163	58·3	56·1	114·4	300 0 0	8 6 10	.....	48 2 6	356 9 4
Redbank	23	21	44	15·6	15·5	31·1	146 0 0	1 2 9	5 0 0	21 13 0	173 15 9
Redfern	716	600	1,316	564·4	448·6	1013·0	2,678 11 10	29 16 2	.....	511 14 4	3,220 2 4
Redfern, West	210	226	436	132·1	131·2	263·3	990 9 6	14 2 3	.....	188 16 4	1,193 8 1
Redlands	11	8	19	6·8	6·9	13·7	87 10 0	1 1 0	.....	.....	88 11 0
Red Range	38	23	61	26·7	17·1	43·8	180 0 0	.....	.....	1 3 1	181 3 1
Red Rock	10	12	22	7·6	8·8	16·4	60 0 0	.....	.....	24 5 4	84 5 4
Reedy Creek	14	15	29	10·3	12·1	22·4	132 0 0	3 6 10	.....	31 3 0	166 9 10
Regentville	17	24	41	12·1	16·7	28·8	156 4 1	1 18 1	0 10 2	0 10 0	159 2 4
Reidsdale	10	13	23	6·1	9·2	15·3	116 0 0	.....	.....	45 0 0	161 0 0
Richmond	141	139	280	105·9	96·6	202·5	707 0 5	11 1 6	.....	2 12 6	720 14 5
Richmond, North	33	33	66	25·1	27·1	52·2	243 16 9	1 14 5	.....	1 16 0	247 7 2
Richmond Vale	17	14	31	11·6	9·2	20·8	132 0 0	2 8 3	.....	89 16 0	224 4 3
Riley-street	135	115	250	94·3	76·2	170·5	368 17 4	3 16 0	.....	12 9 7	385 2 11
Riverside	16	4	20	9·7	1·4	11·1	54 5 0	.....	2 19 9	.....	57 4 9
Riverstone	77	68	145	53·9	46·5	100·4	292 0 0	4 14 7	.....	2 9 0	299 3 7
Rix Creek	25	18	43	16·9	12·0	28·9	144 0 0	3 11 3	.....	25 15 0	173 6 3
Robbinsville	83	71	154	62·7	54·1	116·8	146 7 0	14 11 7	.....	1,175 2 7	1,336 1 2
Robertson	44	43	87	28·1	27·8	55·9	262 13 4	1 18 7	1 0 0	2 18 0	268 9 11
Rob Roy	12	18	30	9·3	14·8	24·1	120 0 0	2 18 2	.....	0 15 6	123 13 8
Rockdale	308	212	520	217·8	150·9	368·7	727 14 6	47 5 10	.....	2,619 13 5	3,394 13 9
Rock Flat	12	7	19	6·2	3·4	9·6	93 10 0	.....	.....	4 2 0	97 12 0
Rockley	48	42	90	31·3	29·4	60·7	180 0 0	7 0 10	.....	14 11 0	201 11 10
Rock, The	22	18	40	15·0	15·6	30·6	138 0 0	4 18 9	.....	102 19 9	245 18 6
Rock Villa	15	14	29	7·4	8·2	15·6	96 0 0	1 11 3	.....	6 5 0	103 16 3
Rocky Glen	8	4	12	4·7	1·3	6·0	96 0 0	1 5 8	.....	1 13 0	98 18 8
Rocky Hall	23	13	36	12·1	7·2	19·3	156 0 0	0 15 7	.....	19 8 10	176 4 5
Rocky Plain	17	12	29	11·8	6·6	18·4	120 0 0	2 18 5	.....	1 3 0	124 1 5

APPENDIX VII—*continued.*

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rocky Ponds	13	14	27	7·9	10·1	18·0	150 0 0	4 5 6	.....	34 13 6	188 19 0
Rocky River	41	35	76	28·4	22·8	51·2	240 0 0	5 13 8	.....	8 4 0	253 17 8
Rolland's Plains	7	17	24	6·1	13·6	19·7	144 0 0	1 10 5	2 2 0	3 11 0	151 3 5
Rookwood	129	104	233	100·1	78·7	178·7	399 0 0	5 14 2	.....	8 12 11	413 7 1
Rooty Hill	32	25	57	23·6	18·7	42·3	156 0 0	1 18 1	.....	0 13 0	158 11 1
Rose Hill	22	20	42	12·5	10·9	23·4	156 0 0	.....	.....	2 2 0	158 2 0
Rosenthal	19	17	36	14·7	13·2	27·9	144 0 0	7 0 2	.....	214 12 6	365 12 8
Rose Vale	19	10	29	14·7	7·6	22·3	96 0 0	0 19 1	.....	12 10 0	109 9 1
Rosewood	17	9	26	9·3	4·4	13·7	96 0 0	.....	.....	0 12 6	96 12 6
Rossi	9	12	21	5·4	6·4	11·8	101 10 0	1 8 1	7 8 6	26 10 8	136 17 3
Rothbury	24	22	46	14·2	12·9	27·1	152 0 0	3 5 4	.....	11 13 0	166 18 4
Rouchel	19	16	35	13·1	11·7	24·8	156 0 0	2 9 8	.....	71 6 0	229 15 8
Roughit	37	36	73	26·4	26·7	53·1	239 19 5	5 17 9	1 2 8	401 12 0	648 11 10
Round Hill	48	45	93	27·1	27·2	54·3	240 0 0	13 1 11	.....	13 13 6	266 15 5
Round Swamp	15	11	26	10·1	9·4	19·5	156 0 0	0 17 3	.....	2 3 1	159 0 4
Rous	32	26	58	23·9	19·2	43·1	156 0 0	2 14 7	.....	2 12 0	161 6 7
Rouse Hill	18	34	52	12·3	22·9	35·2	216 0 0	9 4 1	.....	31 16 0	257 0 1
Runnymede	14	8	22	9·1	5·7	14·8	105 0 0	1 4 1	.....	7 8 6	113 12 7
Run of Water	13	12	25	9·6	8·4	18·0	108 0 0	2 4 10	.....	1 12 0	111 16 10
Rushford	14	12	26	10·8	9·8	20·6	120 0 0	1 0 10	.....	0 13 0	121 13 10
Ryanda	17	10	27	13·2	8·0	21·2	132 0 0	4 11 1	.....	43 3 7	179 14 8
Rydal	33	18	51	21·7	12·7	34·4	155 0 0	3 6 4	.....	2 1 0	160 7 4
Ryde	158	167	325	113·9	127·2	241·1	744 0 0	10 14 1	.....	392 15 9	1,147 9 10
Ryde North	26	34	60	18·0	20·0	38·0	180 0 0	1 9 5	.....	1 9 0	182 18 5
Rye Park	32	27	59	22·8	19·7	42·5	162 0 0	0 19 9	7 6 9	0 13 1	170 19 7
Rylstone	89	80	169	65·3	57·8	123·1	376 18 4	6 15 9	7 7 4	2 19 10	394 1 3
Sackville Reach	23	17	40	20·0	10·2	30·2	180 0 0	1 14 11	.....	0 13 0	182 7 11
Salisbury	15	15	30	9·6	10·5	20·1	120 0 0	1 18 0	.....	0 12 0	122 10 0
Salisbury Plains	9	21	30	5·1	14·1	19·2	132 0 0	1 19 7	.....	71 15 0	205 14 7
Salt Ash	18	13	31	13·6	9·5	23·1	120 0 0	1 2 4	1 15 0	.....	122 17 4
Sandhurst	20	12	32	15·5	9·2	24·7	100 0 0	5 15 5	.....	18 9 8	124 5 1
Sandringham	31	46	77	18·7	25·4	44·1	178 0 0	3 10 0	.....	416 16 3	598 6 3
Sandy Creek	14	9	23	9·5	6·9	16·4	92 0 0	0 19 4	.....	.....	92 19 4
Sandy Hill	10	8	18	7·3	6·4	13·7	100 0 0	1 13 9	.....	.....	101 13 9
Sapphire	6	11	17	4·4	8·8	13·2	103 0 0	2 13 6	1 0 0	0 10 0	107 3 6
Saucy Creek	13	12	25	9·9	8·1	18·0	120 0 0	1 2 0	.....	1 2 0	122 4 0
Saumarez	30	38	68	15·1	22·6	37·7	252 0 0	2 4 10	.....	11 11 0	265 15 10
Sawpit Gully	12	6	18	6·0	3·8	9·8	114 0 0	1 14 2	.....	21 9 0	137 3 2
Scone	70	68	138	47·6	48·5	96·1	341 2 7	2 7 8	.....	2 12 0	346 2 3
Seaham	25	33	58	18·1	23·9	42·0	164 6 8	3 15 10	0 12 6	0 18 6	169 13 6
Sebastopol	14	9	23	9·8	5·5	15·3	86 10 0	2 14 5	.....	0 13 0	89 17 5
Sedgefield	13	9	22	11·2	6·5	17·7	96 0 0	1 15 2	.....	9 10 0	107 5 2
Seelands	18	22	40	15·7	16·2	31·9	12 0 0	8 11 4	2 12 6	165 14 0	188 17 10
Seven Hills	37	42	79	27·0	30·0	57·0	246 5 0	3 5 6	.....	14 4 11	263 15 5
Seven Oaks	72	58	130	50·6	39·1	89·7	279 10 0	4 15 1	.....	12 19 0	297 4 1
Shadforth	19	15	34	14·9	10·2	25·1	180 0 0	2 17 3	.....	1 13 0	184 10 3
Shannon Vale	18	13	31	12·5	9·1	21·6	132 0 0	1 16 6	.....	1 3 0	134 19 6
Shark Creek	12	13	25	9·6	10·4	20·0	120 0 0	1 16 2	1 2 6	24 12 6	147 11 2
Shaw	14	18	32	9·8	12·8	22·6	132 0 0	0 18 3	.....	7 3 0	140 1 3
Shaw's Creek	9	11	20	6·8	8·0	14·8	71 5 0	1 5 1	1 5 0	.....	73 15 1
Shellharbour	47	43	90	34·8	31·8	66·6	264 0 0	2 9 10	.....	43 9 0	309 18 10
Shepardstown	47	44	91	33·6	28·5	62·1	264 0 0	5 4 11	.....	251 10 7	520 15 6
Sherwin's Flats	21	29	50	15·4	19·9	35·3	180 0 0	1 14 0	.....	2 17 0	184 11 0
Sherwood	35	31	66	20·7	20·2	40·9	156 0 0	2 17 9	.....	0 12 0	159 9 9
Shooter's Hill	12	10	22	7·9	7·7	15·6	67 10 0	0 2 8	.....	.....	67 12 8
Sidebrook	14	10	24	11·0	8·6	19·6	94 10 0	1 17 10	.....	11 17 6	108 5 4
Silverton	99	96	195	56·3	51·0	107·3	406 9 4	6 5 7	.....	372 3 0	784 17 11
Simpson's Ridge	18	18	36	13·3	15·3	28·6	156 0 0	2 2 7	.....	174 16 7	332 19 2
Singleton	262	270	532	200·5	196·0	396·5	1,254 18 4	24 4 4	1 5 0	68 15 3	1,349 2 11
Six-mile Flat	6	11	17	3·0	6·6	9·6	71 5 0	0 16 0	.....	.....	72 1 0
Small's Forest	14	14	28	11·8	12·3	24·1	100 0 0	1 10 10	.....	1 18 0	103 8 10
Smithfield	98	89	187	68·3	60·8	129·1	369 6 8	5 18 0	.....	110 1 9	485 6 5
Smith-street	325	315	640	237·4	223·4	460·8	1,224 6 8	23 17 8	.....	121 8 4	1,369 12 8
Sofala	27	29	56	15·8	19·9	35·7	180 0 0	2 7 6	.....	1 13 0	184 0 6
Soldier's Flat	9	17	26	5·7	13·4	19·1	114 0 0	0 18 2	5 0 0	3 10 10	123 9 0
Solferino	11	12	23	7·9	6·9	14·8	86 5 0	1 0 7	.....	.....	87 5 7
South Arm	28	31	59	21·7	23·5	45·2	282 0 0	2 15 7	.....	50 17 10	335 13 5
Southgate	38	44	82	26·4	31·6	58·0	251 14 5	1 6 4	.....	10 3 0	263 3 9
Southgate, Lower	16	12	28	11·7	9·4	21·1	140 0 0	1 15 6	.....	95 17 0	237 12 6
South Lead	19	21	40	12·2	10·8	23·0	127 11 1	2 15 5	.....	0 6 0	130 12 6
Spaniard's Hill	27	15	42	17·0	10·2	27·2	156 0 0	5 5 2	.....	50 13 0	211 18 2
Sparkes' Creek	17	10	27	12·1	6·7	18·8	119 0 0	1 10 1	.....	.....	120 10 1
Spicer's Creek	9	13	22	6·7	7·9	14·6	132 0 0	0 16 9	.....	1 15 0	134 11 9
Springfield	9	10	19	5·0	7·1	12·1	80 0 0	1 9 2	.....	1 0 0	82 9 2
Spring Flat	15	7	22	10·4	5·5	15·9	132 0 0	2 9 9	.....	1 13 0	136 2 9
Spring Hill	48	50	98	32·2	37·5	69·7	283 10 0	2 8 6	.....	1 10 0	287 8 6
Spring Mount	11	16	27	7·6	11·3	18·9	156 0 0	1 5 9	0 17 0	25 9 0	183 11 9
Springside	35	23	58	23·7	16·1	39·8	180 0 0	2 12 10	.....	5 11 0	188 3 10
Spring Vale	12	18	30	5·8	11·3	17·1	120 0 0	1 1 11	.....	0 12 0	121 13 11
Spring Valley	15	12	27	7·8	9·4	17·2	120 0 0	1 3 5	.....	1 13 1	122 16 6
Springwood	42	30	72	32·0	20·9	52·9	244 12 10	4 7 2	.....	17 2 6	266 2 6
Square Range	12	13	25	7·8	9·2	17·0	96 0 0	0 19 9	.....	22 0 8	119 0 5
St. Albans	30	25	55	23·6	19·7	43·3	180 0 0	4 3 5	.....	0 13 0	184 16 5
St. Ethels	118	103	221	89·7	74·0	163·7	432 0 0	8 15 9	.....	103 0 6	543 16 3
St. Ives	26	35	61	21·7	28·3	50·0	120 0 0	10 2 0	1 10 0	916 1 4	1,047 13 4

APPENDIX VII—*continued.*

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
St. Josephs	14	9	23	10·9	8·2	19·1	90 0 0	2 1 11	.....	11 14 0	103 15 11
St. Leonards	523	481	1,004	371·2	332·8	704·0	2,094 14 0	23 16 0	.....	175 5 1	2,293 15 9
St. Leonards, East	189	170	359	137·2	123·8	261·0	795 0 0	23 2 4	.....	109 4 2	927 6 6
St. Leonards, North	98	81	179	71·0	56·4	127·4	422 10 0	5 5 6	.....	95 17 6	523 13 0
St Marys	133	125	258	102·5	87·5	190·0	594 0 0	8 13 9	.....	24 15 0	627 8 9
St. Peters	350	304	654	253·9	204·3	458·2	1,439 12 6	16 4 3	.....	98 5 6	1,554 2 3
Stanborough	11	8	19	7·9	7·1	15·0	66 5 0	0 15 7	.....	0 10 0	67 10 7
Stanhope	25	13	38	18·7	9·7	28·4	180 0 0	1 4 6	.....	9 15 0	190 19 6
Stanmore	423	338	761	298·3	237·3	535·6	1,622 12 1	19 19 2	.....	545 9 6	2,188 0 9
Stannifer	35	28	63	25·8	19·7	45·5	188 0 0	3 10 7	10 0 0	2 6 0	203 16 7
Steinbrook	20	20	40	13·0	13·6	26·6	156 0 0	1 17 2	.....	9 8 1	167 5 3
Stewart's Brook	14	18	32	9·8	11·3	21·1	105 17 10	2 1 3	.....	40 0 0	147 19 1
Stockton	223	223	446	156·5	156·8	313·3	751 7 9	17 16 0	.....	71 1 0	840 4 9
Stockyard Creek	20	12	32	11·1	7·7	18·8	156 0 0	2 18 2	.....	0 13 0	159 11 2
Stockyard Mountain	13	14	27	9·1	12·3	21·4	120 0 0	1 16 2	.....	.....	121 16 2
Stonefield	11	9	20	7·4	6·4	13·8	85 15 0	1 2 3	.....	4 15 0	91 12 3
Stonehenge	25	36	61	21·2	30·2	51·4	231 0 0	4 8 2	.....	2 9 0	237 17 2
Stony Creek	14	9	21	7·9	5·2	13·1	131 0 0	.....	.....	.....	131 0 0
Stony Creek, Lower	13	8	21	9·2	5·8	15·0	116 0 0	0 15 0	.....	.....	116 15 0
Strontian Park	15	18	33	12·0	14·9	26·9	132 0 0	2 6 11	.....	2 15 0	137 1 11
Stroud	45	44	89	33·6	30·3	63·9	270 0 0	2 9 6	.....	12 16 0	285 5 6
Stuart Town	28	51	79	16·5	30·5	47·0	270 0 0	2 5 8	.....	157 8 5	429 14 1
Stubbo	15	13	28	9·3	8·8	18·1	120 0 0	2 2 8	.....	1 13 0	123 15 8
Summer Hill	296	185	481	205·8	121·9	327·7	1,167 2 7	11 12 6	0 17 6	42 12 6	1,222 5 1
Summer Island	54	37	91	42·9	29·4	72·3	271 7 4	4 17 4	.....	.....	276 4 8
Summer Vale	9	13	22	6·3	9·2	15·5	95 0 0	2 2 5	.....	0 10 0	97 12 5
Sunnyside	20	27	47	13·8	17·9	31·7	156 0 0	1 18 2	.....	28 3 0	186 1 2
Surrey Hills, South	686	594	1,280	487·7	396·8	884·5	2,425 15 4	32 1 5	9 0 2	192 14 11	2,659 11 10
Sussex-street	183	190	373	116·1	116·7	232·8	1,042 2 6	12 0 3	0 12 6	10 17 0	1,065 12 3
Sutherland	42	32	74	29·6	23·5	53·1	195 0 0	3 13 10	.....	37 1 6	235 15 4
Sutton	16	15	31	11·8	10·5	22·3	156 0 0	1 16 10	2 5 9	7 13 0	167 15 7
Sutton Forest	38	32	70	28·1	21·4	49·5	255 0 0	3 13 10	.....	45 3 0	303 16 10
Swallow's Nest	10	6	16	7·2	4·0	11·2	96 0 0	1 2 2	.....	0 12 0	97 14 2
Swamp Oak	9	15	24	6·1	10·7	16·8	78 5 7	1 0 9	.....	.....	79 6 4
Swan Bay	14	13	27	9·9	11·0	20·9	148 0 0	0 14 11	.....	0 13 0	149 7 11
Swan Creek	28	26	54	21·4	22·3	43·7	210 0 0	1 13 1	.....	.....	211 13 1
Swansea	43	30	73	31·4	23·4	54·8	189 0 0	2 14 4	.....	8 17 10	200 12 2
Swashfield	16	17	33	13·7	15·1	28·8	120 0 0	1 4 10	.....	.....	121 4 10
Sweetman's Creek	8	15	23	6·1	10·5	16·6	120 0 0	.....	.....	23 11 0	143 11 0
Sydney, North	72	55	127	58·4	40·7	99·1	396 0 0	4 1 11	.....	11 17 6	411 19 5
Sylvania	11	8	19	8·2	4·7	12·9	116 0 0	2 2 10	.....	0 12 0	118 14 10
Tallagandra	16	11	27	12·6	7·6	20·2	120 0 0	2 2 4	.....	0 13 0	122 15 4
Tallawang, Lower	15	7	22	9·4	4·1	13·5	116 0 0	1 14 7	.....	0 12 0	118 6 7
Tallawang, Upper	23	19	42	13·3	12·7	26·0	148 0 0	4 2 5	5 9 6	0 13 0	158 4 11
Taloumbi	27	31	58	19·3	22·8	42·1	190 0 0	2 12 0	2 5 0	25 5 0	220 2 0
Tamar	8	5	13	7·5	4·9	12·4	45 0 0	1 2 0	.....	10 5 0	56 7 0
Tambaroora	39	30	69	28·5	23·7	52·2	272 0 0	4 9 0	3 0 0	10 14 6	290 3 6
Tambar Springs	20	11	31	11·7	6·9	18·6	96 0 0	2 1 7	.....	0 13 0	98 14 7
Tamworth	298	235	533	225·0	163·5	388·5	1,392 6 8	18 13 2	2 10 0	31 11 6	1,445 1 4
Tamworth, West	134	121	255	90·1	72·8	162·9	463 0 0	8 15 7	.....	6 4 6	478 0 1
Tangmangaroo	22	17	39	12·0	9·9	21·9	132 0 0	1 6 9	.....	0 12 0	133 18 9
Tanja	18	13	31	12·0	9·1	21·1	154 0 0	.....	.....	125 9 6	279 9 6
Tantawanglo	21	16	37	12·3	10·2	22·5	156 0 0	2 3 2	.....	50 8 0	208 11 2
Tara	10	7	17	7·1	3·2	10·3	58 8 4	0 3 1	.....	1 0 0	59 11 5
Taradale	13	9	22	8·9	7·2	16·1	85 0 0	1 5 3	.....	5 10 0	91 16 3
Tarago	16	16	32	12·2	11·5	23·7	132 0 0	1 5 6	.....	1 12 0	134 17 6
Taralga	32	44	76	18·5	26·5	45·0	180 0 0	2 9 9	.....	1 19 0	184 8 9
Tarcutta	26	22	48	16·7	15·9	32·6	180 0 0	3 2 5	.....	21 17 0	204 19 5
Taree	108	66	174	80·1	52·9	133·0	366 4 5	17 10 6	3 10 0	91 8 9	478 13 8
Tarrabandra	11	8	19	7·0	5·1	12·1	78 2 0	1 6 10	.....	0 10 0	79 18 10
Tarro	11	18	29	8·3	13·7	22·0	164 0 0	1 15 4	.....	.....	165 15 4
Tatham	16	16	32	10·8	11·7	22·5	156 0 0	0 5 6	11 7 0	31 19 0	199 11 6
Tattaila	23	21	44	15·4	14·5	29·9	149 10 0	2 3 4	.....	1 11 0	153 4 4
Telegherry	16	18	34	10·0	12·4	22·4	138 12 4	1 11 2	0 13 6	30 0 0	170 17 0
Temora	72	80	152	53·7	49·8	103·5	406 10 0	3 7 6	.....	13 17 0	423 14 6
Tempe	215	169	384	154·2	124·3	278·5	751 3 4	9 3 0	.....	14 12 1	774 18 5
Tenterden	12	19	31	8·0	10·8	18·8	120 0 0	4 0 11	.....	127 13 0	251 13 11
Tenterfield	173	139	312	126·6	97·8	224·4	786 13 1	14 3 10	4 15 9	61 5 0	866 17 8
Teralba	38	22	60	21·0	10·1	31·1	180 0 0	2 2 8	.....	.....	182 2 8
Terra Bella	19	17	36	11·3	12·1	23·4	120 0 0	8 0 10	1 10 0	101 7 0	230 17 10
Terraia	47	29	76	33·5	18·7	52·2	239 0 0	3 4 4	.....	4 1 11	246 6 3
Teven Creek	8	12	20	6·4	8·7	15·1	91 10 0	1 2 3	2 12 6	.....	95 4 9
Thackaringa	20	30	50	16·7	18·4	35·1	60 0 0	16 16 5	7 15 6	0 12 0	85 3 11
Thalaba	32	35	67	21·9	24·7	46·6	255 9 8	3 12 8	.....	1 19 0	261 1 4
Thanowring	16	9	25	9·9	6·1	16·0	110 0 0	4 1 10	.....	11 10 0	125 11 10
Theresa Park	14	27	41	9·2	16·8	26·0	156 0 0	1 15 7	.....	0 13 0	158 8 7
Third Creek	18	11	29	14·3	6·4	20·7	120 0 0	1 19 1	.....	23 0 0	144 19 1
Thirlmere	25	22	47	17·6	15·0	32·6	156 0 0	4 0 1	.....	47 2 6	207 2 7
Thommond	11	4	15	7·7	2·6	10·3	31 5 0	0 15 10	.....	6 0 0	38 0 10
Thornford	15	18	33	10·4	10·5	20·9	120 0 0	1 12 0	.....	26 11 0	148 3 0
Thorpe's Pinch	24	21	45	17·7	12·6	30·3	156 0 0	3 8 11	.....	1 3 1	160 12 0
Three Mile Waterhole	33	42	75	14·2	17·9	32·1	180 0 0	5 3 9	.....	2 13 5	187 17 2
Thubergal Lake	13	14	27	7·6	8·7	16·3	94 0 0	5 1 0	.....	1 3 0	100 4 0
Thuddungra	11	15	26	8·0	11·7	19·7	120 0 0	1 9 6	.....	.....	121 9 6
Thurgoona	32	41	73	19·7	31·1	50·8	180 0 0	5 14 0	.....	213 13 0	399 7 0

APPENDIX VII—*continued.*

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Tibooburra	22	32	54	15·5	17·9	33·4	113 4 6	1 5 2	17 19 8	101 5 0	233 14 4
Tighe's Hill	170	182	352	127·7	129·7	257·4	775 7 9	17 12 8	.....	88 16 10	881 17 3
Tilba Tilba	24	16	40	18·1	13·7	31·8	120 0 0	4 7 6	1 7 0	0 13 0	126 7 6
Tilbuster	12	10	22	7·6	6·2	13·8	116 0 0	1 1 11	.....	1 2 0	118 3 11
Timbery Range	15	15	30	8·8	11·9	20·7	100 15 0	1 16 10	.....	0 10 0	103 1 10
Timbribungie	13	18	31	5·3	8·0	13·3	90 0 0	1 8 6	.....	.....	91 8 6
Timor	8	7	15	4·7	4·7	9·4	83 5 0	1 17 8	.....	.....	85 2 8
Tingha	92	80	172	70·1	56·0	126·1	320 16 4	11 9 10	5 1 6	3 2 0	340 9 8
Tinonee	39	24	63	28·9	20·2	49·1	261 0 0	1 12 4	.....	5 16 0	268 8 4
Tintenbar	26	18	44	19·3	13·0	32·3	156 0 0	3 6 4	.....	123 7 0	282 13 4
Tintinhull	25	19	44	17·4	12·7	30·1	138 0 0	3 1 1	.....	0 13 0	141 14 1
Tipperary Gully	22	21	43	15·4	16·4	31·8	144 0 0	1 10 7	.....	16 5 6	161 16 1
Tipperoenah	22	10	32	15·5	5·3	20·8	140 0 0	2 17 0	.....	0 6 0	143 3 0
Tirranna	17	18	35	10·6	11·8	22·4	96 0 0	2 4 3	.....	7 6 0	105 10 3
Tirrannia Creek	32	22	54	19·9	14·4	34·3	147 1 3	1 8 5	.....	10 11 0	159 0 8
Tiverton	14	14	28	9·7	10·2	19·9	156 0 0	1 10 2	.....	0 11 0	158 1 2
Tocumwall	21	27	48	16·6	23·5	40·1	179 0 0	3 15 5	.....	83 3 0	265 18 5
Toganmain	3	4	7	1·2	3·4	4·6	51 15 5	1 14 7	3 10 0	0 10 0	57 10 0
Tollbar Creek	12	9	21	9·0	7·7	16·7	83 0 0	1 2 8	.....	.....	84 2 8
Tomago	13	18	31	8·7	10·9	19·6	120 0 0	2 9 7	.....	7 12 3	130 1 10
Tomerong	33	16	49	25·2	12·6	37·8	180 0 0	3 1 0	.....	0 13 0	183 14 0
Tomingly	26	27	53	21·6	20·2	41·8	156 0 0	1 15 7	.....	0 12 0	158 7 7
Tomki	13	30	43	10·1	21·6	31·7	142 0 0	2 5 10	.....	56 10 0	200 15 10
Tongarra	11	12	23	7·0	9·4	16·4	120 0 0	2 3 0	.....	1 13 0	123 16 0
Toogong	20	13	33	14·5	8·3	22·8	152 0 0	5 6 0	1 12 6	3 13 0	162 11 6
Toolejooa	19	17	36	15·3	13·7	29·0	180 0 0	3 1 0	.....	4 3 0	187 4 0
Tooloom	20	4	24	15·0	3·6	18·6	132 0 0	4 16 10	.....	28 6 8	165 3 6
Tooma	10	9	19	8·5	7·9	16·4	80 0 0	1 7 11	.....	.....	81 7 11
Toongabbie	35	24	59	25·4	20·0	45·4	180 0 0	2 14 6	.....	0 12 0	183 6 6
Tooraweenah	9	10	19	5·1	5·4	10·5	116 0 0	2 0 0	.....	4 0 0	122 0 0
Toorooka	14	12	26	10·5	9·4	19·9	132 0 0	1 9 7	.....	0 13 0	134 2 7
Toothdale	18	13	31	11·2	8·8	20·0	92 10 0	.....	.....	10 10 6	103 0 6
Torrington	24	26	50	17·1	20·0	37·1	168 0 0	3 11 9	.....	1 3 0	172 14 9
Towac	8	9	17	3·7	4·7	8·4	132 0 0	1 0 7	1 13 6	1 13 0	136 7 1
Towamba	14	15	29	10·5	10·4	20·9	120 0 0	2 2 1	.....	212 18 1	335 0 2
Towrang	18	18	36	9·5	9·7	19·2	120 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	121 0 0
Trajere	9	13	22	4·6	7·5	12·1	90 0 0	3 0 7	2 0 0	0 9 0	95 9 7
Trangie	38	34	72	23·9	23·2	47·1	156 0 0	4 4 10	.....	5 12 0	165 16 10
Trelowarren	16	16	32	11·0	9·6	20·6	132 0 0	1 14 6	.....	26 12 0	160 6 6
Triangle Flat	14	14	28	11·6	10·3	21·9	132 0 0	0 18 10	.....	0 13 0	133 11 10
Trunkey	33	26	59	20·3	16·6	36·9	180 0 0	2 19 8	.....	1 13 0	184 12 8
Tubbul	23	10	33	14·8	6·8	21·6	80 0 0	8 6 1	.....	195 16 9	284 2 10
Tucki Tucki	13	9	22	9·4	6·6	16·0	96 0 0	1 9 2	.....	0 13 0	98 2 2
Tuckombil	12	11	23	10·0	8·8	18·8	88 15 0	2 3 10	.....	2 10 0	93 8 10
Tuena	23	29	52	15·5	17·8	33·3	156 0 0	1 13 11	.....	1,034 10 6	1,192 4 5
Tuggranong	18	21	39	11·1	12·5	23·6	156 0 0	.....	.....	1 3 0	157 3 0
Tullimbar	30	30	60	18·5	22·2	40·7	180 0 0	3 1 5	.....	28 3 0	211 4 5
Tumberumba	41	40	81	28·3	29·1	57·4	311 10 0	4 5 6	.....	113 7 6	429 3 0
Tumbulgum	17	25	42	11·2	17·3	28·5	132 0 0	1 12 8	.....	19 13 0	153 5 8
Tumut	141	137	278	89·4	85·5	174·9	429 15 2	12 5 7	.....	430 5 11	872 6 8
Tumut Plains	28	30	58	21·6	22·9	44·5	282 0 0	4 2 11	.....	8 4 0	294 6 11
Tunnabutta	20	9	29	10·6	4·0	14·6	96 0 0	1 15 1	.....	1 13 0	99 8 1
Turill	18	11	29	13·1	8·7	21·8	132 0 0	2 15 8	3 10 0	38 9 3	176 14 11
Turkey Creek	18	12	30	10·4	5·5	15·9	68 15 0	2 2 1	2 15 0	.....	73 12 1
Turlinjah	10	11	21	7·8	7·7	15·5	132 0 0	1 16 1	2 19 0	0 13 0	137 8 1
Turner's Flat	19	21	40	12·5	16·2	28·7	120 0 0	4 3 8	.....	1 9 9	125 13 5
Tyndale	19	24	43	14·9	18·7	33·6	156 0 0	2 4 0	.....	69 11 0	227 15 0
Uarbry	5	6	11	2·9	3·6	6·5	55 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	56 0 0
Ulamambri	11	9	20	6·6	6·4	13·0	95 10 0	1 18 11	.....	1 0 0	98 8 11
Ulan	11	13	24	6·3	10·1	16·4	92 15 0	2 10 10	.....	10 2 6	105 8 4
Ulladulla	37	42	79	29·9	32·5	62·4	193 9 0	3 9 2	.....	8 19 5	205 17 7
Ulmarra	68	67	135	52·0	50·4	102·4	295 10 0	4 8 2	.....	2 6 0	302 4 2
Ulmarra, Lower	18	10	28	11·4	7·2	18·6	132 0 0	.....	.....	1 6 0	133 6 0
Ultimo	319	353	672	220·3	245·6	465·9	1,872 9 11	25 7 9	.....	118 15 8	2,016 13 4
Umaralla	19	10	29	11·7	4·3	16·0	120 0 0	1 6 9	.....	0 10 0	121 16 9
Umaralla Siding	24	17	41	8·8	4·1	12·9	96 0 0	3 17 2	3 0 9	36 2 6	139 0 5
Umbango	12	7	19	9·4	6·5	15·9	132 0 0	1 10 2	.....	2 13 1	136 3 3
Umberumberka	28	35	63	19·2	22·5	41·7	64 0 0	15 11 9	11 0 0	21 0 2	111 11 11
Unanderra	60	43	103	46·1	33·8	79·9	316 0 0	6 1 11	.....	2 13 0	324 14 11
Uralla	60	68	128	43·0	45·5	88·5	342 0 0	4 15 2	.....	12 17 3	359 12 5
Urana	46	49	95	31·5	31·7	63·2	270 0 0	6 9 8	.....	235 9 3	511 18 11
Uranquinty	13	14	27	9·4	10·5	19·9	115 18 10	2 9 8	10 0 0	31 5 0	159 13 6
Vacy	21	27	48	11·7	16·0	27·7	120 0 0	4 17 6	.....	.....	124 17 6
Vere	13	16	29	10·9	12·6	23·5	180 0 0	2 10 2	.....	3 0 0	185 10 2
Vineyard	19	13	32	13·0	8·2	21·2	120 0 0	1 18 7	.....	0 13 0	122 11 7
Waggallalah	23	8	31	15·2	5·2	20·4	120 0 0	1 17 6	.....	25 12 0	147 9 6
Wagga Wagga	298	283	581	213·7	200·8	414·5	1,443 2 0	37 4 7	12 2 0	78 9 6	1,570 18 1
Wagga Wagga, North	60	49	109	39·6	33·9	73·5	235 7 1	3 12 4	.....	101 1 0	340 0 5
Wagonga	2	4	6	2·0	2·2	4·2	23 15 3	0 17 5	.....	.....	24 12 8
Wagra	19	14	33	14·4	9·7	24·1	153 0 0	2 4 2	.....	0 12 0	155 16 2
Wagragobilly	10	13	23	6·5	10·4	16·9	120 0 0	1 8 9	.....	19 7 0	140 15 9
Walang	19	13	32	12·1	9·0	21·1	108 0 0	0 17 11	.....	0 10 0	109 7 11
Walbundrie	9	10	19	6·9	8·4	15·3	75 0 0	2 0 11	.....	2 0 0	79 0 11
Walcha	98	64	162	68·7	44·5	113·2	277 18 7	4 17 5	.....	151 8 6	434 4 6
Walcha Road	11	15	26	8·8	12·5	21·3	132 0 0	0 16 9	.....	1 3 0	133 19 9

APPENDIX VII—*continued.*

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Waldegrave	15	16	31	8·9	11·9	20·8	110 0 0	1 1 8	.....	1 2 0	112 3 8
Walgett	89	60	149	52·4	37·8	90·2	300 0 0	3 0 1	13 14 11	6 5 6	323 0 6
Walhallow Forest	8	12	20	5·0	8·9	13·9	78 5 0	1 2 11	.....	.....	79 7 11
Wallabadah	29	25	54	16·6	15·5	32·1	180 0 0	4 1 5	.....	31 11 6	215 12 11
Wallaga Lake	16	5	21	13·2	3·8	17·0	96 0 0	.....	.....	.....	96 0 0
Wallagoot	16	8	24	12·7	6·6	19·3	120 0 0	2 2 3	.....	0 13 0	122 15 3
Wallalong	40	52	92	30·6	34·7	65·3	276 0 0	5 18 10	.....	118 0 7	399 19 5
Wallamba, Lower	25	13	38	17·2	10·4	27·6	115 9 8	1 15 6	5 5 0	0 12 0	123 2 2
Wallaroo	10	17	27	6·1	12·4	18·5	156 0 0	2 5 2	.....	0 13 0	158 18 2
Walla Walla	24	23	47	20·6	19·1	39·7	153 0 0	3 14 1	2 0 0	17 10 0	176 4 1
Wallaya	13	20	33	8·5	13·2	21·7	120 0 0	2 0 9	.....	11 0 0	133 0 9
Wallbrook	7	11	18	3·2	7·4	10·6	132 0 0	1 12 6	.....	17 10 7	151 3 1
Wallendbeen	27	30	57	16·4	16·1	32·5	180 0 0	1 12 9	.....	1 7 0	182 19 9
Wallerawang	75	89	164	56·6	62·3	118·9	403 0 0	4 1 1	.....	3 12 0	410 13 1
Wallgrove	29	20	49	19·1	12·8	31·9	180 0 0	2 15 2	.....	0 13 0	183 8 2
Walli	23	18	41	14·1	13·1	27·2	132 0 0	1 5 0	.....	31 13 2	164 18 2
Wallsend	425	392	817	320·5	277·4	597·9	1,755 17 9	32 9 0	0 15 6	41 19 4	1,831 1 7
Wallsend, West	44	42	86	35·5	30·5	66·0	25 16 0	22 0 9	.....	1,133 18 4	1,181 15 1
Wambanumba	17	17	34	9·7	12·4	22·1	144 0 0	1 16 9	.....	1 12 0	147 8 9
Wamberal	16	6	22	12·5	4·3	16·8	86 5 0	2 1 4	.....	17 0 0	105 6 4
Wamboota	16	13	29	9·7	7·3	17·0	110 0 0	3 8 8	4 2 0	9 18 0	127 8 8
Wanaaring	28	23	51	19·0	16·6	35·6	168 0 0	5 2 0	.....	0 7 0	173 9 0
Wanganella	7	3	10	5·1	1·1	6·2	72 10 0	1 7 4	.....	0 10 0	74 7 4
Wapengo	7	8	15	5·0	6·1	11·1	96 0 0	1 6 8	.....	0 12 0	97 18 8
Warangesda	11	23	34	6·7	14·9	21·6	132 0 0	1 19 4	.....	101 6 0	235 5 4
Waratah	69	70	139	48·6	50·6	99·2	274 13 0	2 14 11	.....	19 19 8	297 7 7
Wardell	56	54	110	40·7	38·1	78·8	275 10 0	4 8 11	.....	104 10 6	384 9 5
Ward's River	12	9	21	10·1	8·4	18·5	98 0 0	2 12 6	.....	.....	100 12 6
Wargela	15	12	27	11·1	8·3	19·4	120 0 0	1 7 7	1 18 0	0 13 0	123 18 7
Warialda	69	65	134	48·1	43·4	91·5	240 0 0	8 13 5	.....	530 17 6	779 10 11
Warkton	8	11	19	5·2	8·3	13·5	81 5 0	1 17 3	2 1 6	16 0 0	101 3 9
Warkworth	25	29	54	19·5	21·8	41·3	180 0 0	3 7 8	.....	9 5 0	192 12 8
Warne	20	15	35	11·5	10·5	22·0	156 0 0	0 15 5	.....	40 12 0	197 7 5
Warraderry	11	10	21	8·4	7·7	16·1	123 17 4	1 8 5	4 13 9	.....	129 19 6
Warren	59	37	96	36·9	21·9	58·8	255 0 0	4 16 11	.....	4 19 0	264 15 11
Warrowrie	11	9	20	5·3	5·5	10·8	120 0 0	2 18 1	.....	.....	122 18 1
Watergumben	20	13	33	14·1	9·0	23·1	135 0 0	1 9 5	5 0 0	15 2 0	156 11 5
Waterloo	383	312	695	284·0	232·2	516·2	1,492 14 0	23 0 1	.....	102 11 11	1,618 6 0
Watson's Bay	58	42	100	41·0	26·8	67·8	239 0 0	4 11 4	.....	48 1 2	291 12 6
Watson's Reef	28	27	55	19·5	18·4	37·9	145 0 0	2 12 6	.....	55 16 0	203 8 6
Wattagon	12	12	24	7·3	7·8	15·1	120 0 0	3 11 5	.....	7 0 0	130 11 5
Wattamadara	25	10	35	14·6	5·0	19·6	132 0 0	2 0 6	.....	16 13 0	150 13 6
Wattamolla	17	8	25	13·5	5·6	19·1	132 0 0	0 17 0	.....	0 13 0	133 10 0
Wattle Flat	46	45	91	32·2	33·8	66·0	310 10 0	4 14 3	.....	2 19 0	318 3 3
Wattleville	15	18	33	11·0	15·5	26·5	76 5 0	7 7 2	.....	40 12 0	124 4 2
Wauchope	38	40	78	23·6	26·4	50·0	162 0 0	3 4 6	8 18 8	87 0 0	261 3 2
Waugoola	38	35	73	22·0	24·1	46·1	240 0 0	3 3 8	.....	127 1 0	370 4 8
Waverley	358	432	790	252·8	290·1	542·9	1,789 15 6	21 2 10	.....	1,237 15 10	3,048 14 2
Weddin	17	9	26	11·0	5·0	16·0	156 0 0	1 15 8	.....	1 3 0	158 18 8
Weetalaba	8	10	18	7·1	9·2	16·3	132 0 0	1 19 5	.....	0 13 0	134 12 5
Wee Waa	30	22	52	18·1	13·7	31·8	144 0 0	3 8 1	.....	1 3 0	148 11 1
Wellingrove	9	9	18	6·8	7·3	14·1	120 0 0	2 19 4	.....	1 3 0	124 2 4
Wellington	116	104	220	82·3	72·4	154·7	486 0 0	9 2 3	1 15 6	4 17 3	501 15 0
Welshman's Creek	15	21	36	10·5	15·9	26·4	120 0 0	1 13 1	.....	1 10 0	123 3 1
Wentworth	91	112	203	59·5	60·2	119·7	453 0 0	7 18 9	.....	48 3 6	509 2 3
Wentworth Falls	8	17	25	6·2	12·7	18·9	132 0 0	1 3 7	.....	21 9 0	154 12 7
Werombi	15	10	25	11·2	7·8	19·0	132 0 0	1 11 1	.....	5 9 0	139 0 1
Werriberri	20	9	29	14·8	6·8	21·6	132 0 0	1 3 9	.....	0 13 0	133 16 9
Werris Creek	27	25	52	18·0	17·0	35·0	158 0 8	2 11 1	.....	71 17 0	232 8 9
Whiteman Creek	21	16	37	16·7	12·4	29·1	144 0 0	2 17 8	.....	309 11 8	456 9 4
White Rock	20	23	43	11·7	14·2	25·9	138 0 0	1 13 8	.....	4 4 0	143 17 8
Whittingham	11	19	30	7·3	14·5	21·8	156 0 0	.....	.....	32 10 0	188 10 0
Whitton	43	36	79	30·6	25·1	55·7	173 0 0	0 18 0	.....	13 18 0	187 16 0
Wickham	486	484	970	343·4	334·4	677·8	1,942 3 2	21 1 6	6 12 9	967 13 5	2,937 10 10
Wilberforce	39	39	78	28·5	30·4	58·9	264 0 0	5 17 2	.....	14 8 6	284 5 8
Wilbertree	14	18	32	9·8	12·7	22·5	156 0 0	1 11 1	.....	1 13 0	159 4 1
Wilcannia	110	89	199	79·2	59·7	138·9	509 14 0	10 0 2	31 0 0	31 2 6	581 16 8
Wild's Meadow	20	20	40	13·8	16·0	29·8	163 0 0	1 11 7	.....	1 12 0	166 3 7
Willandra	13	20	33	7·9	14·1	22·0	120 0 0	2 8 11	.....	1 11 0	123 19 11
William-street	429	403	832	292·7	257·1	549·8	2,048 8 0	22 16 10	.....	170 16 3	2,242 1 1
William Town	39	34	73	32·5	24·6	57·1	180 0 0	3 8 8	.....	162 13 6	346 2 2
Willow Grove	12	12	24	9·8	10·7	20·5	93 0 0	2 13 5	.....	60 10 0	156 3 5
Willow Tree	29	22	51	19·6	17·8	37·4	180 0 0	5 1 8	.....	1 3 0	186 4 8
Wilpinjong	13	7	20	8·2	4·3	12·5	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0
Wilson	5	10	15	3·1	6·7	9·8	62 5 0	1 1 2	.....	0 10 0	63 16 2
Wilson's Downfall	17	7	24	9·9	4·3	14·2	116 0 0	3 11 2	.....	1 2 0	120 13 2
Wilton	29	24	53	22·8	17·9	40·7	180 0 0	1 1 0	.....	14 15 9	195 16 9
Windeyer	30	24	54	24·5	17·0	41·5	219 0 0	3 17 1	.....	2 9 5	225 6 6
Windowie	12	21	33	7·2	14·0	21·2	120 0 0	1 9 7	.....	8 4 0	129 13 7
Windsor	215	181	396	156·6	124·5	281·1	1,029 4 7	18 12 5	2 15 0	59 4 10	1,109 16 10
Winduella	17	14	31	11·0	9·3	20·3	120 0 0	1 12 5	.....	.....	121 12 5
Wingen	20	18	38	11·9	11·3	23·2	144 0 0	1 13 7	.....	14 10 0	160 3 7
Wingham	59	84	143	42·9	57·6	100·5	326 10 0	4 0 9	4 18 6	4 3 6	339 12 9
Wiseman's Ferry	20	27	47	14·7	17·5	32·2	126 0 0	1 18 2	.....	40 11 0	168 9 2
Wollar	15	12	27	10·1	6·8	16·9	120 0 0	1 9 9	.....	39 17 6	161 7 3

APPENDIX VII—*continued.*

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wollombi	39	34	73	24·8	22·5	47·3	255 0 0	3 8 3	.....	37 2 0	295 10 3
Wollongong	288	261	549	200·8	180·1	380·9	1,046 10 8	15 9 5	1 4 9	214 4 6	1,277 9 4
Wolumla, North	13	17	30	8·4	10·0	18·4	120 0 0	1 6 1	.....	34 10 0	155 16 1
Wolumla, South	21	23	44	10·5	9·5	20·0	132 0 0	.....	.....	16 12 0	148 12 0
Wombah	23	31	54	17·3	23·1	40·4	180 0 0	2 5 10	.....	0 13 0	182 18 10
Wombat	32	28	60	20·8	19·2	40·0	183 15 5	4 17 1	7 11 2	5 11 0	201 14 8
Wombramurra	10	14	24	6·6	10·3	16·9	118 0 0	6 1 6	2 13 3	.....	126 14 9
Wongan Creek	8	12	20	7·2	8·9	16·1	120 0 0	0 15 6	.....	.....	120 15 6
Wongy	4	8	12	1·3	3·9	5·2	54 10 0	.....	1 10 0	1 0 0	57 0 0
Woodburn	55	52	107	39·0	41·6	80·6	289 10 0	4 15 0	4 4 0	26 6 0	324 15 0
Woodford Dale	20	32	52	14·9	23·9	38·8	180 0 0	3 0 3	.....	21 13 0	204 13 3
Woodford Leigh	39	23	62	27·3	17·7	45·0	258 0 0	1 8 0	.....	6 13 0	266 1 0
Woodhill	28	20	48	22·2	16·9	39·1	180 0 0	2 3 11	.....	0 13 0	182 16 11
Woodhouselee	8	9	17	6·5	7·9	14·4	116 0 0	.....	.....	2 16 8	118 16 8
Woodlawn	12	8	20	7·3	5·5	12·8	121 0 0	1 2 6	.....	1 6 7	123 9 1
Woodonga	15	12	27	9·9	11·3	21·2	132 0 0	2 10 1	.....	3 13 0	138 3 1
Woolgoolgah	11	12	23	6·2	9·0	15·2	81 10 0	3 2 0	2 10 0	164 19 3	252 1 3
Woollahra	466	433	899	321·7	274·2	595·9	1,781 9 3	28 10 3	.....	185 3 8	1,995 3 2
Woolla Woolla	12	11	23	7·6	7·4	15·0	117 0 0	1 1 0	.....	0 13 0	118 14 0
Wooloban	16	16	32	12·4	10·7	23·1	120 0 0	2 6 4	.....	0 12 0	122 18 4
Woolomol	20	19	39	13·6	11·5	25·1	126 0 0	2 9 7	.....	0 13 0	129 2 7
Wooloomin	17	23	40	13·0	18·2	31·2	150 0 0	3 6 9	.....	0 12 0	153 18 9
Woomargama	17	15	32	12·5	11·5	24·0	96 0 0	1 11 9	.....	42 17 0	140 8 9
Woonona	168	158	326	119·7	102·8	222·5	458 10 0	7 15 4	3 12 3	4 17 11	474 15 6
Worragee	23	19	42	19·2	15·7	34·9	186 0 0	0 17 0	.....	0 13 0	187 10 0
Wowagin	9	8	17	6·4	5·7	12·1	68 15 0	0 19 1	.....	.....	69 14 1
Wyagdon	4	12	16	3·5	9·8	13·3	85 15 0	0 18 7	.....	0 10 0	87 3 7
Wyndham	31	28	59	18·2	14·7	32·9	180 0 0	2 7 0	.....	52 12 0	234 19 0
Wyong	42	33	75	24·4	17·3	41·7	149 0 0	.....	.....	1,173 13 8	1,322 13 8
Wyong Creek	9	16	25	5·0	10·1	15·1	75 0 0	1 2 3	.....	20 16 0	96 18 3
Wyrallah	55	34	89	37·1	24·7	61·8	252 0 0	2 9 2	.....	15 6 7	269 15 9
Yallaroi	12	13	25	11·1	11·8	22·9	96 0 0	1 1 5	7 8 10	6 7 2	110 17 5
Yalwal	14	14	28	9·7	9·1	18·8	124 0 0	1 17 2	.....	0 13 0	126 10 2
Yamba	27	16	43	17·3	12·8	30·1	156 0 0	2 12 0	.....	74 10 5	233 2 5
Yambla	15	10	25	11·9	7·7	19·6	120 0 0	1 6 0	.....	0 12 0	121 18 0
Yamma	9	17	26	6·8	11·1	17·9	120 0 0	3 8 7	.....	.....	123 8 7
Yarra	22	11	33	12·1	7·4	19·5	132 0 0	1 5 11	.....	7 7 6	140 13 5
Yarraford	17	10	27	12·0	4·9	16·9	92 0 0	.....	.....	.....	92 0 0
Yarragundry	14	6	20	10·8	4·0	14·8	156 0 0	2 3 11	.....	0 12 0	158 15 11
Yarrahappini	10	15	25	7·1	12·1	19·2	81 18 1	0 19 1	3 4 0	11 4 0	97 5 2
Yarralumla	15	10	25	8·6	7·5	16·1	120 0 0	1 18 11	.....	18 19 6	140 18 5
Yarramalong	20	23	43	15·3	13·6	28·9	144 0 0	2 13 1	.....	0 13 0	147 6 1
Yarramundi	30	31	61	21·4	22·5	43·9	180 0 0	3 11 2	.....	11 5 6	194 16 8
Yarrawah	11	13	24	8·8	10·4	19·2	120 0 0	.....	.....	11 8 0	131 8 0
Yarrowick	21	14	35	14·6	9·0	23·6	144 0 0	1 16 2	3 9 0	1 3 0	150 8 2
Yarrunga	33	29	62	27·9	22·2	50·1	278 10 0	4 12 4	1 5 0	3 4 0	287 11 4
Yass	92	67	159	65·6	45·5	111·1	368 0 0	3 18 2	.....	56 0 6	427 18 8
Yathella	7	16	23	4·1	10·8	14·9	116 0 0	2 0 11	.....	12 12 0	130 12 11
Yatteyattah	28	20	48	16·6	13·5	30·1	240 0 0	2 13 9	.....	28 19 0	271 12 9
Yeoval	17	14	31	11·6	10·1	21·7	120 0 0	2 18 8	.....	0 13 0	123 11 8
Yeo Yeo	20	15	35	13·6	11·2	24·8	120 0 0	1 12 1	.....	.....	121 12 1
Yerong Creek	14	16	30	9·3	10·3	19·6	150 0 0	1 13 6	.....	0 11 0	152 4 6
Yerriyong	12	3	15	11·2	2·8	14·0	72 10 0	1 2 10	.....	7 2 0	80 14 10
Yetman	15	9	24	9·2	6·7	15·9	75 0 0	.....	.....	.....	75 0 0
Young	271	238	509	210·0	192·3	402·3	1,258 9 8	45 5 5	6 12 3	82 4 1	1,392 11 5
Yullundry	11	8	19	8·4	4·7	13·1	120 0 0	2 3 8	.....	1 14 0	123 17 8
Yumburra, West	15	12	27	9·6	5·3	14·9	116 0 0	1 15 7	.....	7 1 0	124 16 7
Yurramie	22	8	30	8·2	3·9	12·1	93 0 0	1 12 8	.....	33 10 3	128 2 11

APPENDIX VIII.

ATTENDANCE of Children at Provisional Schools for the Quarter ended 31st December, 1889, or for the last Quarter of that year during which the Schools were in operation.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Airlie Brake	9	2	11	5·5	1·1	6·6	35 0 0	0 4 6	.....	0 10 0	35 14 6
Armatree	9	12	21	7·6	10·7	18·3	90 0 0	1 11 4	.....	.....	91 11 4
Arthur's Seat	13	3	16	7·9	0·4	8·3	51 5 0	1 14 7	.....	.....	52 19 7
Arthurville	11	10	21	8·0	8·1	16·1	88 7 6	0 13 8	.....	.....	89 1 2
Ashford	12	11	23	10·9	9·2	20·1	60 3 2	1 12 7	.....	60 0 0	121 15 9
Awaba	6	9	15	5·1	7·6	12·7	72 7 11	1 3 2	.....	12 3 3	85 14 4
Bago	10	9	19	5·2	5·3	10·5	66 5 0	1 5 6	.....	0 7 6	67 18 0
Balmoral	19	14	33	13·1	5·9	19·0	77 15 0	3 2 10	2 10 0	.....	83 7 10
Bando	12	8	20	10·4	5·5	15·9	57 10 0	2 16 11	.....	0 3 0	60 9 11
Barbingal	8	9	17	6·7	8·5	15·2	45 5 0	4 1 3	2 5 0	42 10 0	94 1 3

APPENDIX VIII—*continued.*

Name of School	Number of Children on Rolls			Average Weekly Attendance			Expenditure from Public Funds				
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Salaries	Books and Apparatus	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent Furniture, &c	Total
							£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s. d	£ s. d
Bargo	12	16	28	8 7	9 4	18 1	90 0 0	1 6 8	1 0 0	7 0 0	99 6 8
Bar Point	8	10	18	6 9	8 0	14 9	68 15 0	0 17 2		0 10 0	69 12 2
Barwang	9	12	21	7 1	7 7	14 8	35 10 0	2 12 0	1 11 0		39 13 0
Beaconsfield	11	8	19	8 7	5 5	14 2	81 5 0	2 14 2	3 7 6	3 0 0	90 6 8
Beardy Bridge	11	9	20	7 8	5 3	13 1	72 11 7	1 5 2	2 0 0		75 16 9
Belalringah	13	8	21	10 4	6 2	16 6	68 15 0	4 9 4		45 0 0	118 4 4
Beri	9	17	26	5 7	11 9	17 6	75 0 0	1 11 1		1 10 0	78 1 1
Berlang	8	7	15	5 7	4 9	10 6	10 0 0				10 0 0
Berremangra	7	14	21	3 0	9 2	12 2	66 5 0	1 16 3			68 1 3
Berrigal Creek	6	5	11	4 2	2 8	7 0	67 10 0	1 15 6	2 10 6		71 16 0
Billabong	9	7	16	8 9	6 4	15 3	68 15 0	2 18 0	2 5 0		73 18 0
Bimbi	8	8	16	5 6	6 5	12 1	67 10 0	1 3 8			68 13 8
Bimlow	9	11	20	6 3	9 2	15 5	75 0 0	1 9 11			76 9 11
Bindogundra	18	8	26	12 1	4 6	16 7	90 0 0	0 17 6		0 12 0	91 9 6
Black Mount	15	6	21	9 0	3 5	12 5	72 10 0	1 8 0	3 9 10		77 7 10
Black Springs	7	12	19	5 5	10 0	15 5	28 4 6	5 4 6			33 9 0
Bluff River	9	9	18	6 3	6 6	12 9	60 0 0			25 10 0	85 10 0
Boambolo	10	12	22	6 7	9 0	15 7	78 15 0	6 5 5			85 0 5
Bobby Whitlow Creek	16	2	18	12 6	2 0	14 6	45 5 7	4 11 3		45 0 0	94 16 10
Bobundarah	11	11	22	8 7	6 9	15 6	45 0 0	4 10 9	1 10 0	60 15 0	111 15 9
Bocoble	10	7	17	8 0	5 7	13 7	68 15 0	4 9 6			73 4 6
Boginderra	5	6	11	4 0	4 2	8 2	55 0 0	1 6 11			56 6 11
Bolong	11	8	19	9 6	5 5	15 1	77 10 0	1 5 3			78 15 3
Bolton Vale	11	8	19	8 1	5 2	13 3	65 18 0	1 19 6	3 5 7		71 3 1
Bonavista	12	9	21	9 0	6 0	15 0	82 10 0	3 6 4			85 16 4
Bone Bone	11	7	18	7 7	4 9	12 0	63 15 0	1 3 11			64 18 11
Bongongo	7	10	17	5 5	7 3	12 8	66 5 9	1 4 4			67 10 1
Boonaldoon	7	10	17	4 5	7 9	12 4	37 0 4	0 16 7			37 16 11
Booroorban	3	7	10	2 6	6 3	8 9	60 0 0	0 14 9			60 14 9
Boro	6	6	12	3 8	5 0	8 8	30 0 0	0 10 3			30 10 3
Bradshaw's Flat	15	7	22	12 1	6 6	18 7	75 0 0	1 5 8	2 2 0		78 7 8
Brewarrina Mission	17	7	24	12 9	5 2	18 1	43 15 0	4 18 10		22 10 0	71 3 10
Brewer's Flat	14	5	19	9 5	3 1	12 6	62 1 8	1 8 6		20 0 0	83 10 2
Brook Park	10	5	15	7 9	4 2	12 1	11 0 0	3 10 6			14 10 6
Broula	11	12	23	8 0	9 1	17 1	97 10 0	1 19 5			99 9 5
Brungle	7	11	18	6 4	9 6	16 0	90 0 0	2 6 6		10 7 6	102 14 0
Brunswick River	6	10	16	4 0	6 7	10 7	59 2 6	3 0 1			62 2 7
Buccarumbi	12	7	19	10 0	5 4	15 4	75 0 0	6 3 10			81 3 10
Buckhobble	14	15	29	10 0	9 8	19 8	70 0 0			50 0 0	120 0 0
Buggil	7	15	22	4 2	9 5	13 7	26 0 6	1 14 7			27 15 1
Bulga Hut	7	11	18	4 6	6 7	11 3	53 15 0	1 2 2			54 17 2
Bulgandra	8	6	14	7 5	5 5	13 0	65 16 8	2 15 1			68 11 9
Bull Plain	11	1	12	9 6	0 7	10 3	45 0 0				45 0 0
Bundaburra Gap	13	14	27	10 6	11 4	22 0	22 10 0		5 8 9	45 0 0	72 18 9
Bundarigo	11	14	25	5 7	8 7	14 4	57 10 0	1 5 2	3 15 0		62 10 2
Bundemai	5	16	21	3 7	12 4	16 1	68 15 0		3 18 0		72 13 0
Bungabee	7	7	14	6 0	5 8	11 8	36 8 8	3 4 6			39 13 2
Burgoon	4	6	10	2 3	3 9	6 2	37 5 2	0 12 5		0 15 0	38 12 7
Burnt Hut Creek	10	8	18	7 6	6 4	14 0	34 16 6	2 1 4			36 17 10
Burraqundra	8	11	19	4 9	8 1	13 0	64 17 8	0 18 3	1 5 0		67 0 11
Burrowa Flats	11	10	21	8 3	6 7	15 0	75 0 0	2 13 10		13 10 0	91 3 10
Burrumbuttock East	7	14	21	5 3	11 0	16 3	68 15 0	7 6 11			76 1 11
Buttsworth Swamp	14	6	20	10 9	5 6	16 5	76 5 0	1 4 11			77 9 11
Bylong	9	5	14	5 7	3 6	9 3	50 0 0	0 19 3			50 19 3
Cadogan	11	7	18	6 0	3 9	9 9	60 0 0				60 0 0
Cambill Creek	20	9	29	12 4	6 7	19 1	88 15 0	2 5 10		11 10 0	102 10 10
Calabash	13	6	19	9 7	4 5	14 2	76 5 0	1 6 11			77 11 11
Cal Lal	11	9	20	8 1	7 8	15 9	122 7 6	1 16 7			124 4 1
Camden Haven, Upper	7	10	17	5 4	9 5	14 9	72 10 0	0 16 6		11 0 0	84 6 6
Cameron's Creek	13	9	22	11 1	7 6	18 7	88 15 0	2 12 1		0 7 6	91 14 7
Cannonbar	12	5	17	10 2	5 1	15 3	75 0 0	1 9 7			76 9 7
Carrow Brook	12	12	24	7 3	6 7	14 0	85 0 0				85 0 0
Caulderwood	8	12	20	6 8	9 1	15 9	55 16 1	4 8 2			60 4 3
Chandler's Peak	5	12	17	4 0	7 1	11 1	75 0 0	4 12 7		0 19 6	80 12 1
Chandlerville	3	7	10	2 6	5 3	7 9	25 0 0	1 8 10			26 8 10
Chatham Valley	7	6	13	3 7	3 5	7 2	46 7 10				46 7 10
Cheetham's Flats	12	9	21	9 7	6 4	16 1	67 10 0	1 2 7		0 6 6	68 19 1
Chidowla	8	9	17	5 6	6 6	12 2	65 0 0	1 9 0			66 9 0
Clear Hill	16	6	22	12 1	5 0	17 1	90 0 0	2 4 10			92 4 10
Clearmont	18	12	30	10 8	6 3	17 1	43 15 0	6 10 6		45 0 0	94 5 6
Clive	9	9	18	8 8	8 4	17 2	22 10 0	5 0 5	4 10 6	45 0 0	77 0 11
Cluri	8	13	21	7 1	9 2	16 3	6 5 0			40 0 0	46 5 0
Coaldale	10	7	17	8 1	4 2	12 3	65 8 4	1 12 6		2 10 0	69 10 10
Colombo Creek	7	9	16	6 3	8 5	14 8	45 0 0				45 0 0
Colonna	12	13	25	8 4	10 9	19 3	88 15 0	1 8 6			90 3 6
Combo	6	2	8	5 4	2 0	7 4	50 0 0				50 0 0
Come-by chance	15	6	21	9 6	4 2	13 8	43 3 8	1 3 2	5 0 0		49 6 10
Condong	10	10	20	6 2	7 1	13 3	75 0 0	2 10 11			77 10 11
Congera	8	11	19	6 7	8 3	15 0	17 10 0				17 10 0
Coolabah	7	13	20	5 3	7 6	12 9	75 0 0	0 15 0		0 10 0	76 5 0
Coolah Bridge	9	15	24	4 7	7 2	11 9	75 0 0	1 0 8		1 0 0	77 0 8
Cooney	9	9	18	6 2	6 5	12 7	66 5 0	1 17 4			68 2 4
Coorangoora	10	12	22	5 0	5 7	10 7	73 15 0	1 13 8	2 12 6		78 1 2
Coramba	16	3	19	13 5	2 5	16 0	72 10 0	1 7 9			73 17 9
Corang River.	9	5	14	5 3	2 9	8 2	58 17 5		2 2 6	1 9 0	62 8 11

APPENDIX VIII—*continued.*

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Coreen	16	11	27	11·0	6·8	17·8	90 0 0	.....	.....	.....	90 0 0
Corindah	11	12	23	5·3	7·8	13·1	31 5 0	4 16 3	.....	45 0 0	81 1 3
Corindi	6	12	18	4·0	10·4	14·4	72 11 9	1 16 5	3 9 6	2 4 6	80 2 2
Countegany	7	13	20	4·3	9·4	13·7	75 0 0	1 3 2	.....	.....	76 3 2
Creekborough	3	4	7	2·2	3·3	5·5	40 0 0	.....	.....	.....	40 0 0
Cumbijowa	8	9	17	4·7	6·1	10·8	80 0 10	2 6 11	.....	.....	82 7 9
Currockbilly	9	9	18	6·7	6·5	13·2	79 16 8	1 17 5	.....	.....	81 14 1
Cuthero	17	14	31	15·1	11·6	26·7	67 10 0	9 4 3	14 15 0	75 0 0	166 9 3
Dairy Arm	11	5	16	8·9	4·3	13·2	59 5 0	. .....	3 13 0	4 8 0	67 6 0
Dandaloo	8	6	14	5·4	4·0	9·4	60 0 0	1 4 5	.....	.....	61 4 5
Denison Town	13	13	26	11·0	10·1	21·1	90 0 0	3 9 4	3 15 8	17 10 0	114 15 0
Digby	12	8	20	9·4	7·1	16·5	30 0 0	5 8 6	3 10 6	46 16 10	85 15 10
Dorroughby Grass	17	7	24	11·4	5·2	16·6	87 10 0	1 3 4	.....	.....	88 13 4
Duncan's Creek	7	4	11	5·3	3·9	9·2	15 0 0	1 6 3	.....	0 12 0	16 18 3
Dural Upper	18	9	27	15·4	7·7	23·1	90 0 0	2 5 1	.....	1 1 3	93 6 4
Duri	8	6	14	4·7	4·7	9·4	60 0 0	0 14 3	.....	.....	60 14 3
Elong Elong	7	10	17	5·8	6·3	12·1	60 0 0	0 17 0	2 10 6	.....	63 7 6
Emerald Hill	8	7	15	5·6	5·2	10·8	76 5 0	1 14 0	.....	.....	77 19 0
Emu Creek	8	8	16	4·6	4·3	8·9	46 15 10	1 6 11	.....	0 7 6	48 10 3
Eulowrie	4	6	10	1·8	2·2	4·0	15 0 0	.....	.....	.....	15 0 0
Euromedah	3	9	12	2·1	5·3	7·4	55 0 0	0 12 9	.....	.....	55 12 9
Everett	11	14	25	8·6	8·4	17·0	81 5 0	1 11 8	.....	0 7 6	83 4 2
Exeter Farm	13	9	22	7·2	6·9	14·1	90 0 0	1 13 4	1 0 0	.....	92 13 4
Farringdon	14	10	24	8·5	5·3	13·8	69 18 2	.....	.....	.....	69 18 2
Fassifern	11	13	24	7·6	8·6	16·2	83 15 0	0 8 6	.....	.....	84 3 6
Ferncliffe	9	13	22	4·7	7·2	11·9	62 10 0	3 13 2	.....	.....	66 3 2
Galathara Road	15	16	31	6·3	9·2	15·5	59 14 4	1 7 8	1 12 3	.....	62 14 3
Genanaguy	8	5	13	7·0	4·9	11·9	30 0 0	4 3 4	.....	.....	34 3 4
Gineroi	6	6	12	2·3	3·1	5·4	16 5 0	.....	.....	.....	16 5 0
Girvan	11	8	19	8·6	6·8	15·4	68 15 0	4 9 1	.....	3 0 0	76 4 1
Glenarm	7	5	12	5·7	4·4	10·1	12 10 0	.....	.....	10 10 0	23 0 0
Glenora	14	7	21	10·9	5·6	16·5	65 0 0	0 19 3	.....	.....	65 19 3
Gloucester	6	15	21	3·6	12·4	16·0	75 0 0	1 10 3	.....	13 0 0	89 10 3
Gobbagumblin	10	10	20	6·6	6·6	13·2	72 3 3	6 15 3	.....	.....	78 18 6
Gol Gol	4	12	16	1·8	5·6	7·4	114 0 0	3 0 5	.....	5 0 0	122 0 5
Gollorowong	12	6	18	8·0	4·8	12·8	77 10 0	2 9 3	5 19 9	0 7 6	86 6 4
Gooda Creek	11	16	27	8·6	10·1	18·7	30 0 0	4 14 6	3 7 0	64 16 0	102 17 6
Goodrich	14	13	27	9·4	10·5	19·9	70 0 0	.....	3 6 8	.....	73 6 8
Gordonville	12	5	17	8·2	3·3	11·5	72 10 0	1 9 0	.....	.....	73 19 0
Gosper's Downs	9	6	15	4·3	3·4	7·7	67 10 0	4 16 10	.....	.....	72 6 10
Grabham's Vineyard	6	7	13	4·0	4·9	8·9	40 15 10	0 17 4	.....	.....	41 13 2
Graham's Valley	15	6	21	12·9	4·5	17·4	66 5 0	1 2 7	.....	5 8 0	72 15 7
Grove, The	10	8	18	8·5	6·2	14·7	72 10 0	1 10 9	.....	.....	74 0 9
Gunnary	7	10	17	5·9	7·8	13·7	20 0 0	4 6 0	2 9 1	60 0 0	86 15 1
Guy Fawkes	11	4	15	10·2	3·0	13·2	61 10 0	1 4 6	2 10 0	0 7 6	65 12 0
Gwynne	13	10	23	8·4	8·2	16·6	75 0 0	.....	.....	.....	75 0 0
Hanover	13	16	29	11·2	14·2	25·4	15 0 0	5 15 4	5 12 6	60 0 0	86 7 10
Harefield	17	14	31	12·4	11·2	23·6	15 0 0	6 0 7	3 11 6	45 0 0	69 12 1
Hawarden	10	13	23	8·4	10·7	19·1	15 0 0	.....	1 19 3	30 0 0	46 19 3
Haystack	13	14	27	7·3	7·6	14·9	80 0 0	0 12 7	.....	1 0 0	81 12 7
Hilltop	11	15	26	7·5	7·7	15·2	82 15 0	3 2 10	2 10 0	.....	88 7 10
Hollybrook	11	9	20	8·1	7·1	15·2	61 6 8	1 0 9	1 13 6	.....	64 0 11
Holmes' Creek	...	...	...	7·4	2·7	10·1	5 0 0	.....	.....	8 0 0	13 0 0
Horton River, Upper	10	11	21	5·3	9·0	14·3	75 0 0	.....	5 10 0	.....	80 10 0
Howick	7	7	14	3·8	4·9	8·7	60 0 0	0 15 3	.....	.....	60 15 3
Ingebyra	6	7	13	5·1	5·4	10·5	58 10 1	1 5 10	.....	.....	59 15 11
Inglewood Forest	7	15	22	3·6	11·2	14·8	74 10 0	.....	2 10 0	.....	77 0 0
Isis River	8	9	17	5·5	6·3	11·8	51 5 0	.....	.....	.....	51 5 0
Ivanhoe	16	9	25	11·9	6·4	18·3	83 1 4	8 5 8	4 4 3	.....	95 11 3
Ivor	11	13	24	7·6	8·9	16·5	80 0 0	1 17 7	.....	.....	81 17 7
Jilliby Jilliby	11	14	25	9·3	11·7	21·0	48 15 0	3 19 1	.....	60 0 0	112 14 1
Jubilee Downs	8	6	14	6·8	5·6	12·4	60 0 0	1 16 9	.....	.....	61 16 9
Julong	5	8	13	4·5	5·9	10·4	58 6 8	.....	.....	.....	58 6 8
Junee Reefs	12	3	15	5·4	1·6	7·0	44 2 10	.....	1 5 0	.....	45 7 10
Kangaroo Flat	10	7	17	7·6	4·8	12·4	83 15 0	2 19 9	.....	.....	86 14 9
Keajura Creek	8	15	23	6·5	11·6	18·1	88 15 0	2 2 6	6 18 6	.....	97 16 0
Khancoban	7	3	10	6·5	2·9	9·4	45 1 8	3 10 0	.....	.....	48 11 8
Kienbri	4	6	10	2·9	5·6	8·5	43 1 3	1 5 4	10 14 6	.....	55 1 1
Kikiamah	11	10	21	8·9	8·3	17·2	13 15 0	4 10 5	.....	60 0 0	78 5 5
Kildary	5	11	16	3·6	8·8	12·4	58 15 0	1 3 10	5 10 3	.....	65 9 1
Killarney Swamp	12	16	28	8·0	10·0	18·0	47 10 0	4 8 2	.....	56 0 0	107 18 2
Killeigh	17	7	24	13·0	5·5	18·5	81 8 9	0 19 11	.....	.....	82 8 8
Kimo	9	10	19	4·8	8·0	12·8	66 2 7	7 2 7	.....	.....	73 5 2
Kulki	11	7	18	7·3	5·8	13·1	16 5 0	6 1 9	.....	60 0 0	82 6 9
Leaning Oak	8	13	21	6·5	7·9	14·4	75 0 0	1 4 6	.....	.....	76 4 6
Leniston	9	8	17	7·9	7·3	15·2	62 10 0	0 9 3	.....	.....	62 19 3
Lerida	11	14	25	8·5	8·2	16·7	81 5 0	1 11 6	.....	.....	82 16 6
Long Arm	5	3	8	3·4	1·7	5·1	30 0 0	.....	.....	.....	30 0 0
Lorimer Creek	11	7	18	5·6	3·7	9·3	61 5 0	1 4 1	.....	5 0 0	67 9 1
Lyston	5	12	17	3·4	6·8	10·2	65 0 0	1 8 6	.....	.....	66 8 6
Majura	11	8	19	8·1	6·3	14·4	73 15 0	1 0 11	.....	.....	74 15 11
Manar	14	9	23	10·3	6·2	16·5	88 15 0	1 9 5	.....	.....	90 4 5
Mandalong	10	9	19	6·8	5·8	12·6	75 0 0	1 11 4	.....	.....	76 11 4
Manoa	12	6	18	9·8	4·6	14·4	16 10 9	4 15 5	2 8 6	.....	23 14 8

APPENDIX VIII—*continued.*

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Manuka	19	7	26	11·8	5·0	16·8	90 0 0	0 19 9	1 6 4	0 7 6	92 13 7
Manus	9	7	16	7·8	6·6	14·4	51 15 0	6 2 3	.....	0 7 6	58 4 9
Mayview	9	11	20	6·3	5·5	11·8	70 0 0	.....	.....	.....	70 0 0
Meangora	14	2	16	10·4	1·7	12·1	75 0 0	1 5 11	.....	.....	76 5 11
Memagong	11	9	20	4·9	5·0	9·9	76 5 0	1 16 2	.....	.....	78 1 2
Merrigan Creek	9	10	19	6·6	8·1	14·7	65 0 0	0 12 5	.....	.....	65 12 5
Meryla	13	7	20	7·4	3·6	11·0	62 10 0	0 12 5	.....	15 0 0	78 2 5
Methul	10	7	17	8·0	3·9	11·9	81 5 0	2 13 5	.....	.....	83 18 5
Micalo Island	8	10	18	6·5	9·4	15·9	72 7 7	1 17 3	1 5 0	.....	75 9 10
Mickie's Plains	9	6	15	6·4	4·7	11·1	55 0 0	2 10 8	.....	65 0 0	122 10 8
Moggendoura	10	7	17	8·4	6·1	14·5	12 10 0	3 13 2	.....	3 0 0	19 3 2
Molroy	9	8	17	7·5	6·3	13·8	80 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	81 0 0
Mona Vale	12	9	21	9·5	7·3	16·8	81 5 0	1 12 11	.....	37 14 0	120 11 11
Monga	11	13	24	7·4	8·6	16·0	75 0 0	0 19 6	.....	8 10 0	84 9 6
Moonbah	11	12	23	6·0	7·4	13·4	72 10 0	1 9 9	.....	0 10 0	74 9 9
Mooney Mooney	9	12	21	7·3	6·6	13·9	77 10 0	1 18 5	.....	.....	79 8 5
Moorong	11	15	26	8·0	9·8	17·8	78 15 0	2 5 10	.....	1 0 0	82 0 10
Morebringer	12	13	25	7·9	9·4	17·3	97 10 0	.....	4 10 0	.....	102 0 0
Mossgiel	12	14	26	9·8	11·5	21·3	100 5 0	1 19 2	.....	19 0 0	121 4 2
Mount Billygoe	7	12	19	5·5	10·4	15·9	59 16 8	5 18 6	4 19 6	24 2 10	94 17 6
Mount Browne	10	10	20	8·2	8·9	17·1	91 19 11	9 12 1	15 0 0	140 0 0	256 12 0
Mount Drummond	11	8	19	8·5	5·8	14·3	80 0 0	1 4 0	.....	4 10 0	85 14 0
Mount Finch	9	2	11	8·4	1·9	10·3	61 0 10	1 15 10	2 10 0	4 8 0	69 14 8
Mount Stromboli	8	9	17	5·4	6·8	12·2	70 0 0	1 11 8	.....	5 0 0	76 11 8
Mowenbah, Lower	12	10	22	8·8	6·4	15·2	58 15 0	2 15 8	8 19 9	1 0 0	71 10 5
Mudbury Creek	14	8	22	10·3	5·2	15·5	73 15 0	1 2 8	.....	.....	74 17 8
Mulgoa Forest Mountain	11	10	21	6·5	5·8	12·3	61 15 6	0 12 2	1 17 11	1 17 6	66 3 1
Mullet Creek	9	7	16	7·7	6·4	14·1	95 14 9	1 3 10	2 9 9	1 0 0	100 8 4
Murragang	6	8	14	3·1	5·7	8·8	25 0 0	0 15 6	.....	.....	25 15 6
Murrin	13	6	19	9·6	3·2	12·8	18 7 1	4 8 11	.....	.....	22 16 0
Nanama	5	18	23	2·5	12·7	15·2	67 10 0	0 16 3	.....	.....	68 6 3
Narraburra	11	11	22	7·4	8·7	16·1	88 15 0	4 5 9	.....	.....	93 0 9
Narrangerie	10	11	21	8·4	9·5	17·9	90 0 0	3 8 4	.....	21 0 0	114 8 4
Neila Creek	7	9	16	6·5	7·9	14·4	81 5 0	1 14 1	.....	.....	82 19 1
Neilson's Creek	7	10	17	4·3	6·7	11·0	60 0 0	0 17 4	1 6 0	.....	62 3 4
Nerrabunda	4	5	9	2·4	3·8	6·2	33 13 4	1 0 4	.....	.....	34 13 8
Nethercote	8	14	22	5·5	10·4	15·9	82 10 0	.....	.....	.....	82 10 0
Never Never	11	13	24	8·4	9·5	17·9	90 0 0	.....	.....	0 6 0	90 6 0
New Bristol	5	3	8	4·9	2·6	7·5	61 5 0	1 5 10	.....	38 0 0	100 10 10
Newrea	14	10	24	11·3	7·2	18·5	73 10 0	3 1 5	0 16 1	.....	77 7 6
Nimby	6	8	14	2·3	4·7	7·0	59 16 8	1 11 4	.....	.....	61 8 0
Noonbar Creek	8	12	20	6·6	9·7	16·3	90 0 0	1 4 2	.....	.....	91 4 2
Nowley	12	10	22	9·6	9·0	18·6	47 10 0	6 7 6	.....	45 0 0	98 17 6
Oakey Creek	12	12	24	9·8	9·4	19·2	67 10 0	5 4 1	.....	46 0 0	118 14 1
Oban	10	12	22	8·0	10·1	18·1	22 10 0	4 11 8	3 5 0	45 0 0	75 6 8
Obley	8	9	17	6·4	8·6	15·0	67 15 0	1 10 2	6 17 5	.....	76 2 7
Overton	10	7	17	7·4	5·0	12·4	60 0 0	5 18 5	.....	7 0 0	72 18 5
Oxley's Peak	14	7	21	10·0	5·0	15·0	66 5 0	.....	.....	.....	66 5 0
Page's River	11	7	18	6·1	4·4	10·5	67 10 0	1 14 4	.....	.....	69 4 4
Peabody	15	14	29	11·3	9·2	20·5	41 12 3	2 10 10	.....	60 0 0	104 3 1
Pearce's Creek	5	12	17	3·3	7·4	10·7	63 14 2	0 19 9	.....	.....	64 13 9
Pelican Creek	12	7	19	9·6	5·7	15·3	85 0 0	1 6 5	.....	.....	86 6 5
Piambong	8	8	16	4·5	5·2	9·7	75 0 0	1 17 4	1 0 0	.....	77 17 4
Pine Mount	6	12	18	5·3	10·2	15·5	65 0 0	0 0 11	.....	.....	65 0 11
Plain Creek	13	8	21	9·7	3·3	13·0	90 0 0	1 11 5	.....	3 0 0	94 11 5
Pooncarie	7	6	13	6·4	5·2	11·6	114 0 0	2 13 6	.....	.....	116 13 6
Pretty Pine	6	12	18	3·6	7·7	11·3	35 7 10	0 13 2	9 10 9	.....	45 11 9
Pulginbar Creek	9	8	17	8·1	7·6	15·7	51 19 10	.....	.....	.....	51 19 10
Razorback	10	9	19	9·4	7·6	17·0	69 3 4	1 7 4	0 19 0	5 0 0	76 9 8
Reinville	8	5	13	7·2	4·6	11·8	68 15 0	1 12 10	.....	.....	70 7 10
Rhyanna	11	13	24	8·1	9·7	17·8	82 12 4	0 18 7	.....	6 0 0	89 10 11
Riley	7	5	12	6·8	4·8	11·6	60 0 0	1 3 6	.....	.....	61 3 6
Ringwood	12	11	23	10·2	8·3	18·5	86 5 0	1 9 1	.....	.....	87 14 1
Rocky Gully	10	7	17	7·8	5·6	13·4	70 0 0	0 18 2	.....	.....	70 18 2
Rose Valley	15	10	25	10·8	7·9	18·7	90 0 0	1 19 3	.....	.....	91 19 3
Rouchel Vale	10	7	17	7·2	5·2	12·4	60 0 0	1 1 9	.....	.....	61 1 9
Round Mount	7	14	21	5·6	11·6	17·2	7 10 0	5 11 7	.....	60 0 0	73 1 7
Round Waterhole	13	10	23	9·6	8·5	18·1	27 10 0	10 6 3	.....	60 0 0	97 16 3
Saddler's Flat	9	8	17	6·8	6·8	13·6	78 15 0	1 5 5	.....	.....	80 0 5
Sam's Corner	7	11	18	5·0	6·5	11·5	65 10 0	0 15 10	9 7 2	7 10 0	83 3 0
Sassafras	13	12	25	10·9	8·4	19·3	82 10 0	1 10 5	.....	.....	84 0 5
Seal Rocks	5	7	12	5·0	7·0	12·0	60 0 0	0 13 8	.....	.....	60 13 8
Skinner's Creek	12	9	21	9·7	7·8	17·5	90 0 0	1 16 1	.....	.....	91 16 1
Smelley's Lagoons	12	7	19	6·7	4·8	11·5	63 15 0	1 9 11	.....	.....	65 4 11
Somerton	4	11	15	3·7	9·2	12·9	7 10 0	.....	.....	.....	7 10 0
Springborough	15	14	29	10·7	9·9	20·6	90 0 0	0 17 4	.....	.....	90 17 4
Spring Ridge	6	13	19	3·2	10·0	13·2	50 0 0	.....	2 2 6	2 12 0	54 14 6
St. Helena	7	12	19	4·1	9·2	13·3	90 0 0	1 19 7	10 0 0	5 5 0	107 4 7
Staggy Creek	7	15	22	4·4	11·6	16·0	18 15 0	6 8 1	2 7 0	60 0 0	87 10 1
Stony Batter	14	8	22	9·2	5·5	14·7	66 5 0	4 17 7	.....	.....	71 2 7
Stony Crossing	15	5	20	7·5	3·2	10·7	10 0 0	7 10 7	.....	60 0 0	77 10 7
Stony Pinch	16	16	32	9·9	9·3	19·2	51 5 0	4 10 8	.....	45 0 0	100 15 8
Store Creek	6	6	12	5·3	5·7	11·5	5 0 0	2 15 4	.....	26 1 6	33 16 10
Streamville	8	8	16	5·3	5·3	10·6	37 18 0	0 6 0	.....	.....	38 4 0
Suntop	16	8	24	11·5	4·5	16·0	86 5 0	1 13 8	.....	.....	87 18 8

APPENDIX VIII—*continued.*

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Swallow Creek	9	9	18	7·0	6·0	13·0	88 15 0	2 8 5	.....	10 0 0	101 3 5
Swanbrook	5	15	20	3·5	11·0	14·5	71 13 1	1 10 10	.....	0 10 0	73 13 11
Swan Vale	16	14	30	8·4	8·2	16·6	77 10 0	1 5 9	.....	0 10 0	79 5 9
Tabulam	12	13	25	7·5	9·3	16·8	82 10 0	2 12 11	.....	.....	85 2 11
Talmalmo	10	18	28	7·7	13·6	21·3	65 8 10	2 0 10	1 12 0	.....	69 1 8
Tanner's Mount	8	12	20	4·8	7·1	11·9	60 0 0	0 15 3	.....	.....	60 15 3
Tarcutta, Lower	20	8	28	12·4	3·7	16·1	90 0 0	2 0 3	.....	73 0 0	165 0 3
Tarlo Gap	12	8	20	7·9	4·8	12·7	75 0 0	1 0 3	.....	.....	76 0 3
Tarragandah	15	10	25	10·8	6·9	17·7	80 0 0	0 18 5	.....	.....	80 18 5
Taylor's Arm	8	17	25	4·1	11·2	15·3	73 9 5	1 11 2	.....	.....	75 0 7
Taylor's Flat	10	10	20	5·2	7·1	12·3	67 2 8	.....	.....	.....	67 2 8
Tea Gardens	9	15	24	5·7	12·5	18·2	139 0 0	.....	.....	11 13 5	150 13 5
Tea Tree	13	6	19	11·1	4·7	15·8	81 5 0	1 12 4	.....	.....	82 17 4
Telegraph Point	11	4	15	7·9	2·3	10·2	65 0 0	2 0 9	.....	.....	67 0 9
Termeil	13	10	23	9·6	5·4	15·0	76 5 0	1 12 0	2 10 0	.....	80 7 0
Terry-hie-hie	16	4	20	11·8	2·4	14·2	73 15 0	3 12 3	.....	9 17 6	87 4 9
Thulabin	6	7	13	1·0	1·8	2·8	19 5 10	1 5 1	.....	.....	20 10 11
Tomanbil	16	18	34	6·2	8·6	14·8	76 5 0	4 2 11	.....	.....	80 7 11
Tong Bong	15	10	25	11·1	6·7	17·8	67 10 0	7 4 0	.....	60 0 0	134 14 0
Tongul	9	7	16	7·4	4·8	12·2	80 0 0	0 16 7	.....	.....	80 16 7
Tootal	7	12	19	5·7	8·8	14·5	62 10 0	0 19 7	.....	4 12 6	68 2 1
Toothill	2	16	18	1·9	12·8	14·7	27 19 5	3 10 2	.....	.....	31 9 7
Towallum	13	6	19	11·8	5·1	16·9	73 15 0	1 10 5	.....	.....	75 5 5
Townsend	10	16	26	6·0	9·3	15·3	56 4 11	.....	4 5 0	.....	60 9 11
Trickett	13	9	22	10·1	7·7	17·8	90 0 0	1 12 10	.....	.....	91 12 10
Trundle	9	13	22	7·0	9·6	16·6	65 2 5	1 18 4	5 4 0	.....	72 4 9
Tumberumba, Upper	14	12	26	9·3	8·1	17·4	57 10 0	1 11 0	2 12 6	5 7 6	67 1 0
Ugly Range	11	8	19	7·5	5·3	12·8	60 0 0	2 9 2	.....	0 7 6	62 16 8
Ukolan	11	13	24	10·4	9·7	20·1	90 0 0	1 17 4	.....	5 10 0	97 7 4
Uley	12	7	19	6·8	3·5	10·3	41 5 9	6 2 5	.....	45 0 0	92 8 2
Valla	12	3	15	10·6	1·8	12·4	78 16 3	0 15 6	3 0 0	.....	82 11 9
Wagoribil	7	13	20	5·3	9·1	14·4	67 10 0	2 13 4	4 0 0	.....	74 3 4
Wandera	9	6	15	6·2	3·9	10·1	72 10 0	1 16 2	.....	0 10 0	74 16 2
Wandook, North	6	6	12	5·7	5·3	11·0	47 1 8	0 4 9	3 17 6	.....	51 3 11
Wandsworth	15	11	26	11·9	7·7	19·6	90 0 0	2 14 6	.....	10 10 0	103 4 6
Wardry	7	9	16	4·4	6·0	10·4	55 0 0	.....	3 6 0	.....	58 6 0
Warrah	12	13	25	8·2	8·6	16·8	50 0 0	7 16 9	.....	.....	57 16 9
Warrangong	11	14	25	7·6	10·9	18·5	86 17 1	5 19 2	0 15 0	9 12 6	103 3 9
Warrell Creek	11	8	19	9·0	6·6	15·6	42 5 11	4 12 2	3 10 0	60 0 0	110 8 1
Warrigal	2	4	6	2·0	4·0	6·0	5 0 0	.....	.....	2 14 10	7 14 10
Warroo	10	8	18	7·1	4·1	11·2	71 5 0	2 4 9	.....	.....	73 9 9
Wattle Grove	6	11	17	3·8	10·2	14·0	63 15 0	1 2 6	.....	.....	64 17 6
Weetangerra	9	14	23	5·3	10·7	16·0	46 3 4	2 1 7	2 13 3	31 16 6	82 14 8
Weeta Waa	9	7	16	8·2	5·2	13·4	60 0 0	1 8 9	.....	9 10 0	70 18 9
Wellesley	14	8	22	9·3	5·5	14·8	90 0 0	2 12 4	.....	0 10 0	93 2 4
Wheeny Creek		Records destroyed by floods.					55 10 3	4 15 3	.....	.....	60 5 6
Whian Whian	15	10	25	11·4	6·7	18·1	86 5 0	2 8 9	.....	.....	88 13 9
White's Point	11	2	13	8·4	1·7	10·1	60 0 0	1 5 1	.....	.....	61 5 1
Widgiewa	11	12	23	7·8	6·8	14·6	68 15 0	1 18 11	.....	0 13 6	71 7 5
Winchendon Vale	14	7	21	11·0	5·8	16·8	65 0 0	6 1 0	1 2 9	52 17 0	125 0 9
Winegrove	13	10	23	11·6	9·0	20·6	66 12 0	1 5 11	.....	.....	67 17 11
Wingello	13	6	19	9·1	3·9	13·0	76 5 0	0 18 6	.....	.....	77 3 6
Wollun	9	14	23	7·9	11·1	19·0	63 15 0	4 7 4	.....	60 7 6	128 9 10
Woodfield	10	12	22	8·7	8·4	17·1	80 0 0	.....	.....	.....	80 0 0
Woolshed	9	10	19	4·9	4·7	9·6	67 10 0	2 6 9	.....	0 10 0	70 6 9
Wooroowoolgan	9	14	23	5·0	9·9	14·9	75 0 0	1 2 10	.....	40 0 0	116 2 10
Worrowolong	5	10	15	3·9	7·5	11·4	65 19 4	2 6 0	.....	.....	68 5 4
Wyaldra	9	21	30	5·5	11·8	17·3	37 10 0	6 1 11	.....	45 0 0	88 11 11
Yalcogrin	8	5	13	6·8	4·3	11·1	21 13 10	.....	4 18 7	5 0 0	31 12 5
Yango Creek	11	13	24	7·8	8·6	16·4	90 0 0	2 1 0	.....	15 11 0	107 12 0
Yarrowitch	7	12	19	5·0	10·6	15·6	70 0 0	.....	.....	0 7 6	70 7 6

APPENDIX IX.

ATTENDANCE of Children at Half-time Schools for the Quarter ended 31st December, 1889, or for the last Quarter of that year during which the Schools were in operation.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Adelong Grove	8	9	17	6·3	7·0	13·3	58 0 0	.....	5 0 0	.....	63 0 0
Aliceton	2	6	8	1·6	5·2	6·8	57 0 0	3 10 11	.....	.....	60 10 11
Alum Creek	11	10	21	6·7	6·8	13·5	51 11 9	2 8 6	4 11 5	.....	58 11 8
Anembo	4	3	7	2·2	2·3	4·5	24 0 0	.....	4 18 10	.....	28 18 10
Apple-tree Clump	7	3	10	4·9	2·7	7·6	54 0 0	.....	5 0 0	.....	59 0 0
Apsley Grange	9	5	14	4·6	4·2	8·8	64 0 0	.....	5 0 0	.....	69 0 0
Argyle, East	11	7	18	7·6	5·4	13·0	48 0 0	0 15 9	5 0 0	.....	53 15 9

APPENDIX IX—*continued.*

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Arkstone	5	6	11	3·4	5·3	8·7	45 10 11	0 15 11	4 14 11	....	51 1 9
Atherton	1	1	2	0·8	0·5	1·3	22 0 0	....	1 5 0	.....	23 5 0
Back Creek	10	4	14	9·0	3·2	12·2	78 0 0	0 8 10	5 0 0	0 5 0	83 13 10
Ballalaba	8	8	16	6·3	6·3	12·6	66 0 0	0 15 1	7 0 0	.....	73 15 1
Ballimore	5	7	12	4·0	6·3	10·3	51 15 0	0 12 11	4 12 6	.....	57 0 5
Ballimore Lower	7	2	9	5·0	0·4	5·4	51 15 0	0 12 11	4 12 6	.....	57 0 5
Bamarang	6	10	16	4·2	7·5	11·7	66 0 0	1 1 2	5 0 0	.....	72 1 2
Belarbigill	13	7	20	8·4	4·3	12·7	48 0 0	0 7 2	5 0 0	....	53 7 2
Bell Brook	5	3	8	3·7	2·8	6·5	65 19 11	0 14 9	6 11 0	.....	73 5 8
Bell Flat	6	1	7	5·6	0·9	6·5	54 0 0	0 14 5	5 0 0	.....	59 14 5
Benandarah	12	14	26	10·0	12·3	22·3	78 0 0	1 6 5	5 0 0	.....	84 6 5
Ben Buckley	9	3	12	4·5	2·0	6·5	107 0 0	3 12 9	1 10 0	3 0 0	115 2 9
Big Creek	5	7	12	3·9	4·4	8·3	66 0 0	0 8 2	5 0 0	.....	71 8 2
Bigga	8	6	14	5·7	2·9	8·6	66 0 0	0 15 8	5 15 0	.. ..	72 10 8
Bimbijong	3	7	10	1·9	5·6	7·5	4 10 0	1 15 8	.....	3 0 0	9 5 8
Blaxland's Flat	8	6	14	5·8	4·6	10·4	56 15 0	1 15 10	1 5 0	.....	59 15 10
Blossom Vale	5	8	13	3·2	5·3	8·5	48 0 0	1 14 7	5 0 0	.....	54 14 7
Bolairo	5	9	14	4·0	7·6	11·6	72 17 9	0 14 3	4 11 5	0 10 0	78 13 5
Bollol Creek	3	3	6	1·1	2·9	4·0	46 15 0	.....	4 12 8	.....	51 7 8
Bombay	9	3	12	7·5	2·1	9·6	66 0 0	.....	5 0 0	.....	71 0 0
Bonville	8	2	10	7·2	1·9	9·1	48 0 0	1 10 1	5 0 0	1 10 0	56 0 1
Boolambayte	4	8	12	3·6	6·6	10·2	66 10 0	1 5 10	2 10 0	.....	70 5 10
Boomey	11	5	16	7·0	3·4	10·4	66 0 0	1 6 5	5 0 0	.....	72 6 5
Boree Cabonne	6	6	12	3·9	4·8	8·7	48 0 0	1 5 5	5 6 9	0 5 0	54 17 2
Bournda North	14	9	23	9·9	6·8	16·7	66 0 0	0 13 5	6 0 0	.....	72 13 5
Bournda South	5	6	11	2·3	3·9	6·2	66 0 0	0 13 6	6 0 0	.....	72 13 6
Bowman's Creek	6	4	10	3·2	3·8	7·0	32 10 0	0 11 10	3 15 0	0 10 0	37 6 10
Bow Ridge	5	5	10	4·9	4·5	9·4	48 0 0	0 10 10	5 0 0	.....	53 10 10
Broken Bridge	10	8	18	7·3	5·2	12·5	48 0 0	0 15 10	5 0 0	.....	53 15 10
Brooman	16	9	25	10·0	6·1	16·1	78 0 0	1 6 2	4 19 7	.. ..	84 5 9
Bucca Creek	5	9	14	2·9	7·6	10·5	54 0 0	1 10 8	6 0 0	.....	61 10 8
Budgerabong	4	8	12	1·3	7·3	8·6	66 0 0	0 8 9	5 0 0	.. ..	71 8 9
Bulgundra	8	7	15	6·0	6·3	12·3	16 10 0	.....	0 11 7	.....	17 1 7
Bungerellingong	9	5	14	8·3	4·1	12·4	53 10 0	2 16 2	5 6 10	0 12 6	62 5 6
Bunnan	5	8	13	2·8	4·7	7·5	57 10 0	0 0 9	3 15 0	.....	61 5 9
Burra	7	9	16	4·6	6·3	10·9	11 0 0	.....	0 16 8	.....	11 16 8
Burragorang	14	10	24	8·4	6·6	15·0	66 0 0	0 13 2	5 0 0	.....	71 13 2
Burrawang Station	4	5	9	3·3	4·2	7·5	16 10 0	0 8 9	1 5 0	.....	18 3 9
Burrendong	6	6	12	3·1	4·1	7·2	54 15 0	0 16 10	3 15 0	.....	59 6 10
Camden Haven Crossing	8	6	14	4·5	5·5	10·0	49 0 0	0 13 7	8 1 2	.....	57 14 9
Campbell's Creek	6	4	10	5·6	3·9	9·5	54 0 0	.....	5 0 0	.....	59 0 0
Camphield	4	3	7	3·0	3·0	6·0	48 3 4	3 3 6	4 8 7	.....	55 15 5
Campsie	15	7	22	10·8	5·5	16·3	66 0 0	0 8 3	5 0 0	.....	71 8 3
Carrabolla	9	6	15	8·2	5·1	13·3	44 0 0	0 13 9	4 11 8	.....	49 5 5
Carrarawell	5	7	12	4·3	6·3	10·6	66 0 0	1 1 3	5 0 0	.....	72 1 3
Carrick	7	9	16	6·1	7·0	13·1	66 0 0	1 4 5	5 0 0	.....	72 4 5
Carwell	10	12	22	5·1	6·9	12·0	78 0 0	1 7 2	5 0 0	6 0 0	90 7 2
Carwoola	12	9	21	6·4	6·5	12·9	48 0 0	0 13 2	5 0 0	.....	53 13 2
Catombal	9	4	13	7·6	3·4	11·0	48 0 0	1 1 3	5 0 0	.....	54 1 3
Cattle Creek	10	8	18	7·2	7·0	14·2	22 0 0	2 18 10	1 5 0	3 0 0	29 3 10
Cave Creek	5	8	13	3·4	5·8	9·2	48 0 0	1 5 6	5 6 9	0 5 0	54 17 3
Chandler	7	5	12	5·3	4·6	9·9	55 0 0	0 16 10	.....	.....	55 16 10
Charleville	5	9	14	2·7	6·7	9·4	27 10 0	0 12 2	1 17 10	1 17 6	31 17 6
Chaucer	14	10	24	6·1	5·1	11·2	48 0 0	1 14 7	5 0 0	.....	54 14 7
Clandulla	12	9	21	7·5	6·4	13·9	78 0 0	1 7 3	5 0 0	6 0 0	90 7 3
Clifton Hill	6	10	16	4·2	7·3	11·5	66 0 0	1 4 2	5 0 0	.....	72 4 2
Clybucca	10	7	17	5·5	5·7	11·2	35 0 0	.....	5 0 0	.....	40 0 0
Clydesdale	5	5	10	2·8	2·5	5·3	78 0 0	1 6 2	4 19 7	.....	84 5 9
Coff's Harbour	8	5	13	5·6	2·5	8·1	48 0 0	1 10 2	5 0 0	1 10 0	56 0 2
Coggan	6	7	13	5·1	6·2	11·3	48 0 0	0 19 7	5 0 0	.....	53 19 7
Collaroy	8	4	12	3·8	2·3	6·1	66 0 0	0 14 11	5 0 0	.....	71 14 11
Colo Central, No. 1	9	2	11	7·1	1·5	8·6	12 0 0	0 13 3	1 13 4	2 8 0	16 14 7
Colo Central, No. 2	7	5	12	6·5	4·9	11·4	12 0 0	0 13 4	1 13 4	2 8 0	16 14 8
Comobella	5	4	9	4·2	2·6	6·8	58 0 0	0 9 4	5 0 0	.....	63 9 4
Cooba Bulga	12	7	19	8·8	5·3	14·1	22 0 0	2 18 10	1 5 0	3 0 0	29 3 10
Coolagolite	9	5	14	6·2	3·5	9·7	73 0 0	0 19 11	5 0 0	.....	78 19 11
Coolbaggie	3	9	12	2·4	5·5	7·9	48 0 0	0 7 2	5 0 0	.....	53 7 2
Coolringdon	7	4	11	5·0	3·3	8·3	60 10 0	0 14 8	4 11 2	.....	65 15 10
Cox's Gap	5	10	15	1·6	5·2	6·8	66 0 0	0 8 0	5 0 0	.....	71 8 0
Cranbury	9	6	15	3·9	4·1	8·0	52 5 0	0 10 4	4 16 9	.....	57 12 1
Cross Creek	3	2	5	3·0	2·0	5·0	32 10 0	0 11 10	3 15 0	0 10 0	37 6 10
Crudine	6	4	10	5·4	3·4	8·8	48 0 0	.....	5 0 0	.....	53 0 0
Cuan	8	7	15	6·6	6·0	12·6	57 10 0	0 0 10	3 15 0	.....	61 5 10
Cullendulla	4	17	21	3·5	13·0	16·5	86 0 0	1 6 6	5 0 0	.....	92 6 6
Curia Creek	9	2	11	8·1	1·1	9·2	33 0 0	0 9 9	2 10 0	.....	35 19 9
Curra Creek	5	4	9	3·9	1·7	5·6	48 0 0	0 16 7	5 0 0	.....	53 16 7
Curran's Creek	7	7	14	5·2	5·0	10·2	64 0 0	1 6 4	5 0 0	.....	70 6 4
Currowan	2	12	14	1·7	10·9	12·6	48 0 0	0 13 8	5 0 0	.....	53 13 8
Dena River	5	4	9	4·5	3·6	8·1	45 0 0	0 1 3	.....	.....	45 1 3
Diamond	4	4	8	3·2	3·5	6·7	64 0 0	1 6 5	5 0 0	.....	70 6 5
Diamond Swamp	15	7	22	10·7	4·2	14·9	51 0 0	1 5 5	5 0 0	0 10 0	57 15 5
Digger's Flat	6	7	13	4·5	4·5	9·0	49 0 0	0 15 2	4 11 8	1 0 0	55 6 10
Dignam's Creek	10	13	23	5·5	9·1	14·6	99 0 0	1 9 8	2 10 0	.....	102 19 8
Dirrenmurra	7	10	17	6·0	8·7	14·7	48 0 0	0 9 4	5 0 0	....	53 9 4
Doyle's Creek	4	...	4	2·7	...	2·7	51 10 0	0 2 7	3 15 0	.....	55 7 7

APPENDIX IX—*continued.*

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls	Total	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dullaberry	4	8	12	2·2	5·8	8 0	66 0 0	0 12 0	5 0 0	1 13 9	73 5 9
Dun Dun	4	6	10	3·7	5·3	9 0	54 0 0	1 5 1	5 0 0		60 5 1
Durran Durrah	10	7	17	8·7	6·8	15·5	78 0 0	0 8 11	5 0 0	0 5 0	83 13 11
Durras	7	11	18	6·5	9·2	15·7	48 0 0	1 10 11	4 3 4		53 14 3
Eaglehawk	7	9	16	4·6	6·6	11·2	66 0 0	0 15 4	4 19 5		71 14 9
Eagle Vale	8	12	20	5·2	8 8	14·0	27 10 0	2 11 9		3 15 0	33 16 9
East Lynne	6	1	7	5·0	1·0	6·0	40 0 0	1 11 0	4 3 4		45 14 4
Elizabethfield	11	8	19	5·1	4·9	9 7	70 5 0	0 8 10	5 3 10		75 17 8
Ellenborough	5	5	10	4·0	3·8	7·8	48 0 0	0 16 9	5 0 0		53 16 9
Eualdrie	7	6	13	5·2	5·6	10 8	48 0 0	0 19 8	5 8 4		54 8 0
Euangarra	7	4	11	4·1	2 9	7·0	66 0 0	0 15 8	5 15 0		72 10 8
Fell Timber	6	9	15	3·6	6·7	10·3	32 0 0	2 14 5	3 4 3		37 18 8
Flatlands	7	3	10	5·0	2·7	7·7	66 0 0		5 0 0		71 0 0
Forbes River	6	4	10	4·4	3·4	7·8	50 13 6	0 13 0	4 6 9		55 13 3
Foxlow	6	11	17	3·2	7·5	10 7	48 0 0	0 13 2	5 0 0		53 13 2
Galwary Creek	11	8	19	5·7	4·9	10·6	61 5 0	0 8 6	5 8 11		67 2 5
Gidleigh	6	8	14	4·1	6 5	10 6	26 0 0	0 19 8	2 10 0	0 10 0	29 19 8
Ginghi	8	7	15	4 9	5·0	9 9	48 0 0	0 19 7	5 0 0		53 19 7
Glen Hill	11	7	18	7·2	6·1	13 3	66 0 0	0 19 0	5 10 0		72 9 0
Glenroy	9	20	29	6·5	15·3	21 8	78 0 0	0 18 1	5 0 0		83 18 1
Gowing Run	5	7	12	4·8	5·5	10·3	8 0 0		0 16 2		8 16 2
Gulgowra	10	8	18	7·7	6·7	14 4	66 0 0	0 13 10	5 0 0		71 13 10
Gundillon	6	6	12	4·5	4·6	9·1	49 0 0	0 17 9	4 15 0		54 12 9
Gunnary Creek	9	9	18	6·6	8·1	14·7	44 0 0	0 15 2	4 11 8	1 0 0	50 6 10
Hadsonville	8	5	13	5·9	3·3	9·2	50 0 0	2 12 10	4 6 7		56 19 5
Hanging Rock	7	4	11	5·3	3·0	8 3	66 0 0	0 16 6	5 0 0		71 16 6
Hannah Bay	12	11	23	10·4	9·5	19 9	48 0 0	1 8 5	5 11 11	7 5 0	62 5 4
Harold's Cross	6	6	12	4·4	3·9	8 3	66 0 0	0 15 1	7 0 0		73 15 1
Hastings, Upper	6	12	18	4 3	9·2	13·5	50 13 7	0 13 0	4 6 9		55 13 4
Havilah	12	2	14	7·0	0·9	7·9	66 0 0	0 13 10	5 0 0		71 13 10
Hawkesbury, Lower	7	7	14	6·5	5·7	12·2	69 0 0	0 13 7	2 17 9		72 11 4
Hemsby	6	3	9	2·8	1·8	4·6	66 0 0	0 15 4	4 19 6		71 14 10
High Range	7	4	11	5·0	3·5	8·5	56 3 7	0 13 3	4 15 1		61 11 11
Hill Dyke	2	6	8	1·2	3·0	4 2	48 0 0	0 10 1	5 0 0	0 7 6	53 17 7
Holt's Flat	7	6	13	3 9	4·1	8·0	72 0 0	1 0 1	2 10 0	12 10 0	88 0 1
Humula, South	3	8	11	2·5	7·3	9 8	55 6 3	7 4 11	5 0 0	3 10 0	71 1 2
Innescliff	12	7	19	9·3	6 0	15·3	66 0 0	1 1 11	5 0 0		72 1 11
Jerralong	10	5	15	7 2	3·8	11·0	48 0 0	0 16 7	5 0 0		53 16 7
Jillimatong	10	7	17	6·3	4·4	10 7	60 10 0	0 14 8	4 11 3		65 15 11
Jimenbuan	8	8	16	5 3	5·4	10 7	59 0 0	2 19 2	2 6 4	0 10 0	64 15 6
Jinden	6	5	11	4 4	3·7	8 1	49 0 0	0 17 9	4 15 0		54 12 9
Jingera	10	4	14	7 5	4·0	11·5	24 0 0		2 10 0		26 10 0
Jinglemoney	10	4	14	8·3	3 5	11·8	66 0 0		5 0 0		71 0 0
Jooriland	2	8	10	1 8	5·7	7 5	66 0 0	1 4 3	5 0 0		72 4 3
Kadina	5	7	12	3 9	5 2	9 1	47 8 3				47 8 3
Kalafat	8	12	20	7·0	10·0	17·0	58 0 0		5 0 0		63 0 0
Kangarooby	8	3	11	5·7	1·9	7 6	51 10 8	1 9 8	5 6 10	0 12 6	58 19 8
Kangaroo Creek	5	6	11	4·3	5·0	9 3	48 0 0	1 17 6	5 0 0		54 17 6
Keewong	8	12	20	5 8	10·2	16 0	66 0 0	1 1 5	5 0 0	1 10 6	73 11 11
Kellick	12	8	20	7·8	4 8	12 6	48 0 0	0 10 11	5 0 0		53 10 11
Kinchela Creek	4	4	8	3·7	3·4	7·1	35 0 0		5 0 0		40 0 0
Knockfin	3	11	14	0·9	4 3	5 2	53 10 0		4 0 5		57 10 5
Kybean	4	11	15	3 0	9·7	12 7	48 0 0	0 18 4	5 0 0		53 18 4
Kydra	7	10	17	4 6	7 3	11 9	57 15 0	0 18 3	3 15 0		62 8 3
Lakelands	13	5	18	10 3	4·5	14·8	66 0 0	0 19 0	5 10 0		72 9 0
Lamb's Valley	4	4	8	1·7	3 0	4·7	50 10 0		5 5 5		55 15 5
Lansdowne	9	13	22	5·3	8·5	13 8	66 0 0	0 16 6	5 0 0		71 16 6
Larbert	4	7	11	3·4	5 9	9 3	66 0 0	0 16 4	5 0 0		71 16 4
Laughtondale	28	13	41	21·9	9 8	31·7	69 0 0	0 13 6	2 17 9		72 11 3
Limekilns	8	5	13	5·6	4·7	10 3	66 0 0	0 16 4	5 0 0		71 16 4
Lincoln	11	4	15	9·8	3·6	13·4	66 0 0	0 12 1	6 15 0		73 7 1
Lonely Point	7	1	8	5·3	1·0	6·3	48 0 0	0 16 9	5 0 0		53 16 9
Loombah	8	5	13	6 7	4 5	11 2	48 0 0	1 1 4	5 0 0		54 1 4
McDonald, Higher	10	7	17	7·7	6·0	13 7	69 0 0	0 18 3	5 0 0		74 18 3
Mahonga South	7	9	16	6 3	8 5	14 8	31 10 0	0 14 3	4 5 10		36 10 1
Malundi	8	4	12	5·7	3 2	8 9	66 0 0	0 13 2	5 0 0		71 13 2
Mandagery Creek	4	5	9	2 9	4·4	7·3	61 5 0	0 8 6	5 8 11		67 2 5
Mandemar	11	7	18	7 1	5·8	12 9	56 3 6	0 13 3	4 15 2		61 11 11
Martindale	3	3	6	2 6	2·3	5 4	51 10 0	0 2 6	3 15 0		55 7 6
Meroo Flat	8	4	12	7 0	3·3	10 3	66 0 0	1 9 9	5 0 0	5 10 0	77 19 9
Meroo, Upper	4	6	10	3 4	4·3	7 7	54 0 0		5 0 0		59 0 0
Mogong	7	6	13	3 9	3·7	7 6	51 0 0	0 10 8	4 16 9		56 7 5
Molarban	12	12	24	8·4	8·3	16 7	75 0 0	1 9 9	5 17 6		81 7 3
Molley	5	4	9	3·7	3·5	7 2	54 0 0		5 0 0		59 0 0
Molonglo	11	11	22	7 8	9·5	17 3	78 0 0	0 19 7	5 0 0	0 10 0	84 9 7
Monkittee	7	9	16	5 8	5·5	11 3	66 0 0	1 9 10	5 0 0	5 10 0	77 19 10
Monwonga	2	5	7	1 5	3·8	5·3	49 10 0		3 15 0		53 5 0
Mookerawa	9	7	16	5 4	5·5	10 9	46 0 0	0 16 11	3 15 0		50 11 11
Mooney Creek	5	5	10	4·7	4·2	8 9	54 0 0	1 10 10	6 0 0		61 10 10
Mountain Home	7	5	12	6·1	3·9	10 0	54 6 8	0 13 8	3 0 9		59 1 1
Mount Blanc	8	9	17	4 0	6·1	10 1	55 6 3	7 4 11	5 0 0	3 10 0	71 1 2
Mount Cooper	7	9	16	6·1	5·6	11·7	56 10 0	0 19 0	2 10 0		59 19 0
Mount Lawson	15	14	29	10 9	9·5	20·4	104 10 0	2 11 8		3 15 0	110 16 8
Mount Morris	11	7	18	6·8	2·2	9 0	66 0 0	1 1 10	5 0 0		72 1 10
Mount Terrell	9	4	13	7 5	3·9	11·4	48 0 0		5 0 0		53 0 0

APPENDIX IX—*continued.*

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mudmelong	5	4	9	3·7	3·6	7·3	45 0 0	0 1 3	.....	.....	45 1 3
Mundewaddera	4	8	12	2·7	5·5	8·2	49 0 0	0 18 10	5 0 0	.....	54 18 10
Munmurra	6	5	11	4·8	4·9	9·7	66 0 0	1 0 6	5 0 0	1 10 0	73 10 6
Murga	6	10	16	4·2	6·3	10·5	78 0 0	1 12 7	1 3 4	.....	80 15 11
Murragamba	9	5	14	8·3	4·4	12·7	75 0 0	1 9 10	5 17 6	.....	81 7 3
Murrambego	5	9	14	3·7	6·6	10·3	36 0 0	.....	7 1 8	.....	43 1 8
Myanga Creek	8	3	11	4·3	1·8	6·1	64 0 0	....	5 0 0	.....	69 0 0
Nandi	12	7	19	6·2	3·4	9·6	66 0 0	1 4 11	5 0 0	.....	72 4 11
Nangar	11	12	23	6·0	4·6	10·6	72 15 10	2 7 10	3 1 10	.....	78 5 6
Nelson's Bay	6	9	15	5·8	7·7	13·5	48 0 0	1 8 6	5 11 11	7 5 0	62 5 5
Nerong	9	6	15	8·6	5·6	14·2	66 10 0	.....	2 10 0	.....	69 0 0
New Country Flats	6	6	12	4·6	4·4	9·0	66 0 0	1 4 5	5 0 0	.....	72 4 5
New Line East	8	4	12	5·2	3·0	8·2	48 0 0	0 12 0	5 11 8	.....	54 3 8
Norongo	8	10	18	5·1	5·1	10·2	48 0 0	.....	7 8 11	.....	55 8 11
Norway	9	10	19	6·6	8·0	14·6	77 0 0	0 17 6	2 18 4	.....	80 15 10
Nubrygyn	...	11	11	...	9·2	9·2	66 0 0	1 6 4	5 0 0	.....	72 6 4
Numbla	10	4	14	7·7	3·1	10·8	71 0 0	1 2 2	2 6 4	0 10 0	74 18 6
Oak Vale	7	9	16	5·5	6·8	12·3	16 10 0	.....	0 11 8	.....	17 1 8
O. B. X. Creek	11	10	21	8·1	8·2	16·3	69 0 0	2 0 4	4 18 9	.....	75 19 1
Paling Yards	4	3	7	4·0	3·0	7·0	45 11 0	0 15 11	4 14 11	.....	51 1 10
Palmer's Oakey	12	10	22	8·9	8·1	17·0	48 0 0	1 13 3	3 15 0	.....	53 8 3
Pee Dee	15	8	23	9·6	5·2	14·8	65 19 11	0 14 10	6 11 0	.....	73 5 9
Piambong, Lower	5	3	8	4·1	2·8	6·9	12 0 0	.....	1 5 0	.....	13 5 0
Porter's Retreat	5	5	10	3·0	2·6	5·6	32 0 0	2 14 4	3 4 4	.....	37 18 8
Pretty Gully	9	5	14	8·3	3·7	12·0	48 0 0	1 17 7	5 0 0	....	54 17 7
Primrose Valley	3	2	5	1·5	1·5	3·0	55 0 0	0 3 5	4 3 4	.....	59 6 9
Pyramul, Lower	4	4	8	3·2	3·4	6·6	54 0 0	1 5 2	5 0 0	.....	60 5 2
Quat Quatta North	1	...	1	1·0	...	1·0	31 10 0	0 14 3	4 5 10	.....	36 10 1
Rawdon	8	8	16	5·2	5·0	10·2	66 0 0	1 1 11	5 0 0	.....	72 1 11
Rawsonville	6	3	9	4·7	2·6	7·3	49 0 0	0 18 10	5 0 0	.....	54 18 10
Redground	9	8	17	6·1	5·6	11·7	51 0 0	1 5 6	5 0 0	0 10 0	57 15 6
Redwell	13	5	18	7·6	3·4	11·0	66 0 0	0 15 0	5 0 0	.....	71 15 0
Reedy Creek	1	2	3	0·8	2·0	2·8	8 0 0	.....	0 16 8	.....	8 16 8
Ridgelands	3	4	7	2·8	2·7	5·5	11 0 0	.....	0 16 8	.....	11 16 8
Riley's Flat	7	5	12	5·4	3·1	8·5	51 0 0	1 1 4	5 0 0	.....	57 1 4
Rob Roy	8	6	14	6·7	5·0	11·7	66 0 0	1 2 6	5 0 0	.....	72 2 6
Rosedale	9	6	15	7·7	4·8	12·5	66 0 0	1 0 6	5 0 0	1 10 0	73 10 6
Ryrie's Creek	4	5	9	3·6	3·6	7·2	48 0 0	0 10 2	5 0 0	0 7 6	53 17 8
Sally's Flat	7	6	13	6·2	4·3	10·5	48 0 0	.....	5 0 0	.....	53 0 0
Shallow Crossing	7	8	15	6·0	6·6	12·6	48 0 0	0 13 9	5 0 0	.....	53 13 9
Slippery Creek	8	4	12	6·0	2·9	8·9	68 10 0	0 9 2	3 0 9	.....	71 19 11
Sobraon	8	8	16	6·7	5·9	12·6	51 0 0	1 1 5	5 0 0	.....	57 1 5
Spicer's Creek, Lower	9	9	18	6·0	6·6	12·6	66 0 0	0 12 2	6 15 0	.....	73 7 2
Stewart's River	4	7	11	3·6	6·3	9·9	49 0 0	0 13 7	8 1 3	.....	57 14 10
Swan Bay	9	6	15	7·3	3·9	11·2	32 0 0	3 10 11	.....	.....	35 10 11
Tabrabucca East	7	5	12	4·5	2·7	7·2	59 5 0	1 1 5	.....	.....	60 6 5
Ten-mile Ridges	6	8	14	3·4	5·8	9·2	47 8 3	....	.....	.....	47 8 3
Tombong	9	8	17	6·7	5·9	12·6	78 0 0	0 18 2	5 0 0	.....	83 18 2
Torwood	3	4	7	2·6	3·9	6·5	48 0 0	0 19 9	5 8 4	.....	54 8 1
Toual	10	4	14	8·2	2·9	11·1	64 0 0	0 8 10	3 6 8	.....	67 15 6
Tullich	5	6	11	4·1	4·8	8·9	47 1 5	0 16 1	6 13 3	.....	54 10 9
Turon, Upper	8	5	13	4·9	3·8	8·7	48 0 0	1 13 3	3 15 0	.....	53 8 3
Uplands	9	5	14	7·7	4·3	12·0	66 0 0	0 15 10	6 15 0	.....	73 10 10
Urara	8	9	17	6·5	7·1	13·6	69 0 0	2 0 4	4 18 10	.....	75 19 2
Urila	8	10	18	4·5	8·0	12·5	66 0 0	0 3 5	5 0 0	.....	71 3 5
Vincent's Hole	11	11	22	8·5	8·6	17·1	66 0 0	.....	5 0 0	.....	71 0 0
Vulcan	3	6	9	1·2	4·5	5·7	65 0 0	0 17 7	2 18 4	.....	68 15 11
Wallambine Creek	12	10	22	10·7	8·5	19·2	69 0 0	0 18 3	5 0 0	.....	74 18 3
Wallendibby	7	3	10	4·7	2·4	7·1	36 0 0	.....	7 1 7	.....	43 1 7
Wandella	16	10	26	8·9	5·3	14·2	73 0 0	0 19 11	5 0 0	.....	78 19 11
Warburton	4	7	11	3·1	5·3	8·4	48 0 0	5 0 0	.....	0 10 0	53 10 0
Warrangunyah	12	10	22	6·9	7·0	13·9	83 0 0	1 0 4	.....	32 0 0	116 0 4
Warwick	5	4	9	4·5	3·3	8·8	28 0 0	.....	2 18 4	.....	30 18 4
Waterholes	6	7	13	4·0	4·4	8·4	66 0 0	1 1 5	5 5 0	1 10 6	73 11 11
Werriwa	5	6	11	4·3	5·4	9·7	48 0 0	0 12 0	5 11 8	.....	54 3 8
Wheatfield	7	6	13	5·9	4·1	10·0	66 0 0	0 12 0	5 0 0	1 13 9	73 5 9
Wiadra	5	3	8	3·3	1·1	4·4	36 0 0	.....	3 15 0	0 10 0	40 5 0
Williamsdale	7	9	16	6·4	7·7	14·1	66 0 0	1 2 6	5 0 0	.....	72 2 6
Williamswood	9	8	17	8·3	6·3	14·6	66 0 0	1 2 0	5 0 0	.....	72 2 0
Willowdale	4	4	8	2·8	3·4	6·2	46 15 0	.....	4 12 9	.....	51 7 9
Windellama East	2	5	7	1·7	4·6	6·3	66 0 0	0 10 8	5 0 0	.....	71 10 8
Windellama West	7	10	17	5·0	6·4	11·4	66 0 0	0 10 8	5 0 0	.....	71 10 8
Windora	9	7	16	4·2	3·9	8·1	58 0 0	0 9 4	5 0 0	.....	63 9 4
Wirrialpa	4	10	14	2·4	6·4	8·8	54 0 0	0 14 5	5 0 0	.....	59 14 5
Wollomombi	7	8	15	4·9	6·5	11·4	55 0 0	0 16 10	.....	.....	55 16 10
Wombat Brush	6	6	12	3·6	3·2	6·8	66 0 0	1 5 0	5 0 0	.....	72 5 0
Wondalga	8	6	14	7·0	5·2	12·2	66 0 0	0 15 10	6 15 0	.....	73 10 10
Woodford	11	1	12	9·2	0·5	9·7	47 1 6	0 16 1	6 13 3	.....	54 10 10
Wortwell	8	9	17	5·3	5·7	11·0	44 0 0	0 13 9	4 11 8	.....	49 5 5
Wybong Creek	11	9	20	6·2	6·5	12·7	55 0 0	0 8 1	4 3 4	.....	59 11 5
Wybong, Upper	5	6	11	3·8	3·1	6·9	48 0 0	.....	5 0 0	....	53 0 0

APPENDIX X.

ATTENDANCE of Children at House-to-house Schools for the Quarter ended 31st December, 1889, or for the last Quarter of that year during which the Schools were in operation.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Abercrombie, &c.	11	12	23	9·5	11·0	20·5	99 1 8	1 3 10	10 0 0	.....	110 5 6
Aliwal	18	13	31	11·8	9·6	21·4	105 4 2	1 15 7	10 0 0	.....	116 19 9
Apple-tree	12	12	24	8·0	10·5	18·5	90 19 2	.....	10 0 0	.....	100 19 2
Arcadia	4	4	8	3·6	3·7	7·3	32 16 8	1 12 4	10 0 0	.....	44 9 0
Bangaroo North	10	10	20	4·6	6·5	11·1	81 5 0	0 15 5	11 2 0	.....	93 2 5
Bannaby	8	16	24	5·6	11·0	16·6	90 16 8	1 11 2	10 0 0	.....	102 7 10
Barbagal	13	14	27	10·2	9·0	19·2	23 15 0	1 7 2	2 10 0	.....	27 12 2
Bell's Mountain	10	12	22	8·1	10·3	18·4	98 0 0	1 18 6	7 10 9	.....	107 8 6
Bell's Swamp	15	14	29	10·2	9·9	20·1	100 0 0	1 13 9	10 0 0	.....	111 13 9
Biamble	10	6	16	8·7	4·8	13·5	71 18 4	0 19 11	10 0 0	.....	82 18 3
Billeroy	5	12	17	4·4	9·9	14·3	58 2 6	.....	8 6 2	.....	66 8 8
Binda	10	12	22	9·3	11·0	20·3	94 13 4	.....	10 0 0	.....	104 13 4
Black Creek	18	9	27	16·7	6·9	23·6	72 17 2	0 14 10	3 2 0	.....	76 14 0
Blackville	31	13	44	23·1	9·4	32·5	100 0 0	2 14 7	10 0 0	.....	112 14 7
Bloomfield	4	5	9	3·7	4·9	8·6	36 18 4	0 5 2	2 2 9	.....	39 6 3
Blowclear	2	14	16	2·0	12·8	14·8	75 16 8	0 18 10	10 0 0	.....	86 15 6
Boggy Plain	8	5	13	7·1	4·9	12·0	63 1 7	2 3 11	.....	.....	65 5 6
Boundary Gate	11	9	20	8·5	5·8	14·3	78 4 7	1 19 0	5 0 0	.....	85 3 7
Box Ridge	15	12	27	9·7	7·2	16·9	95 2 6	1 4 9	10 0 0	.....	106 7 3
Bredbo North	7	8	15	5·2	7·6	12·8	75 11 4	1 1 11	13 1 9	.....	89 15 0
Brown's Camp	8	18	26	6·8	14·8	21·6	96 5 0	0 19 3	10 0 0	.....	107 4 3
Bullerawa	14	6	20	11·8	5·8	17·6	82 2 6	1 8 11	10 0 0	.....	93 11 5
Bundella	9	13	22	7·3	11·2	18·5	96 12 6	1 13 9	10 0 0	.....	108 6 3
Campbell's Creek, Upper	12	13	25	7·5	8·5	16·0	72 10 0	1 10 8	10 0 0	.....	84 0 8
Canangles	11	8	19	10·9	7·0	17·9	91 1 8	0 16 6	10 0 0	.....	101 18 2
Clonalton	5	13	18	3·9	9·4	13·3	70 1 8	1 6 7	.....	.....	71 8 3
Collendina	5	10	15	4·4	9·0	13·4	77 15 10	0 12 2	10 0 0	.....	88 8 0
Collingwood	4	10	14	3·3	8·8	12·1	12 14 10	.....	.....	.....	12 14 10
Colly Blue	21	14	35	11·7	9·5	21·2	100 0 0	2 10 5	10 0 0	.....	112 10 5
Coolootai	12	7	19	10·9	7·0	17·9	73 19 8	2 15 5	7 17 6	.....	84 12 7
Cradock	8	7	15	6·2	6·0	12·2	35 8 11	3 12 9	6 3 0	.....	45 4 8
Crowley's	18	16	34	12·2	8·9	21·1	98 17 6	1 1 1	10 0 0	.....	109 18 7
Cubbo	7	7	14	6·3	6·1	12·4	34 5 0	.....	6 12 5	.....	40 17 5
Cungegong North	10	2	12	8·8	2·0	10·8	61 14 2	1 9 11	.....	.....	63 4 1
Currawananna Lagoon	8	6	14	4·7	4·0	8·7	21 8 0	.....	.....	.....	21 8 0
Curraweela	17	17	34	12·3	12·8	25·1	32 15 6	.....	4 17 2	.....	37 12 8
Currowan Creek	7	4	11	6·3	3·3	9·6	50 10 0	1 8 9	7 6 4	.....	59 5 1
Dappo Springs	8	14	22	7·1	12·0	19·1	73 8 8	2 7 5	6 13 4	.....	82 9 5
Derriwang	13	10	23	12·6	9·2	21·8	100 0 0	.....	10 0 0	.....	110 0 0
Donald's Creek	10	10	20	9·8	10·0	19·8	88 11 7	1 2 1	10 0 0	.....	99 13 8
Edgeroi	8	7	15	6·2	6·7	12·9	72 7 8	1 10 8	7 10 0	.....	81 8 4
Ellerston	7	14	21	7·0	12·9	19·9	93 19 2	1 9 6	10 0 0	.....	105 8 8
Flagstone Creek	14	11	25	11·8	9·3	21·1	98 19 2	3 1 5	10 0 0	.....	112 0 7
Gibraltar	13	13	26	7·5	11·6	19·1	58 8 4	0 7 0	12 1 9	.....	70 17 1
Glen Alice	4	19	23	3·9	17·6	21·5	99 8 4	1 1 7	9 19 1	.....	110 9 0
Glen Dhu	10	7	17	9·3	6·3	15·6	80 9 7	0 7 2	10 0 0	.....	90 16 9
Goorianawa	5	1	6	4·5	1·0	5·5	30 7 11	.....	.....	.....	30 7 11
Grabben Gullen	21	12	33	13·2	8·1	21·3	94 15 0	1 1 7	10 0 0	.....	105 16 7
Gulf	8	7	15	5·5	6·8	12·3	78 15 7	3 10 3	.....	0 10 0	82 15 10
Harrington	7	8	15	5·8	4·7	10·5	55 17 11	0 10 11	.....	.....	56 9 10
Inglegar	7	5	12	3·2	2·1	5·3	38 5 0	3 10 4	8 10 2	.....	50 5 6
Jerrabatgulla	13	9	22	11·1	8·2	19·3	91 19 5	1 6 2	7 10 0	.....	100 15 7
Karrabee	15	12	27	12·1	8·6	20·7	97 4 11	0 6 9	10 0 0	.....	107 11 8
Kerbin	13	11	24	10·5	10·6	21·1	99 3 4	3 8 8	10 0 0	.....	112 12 0
Killabahk	13	10	23	7·7	7·0	14·7	66 18 4	.....	.....	.....	66 18 4
Kyamba	7	8	15	6·1	7·2	13·3	71 10 0	3 8 8	.....	.....	74 18 8
Limestone	8	9	17	7·3	6·6	13·9	80 19 2	1 0 10	10 0 0	.....	92 0 0
Longfield	11	17	28	8·2	12·6	20·8	75 0 0	.....	7 10 0	.....	82 10 0
Longswamp	10	17	27	7·5	10·9	18·4	77 2 6	1 2 4	9 9 10	.....	87 14 8
Mangrove Upper	16	9	25	14·0	7·9	21·9	29 15 7	.....	5 6 10	.....	35 2 5
Medway	13	8	21	9·2	6·4	15·6	72 0 0	1 3 9	.....	.....	73 3 9
Mia Mia	6	1	7	4·8	1·0	5·8	80 8 4	.....	12 10 0	.....	92 18 4
Mittagong Cottage Homes	38	36	74	11·9	13·0	24·9	25 0 0	6 6 1	3 4 9	.....	34 10 10
Mount Collins	4	6	10	3·4	4·9	8·3	49 10 0	0 19 5	.....	.....	50 9 5
Mount Parnell	16	11	27	12·5	10·0	22·5	88 8 4	2 19 10	9 3 4	.....	100 11 6
Mullaly	8	4	12	6·2	3·2	9·4	28 5 0	.....	5 0 0	.....	33 5 0
Munmurra Lower	9	12	21	8·0	10·0	18·0	118 19 2	0 19 7	8 6 8	.....	128 5 5
Murrill Creek	12	7	19	6·8	3·5	10·3	21 8 4	1 18 8	2 10 0	.....	25 17 0
Muscle Creek	6	5	11	5·2	4·9	10·1	45 10 0	0 11 11	.....	.....	46 1 11
Nandowra	13	7	20	11·4	6·1	17·5	75 17 10	.....	8 15 7	.....	84 13 5
New Berida	...	...	...	4·6	1·6	6·2	2 18 4	.....	2 13 8	5 0 0	10 12 0
Oak Creek	14	11	25	11·6	9·1	20·7	87 14 7	0 6 7	9 4 0	.....	97 5 2
Page's Creek	3	9	12	1·1	3·8	4·9	61 3 3	1 12 10	10 0 0	.....	72 16 1
Pandora's Pass	10	3	13	9·5	3·0	12·5	62 18 3	2 7 2	13 5 6	.....	78 10 11
Pine Ridge	11	11	22	9·5	11·4	20·9	100 0 0	1 2 4	10 0 0	.....	111 2 4
Putty	16	9	25	12·9	7·8	20·7	99 6 5	.....	10 0 0	.....	109 6 5
Redbank	7	8	15	4·9	7·3	12·2	55 0 0	0 16 9	.....	.....	55 16 9
Rockwell	9	6	15	8·5	5·6	14·1	50 0 0	.....	7 10 0	.....	57 10 0
Rosemount	1	8	9	1·0	7·3	8·3	40 19 2	.....	.....	.....	40 19 2
Savernake	5	5	10	5·0	4·3	9·3	31 9 2	.....	5 0 0	.....	36 9 2

APPENDIX X—*continued.*

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Snaphook	11	9	20	10·3	8·4	18·7	83 17 6	....	10 0 0	.....	93 17 6
Sugarloaf Creek	18	24	42	12·6	15·6	28·2	169 6 8	2 8 0	10 0 0	... .	181 14 8
Tamarang	17	17	34	10·3	12·8	23·1	91 13 4	.....	10 0 0	.....	101 13 4
Tia	8	25	33	5·8	18·6	24·4	111 5 0	1 16 7	2 10 0	0 15 0	116 6 7
Tori	7	3	10	5·9	2·2	8·1	74 15 1	.....	.....	2 10 0	77 5 1
Turanville	9	7	16	7·4	5·8	13·2	11 5 0	.....	.....	.....	11 5 0
Victoria Flat	10	15	25	8·9	13·6	22·5	100 0 0	1 14 1	10 0 0	.....	111 14 1
Whinstone Valley	15	13	28	11·0	10·5	21·5	65 18 4	3 4 8	7 10 0	.....	76 13 0
Wilga	9	10	19	6·8	7·3	14·1	68 1 8	2 12 0	2 5 9	.....	72 19 5
Wilpataria	8	8	16	7·6	7·6	15·2	5 19 4	.....	0 16 8	.....	6 16 0
World's End	12	8	20	12·0	8·0	20·0	97 3 4	0 13 9	10 0 0	.....	107 17 1
Yellow Waterholes	2	11	13	1·6	9·2	10·8	45 6 7	2 13 7	9 4 9	.....	57 4 11

APPENDIX XI.

ATTENDANCE of Pupils at Evening Public Schools for the Quarter ended 31st December, 1889, or for the last Quarter of that year during which the Schools were in operation.

Name of School.	Number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Attunga Springs	11	3	14	6·8	2·0	8·8	5 11 0		.....	.....	5 11 0
Ballina	27	...	27	12·1	...	12·1	6 0 0	.....	.....	.....	6 0 0
Bell's Creek	14	...	14	9·3	...	9·3	1 13 4	.....	.....	.....	1 13 4
Blackfriars	28	...	28	11·8	...	11·8	22 10 0	.....	.....	.....	22 10 0
Boggabri	21	...	21	14·9	...	14·9	6 5 8	.....	.....	.....	6 5 8
Branxton	14	...	14	7·5	...	7·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broughton Village	26	...	26	15·6	...	15·6	5 11 9	.....	.....	.....	5 11 9
Captain's Flat	14	...	14	3·8	...	3·8	0 7 8	.....	.....	.....	0 7 8
Castlereagh-street	80	...	80	38·0	...	38·0	38 0 0	.....	.....	.....	38 0 0
Coonabarabran	21	...	21	12·0	...	12·0	7 16 8	.....	.....	.....	7 16 8
Dunmore	49	...	49	18·1	...	18·1	7 5 11	.....	.....	.....	7 5 11
Eastgrove	19	6	25	9·8	4·0	13·8	8 16 8	.....	.....	.....	8 16 8
Jindalee	10	...	10	7·5	...	7·5	3 6 8	.....	.....	.....	3 6 8
Milltown	20	...	20	10·7	...	10·7	6 18 8	.....	.....	.....	6 18 8
Mount View	22	...	22	14·6	...	14·6	12 10 0	.....	.....	.....	12 10 0
Paddington	61	...	61	39·3	...	39·3	37 10 0	.....	.....	.....	37 10 0
Queanbeyan	6	...	6	1·7	...	1·7	1 13 4	.....	.....	.....	1 13 4
Redfern	51	...	51	27·6	...	27·6	21 13 4	.....	.....	.....	21 13 4
Smith-street, Balmain	26	...	26	8·9	...	8·9	19 15 7	0 10 5	.....	.....	20 6 0
Stewart's Brook	8	...	8	3·9	...	3·9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surrey Hills South	54	...	54	22·4	...	22·4	31 12 0	.....	.....	3 0 0	34 12 0
Wellingrove	10	...	10	4·9	...	4·9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX XII.

THE CHIEF INSPECTOR'S REPORT, WITH ITS ANNEXES.

In 1888 there were 2,266 schools in operation, but 38 closed during the year, leaving 2,228 with which to commence 1889. At different periods in 1889 new schools to the number of 140 were opened, making a total for the year of 2,368. The returns for the last three years give the following statistics :—

Year.	Public.	Provisional.	Half-time.	House to House.	Evening.	Total.
1887	1,612	335	191	69	23	2,230
1888	1,635	316	224	79	12	2,266
1889	1,671	325	258	92	22	2,368

Arranged in classes according to average attendance, they stand :—

	Class I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	Small Unclassified.	Total.
1887	26	30	18	51	95	178	184	307	584	239	518	2,230
1888	26	33	20	47	101	190	183	281	694	222	469	2,266
1889	30	31	22	45	110	188	181	306	657	263	535	2,368

With few exceptions, the newly opened schools were established in country places for the benefit of widely scattered groups of families. To meet these increases, and to improve existing buildings, 147 new schools or departments, 26 residences, and 28 weathersheds were put up; 54 schools were enlarged, or had class-rooms added to them, and 654 schools were repaired. As in former years, much of this work was done by Inspectors. Their local knowledge enables them to get work done directly it is needed, and at no greater expense than is necessary. They planned and supervised the following:—

		£	s.	d.
107 new schools 23 additions to schools	total cost	9,560	0	5
8 new residences;	total cost	1,049	1	8
9 weather sheds	,, ...	247	11	0
474 buildings repaired	,, ...	6,783	2	10

At the close of 1888, there was accommodation in all schools for 176,992 pupils; space for 12,951 was added during 1889; and 4,509 seats were lost during the same period by closing old or unnecessary schools, leaving accommodation in December, 1889, for 185,434. The following table shows in detail the accommodation in each district :—

Districts.	Number of places provided at end of 1888.	Number of new places provided during 1889.	Number of places lost by closing schools and by giving up old buildings.	Increase or decrease in number of places.	Number of places provided at end of 1889.
Armidale	14,703	651	1,968	1,317 decrease.	13,386
Bathurst	15,723	488	152	336 increase.	16,059
Goulburn..... ...	17,629	1,172	264	908 ,,	18,537
Grafton	13,150	965	345	620 ,,	13,770
Maitland	22,922	1,720	563	1,157 ,,	24,079
Metropolitan	41,521	1,902	.....	1,902 ,,	43,423
Sub-Metropolitan ...	23,584	2,585	490	2,095 ,,	25,679
Wagga Wagga	17,379	2,570	521	2,049 ,,	19,428
Wellington	10,381	898	206	692 ,,	11,073
Total	176,992	12,951	4,509	8,442 increase.	185,434

All the Inspectors report that, on the whole, the schools are well provided with furniture, apparatus, and working materials. Some of the rough buildings, put up originally as temporary tests of the permanency of settlement, have answered their purpose by outlasting the mining rush, or the bought out groups of selectors for whom they were intended, and are now closed; while others are in such an uncertain state, as to attendance, that it would be wasteful to spend much money on them. Wherever permanent buildings are justified by the prospects of a place, the old slab makeshifts are being replaced by something better.

The gross enrolment of pupils in 1889 was 216,515. Deducting 12 per cent. for multiple enrolments, the number of individual pupils entered was 190,534. The following table gives the enrolment and the average attendance for each quarter of 1888 and 1889, together with the rates of increase or decrease :—

Quarter.	Enrolment in 1888.	Enrolment in 1889.	Increase for 1889.	Average daily attendance for 1888.	Average daily attendance for 1889.	Increase in average attendance for 1889.	Percentage of increase of enrolment.	Percentage of increase of average attendance.
March ..	161,821	163,313	1,492	110,412·5	115,746·3	5,333·8	0·92	4·8
June	159,229	164,075	4,846	113,669·5	110,952·2	decrease 2,717.3	3·04	decrease 2·3
September	163,443	166,644	3,201	112,892·7	115,462·7	2,570·0	1·3	2·2
December	159,183	164,773	5,590	111,906·8	116,114·3	4,207·5	3·5	3·7
Average...	160,919	164,701	3,782	112,220·3	114,568·8	4,037·1*	2·19	3·5*

*In taking these averages, June quarter has been omitted, the weather during that quarter having been exceptionally wet.

The

The percentage for each quarter was :—

Quarter.	Enrolment.	Average attendance.	
		Number.	Percentage.
March	163,313	115.746·3	70·8
June	164,075	110,952·2	67·6
September	166,644	115,462·7	69·2
December	164,773	116,114·3	70·4
Year's average	164,701	114,568·8	6·95

Compared with 1888, the increase on the gross enrolment was 5,396 ; on the average quarterly enrolment, 3,782 ; on the average daily attendance, 2,348. The June quarter was so wet that the attendance at town schools was much reduced, while many country schools were unattended for days, and even weeks together. The average for the quarter was about 5,000 below the normal attendance. Allowing for this exceptional period, the average for the year was 70 per cent of the enrolment, the highest yet recorded : including the June quarter it was 69·5, as against 69·7 in 1888. These figures show that, throughout the Colony, there is a determination on the part of parents to have their children educated ; and that, under favourable circumstances, the attendance is steady and reasonably satisfactory.

The provisions of the compulsory clauses of the Act have been satisfactorily carried out. During the six months ending June, 1889, there was an average enrolment of 163,694 ; of this number, 10,590, or 6·4 per cent., were defaulters in terms of the Act. No satisfactory reason could be given why 7,883 of these failed to attend seventy days during the half year, and, consequently, the parents or guardians of 1,316 were prosecuted, and the formal caution, which is always given before legal proceedings are resorted to, was sent to the parents or guardians of 6,567.

For the half-year ending December, 1889, the average enrolment was 165,708, and the defaulters numbered 7,845, or 4·7 per cent. The parents or guardians of 1,322 were prosecuted, and cautions sent in the cases of 3,979 ; satisfactory excuses were received from 2,544.

The number of separate departments or schools open during the year was 2,570. With the exception of 35 small schools, all received a regular inspection. Some of these 35 closed before the date fixed for inspection, some opened too late in the year to be visited, and the remainder, when the Inspectors had arranged to visit them, were inaccessible on account of floods. The heavy rain during several months made travelling difficult, and inspections unsatisfactory, as schools had frequently to be examined when the attendance was much below the ordinary average. In spite of these drawbacks, more regular inspections were held than in 1888, and 3,342 more pupils were examined. In all cases of regular inspection, not only are the attainments of children tested in each subject, but the Inspector reports in detail on the buildings, play-grounds, fences, water supply, closets and urinals, furniture, apparatus, books and working materials, discipline, drill, regularity of attendance, classification, time-tables, programmes, records, government, methods of teaching, efficiency of teacher, and on any other points specially requiring notice. In forming his estimate of the proficiency of a school, the organization and the discipline are taken into account, and modify, beneficially or otherwise, the mark given for attainments.

The details of inspections made during the last three years are shown in the following table :—

Year.	No. of Schools.	No. of Schools inspected.	No. of Schools inspected twice.	Total number of inspections.	No. of schools not inspected.	No. of pupils examined.	No. of Inspectors.
1887	2,418	2,387	970	3,357	31	113,798	32
1888	2,461	2,445	1,071	3,516	16	118,710	32
1889	2,570	2,535	848	3,383	35	122,052	32

The particulars for each district stand thus :—

District.	No. of Inspectors.	No. of Schools.	No. of Schools inspected.	No. of Schools inspected twice.	Total No. of inspections.	No. of Schools not inspected.	No. of pupils examined.
Armidale	3	282	269	21	290	13	8,928
Bathurst	3	281	275	52	327	6	9,599
Goulburn	4	387	385	78	463	2	10,645
Grafton	3	242	241	109	350	1	8,977
Maitland	4	292	289	173	462	3	16,520
Metropolitan	4	187	187	116	303	.....	32,423
Sub-Metropolitan	4	302	302	128	430	.....	17,198
Wagga Wagga	4	354	348	29	377	6	10,893
Wellington	3	243	239	142	381	4	6,869
Totals	32	2,570	2,535	848	3,383	35	122,052

The inspected and uninspected schools were :—

	Public.	Provisional.	Half-time.	House-to-house.	Evening.	Total.
Inspected	1861	316	255	83	20	2,535
Uninspected	9	12	6	6	2	35
Totals	1,870	328	261	89	22	2,570

Owing to the wet weather, the attendance in many places was for long periods exceptionally irregular, and more than one inspector reports corresponding failure of pupils to reach the standards in certain subjects. The results of the examinations for the colony as a whole are good. Of the 2,535 schools inspected, 81·6 per cent. reached or exceeded the standard ; of the 2,367 that were open the whole

whole year, 83 per cent. reached or exceeded the standard; and, counting only the 1,861 Public Schools examined, 86·2 reached or exceeded it. In 1888 the numbers were respectively 80·5, 82·4, and 85·0. These figures show that, notwithstanding hindrances to regularity, the work of the schools has been carried on with success.

The proficiency of schools inspected in 1889 is shown in the following tables:—

Proficiency of schools and departments inspected during 1889.

	Below Standard.	Up to Standard (50 per cent. of possible marks.)	Above Standard.	Totals.
Public—				
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection.....	246	245	1,322	1,813
2. Not do do do	9	7	31	47
Provisional—				
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection.....	86	48	112	246
2. Not do do do	33	17	21	71
Half-time—				
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection.....	59	42	133	234
2. Not do do do	7	7	7	21
House to House Schools—				
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection.....	13	18	33	64
2. Not do do do	9	2	6	17
Evening—				
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection.....	....	2	3	5
2. Not do do do	2	4	9	15
Totals—				
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection.....	404	356	1,607	2,367
3. Not do do do	60	37	71	168
Totals	464	393	1,678	2,535

Or summarized:—

Class of School.	Above Standard.	Up to Standard.	Below Standard.	Total.	Percentage up to Standard in 1889.	Percentage up to Standard in 1888.
Public.....	1,353	252	255	1,860	86	85
Provisional	133	65	119	317	62	65
Half-time	140	49	66	255	74	72
House-to-house	39	20	22	81	73	67
Evening	12	6	2	20	90	87
Totals.....	1,677	392	464	2,533	82	80

The number of pupils examined was 122,052, an increase of 3,342 on the numbers in the previous year.

In *Reading*, 122,052 pupils were tested in their several classes and standards, and 104,314 or 85·4 per cent. satisfied the inspectors. In 1888, the per centage was 84·9. In that year I had to report:—"In schools where reading is badly taught, it is usually found that an attempt is made to push pupils through the prescribed books too fast. This is done either by rushing over large portions superficially, or by omitting them altogether. The standard of proficiency in this colony is probably the highest in the world, and an average child needs all the allotted time to enable him to meet its demands. Yet in order to keep the upper classes well filled, some teachers crowd the work of three half-years into two in their second classes, and of two half-years into one in their third. This can only be done by sacrificing thoroughness and accuracy. In reading, the evil shows itself in the upper classes in bad spelling, and general slovenliness in regard to speed, articulation, and expression."

I have reason to believe that during 1889 particular attention was given by Inspectors to cases of injudicious promotion.

In *Writing*, 120,727 were examined, and 106,683, or 88·3 per cent., passed. This return is somewhat better than that for last year, but, as it represents only bare passes, it gives no clue to the number of really good writers. Throughout England, America, and the Colonies complaints have been made of late years that teachers do not give sufficient attention to this subject. The young pupils in first and second classes are as well taught as ever, but when they reach the higher classes, they are not invariably kept to copy-books, and made to imitate suitable head-lines, but are allowed, instead, to perpetuate their own defects in exercise-books. Under the revised standard for 1890 additional marks will be given for writing, so as to induce teachers to give every attention to the subject; and the Inspectors will be instructed to insist upon copy-books being used in every class, high and low, and to reject as failures all books in which no serious attempt has been made to imitate the copies.

In *Arithmetic*, 118,483 were examined, and 86,062, or 72·6 per cent., passed. In 1888 the percentage was 70·5. The gain has been in the higher rules. Arithmetic is better taught than any other subject, but the prescribed course for each class is heavy for the time allowed to complete it, and, as I pointed out in last year's report, teachers, by making promotions too rapidly, do injustice to themselves and harm to their pupils. In the new standard some modifications have been made, which, it is thought, will counteract this tendency to hurried promotion, and secure greater accuracy in the junior classes.

In *Grammar*, 48,457 were examined, and 37,598, or 77·5 per cent., satisfied the standard. In 1888 the percentage was 76.

Much less attention is given now than formerly to analysis, and much more to composition. Parsing is fairly well taught, but, in many schools, systematic and progressive instruction in "Accidence" is neglected. The tendency to lay stress on composition is healthy, but, in dealing with the subject, many teachers confine themselves to asking for a reproduction of object or other lessons given. If no notes have been dictated or put on the blackboard, this is a legitimate exercise, but it is no uncommon experience to find a whole class reproducing such a lesson in exactly the same words, showing that the notes were so full that the test, as one for composition, is worthless.

In *Geography*, 52,230 were examined, and 41,784, or 80 per cent., passed. In 1888 the percentage was 78.

In each of the remaining subjects more pupils passed than in any previous year. The percentage of passes was higher in history, Scripture, drawing, music, euclid, algebra, mensuration, Latin, and trigonometry; it was about the same in object lessons, and slightly lower in natural science, needlework, and drill.

The

The following table shows the number examined in each subject, and the number of passes:—

Subjects.	Estimated Proficiency.		
	Number of Pupils examined.	Number of Pupils passed.	Percentage up to or above Standard.
Reading—			
Alphabet	10,434	8,329	79·8
Monosyllables	24,675	20,512	83·1
Easy narrative	35,001	29,867	85·3
Ordinary prose	51,942	45,606	87·8
Totals	122,052	104,314	85·4
Writing—			
On slates	49,218	43,650	88·6
In copy-books and on paper	71,509	63,033	88·1
Totals	120,727	106,683	88·3
Arithmetic—			
Simple rules	72,502	56,658	78·1
Compound rules	24,064	15,400	63·9
Higher rules	21,917	14,004	63·8
Totals	118,483	86,062	72·6
Grammar—			
Elementary	13,107	10,076	76·8
Advanced	35,350	27,522	77·8
Totals	48,457	37,598	77·5
Geography—			
Elementary	17,081	13,757	80·5
Advanced	35,149	28,027	79·7
Totals	52,230	41,784	80·0
History—			
English	36,886	27,954	75·7
Australian	18,059	14,482	80·1
Scripture and moral lessons	115,479	93,678	81·1
Object lessons	94,920	79,313	83·5
Drawing	38,025	29,411	77·3
Music	103,205	86,234	83·6
French	1,715	1,349	84·5
Euclid	6,479	4,832	74·5
Algebra	2,019	1,519	75·2
Mensuration	9,006	5,305	58·9
Latin	1,581	1,184	74·9
Natural science	3,933	3,335	84·8
Trigonometry	114	92	80·7
Needlework	40,050	35,940	89·7
Drill	102,223	84,494	82·6

As in former years, all the Inspectors speak favourably of the discipline maintained in schools. The pupils are described as clean, tidy, orderly, and obedient. The government in most schools is firm but kind. Where there is lax discipline, there is usually found a want of serious attention to details which in themselves may appear insignificant, but which, as forming part of a system, are most important. The successful disciplinarian makes as few rules as possible; but he never overlooks the breach of one, nor applies them spasmodically. When a teacher's health, temper, or zeal modifies the amount of latitude allowed to pupils, the government will be alternately harsh and indulgent, but rarely just and effective.

Drill continues to be taught with fair results, and is found to give valuable assistance in dealing with large bodies of children. In some schools, too little attention is given to those manual exercises which tend to expand the chest, and to straighten the back. Any person who for years has had thousands of children under his observation must have noticed the improvement in gait and straightness of figure that has shown itself in young people during the last ten or twelve years. This is especially the case with girls. In schools and drilling-lines, stooping, hump-backed girls and boys are still too numerous, but, compared with the number to be seen a few years back, when less attention was given than now to gymnastic exercises, the change for the better is remarkable. So much importance is attached by the Department to this physical training that Pupil-teachers—male and female—and the students in the Training Schools are put through courses of exercises to specially qualify them to impart similar instruction to children.

The number of teachers in the service at the end of the year was 3,972, an increase on 1888 of 108. All the Inspectors report in high terms of the respectability and industry of the teachers. Every year a few are disrated or dismissed for negligence or misconduct; but the number is relatively so small that taking a view of the teachers as a whole, the Inspectors' estimate of their worthiness may be unreservedly accepted. But such a body of educated men and women varying greatly in temperament, aims, religious feeling, and sense of responsibility, represent in their districts different degrees and phases of usefulness. Some when they close their school gates in the evening are indifferent respecting the habits and actions of their pupils till they re-admit them in the morning. The influence of other teachers is ever present with children, and if they lie, pilfer, swear, or in any other way misbehave themselves after school hours, and away from the school premises, these teachers treat the misdeeds as breaches of their instructions, and therefore as offences against themselves, and deal with them accordingly. Half the value of many a teacher to parents and the community around him is lost on account of his inability or neglect to exercise good and restraining influence over his pupils when they are removed from his personal observation.

The pupil-teachers have done good work, and are well reported upon by all concerned in their training. The new regulations under which only those who gain scholarships can enter the Training Schools have had the effect of making earnest students of these young people. A pupil-teacher who happens to be under an inferior master or mistress is now placed at a disadvantage in competing for scholarships.

scholarships. The Saturday morning and Wednesday evening classes were established to equalize, as far as possible, the position of pupil-teachers, by supplementing the school instruction in Latin, French, Mathematics, Music, and Drawing. In Sydney these classes were attended by 132 male and 283 female pupil-teachers.

The following table shows the number of teachers and pupil-teachers in each class :—

	I A.		I B.		II A.		II B.		III A.		III B.		III C.		Unclassified.		Totals.		Grand Total.
	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Principal Teachers	31	1	34	..	236	1	180	7	392	43	208	101	130	105	286	421	1,497	679	2,176
Mistresses of Departments	..	14	..	34	..	113	..	32	..	5	..	.	..	..	..	2	..	200	200
Assistants	1	..	16	..	71	54	22	112	5	92	3	57	..	23	2	20	120	358	..
Students examined for classification, but unappointed for 1889.	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	6	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	32	15	50	34	307	168	202	151	403	151	211	158	130	128	288	443	1,623	1,248	2,871
	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Class IV.		Proba-tioners.										
Pupil-teachers	76	147	73	152	79	156	90	177	26	56							344	688	1,032
Work-mistresses																	..	69	69
Total Teachers of all ranks																	1,967	2,005	3,972

NOTE.—The High School teachers, numbering 30, are not included in the above table.

Both Training Schools were in operation throughout the year. The attendance at Fort-street was 34, and at Hurlstone 35. Some change was made in the course of study in order to bring it into harmony with the requirements of the University. In addition to the subjects formerly taught, French was made compulsory at Fort-street, and Latin, Euclid, and Algebra at Hurlstone. The object of the change is to enable every student in future to matriculate, and to attend all lectures at the University bearing upon the Arts course. While taking up at the University the subjects necessary for obtaining a B.A. degree, they will receive instruction in professional matters at the Training Schools. Practically, these institutions will be technical or professional affiliated colleges. The students have entered heartily into the new arrangements, and the officers in charge report most favourably of their studious habits and good conduct.

No change of any consequence has taken place in the High Schools, nor has there been any increase of attendance. In a separate report, furnished by the Inspectors who examined them, will be found full information respecting their condition and prospects.

Appended will also be found each Inspector's report upon his own district, and reports on the Training Schools by the Principals.

In summing up, in a few words, results for the year, it may be said that the schools maintain their reputation for proficiency, that the discipline is good, that new schools have been opened where required, that the attendance has increased in proportion to the increase of population, and that, with few exceptions, teachers and officers have loyally devoted themselves to their duties.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 20th February, 1890.

J. C. MAYNARD, Chief Inspector.

ANNEX A.

DISTRICT INSPECTOR JOHN M'CREDIE'S REPORT.

AT the end of 1888 there were in operation 183 schools in the Metropolitan District.

During 1889 four new schools or departments were added to the list at the following places, viz. :—Australia-street, Fort-street, St. Leonards East, and Smith-street (Balmain). No school having been closed during the year, the total number in operation at its close was 187, viz. :—181 Public and 6 Evening Schools.

Additional accommodation has been provided by the erection of new schoolrooms at the Ashfield (Infants'), Darling Road (Girls'), Fort-street (Kindergarten), Paddington (Infants' and Girls'), and Waverley schools, and a new schoolroom has been erected in Australia-street. Altogether 1,902 places have been added to those previously existing. New buildings are also in progress at Darlington, Mitchell's Road, and Petersham, which, when completed, will furnish space for about 1,000 more children. The schools at Mossman's Bay and Stanmore have been enlarged by the addition of new classrooms. New residences have been erected at Ashfield and Croydon Park, and the schools at Australia-street, Homebush, and St. Leonards East have been provided with weathersheds. Nearly fifty schools have undergone repairs or improvements, of which the following is a list :—Ashfield, Blackfriars, Birchgrove, Balmain, Burwood, Bondi, Cleveland-street, Crown-street, Camdenville, Croydon, Darling Road, Drummoyne, Dulwich Hill, Enmore, Fort-street, Five Dock, Forest Lodge, Glenmore Road, Glebe, Gardener's Road, Homebush, Kegworth, Leichhardt, Leichhardt West, Longueville, Macdonaldtown, Marrickville, Marrickville West, Mortlake, Mossman's Bay, Nicholson-street, Neutral Bay, Paddington, Redfern, Riley-street, Redfern West, Stanmore, North Sydney, Sussex-street, Surrey Hills South, St. Leonards, St. Peters, Tempe, Ultimo, Waterloo, Waverley, and Watson's Bay.

The school buildings are nearly all in good repair, amply supplied with furniture, and equipped with needful teaching requisites. They are generally properly lighted and ventilated, and present an orderly and attractive aspect.

The following table gives the enrolment, average attendance, and percentage of attendance in proportion to enrolment, for the several quarters of 1888 and 1889 :—

Quarters.	Enrolment.		Average.		Percentage of Attendance.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
March	44,517	45,688	29,368·3	32,199·2	65·9	70·4
June	43,624	45,039	30,404·4	29,908·0	69·7	66·4
September	44,968	45,896	30,743·4	31,486·6	68·3	68·6
December	43,495	44,975	30,529·8	31,657·3	70·2	70·4
Average of enrolment, &c.	44,151	45,400	30,261·5	31·312·7	68·5	69·0

From this table it appears that there is an increase of 1·5 in the average percentage of attendance of 1889 as compared with that of 1888, that the March and December quarters show the same percentage, and that the lowest is that for the June quarter. The latter is to be accounted for by the unusually heavy rains that prevailed during that quarter. The greatest increase of enrolment for any quarter is 1,478, while the average quarterly increase is 1,249.

In 1888 the accommodation provided sufficient space for 41,521 pupils, and the new buildings erected in 1889 furnish places for 1,902 children. There is, therefore, now accommodation for 43,423 pupils, so that ample provision exists for the ordinary attendance, the average being 31,312·7.

No change took place in the staff of Inspectors during the year. All schools (187) received general inspection, and of these 116 had a second inspection of the ordinary kind, while, as opportunity occurred, incidental visits were paid to many. The total number of children examined was 32,423. The following table shows the condition of the schools in regard to the standard, 50 per cent. of possible marks being reckoned "up to" and 60 or more "above" the standard :—

Proficiency of schools in relation to the standard.

Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.	Totals.
10	55	122	187

The schools range under the following classes :—

I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	Evening.	Schools.	Departments.
23	13	9	11	15	7	0	2	2	0	6	88	187

The next table exhibits the number of pupils examined in each subject and the percentage of those who passed or were "above the standard."

Estimated proficiency of the pupils in all schools in Metropolitan District.

Subjects.	Estimated Proficiency.				
	Above Standard.	Up to Standard (50 p. c. of possible marks).	Below Standard.	Total Examined.	Percentage up to or above Standard.
Reading—					
Alphabet	856	614	552	2,022	72·7
Monosyllables	2,645	1,779	1,449	5,873	76·0
Easy Narrative	4,802	2,761	1,502	9,065	83·4
Ordinary Prose	8,312	4,709	2,442	15,463	84·0
Totals	16,615	9,863	5,945	32,423	81·7
Writing—					
On Slates	7,285	4,064	1,802	13,151	86.0
In Copy Books and on Paper	10,078	5,713	3,481	19,272	82·0
Totals	17,363	9,777	5,283	32,423	83·7
Arithmetic—					
Simple Rules	8,890	6,255	5,129	20,274	74·7
Compound Rules	2,084	1,895	2,850	6,829	58·0
Higher Rules	1,874	1,447	1,999	5,320	62·4
Totals	12,848	9,597	9,978	32,423	70·0
Grammar—					
Elementary	1,005	796	610	2,411	74·7
Advanced	4,606	3,067	2,080	9,753	78·6
Totals	5,611	3,863	2,690	12,164	78·0
Geography—					
Elementary	2,504	1,526	973	5,003	80·0
Advanced	5,262	2,787	1,711	9,760	82·4
Totals	7,766	4,313	2,684	14,763	81·9
History—					
English	4,342	2,987	2,440	9,769	75·0
Australian	1,829	1,547	1,176	4,552	74·0
Scripture and Moral Lessons	14,633	10,786	6,624	32,043	79·0
Object Lessons	14,968	8,337	6,756	30,061	77.6
Drawing	4,138	3,601	2,347	10,086	76·7
Music	16,891	9,740	5,415	32,046	83·0
French	361	272	251	884	71·6
Euclid	905	730	698	2,333	70·0
Algebra	294	251	244	789	69.0
Mensuration	1,513	1,205	1,977	4,695	58·0
Latin	295	268	226	789	71·0
Natural Science	683	524	303	1,510	80·0
Trigonometry	27	25	17	69	75·0
Needlework	4,776	2,885	1,585	9,246	82·8
Drill	17,672	9,255	5,034	31,961	84·0

NOTE—The estimated proficiency of the school boys on the "Vernon" is included above.

Comparing

Comparing the results of the estimated proficiency of 1888 with those of 1889, it is found that in eleven subjects there is an increase, and in nine subjects a decrease in the percentage "Up to" or "Above" the Standard, as shewn below :—

Subjects.	Increase per cent.	Subjects.	Decrease per cent.
Writing	·7	Reading	1·7
Arithmetic	1·2	Australian History	4·1
Grammar	·5	Music	·5
Geography	2·9	Algebra	·4
English History	4·6	Mensuration	·4
Scripture	2·6	Latin	·5
Object Lessons	1·2	Natural Science	1·4
Drawing	3·0	Needlework	1·7
French	1·3	Drill	3·7
Euclid	2·3		
Trigonometry	18·9		

In all subjects the average percentage of those who reached or exceeded the standard is about 76, while in the essential subjects of reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar and geography it is about 79 per cent. The corresponding percentages for 1888 were 75 and 78 respectively. On the whole, therefore, there has been progress.

The discipline of the schools continues to be of a satisfactory character. The government is usually mild but vigilant and firm, and the pupils by their quiet steady work and cheerful demeanor show that they have acquired the habit of attention and cheerful prompt obedience. A noisy ill governed school is seldom met with in the Metropolitan District.

The teachers, as a body, are earnest, trustworthy and efficient, and in many cases devoted to their work. The pupil teachers deserve commendation for their hard work in school and their general diligence in private study.

The subjoined table shows the various classes to which the teachers employed in the district belong.

TABLE of Classification of Teachers.

	IA.		IB.		II A.		II B.		III A.		III B.		III C.		Special Teachers, or exempted by age.		Totals.		Grand Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Principal Teachers (Males)	24	..	13	..	23	..	13	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	79	..	87
,, ,, (Females)	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	8	
Mistresses of Departments	..	14	..	26	..	37	..	15	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	97
	24	15	13	26	23	38	13	17	5	6	..	..	1	1	..	1	79	105	184
Assistant Teachers (Males)	1	..	13	..	32	..	17	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	67	..	245
,, ,, (Females)	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	71	..	33	..	25	..	12	..	1	..	178	
	1	..	13	..	32	36	17	71	3	33	1	25	..	12	..	1	67	178	245

	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Class IV.		Probationers.				
Pupil Teachers	31	58	19	65	30	59	32	62	10	37	122	281	403
Work-mistresses											..	36	36
											122	317	439
Grand Total of Teachers											..	..	868

Comparing this statement with the corresponding one of 1888, it is noticeable that there is a decrease of assistants for 1889 by 20, and an increase of pupil-teachers by 35. The decrease is to be accounted for by the fact that many ex-students from the Training School were detained in Sydney, pending their despatch to country schools, and as they left their places were filled, in some instances, by pupil-teachers. The total increase in the staff for 1889 is 16.

Four School Attendance Officers have been employed in the district. During the year 497 prosecutions have been conducted, resulting in 491 convictions. Cautions have been issued to 3,702 parents or guardians, warning them of their liability to prosecution. In every case careful personal inquiry has been made by each officer before recommending for prosecution. This often entails much labour, and always the exercise of kindliness, tact, and discretion, in dealing with each case, so as to elicit the true facts. The officers continue to discharge their duties faithfully and well.

To sum up :—the schools are well organized and well disciplined ; repairs or improvements have been effected in nearly 50 schools, and, on the whole, the results of the instruction show progress.

Hereto are annexed the reports of the Inspectors associated with me in the Metropolitan District. That of Mr. Inspector Allpass is a special one on ordinary Infant and Kindergarten Schools.

Sydney, 22nd January, 1890,

J. M'CREDIE,
District Inspector.

ANNEX B.

INSPECTOR ALLPASS' REPORT.

IT has not been customary to furnish a report on these schools, as they are mostly departments of schools, and have hitherto been covered by the General Reports of the District Inspector.

In consequence, however, of the somewhat recent incorporation of Kindergarten methods with the ordinary infants' school modes of teaching, it has been considered advisable that a report upon their present condition should be presented to the Minister.

These

These schools have been under my direct supervision for some four or five years, and I am therefore in a position to speak of them with exactness. They number, at the present time, 56, and the teachers employed therein are—56 principal teachers, 96 assistant teachers, and 157 pupil teachers. Fifty-three of these schools are really departments of schools, the remaining three are distinct Kindergarten schools. The enrolment for the year was 16,341, and of this number 11,627 pupils were presented for examination.

The ordinary standards and inspection tests have been applied to the whole of these schools, and where Kindergarten teaching had been introduced, the progress made therein was specially tested, as, *e.g.*, developments of the form and colour lessons required to be taught in all infants' schools.

The Infants' School programme of work is an extensive one, but, as should be, quite three-fourths of the school time has been devoted to reading, spelling, writing, and arithmetic, and with marked success. In such subjects as form, colour, object lessons, Scripture, and elementary geography, the instruction has been of a highly educative character, and has been critically watched. No lesson has been considered perfect in treatment in which the teacher did not freely use the black board, the diagram, or the cabinet of objects in appealing to the mental powers of the children.

It will be gathered from the following that highly satisfactory work has been done during the year in these schools :—

In four schools (1,045 examined) the passes were 60 per cent.
In fourteen schools (1,967 examined) the passes were 65 per cent.
In fifteen schools (2,660 examined) the passes were 70 per cent.
In fifteen schools (4,134 examined), the passes were 75 per cent.
In eight schools (1,821 examined) the passes were 80 per cent.

Kindergarten work has been in operation at the Riley-street School for three and a half years, at Fort-street about nine months, and at Australia-street and Waverley Schools for about three months

The first-named was for nearly three years under the superintendence of Miss Banks, the Special Instructress in Kindergarten ; and in that school the results were, and are still, of a most satisfactory character. Miss Banks has since successfully introduced the system at Fort-street. At Waverley a most promising introduction of Kindergarten work has been made. The head mistress has not been technically trained for such methods, but she is pre-eminently a teacher, and she knows how to judiciously work Kindergarten on lines auxiliary to ordinary Infants' School methods.

Kindergarten will next year be in operation in Paddington, Mitchell Road, Alexandria, and at a few other metropolitan schools. It should be pointed out that for the present it is undesirable that these schools should be largely increased in number. Teachers of a fair length of technical training are not available.

It is true the Instructress in Kindergarten gives lectures to the students in training, and that they, in this way, acquire a knowledge of the manipulation of what is termed the "gifts," but nothing short of twelve months training as assistants in a Kindergarten School will suffice to make ordinary teachers good at Kindergarten work.

What is Kindergarten? To a non-professional observer, or to an expert who views new modes of teaching as doubtful fads, Kindergarten looks like a waste of the pupil's time, and imperilling the proper discipline of the school. This is due to the motion-songs and games that are prominent relaxations in a Kindergarten School. To those, however, who have any knowledge of the system, Kindergarten, as taught in our schools, means taking a portion of the time previously devoted entirely to strict mental training, and by a series of defined devices, assisting the eye and the hand in the construction of simple patterns and in elementary building. It is a first step in technical education, effected by manual exercises in form and colour. The child is taught to arrange sticks and flat tablets into patterns, to manipulate solid figures, to fold paper, weave paper mats, prick cards for crewel work, and, in its higher stages, to work in wood and cork, and mould prepared clays into simple shapes. The higher stages of Kindergarten will, however, be reached by very few in our Kindergarten Infants' Schools, because of the promotions to the Primary Schools necessitated by the ages of the children. The maximum time devoted to Kindergarten exclusively is one hour each day.

This leads up to a matter that deserves full consideration—the advisability of extending the higher stages of Kindergarten to the junior classes in Primary Schools. The Minister has decided to establish workshops in connection with Primary Schools, but the younger pupils are not likely to be employed therein. As a result, an undesirable break will occur in the technical education commenced in the infants' schools. May not wood and cork patterning, and clay moulding, be taught with advantage, in the junior boys' classes, and card pricking and elementary embroidery to similar classes in the girls' schools?

In conclusion it can be stated that the Metropolitan infants' schools, of both kinds, are in all respects excellently conducted. The principal teachers are highly competent, and their work has justly secured marked praise from educational experts, of high standing, who have from time to time visited the Colony.

18th January, 1890. J. W. ALLPASS.

ANNEX C.

Inspector Thompson's Report.

Under my supervision, during the year, there were 26 Public Schools, or 59 Departments, and 2 Evening Schools, classified as follows :—

Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.	Class VIII.	Class IX.	Class X.	Evening.	Schools.	Departments.
9	4	4	3	2	2	.....	2	...	...	2	28	61

Accommodation.

The accommodation provided may, as a whole, be deemed adequate to the requirements of the several localities wherein the schools are situated. In the following schools, however, it has been thought advisable to augment the existing accommodation by additions to the infants' departments, viz., at Darlington, Petersham, and Waverley, whereby 752 additional places will in the aggregate be acquired ; also at Mossman's Bay, further provision for 25 pupils has been made by enlargement of the school building.

Generally speaking, the school buildings are in good repair, and suitably furnished with working material.

Attendance

Attendance.

The total enrolment, average attendance, and percentage of attendance for each quarter of the year, are hereunder shown :—

Quarter.	Total enrolment.	Average attendance.	Percentage.
March	16,219	11,351·9	69·9
June	15,913	10,535·5	66·2
September	16,109	11,011·4	68·3
December	15,780	11,034·0	69·2

Inspection.

In the course of the year all schools and departments received general and regular inspection. 33 received ordinary inspection, and several incidental visits were paid.

The proficiency of the schools in relation to standard of 50 per cent. possible marks, as tested by regular inspection, is shown by the following table :—

Schools.	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.	Total.
Public Schools or departments in operation during the whole year.	4	17	38	59
Evening Schools in operation throughout the year.	.....	1	1	2
	4	18	39	61

Hereunder is given a list showing the several subjects of instruction, the number of pupils examined in each subject, and the percentage up to or above standard :—

Subjects.	Number of Pupils examined.	Percentage.	Subjects.	Number of Pupils examined.	Percentage.
Reading	11,377	75·6	Music	11,337	79·8
Writing	11,377	76·1	French	386	63·2
Arithmetic	11,377	60·7	Euclid	887	61·5
Grammar	4,758	73·5	Algebra	338	61·8
Geography	5,938	74·1	Mensuration	1,767	50·0
History—English	3,434	68·4	Latin	338	60·0
,, Australian	2,223	69·0	Science	621	77·8
Scripture	11,337	76·5	Trigonometry	37	70·0
Object Lessons	10,156	66·8	Needlework	3,250	74·2
Drawing	3,434	65·5	Drill	11,337	78·5

Thus the general proficiency is shown as being well up to the standard, the weakest subject being Mensuration.

The staff and classification of teachers and pupil-teachers are hereunder summarized :—

	I A.		I B.		II A.		II B.		III A.		III B.		III C.		Special or exempted by Age.		Totals.		Grand Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Principal Teachers (Male)	8	..	4	..	10	..	2	..	1	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	26
,, ,, (Female)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Mistresses of Departments	..	5	..	9	..	13	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	33	33
Assistants (Male)	1	..	5	..	10	..	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	86
,, (Female)	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	22	..	13	..	7	..	4	..	..	..	60	
	9	5	9	9	20	27	10	26	3	15	..	7	..	4	..	1	51	94	145

	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Class IV.		Probationers.										
Pupil-teachers	11	27	7	22	12	22	9	17	4	7							43	95	138
Work-mistresses																	..	13	13
Teachers of all ranks																	94	202	296

To sum up: the material organization of the schools is good, the government judiciously administered, the teaching sound, earnest, and effective, and the general efficiency satisfactory.

W. F. THOMPSON,
Inspector.

ANNEX D.

Inspector Morris' Report.

I began the year with 65 departments on my list. At Australia-street an Infants' department has since been opened, another at St. Leonards East, and an Evening School at Smith-street, giving at the close of 1889 a total of 30 schools in 68 departments, which are classified thus : 6 first-class, 8 second-class, 3 third-class, 5 fourth-class, 4 fifth-class, 2 sixth-class, 2 Evening Schools, 9 Superior Schools, 21 departments with fifth classes.

These schools are so placed, and the space provided is such that the educational needs of the various localities, with scarcely an exception, are fully met.

New

New buildings have been erected at Darling Road and Australia-street for the accommodation respectively of a Girls' and Kindergarten department. A class-room has been added to the Infants' department at Stanmore, and weather-sheds have been provided at St. Leonards East and Australia-street.

Repairs, more or less important, have been effected at Balmain, Birchgrove, Darling Road, Nicholson-street, Riley-street, Stanmore, Surrey Hills South, St. Leonards, and Waterloo.

As a general rule the buildings are in good repair, properly ventilated, and well lighted; they also usually wear a clean and well-ordered appearance, and they are suitably supplied with furniture and educational appliances.

All departments have received general inspection. In addition, 31 ordinary and many incidental inspections were made. Some portion of my time has also been devoted to the examination of the High Schools, and the students in training.

The following table shows the number of pupils examined in each subject, and the percentage of those who satisfied or exceeded the standard :—

Name of Subject.	Number examined.	Percentage up to or above standard.
Reading	11,466	78·8
Writing	11,466	84·0
Arithmetic	11,466	75·9
Grammar	3,830	82·1
Geography	4,582	85·5
History, English	3,133	75·9
,, Australian	1,152	78·3
Scripture	11,431	78·7
Object lessons	11,002	83·0
Drawing	3,359	83·0
Music	11,431	82·5
French	209	74·6
Euclid	770	80·1
Algebra	201	86·5
Mensuration	1,368	67·3
Latin	201	83·5
Science	410	83·6
Trigonometry	32	84·3
Sewing	2,892	86·6
Drill	11,431	85·8

The number of those who reach the standard in reading is large, but the number of those who attain to anything like excellence is small. The same may be said of writing. The percentage of passes in Mensuration, and the compound and higher rules of Arithmetic is low; in English history also and French the result cannot be regarded as very satisfactory. Although I feel called upon to make these criticisms on individual subjects, yet I can also say that the general percentage obtained by making an average of all the subjects, shows a result in general proficiency of a very creditable character. Of all departments examined 51 were found to be above the standard, 13 satisfied its requirements, and only 4 fell below it.

The number and rank of all teachers under my charge are shown in the following table :—

Staff.	I A.		I B.		II A.		II B.		III A.		III B.		III C.		Special Teachers, or exempted by age.		Total.		Grand total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Principal Teachers	10	...	5	...	5	1	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	3	28
Mistresses of Departments	...	4	...	11	...	14	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	38
Assistants	...	...	3	...	11	9	8	26	...	11	3	9	...	4	...	1	25	60	85

	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Class IV.		Probationers.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Pupil Teachers	8	22	7	20	12	19	8	25	5	18	40	104	144
Sewing Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16
										Entire Staff...			311

The next table gives the attendance during the several quarters of the year :—

Quarter.	Enrolment.	Average.	Percentage.
March	16,253	11,423·6	70·2
June	16,043	11,066·0	66·4
September	16,530	11,314·0	68·4
December	16,152	11,343·2	70·2

The teachers are a highly respectable body of men and women, and bring to bear upon the discharge of their duties a large measure of intelligence conscientiously directed, of experience skilfully applied, and energy exerted with patience and painstaking zeal. There are those, of course, to whom these words of commendation are not due, but it is gratifying to be able to say that their number is but small.

As

As a whole it must be said that the discipline maintained in the schools is of high merit. The children are respectful, obedient, orderly, and attentive to duty. The government is resolute, firm, and mild, very seldom degenerating into any undue severity.

I conclude by again, as in past years, expressing my satisfaction over the results of the past, and my confident expectation that as high a standard will be maintained in the future.

R. N. MORRIS,
Inspector.

ANNEX E.

District-Inspector M'Intyre's Report.

I have the honor to submit my General Report upon the schools in the Sub-Metropolitan District for the year 1889.

At the close of the year 1888 there were 281 schools in operation. Now there are 300, being an increase of 19.

During the year, new Public Schools were opened at Rockdale, Mortdale, Narara, St. Ives, Balgownie, Robbinsville, Hoxton Park, Granville South, Marsden Park, Fairfield, Sandhurst, and Departments for Girls at Hurstville, Rockdale, and Granville North. Provisional Schools were also established at Jilliby Jilliby, Narrabeen, and Corindah; Half-time Schools at Central Colo; a House-to-House School at Mangrove Higher; and an Evening School at Broughton Village. The Public School at Jangarrah and the Half-time School at Charleville were closed.

The Half-time School at Mulgoa Forest Mountain has been classed as a Provisional School.

Schools in the District.

At the close of the year 1889 there were in operation in the district 300 schools and departments, attended by 22,108 scholars for the last quarter, with an average attendance of 15,850, being 71·6 per cent. of the number enrolled, and 1·6 per cent. higher than last year.

The following statement shows the number of schools of each class, with the total attendance of scholars for the December quarter, and the average enrolment for each school:—

264 Public	Schools, attended by	21,391	pupils; average for each school,		81.
16 Provisional	,, ,,	352	,, ,,		22.
18 Half-time	,, ,,	314	,, ,,		17.
1 House-to-House School	,,	25	,, ,,		...
1 Evening	,, ,,	26	,, ,,		...

The new schools keep pace with the increase of population, and the educational wants of the district are well supplied. There are no unnecessary schools, and very few of the settlers are without the means of education.

The school buildings are nearly all well situated on dry and healthy sites, and their material condition continues to improve.

Generally speaking, the schoolrooms are properly lighted, well ventilated, and afford much better accommodation than formerly. All the schools are well supplied with suitable furniture, apparatus, and books. Many of the school sites are in excellent positions. The playgrounds are nearly all well fenced, and, with but few exceptions, lavatories and weather-sheds have been provided for the cleanliness and comfort of the pupils.

New School Buildings.

During the year, schoolrooms were erected at Narara, St. Ives, Jilliby Jilliby, South Granville, Marsden Park, Narrabeen, Corindah, Woodstock, Llandilo, Balgownie, Thirlmere, Robbinsville, Liverpool, West Kangaloon, West Cambewarra, North Granville, and Hoxton Park.

Residences for teachers have been built at North Granville, West Kangaloon, St. Ives, Bexley, Thirlmere, Balgownie, Robbinsville, and Hornsby Junction. Weather-sheds were erected at Appin, Windsor, Balgownie, Meroo, and Wallaya.

Eight schoolrooms were enlarged, and 96 school buildings were repaired or improved, including residences, fencing, and water supply. New school buildings are in progress at Rockdale, Woodstock, Llandilo, Corrimal, Liverpool, Smithfield, and Wollongong.

At the close of the year 1888 there was accommodation for 23,584 scholars. With the new schoolrooms and classrooms, accommodation is now provided for 25,679 pupils, being 2,095 seats more than last year, and 3,571 seats in excess of the number of pupils enrolled for the last quarter of the year. From these facts it is quite clear that there is ample accommodation provided for all the educable children in the district.

Condition of Schools Inspected.

All the schools in the district were fully examined, 128 received a second inspection, and incidental visits were made as opportunities offered, to a considerable number.

The following statement shows the condition of the schools inspected:—

Summary return of inspection for the year 1889.

	Public.		Prov.	Half time.	House-to-house.	Evening.	Totals.
	Schools.	Depts.					
(*a*) Number of Schools and Departments open during 1889, or any portion thereof	242	265	16	19	1	1	302
(*b*) Number that received a Regular or General Inspection	242	265	16	19	1	1	302
(*c*) Number that did not receive a Regular or General Inspection	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of (*b*) and (*c*), which should agree with (*a*)	242	265	16	19	1	1	302
(*d*) Number that received an Ordinary Inspection	115	120	4	3	....	1	128
(*e*) New Schools or Departments opened	14	14	3	2	1	1	21

Proficiency of Schools and Departments inspected during 1889.

	Below Standard.	Up to Standard (50 per cent. of possible marks.)	Above Standard.	Totals.
PUBLIC :—				
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection	23	24	204	251
2. Not do do	2	1	11	14
PROVISIONAL :—				
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection	3	3	7	13
2. Not do do	.....	2	1	3
HALF-TIME :—				
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection	1	5	11	17
2. Not do do	1	1	.....	2
HOUSE-TO-HOUSE SCHOOLS :—				
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Not do do	1	.....	.....	1
EVENING :—				
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Not do do	.....	1	.....	1
TOTALS :—				
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection	27	32	222	281
2. Not do do	4	5	12	21
TOTALS	31	37	234	302

The following statement shows the number of pupils examined in the several subjects of instruction and the percentage up to, above, and below standard.

Estimated proficiency of the pupils in all the Schools inspected.

Subjects.	Estimated Proficiency.				
	Above Standard.	Up to Standard (50 p. c. of possible marks.)	Below Standard.	Total Examined.	Percentage up to or above Standard.
Reading—					
Alphabet	815	423	297	1,535	80
Monosyllables	2,838	671	415	3,924	89
Easy Narrative	3,872	1,093	551	5,516	90
Ordinary Prose	4,923	770	530	6,223	91
Totals	12,448	2,957	1,793	17,198	89
Writing—					
On Slates	4,853	1,220	859	6,932	88
In Copy Books and on Paper	7,393	1,514	1,281	10,188	88
Totals	12,246	2,734	2,140	17,120	88
Arithmetic—					
Simple Rules	5,351	3,092	1,706	10,149	84
Compound Rules	1,324	944	956	3,224	70
Higher Rules	1,024	931	1,003	2,958	67
Totals	7,699	4,967	3,665	16,331	78
Grammar—					
Elementary	1,178	551	375	2,104	83
Advanced	3,093	1,131	683	4,907	86
Totals	4,271	1,682	1,058	7,011	85
Geography—					
Elementary	1,864	450	392	2,706	86
Advanced	3,421	782	788	4,991	85
Totals	5,285	1,232	1,180	7,697	85
History—					
English	3,322	1,294	1,028	5,644	82
Australian	1,462	575	532	2,569	80
Scripture and Moral Lessons	11,697	2,466	2,683	16,846	85
Object Lessons	10,221	1,947	1,990	14,158	86
Drawing	2,632	1,848	1,165	5,645	80
Music	10,782	2,305	2,192	15,279	86
French	130	75	48	253	74
Euclid	513	145	274	932	71
Algebra	207	61	77	345	78
Mensuration	440	316	372	1,128	67
Latin	94	48	60	202	70
Natural Science	331	121	145	597	76
Trigonometry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Needlework	4,652	713	805	6,170	87
Drill	12,794	2,440	1,964	17,198	89

Comparing the proficiency in this table with the results for last year, it may be observed that in Reading and Writing it is much the same, but some advance has been made in Arithmetic, History, Scripture, Drawing, and some other subjects.

In a few schools the classes are still too much subdivided, and in some of the large schools the monthly examination of the classes by the principal teachers is not regularly observed. The work on the programmes agrees with the course of instruction, in nearly all schools, and the school work is, in general, fairly divided among the several teachers. The time-tables generally agree with the Public Instruction Act and Regulations, and the programmes usually provide for the regular and profitable occupation of all the pupils.

Discipline.

There are still some cases where the playground supervision is defective, where the late scholars are not regularly inspected as to cleanliness, and where the schoolrooms and premises are not so clean and nicely kept as they should be; but the teachers are giving more care and attention to these matters. Excessive punishment very seldom occurs, and the government is generally mild, but firm and effective. The general discipline of the schools is very creditable to the teachers, and it continues to constitute a most pleasing feature. Drill is now taught with more or less success in all schools, and where it is well taught the pupils are more obedient and attentive to their school duties. The pupils are generally clean, attentive, and well behaved.

School Attendance and Fees.

At the close of the year there were 22,108 scholars enrolled with a regular average daily attendance of 15,850, being 71·6 per cent. of the enrolment. The number of cases of short attendance reported by the teachers for the June half-year was 1,571, and for the December half-year 626, showing a decrease of 945. Of the 128 cases of prosecution for default, 121 convictions were obtained, 4 cases were dismissed, and 3 withdrawn.

The amount of school fees due at the end of 1888, was £143 0s. 8d., and on the 31st December, 1889, the arrears were reduced to £80 14s. 2d., or an average of 5s. 4d. per school. Of the 302 schools in the district, 177 had no school fees owing at the end of the year. Legal action for the recovery of school fees was taken in 17 cases, and with but one exception, verdicts were obtained for the amounts claimed.

I have much pleasure in stating that the Attendance Officers under my direction have been industrious and attentive to their duties.

Teachers employed.

The whole staff of teachers employed in the schools of the district at the close of the year included 345 teachers and 149 pupil-teachers, classified as follows:—

Teachers.	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.			Unclassified.	Total.
	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.		
Male	.....	5	49	52	72	27	13	17	235
Female	.....	2	15	14	19	18	19	23	110
Total	.....	7	64	66	91	45	32	40	345

Pupil-teachers.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Total.
Male	9	14	7	19	49
Female	26	25	17	32	100
Total	35	39	24	51	149

The teachers of the district with but few exceptions manifest a lively interest in the management and success of their schools. They are, in general, exemplary in their conduct and attentive to their duties. The assistant teachers do good work. The pupil-teachers are studious, obedient, attentive to their duties, and, with but few exceptions, they pass their annual examinations. The unclassified teachers are employed in the small schools where the attendance of scholars varies from 10 to 20. Although they are not classified, they have all been trained for their work in some of the larger schools, and have passed a satisfactory examination in the subjects which they have to teach. There are also eight work-mistresess employed in the more important schools, and in cases where schools are taught by unmarried men.

With the exception of cutting out, which is not much practised, the needlework is well taught in most schools.

Summary.

During the year 21 new schools have been opened and 2 closed, leaving an increase of 19 schools and 1,345 scholars. The material condition of the schools has been improved, the means of education has been extended, and in some respects the instruction is more satisfactory. All the schools in the district, 302, have been examined once, and 128 have been inspected a second time. The number of defaulting parents is decreasing, nearly all the school fees in arrears have been paid, and considerable progress has been made during the year.

The prospects of the schools are encouraging and satisfactory in most respects. The Inspectors with me in the district have done their best to perform their duties in a satisfactory manner. Their reports are appended.

W. M'INTYRE,
District Inspector.

Glebe Road, 11th January, 1890.

ANNEX F.

INSPECTOR HOOKINS' REPORT.

I HAVE the honor to submit my general report on the condition of the schools under my supervision during the year 1889.

At the close of the year 1888 there were 67 schools in operation; there are now 64 Public, 3 Provisional, 6 Half-time, and 1 House to house School in full work, showing an increase of 7 schools, and two more are ready for opening at the beginning of 1890.

It is under consideration to establish Public Schools at Laughtondale and Wentworthville, Provisional Schools at Mill Creek and Lower Hawkesbury, and to close the Half-time Schools at Lower Hawkesbury and Laughtondale. The Provisional School at Maroota has been converted into a Public School, and that at Wheeny Creek into 2 Half-time Schools. New

New schools or departments have been opened at North Granville, South Granville, Fairfield, Marsden Park, and Sandhurst, and 1 House-to-house School has been opened on the Upper Mangrove.

New school buildings have been erected at Woodstock and South Granville, and the Public School at Prospect has been enlarged. A new residence has been erected at North Granville, and a room added to the residence at Kellyville.

New school buildings are to be erected at Laughtondale, Wentworthville, Lower Hawkesbury and Mill Creek, and residences at Cornwallis and Wiseman's Ferry.

Repairs and improvements have been made as follows :—

GENERAL REPAIRS

Under Inspector.		Under Architect.	
Castlereagh	General repairs.	Wilberforce	General repairs.
Emu	General and painting.	Marsden Park	New fence.
St. Mary's	Repairs to gates, cleansing cesspits and guttering.	Fairfield	Footbridge and gravel.
		Kellyville	Repairs to tank.
Lower M'Donald	General repairs.	Castle Hill	Repairs to kitchen.
Penrith	General repairs.		
Yarramundi	General repairs.		
Dural	Cleansing cesspits.		
Erskine Park	Cleansing cesspits.		
North Granville	New tank.		
Seven Hills	Wash-house and repairs.		
Maroota	General repairs.		
Riverstone	General repairs.		

Sitting room for 504 additional pupils was provided during the year, and seats for 110 more will be available at the opening of the session, so that the year 1890 will commence with provision for 5,760 pupils.

Much injury was done by floods to several school buildings during May and June last, especially in places situated in the basins of the Hawkesbury and its larger tributaries. One building, at Wheeny Creek, was carried bodily away.

Notwithstanding the stormy times experienced over a large portion of this section of the district, the average attendance for the year is in advance of that for 1888, as the following tables show. 6,516 pupils have been enrolled, and an average attendance of 3,669 maintained.

Schools.	Enrolment.	Average attendance.
Public	6,265 pupils	3,485·0 pupils
Provisional	94 ,,	67·0 ,,
Half-time	132 ,,	96·6 ,,
House-to-House	25 ,,	19·8 ,,

Enrolment and attendance.

Quarters.	Enrolment.	Average attendance.	Percentage,	
			1888.	1889.
March	5,006	3,602·0	67·7	71·9
June	4,931	3,391·7	72·7	68·7
September	5,159	3,622·2	66·6	70·2
December	5,224	3,804·3	70·9	72·8
For the year	.....	.....	69·5	70·9

All schools were fully inspected during the year. A general inspection of the school at the Parramatta Industrial Institution was also held, and four quarterly inspections of the Institution were also made.

The general condition of the schools, and the proficiency of the pupils in relation to the standard, are tabulated below :—

Schools and Departments.	Public.		Provisional.	Half-time.	House-to-House.	Evening.	Total.
	Schools.	Dept.					
(*a.*) In operation during the year.	58	64	3	6	1	.....	74
(*b*) Number fully inspected	58	64	3	6	1	.....	74
(*c*) Not fully inspected ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(*d*) Having an ordinary inspection.	21	23	.....	1	.....	.....	24
(*e*) New schools or departments opened,	5	5	.....	2	.....	.....	7

Schools.	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.	Totals.
PUBLIC—				
In operation a full year	5	2	53	6
Not do do	1	...	3	4
PROVISIONAL—				
In operation a full year	...	...	3	3
Not do do	...	...	...	...
HALF-TIME—				
In operation a full year	...	...	6	6
Not do do	...	...	...	...
HOUSE-TO-HOUSE—				
In operation a full year	...	...	...	...
Not do do	1	...	...	1
TOTALS—				
In operation a full year	5	2	62	69
Not do do	2	...	3	5

General Proficiency;					1888.	1889.
Subjects,	Above Standard.	Up to Standard.	Below Standard.	No. of pupils examined.	Percentage above Standard.	Percentage above Standard.
Reading	3,295	645	113	4,053	95·6	97
Writing	3,514	315	156	3,985	97·1	96
Arithmetic	2,128	621	692	3,441	74·8	79
Grammar	1,128	206	118	1,452	92·1	91
Geography	1,163	227	150	1,540	94·0	90
English History	773	273	152	1,198	76·7	87
Australian History	296	91	94	481	78·0	80
Scripture Lessons	2,891	700	345	3,936	92·2	91
Object Lessons	2,431	385	71	2,887	96·8	97
Music	2,596	385	163	3,144	93·9	94
Drawing	810	330	84	1,224	92·9	93
Euclid	88	.....	.....	88	97·0	100
Algebra	9	2	.....	11	100·0	100
French	47	.....	.....	47	100·0	100
Latin	11	.....	.....	11	100·0	100
Mensuration	40	13	102	155	76·0	34
Natural Science	26	.....	.....	26	100·0	100
Needlework	991	32	5	1,028	98·3	99
Drill	3,061	732	272	4,065	98·2	93

Condition of Schools in relation to the Standard.					Percentage above Standard.	
Schools.	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.	Totals.	1888.	1889.
Public	6	2	56	64	86·2	87·5
Provisional	.....	.....	4	4	100·0	100·0
Half-time	.....	.....	4	4	100·0	100·0
House-to-House	3	.....	.....	3	None.	None.
Totals	9	2	64	75	95·3	95·8

The above tables show that the percentage of schools above standard compares favourably with that for 1888, and that the proficiency of the pupils in most of the prescribed subjects gives higher results, notwithstanding the adverse influence of the midwinter stormy weather.

The supply of educational materials has been ample throughout this section; and, as a rule, the teachers are careful in its expenditure. The pupils are very fairly classified, and the methods of instruction are wrought out with intelligence and industry.

Discipline.

Little fault can be found with the conduct and appearance of the pupils generally. They are neat and clean, and generally comfortably clothed, while their general good behaviour is creditable to their parents and teachers. The general management is effective, without harshness, and, except in a few cases, good discipline is maintained. Corporal punishment is employed, but not of a severe character, and then only in extreme cases. The regular influx of students from the Training Schools into the teaching body is producing a marked improvement in the general government and in the intellectual progress of the pupils.

The following tables exhibit the state of the Teaching Staff:—

Teachers employed and their several grades of classification.

Teachers.	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.			Not certificated.	Totals.
	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.		
Males	.....	.....	15	19	18	3	4	5	64
Females	.....	1	3	4	2	4	2	4	20
Totals	.....	1	18	23	20	7	6	9	84

Pupil Teachers employed and their grades of classification.

Sexes.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Totals.
Males	1	1	4	5	11
Females	3	5	5	10	23
Totals	4	6	9	15	34

Paid sewing-teachers are employed at the Public Schools at Penrith and Parramatta North. At all other schools, where needlework is taught, it is supervised by the teacher's wife or by the female assistants.

Examinations of teachers and pupil-teachers were held in December, and of pupil-teachers alone in June last.

Examinations of candidate pupil-teachers are held as often as the wants of the Department require.

I have much pleasure in reporting that the teachers of my district, by their courteous demeanour, by their sobriety of conduct, and by their general tact and intelligence, have enjoyed the respect and general esteem of the parents among whom they labour.

No

Evening Schools.

No applications for schools of this character have been received during the year. At one time desirable for the education of young persons whose opportunities for learning had been neglected, the need for them is not now so apparent, as the working of the compulsory clause of the Act has reduced to a minimum the number of those without the means of instruction.

Summary.

The enrolment of pupils has increased by 350, and the average attendance between 1 and 2 per cent.

Five Public, two Half-time, and one House-to-house School have been established; two more Public Schools are ready to open. Three new school buildings have been erected and one enlarged, one residence erected, and minor repairs and improvements made to nineteen other schools.

Savings Banks are in full working order at all the more important schools.

All schools were fully inspected, and twenty-four inspections were held of an "ordinary" kind.

Accommodation now exists for 5,650 pupils; the average enrolment is about 5,080 pupils, and the attendance 3,669.

The wants of the district are well met.

This section is in a satisfactory condition as regards the efficiency of the teaching staff and the proficiency of the pupils.

C. HOOKINS,
Inspector.

Parramatta, 9th January, 1890.

ANNEX G.

Inspector Dawson's Report.

I beg to submit my report for the year 1889.

At the end of 1888 I had 81 schools under my supervision, comprising 58 Public Schools in 68 departments, 3 Provisional Schools, and 10 Half-time Schools. During 1889 a small Half-time School (Charleville) was closed, another Half-time School (Mulgoa Forest Mountain) was turned into a Provisional School, and three new schools were opened—one at Balgownie (near Wollongong), one at Robbinsville (near Bulli), and a third at Hoxton Park (near Liverpool). So that now at the end of 1889 I have under my supervision 83 schools, divided as follows:—

61 Public Schools in 71 departments.
4 Provisional Schools.
8 Half-time Schools.

The Public Schools and the Half-time Schools were classified as under for the last quarter of the year:—

Class I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Total.
1	0	4	2	11	4	12	12	14	5	... 65

A new school will be opened at Corrimal, between Wollongong and Bulli, when the buildings in course of erection there are completed. New school departments are about to be formed at Liverpool and Woonona—a Girls' department in the former case, an Infants' in the latter.

The following table shows (1) the names of the new school buildings completed during the year, (2) under whose supervision each was erected, (3) the object in view in each case, and (4) the accommodation provided.

School.	Supervision.	Object in view.	Places provided.
Thirlmere	Architect	To replace rented premises	67
Balgownie	,,	New	210
Robbinsville	,,	New	210
Liverpool (Primary)	,,	To replace rented premises	200
Hoxton Park	,,	New	138

To meet increase in attendance, the school at Glenfield was lengthened under my supervision, and the school at Narellan was provided with a class-room by the architect. New residences were erected at Thirlmere, Balgownie, and Robbinsville in connection with the new buildings at these places, and at Appin, Balgownie, and Windsor three new weather-sheds have been provided.

Generally speaking, the material condition of the premises is satisfactory. Repairs and improvements (including painting, the provision of a better water-supply, &c.) have been made during the year in the case of forty-two schools—thirty-three under my supervision and nine under the architect's. A few old buildings remain which, in course of time, will have to be replaced.

The schools are for the most part suitably and centrally situated. The sites chosen during the year have been elevated, healthy, and such as affords good drainage.

Very few children are out of reach of a school, but here and there something remains to be done to put the means of instruction within more convenient reach of the children.

The total number of places provided in the schools at the end of 1888 was 6,845; 266 places were lost during the year by the closing of one school and the giving up of rented premises. On the other hand, by the erection of new schools, 825 new places were provided, so that the number of places has been increased by 559, and the schools can accommodate 7,404 pupils. The enrolment and average attendance for the last quarter of 1889 were respectively 7,129 and 5,061. Taking the schools as a whole there is more than a sufficient number of places provided.

The attendance at the schools for the last three years can be seen from the following table:—

Quarter.	Enrolment.			Average.			Percentage.		
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.
March	6,923	7,014	7,107	4,529·3	4,793·9	5,052·6	65·5	68·4	71·1
June	6,756	6,858	7,148	4,258·4	4,789·2	4,720·9	63·0	69·9	66·1
September	6,873	6,972	7,265	4,667·3	4,725·2	5,012·2	67·8	67·8	68·9
December	6,773	6,900	7,129	4,716·9	4,707·7	5,061·2	69·6	68·3	70·9

The second and third quarters were wet, and the attendance varied accordingly. In country schools particularly the irregular attendance has affected the proficiency of the pupils.

Eighty-four schools of all kinds were open during the year, and everyone of them underwent the inspection technically called "General." Twenty-two schools received ordinary inspection; I found it impossible to inspect more. Frequent incidental inspections were made of schools as they were passed, *en route* for other schools.

The

The general efficiency of the schools inspected may be seen from the following table, it being understood that general efficiency is the resultant of organization, discipline, and attainments, and th standard efficiency is rated as 50 per cent of a total possible :—

	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.	Total.
1. Schools in operation a full year at time of inspection—				
Public	13	11	43	67
Provisional	2	2	.....	4
Half-time	1	3	3	7
2. Schools not in operation a full year at time of inspection—				
Public	1	.....	3	4
Provisional	.....	.....	.....	
Half-time	1	1	.....	2
Totals	18	17	49	84

The eighteen schools rated as below standard efficiency are all small schools, and some of them approach nearly standard requirements.

The internal organization of the schools continues to be very satisfactory. In but few cases were any serious defects observed. School gardens tended by pupils have been commenced in connection with some schools, and, taking advantage of the favourable season, a good deal of tree planting has been done to ornament the grounds and provide shelter.

As regards the discipline and the order maintained in the schools as a whole, I am able to speak highly. The teachers govern in a firm but gentle manner. No complaint of severity on their part has been made to me during the year. The pupils are trained in habits of cleanliness, attention, prompt obedience, and self-reliance. Their behaviour and demeanour under examination have been exemplary.

The subjects of examination have been strictly those prescribed, and the following table shows, (1) the number of pupils examined in each subject; and (2), the percentage of passes in each subject :—

Subjects of Examination.	No. of Pupils examined.	Percentage of Passes.
Reading	5,571	84
Writing	5,561	82
Arithmetic	5,316	73
Grammar	2,150	80
Geography	2,301	83
English History	1,614	81
Australian History	524	74
Scripture and Moral Lessons	5,439	81
Object Lessons	4,743	83
Drawing	1,614	75
Music	5,065	81
French	78	76
Euclid	263	57
Algebra	66	73
Mensuration	434	61
Latin	46	59
Natural Science	295	66
Needlework	1,868	82
Drill	5,568	88

The schools are staffed strictly in accordance with rule, and the following tables show the number of teachers, assistant teachers, and pupil teachers employed in the schools under my supervision :—

Teachers and Assistant Teachers.

	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.			Not Classified.	Totals.
	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.		
Males	.....	4	14	7	19	11	3	4	62
Females	.....	1	7	5	9	5	5	7	39

Pupil-Teachers.

	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Totals.
Males	2	11	1	4	18
Females	11	10	6	7	34

In addition to the above there are three work-mistresses employed in large schools, and four sewing-mistresses in small schools under unmarried teachers.

As a body the teachers are earnest faithful servants, examples to their pupils and their fellow citizens, and socially of good reputation.

The condition of the schools in the district is very satisfactory, and there is every reason to anticipate their continued success.

All statistics have been forwarded.

Campbelltown, 30 December, 1889.

J. DAWSON,
Inspector.

ANNEX H.

ANNEX H.

Inspector Pitt's Report.

I have the honor to present my report upon the Nowra Division of the Sub-Metropolitan District for the year ending 31st December, 1889.

I.—*Means of Education.*

The number of schools of all classes in operation in this section of the district at the beginning of 1889 was 85.

In the latter half of the year the Evening Public School at Broughton Village was established, and a new Provisional School at Corindah, near Nowra, was opened. Judging from the interest taken in both these schools by the promoters, I feel very hopeful for their future.

It is a matter for congratulation that only one small school, "Janugarrah," was closed by reason of small attendance, so that the number of schools now under my supervision is 86, viz. :—

76	Public.
5	Provisional.
4	Half-time.
1	Evening Public.
Total ..... 86 Schools.	

In November, the Public School at Nowra was declared a Superior Public School, which is the only one of that class in the Nowra section.

Four applications for the establishment of new schools have been received and reported on, or are now under consideration.

The following list gives the names of the localities referred to :—

Place.	Decision.
Jerrunga, Evening Public	Under consideration.
Broughton Village, Evening Public	Granted.
Corindah, Provisional.....	Granted.
Bombo, Public (Kiama)	Under consideration.

II.—*Organization.*

In general terms, it may be said the majority of the school buildings in this section provide adequate accommodation, are in good condition, are well cared for, and liberally supplied with all necessary teaching appliances. The school records and instructional documents are generally kept neatly and accurately, and the required returns are punctually furnished, except in the case of about a dozen schools.

I am pleased to notice that several teachers who take more than average interest in their schools and homes have been successful in planting trees and ornamenting their school grounds by neat, well-kept, and attractive gardens. This is a praiseworthy feature, as, during the hot months of our Australian summer, large-leaved shade trees, such as the "coral" and "plane," which grow so luxuriantly on the coast, are a great boon to the pupils when in the play-grounds, as well as being an ornament to the premises. I anticipate much will be done in this direction next planting season by the teachers.

The action of the Department in granting a supply of suitable trees from the Botanical Gardens upon application, and that of the Chief Organizer of the Technical College—Mr. F. Bridges—in distributing a large number of copies of Professor Kink's Report on "Fruits and Trees, &c." to the schools of the Colony, will greatly help and facilitate the movement.

For neat and attractive gardens and play-grounds the following schools deserve special mention :—

Pyree,	Berry,	Woodhill,	Tomerong,
Yerriyong,	Wild's Meadow,	North Huskisson,	Broughton Village.

III.—*School accommodation.*

In this section no large increase in accommodation has been made since my last report of 1888. The existing accommodation is sufficient and satisfactory.

The following table summarises the accommodation in the Nowra section :—

District.	No. of places end of 1888.	No. of new places during 1889.	No. of places lost—closing schools and giving up old buildings.	Increase or decrease in number of places.	No. of places provided at end of 1889.	Gross enrolment, 1889.	Average attendance, 1889.
Nowra.....	5,998	250	90	160	6,068	5,317	3,000·6

At the beginning of the year sitting accommodation was provided for 5,998, but 90 of these places have been lost through the closing of one small school, and by the giving up of two old buildings. The new schools erected supply no less than 250 additional places, so that the existing accommodation amounts to 6,068 places.

From this it is evident that no necessity for additional accommodation in this section would arise for some time to come.

New Buildings.

(*a*) New school buildings erected under the supervision of the Inspector :—

No.	Name of Works.	Dimensions.			Accommodation.	Cost.	Material.	Object.
		Length.	Width.	Height.				
		ft.	ft.	ft.		£		
1	West Cambewarra Public	36	16	11	72	135	Wood...	To replace old building.
2	Corindah Provisional	24	16	11	48	45	,, ...	New.
3	Gerringong Public (extension)	20	16	15	40	217	Stone ...	To increase accommodation.
4	Jasper's Brush Public (extension).	20	16	14	40	68	Wood ..	,, ,,
5	Meroo Public (weather-shed)	24	12	10	36	30	,, ...	For shelter.
6	Wallaya Public (weather-shed).	20	14	10	35	10	,, ...	,,

Repairs and Improvements.

The Public Schools at Gerringong and Jasper's Brush were lengthened, and repairs and improvements—more or less extensive—were effected, at a cost of £816 18s. 6d., at the undermentioned schools under my own supervision :—

Burrill	Jasper's Brush	Numba
Burrawang	Jerrunga	Shellharbour
Cambewarra W.	Kangaloon W.	Tullimbar
Comarong	Kiama	Ulladulla
Croobyar	Milton	Wallaya
Gerringong	Nowra Hill	Yarrawah
Jamberoo	Nowra	Yerriyong

Attendance.

The following table gives a comparative view of the total enrolment of pupils, average attendance for each quarter of the year, and the fees received for the past two years :—

Quarters.	1888.					1889.				
	No. of Schools.	No. Enrolled.	Average attendance	Per-centages.	Fees.	No. of Schools.	No. Enrolled.	Average attendance	Per-centages.	Fees.
					£ s. d.					£ s. d.
March	83	4,139	3,020·9	69·9	408 3 2½	85	4,258	3,070·6	72·1	410 0 0½
June	83	4,248	3,193·5	75·4	427 14 9½	85	4,215	2,895·5	68·6	424 17 9
September ...	85	4,396	3,145·3	71·0	488 2 8½	86	4,281	2,955·2	69·0	450 11 3
December ...	85	4,256	2,989·7	70·2	454 14 6	86	4,190	3,030·2	72·3	459 16 10½

The average attendance for the whole district exceeds 70 per cent. of the numbers enrolled. The attendance during the June and September quarters was seriously affected by constant and heavy rains. This was the main cause of the diminution in the average attendance for those periods. Had it not been for this drawback, the average attendance for the whole year would have reached 75 per cent. of the enrolment.

The attendance is, on the whole, satisfactory and encouraging, and affords a valuable testimony to the effectiveness of the legislative measures taken to remedy the old evils. The absence of friction and discontent in the judicious application of the compulsory clause is a matter for congratulation.

Discipline.

Discipline is considered by me as of primary importance, and I am glad to be able to say that, by a very large number of my teachers, too, the discipline and tone of the schools in most particulars are distinctly good.

Corporal punishment rarely occurs, and the government throughout the schools is of a mild, firm, and effective character.

Military drill receives due attention throughout the schools, and I am glad to say that it has shown considerable general improvement during the last two years, and that it is now, on the whole, well taught, except in some of the smaller country schools. The teachers of the following schools are deserving of special praise for the manner in which military drill has been taught by them :—

Nowra	Kiama	Cambewarra
Berry	Gerringong	Mount Murray
Milton	Jamberoo	Pyree

Inspection.

All the schools that were in operation during the year received a general inspection, and 74 an ordinary inspection. In addition, one school was fully inspected a second time for special reasons. Besides assisting at the general inspection of the Ryde Superior Public School, I inspected the Public Schools at Rockdale and Hornsby Junction, in the District Inspector's section.

Incidentally, all the schools were visited frequently during the year.

The following is a synopsis of the work of inspection done :—

(*a*) 90 general inspections.
(*b*) 74 ordinary inspections.

The number of pupils present at the examinations was 3,508 (not including those present at Ryde, Rockdale, and Hornsby Junction).

Condition of Schools.

The following statement shows the condition of the schools in relation to the Standard :—

Name of School.	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.	Totals.
Public	5	5	67	77
Provisional	1	2	2	5
Half-time	0	2	2	4
Evening	0	1	0	1
Totals	6	10	71	87

A glance at the above table shows that over 90 per cent. of the inspected schools either reached or exceeded standard requirements—a highly creditable result,—and that steady and sound progress has been made.

University

University Examinations.

Several pupils from the Public Schools at Kiama, Nowra, Cambewarra, and Terrara were successful at the University Examinations held in October last. Much more, too, might be done in this direction in other schools whose teachers are well qualified to do the tuition necessary. I shall be glad to be able to record an improvement both in the number of schools and of pupils next year.

Percentages.

The following table exhibits the subjects of examination, the number of pupils examined in each subject, the percentage of pupils satisfying or exceeding the standard, and the percentage that failed to reach the standard :—

Subjects.	Number examined.	Percentage up to or above Standard.	Percentage below Standard.
Reading	3,508	85	15
Writing	3,508	82	18
Arithmetic	3,508	74	26
Grammar	1,636	80	20
Geography	1,636	85	15
Object Lessons	2,836	80	20
Scripture	3,447	85	15
History	2,326	78	22
Drawing	1,542	75	25
Music	3,312	82	18
French	100	75	25
Euclid	350	76	24
Algebra	150	78	22
Mensuration	250	80	20
Latin	80	75	25
Natural Science	80	83	17
Needlework	1,596	82	18
Drill	3,508	80	20

Teachers.

At the end of 1889 there were under my supervision 83 principal teachers, 4 assistants, and 21 pupil-teachers.

The principal teachers and assistants are thus classified :—

Teachers.	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.			Un-classified.	Totals.
	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.		
Males	0	0	5	13	20	11	6	5	60
Females	0	0	1	0	4	6	7	9	27
									87

Pupil-teachers.

The pupil-teachers rank as follows :—

Pupil-teachers.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Total.
Males	4	0	0	4	8
Females	3	4	1	5	13
					21

The teachers are, as a class, painstaking, conscientious, and faithful, and it would be ungracious on my part to close this report without testifying to the zealous manner in which the teachers in my section, taken as a body, have discharged their duties.

There has been no unpleasant friction in my relation with them ; my suggestions have generally been cheerfully acted upon, and even any necessary fault-finding has been, I believe, received in no unkindly spirit. I look for their hearty co-operation in the future, and hence I anticipate a further improvement in the general efficiency of the schools.

The pupil-teachers have been well reported on by their superiors, for both behaviour and efficiency, and, as a body, they have performed their duties faithfully, earnestly, and honestly.

Summary.

I. The schools are well distributed throughout the district.

II. The accommodation is amply sufficient, and in all respects satisfactory.

III. The discipline of the schools is one of the most pleasing features, and the school attendance is gradually, but surely, improving.

IV. Viewing the school progress generally during the past seven years, there is substantial reason for satisfaction, not only as to what has been achieved, but as warranting just expectations of greater efficiency in the future.

All the required statistics have been duly forwarded as directed.

CHAS. J. PITT,
Inspector.

Inspector's Office, Nowra, 30th December, 1889.

ANNEX J.

ANNEX I.

District-Inspector Bradley's Report.

I.—*Schools and School Establishment.*

A NET increase of 15 schools has taken place in this district during the past year, and altogether there have been in operation 282 schools, of which 250 have been open the whole year, and the remainder for only a portion of the time. As all of the larger and most settled centres of population are well supplied with the means of education, the schools recently established are necessarily of the smaller kind—Provisional and House Schools. The Public Schools at Somerton and Swanbrook, which had been closed for some years through insufficient attendance, were reopened last year at provisional rates; while several Provisional Schools have lapsed through low attendance and the impossibility of working them even as House Schools. New Provisional Schools have been brought into operation at Bobby Whitlow Creek, Clive, Cluri, Digby, Hawarden, Kulki, Nowley, Oakey Creek, Oban, Round Mount, Staggy Creek, Warrah, and Wollun; House Schools at Coolootai and Wallangra, Cradock and Gullungutta; and Evening Schools at Attunga Springs, Boggabri, and Wellingrove; but these latter, as has been the case with all Evening Schools, had but an ephemeral existence.

Applications have been favourably entertained by the Minister for the establishment of schools at Bald Nob, Cam Creek, Falconer, Hillgrove West, Jennings, Kookrabooka, Rotherfield, and The Scrub, and the necessary buildings are in progress. An Infant School (Kindergarten) has also been approved of for Armidale West, and will probably open about the middle of 1890. Only one school application—Ironbarks, near Narrabri—has been declined, and others for schools at Blair Hill, Long Flat, and Melrose are under consideration.

II.—*School Buildings, Organization, &c.*

Generally speaking, the school buildings are fairly commodious and comfortable, and sufficiently furnished. Those of the smaller kind, erected under the Local Inspectors, are, unavoidably, of poor type, as the amount available for their provision is but small; notwithstanding, they serve their purpose very fairly, and can be utilized in connection with the more substantial structures which supersede them as settlement increases and a more liberal expenditure becomes justifiable.

In all, 20 small school buildings have been erected by the Inspectors—14 in new localities, and 6 to replace old buildings—and their total cost has been £1,037 10s. Under the same officers, the sum of £332 5s. has been expended on the enlargement of school-rooms, and £388 14s. 6d. on minor repairs to 42 schools. Thus, the total outlay through the agency of the Inspectors has been £1,758 9s. 6d.

Under the Architect to the Department, new weather-sheds have been provided at Currabubula, Hall's Creek, and Narrabri Railway Station; and the school buildings at Deepwater and Warialda have been enlarged. Repairs, more or less extensive, have also been effected by him in connection with 22 schools. The more important works now in progress under this officer are the new buildings at Armidale West, Breeza, Jennings, and Quirindi.

At the close of 1888 the total seating accommodation was estimated to represent 14,703 'places.' As this estimate was based on an allowance of 8 square feet of floor space for each child, without regard in most instances to the cubical contents of the buildings, it follows that, in all cases where the walls of a schoolroom were less than 12½ feet high, less than 100 cubic feet of air space (the regulation allowance) was available per child. Accordingly, during the past year, recalculation in the matter of school accommodation has been carefully made, allowing 100 cubic feet of air, with not less than 8 square feet of floor space for each pupil, and, including accommodation lost by the closing of school, a deduction of 1,968 places must be made. The increase brought about by the opening of new schools, and by the enlargement of existing buildings, amounts to 651 places, so that the available accommodation in the entire district at the end of 1889 stands at 13,386 places. The highest enrolment of pupils in any quarter of the year fell more than a thousand short of this number; and it is thus evident that little discomfort or inconvenience is likely to have arisen from overcrowding.

With but few exceptions, the schools have sufficient and suitable furniture, and so far as essential working appliances are concerned, the stock is usually adequate to requirements. It is to be regretted, however, that a more liberal supply of maps, diagrams, and picture-cards is not available, especially in the case of schools ranking in the middle classes.

III.—*Inspection.*

The staff of Inspectors has undergone no change during the past year. In accordance with rule, all inspections conducted during 1889 were of the kind known as "general." Such inspections not only take cognizance of a school in its educational aspect, but involve careful and minute inquiry as to the condition of the premises, &c.; and both the time occupied in inspection and the clerical work attached to the report are largely increased. On this account, and with the large number of schools to be visited throughout a widely-extended area, it has been found impracticable to compass the inspection of every school. In all, 13 remain unvisited—11 in the Tamworth section of the district, and one in each of the other sections. Two small schools in the Armidale section have been inspected by Mr. Beavis, and one by Mr. Blumer. In addition to the general inspections, 21 ordinary inspections have been conducted during the year—16 in the Tamworth section, and 5 in my own. In view of the practical help which teachers derive from inspections of the latter kind, it is unfortunate that, with the present limited staff, so few can be effected.

IV.—*Efficiency of Schools.*

In the matters of organization for which teachers are directly accountable, it but rarely happens that any grave cause of complaint is found. Time-tables and lesson programmes are, as a rule, carefully compiled and duly observed in conducting the instruction. Fair judgment is shown in the classification of the pupils. Premature promotions are, however, of somewhat frequent occurrence, especially in the case of schools conducted by untrained teachers; and the mischief resulting therefrom takes much time and trouble to undo.

The disciplinary condition of the schools, as a whole, is very satisfactory. Quietness and precision in the various class movements, prompt obedience, respectful demeanour, and well-sustained attention, are the features which characterize the majority of the schools; while, in even the smallest, it seldom happens that a mark lower than "fair" is awarded for the discipline exercised, and the results accruing.

Including organization, discipline, and instruction in one estimate, the general efficiency of a school is arrived at; and, of the 269 schools inspected, 224 (or 83 per cent.) satisfied or exceeded standard requirements, and 45 (or 17 per cent.) fell short of them. The corresponding percentages for the previous year were 87 and 13 respectively; so that a falling-off to the extent of 4 per cent. is perceptible. This somewhat unfavourable result is, I believe, almost entirely owing to the interruptions to school attendance occasioned by wet weather; for, while the rainfall of the year has not been exceptionally great, wet periods have been of very frequent recurrence. In the neighbourhood of Armidale, eleven days cover the longest interval of actually fine weather which occurred between the 1st of January and 31st of December; and a similar condition of things obtained throughout the entire district under my charge.

The following table deals simply with the matter of attainments, as elicited at examination, and shows (1) the subjects, and, to some extent, the range of the instruction; (2) the number of pupils examined in each subject; (3) the proficiency reached in relation to the standard; and (4) the relation of the general results to those of the previous year, 1888. While the general results in the more important

important subjects of instruction are about on a par with those recorded for 1888, it is satisfactory to note that a fairly substantial increase in the number of pupils presented for examination in the more advanced work in such subjects has taken place.

Subjects.	Estimated Proficiency.					
	Above Standard.	Up to Standard (50 p.c. of possible marks.)	Below Standard.	Total Examined.	Percentage up to or above Standard.	Relation to results of 1888.
Reading—						
Alphabet	254	100	123	477	74	=
Monosyllables	1,029	494	386	1,909	80	+ 3
Easy Narrative	1,429	746	510	2,685	81	- 2
Ordinary Prose	2,789	727	341	3,857	91	- 6
Totals	5,501	2,067	1,360	8,928	85	- 2
Writing—						
On slates	2,712	770	343	3,825	91	- 2
In copy-books and on paper	4,175	718	210	5,103	96	=
Totals	6,887	1,488	553	8,928	94	=
Arithmetic—						
Simple Rules	2,993	1,446	1,253	5,692	78	+ 5
Compound Rules	599	464	588	1,651	64	- 11
Higher Rules	704	352	529	1,585	67	+ 4
Totals	4,296	2,262	2,370	8,928	73	+ 1
Grammar—						
Elementary	541	133	234	908	74	- 6
Advanced	1,328	537	480	2,345	80	- 1
Totals	1,869	670	714	3,253	78	- 3
Geography—						
Elementary	535	118	155	808	81	+ 5
Advanced	1,579	486	374	2,439	85	+ 1
Totals	2,114	604	529	3,247	84	+ 2
History—						
English	1,460	568	447	2,475	82	+ 6
Australian	714	160	72	946	92	+ 2
Scripture and Moral Lessons	6,205	1,431	1,044	8,680	88	=
Object Lessons	4,271	1,008	543	5,822	91	- 2
Drawing	1,348	694	527	2,569	79	- 7
Music	4,154	1,578	1,334	7,066	81	=
French	14	11	.....	25	100	+ 26
Euclid	198	44	60	302	80	- 4
Algebra	35	7	.....	42	100	=
Mensuration	55	13	11	79	86	+ 27
Latin	16	26	7	49	86	- 14
Natural Science	226	10	.....	236	100	=
Trigonometry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Needlework	2,347	514	70	2,931	98	+ 1
Drill	3,087	1,674	1,274	6,035	79	- 4

V.—*Teachers.*

Few complaints of any kind have been preferred against teachers within the past year, and, in nearly every instance, investigation has proved such as have been made to be either of a trivial nature or without real foundation. As a body the teachers are respectable and respected, discharging their duties with zeal and intelligence, and, generally, justifying the confidence imposed in them. A large number show a desire to improve their professional status by submitting to examination, and a very fair percentage have been successful. The pupil-teachers are, with very few exceptions, well reported, and continue to prove valuable auxiliaries in the schools to which they are attached.

J. D. BRADLEY,
District Inspector.

ANNEX J

Inspector Blumer's Report.

I.—*The Adequacy of the Means of Education as regards Amount and Distribution.*

At the beginning of the year the following schools were in operation :—

Public, 64 ; Provisional, 16 ; Half-time, 4 ; House-to-house, 12 ; total, 96 schools.

Eight new schools were established during the year, at Cluri, Digby, Hawarden, Nowley, Somerton, Warrah (6 Provisional), Boggabri, and Attunga Springs (2 Evening Public).

Two Public Schools (Keepit and Upper Dungowan), 1 Provisional (Duncan's Creek), 2 House-to-house (Cubbo and Mullaly), and 1 Evening Public (Attunga Springs) were closed on account of small attendance.

At present, therefore, there are in existence 99 schools, comprising—Public, 63 ; Provisional, 21 ; Half-time, 4 ; House-to-house, 10 ; Evening Public, 1.

A Provisional School will open at Rotherfield, and House-to-house Schools at Milchomi and Pian Creek, as soon as suitable teachers can be obtained. An application for a Provisional School at Ironbarks, near Narrabri, was refused, and one from Long Flat, near Manilla, is now under consideration.

Existing schools appear to fully meet the present educational wants of the district.

II.—

II.—*The Actual Condition of the Schools as elicited by Inspection.*

Frequent and unusually heavy falls of rain on the black-soil country often rendered roads and creeks impossible. This, combined with the great area to be travelled over, and the large number of schools in the district, effectually prevented visits to some places.

104 schools were in operation during the whole or some portion of the year, but only 93 were fully inspected. Of the 11 not inspected, 2 opened too late to permit of inspection, one was temporarily closed when I visited the locality, one was omitted on account of the prevalence of scarlatina at the only house where accommodation could be obtained, and local floods and impassable roads barred access to the others, small ones in remote places, during the greater portion of the year.

Two schools received a second full inspection, and 16 ordinary inspections were held.

The total number of inspections for the year is 111, as against 106 for 1888.

(*a*) *Organization.*

As a rule, the schools are centrally and conveniently situated, afford suitable and adequate accommodation, and are properly furnished. Except in a few cases, the stock of books and apparatus is ample. The material condition of the buildings and contents is, in nearly every instance, satisfactory. Tree-planting receives more attention than formerly. In all Public Schools proper provision is made for water supply, and at some places filters have been obtained by the teachers. The pupils of the small schools in the interior, however, feel the want of such provision rather keenly at times; but to secure a permanent supply at these places would involve an outlay not warranted by the present condition and future prospects of the schools.

The prescribed records are correctly and neatly kept, and increased skill and care are shown by the teachers in the construction and observance of time-tables and programmes.

(*b*) *Discipline.*

As in former years, the discipline may be regarded as very satisfactory. In nearly every school a kindly, yet firm and vigilant, government secures tidiness, industry, and prompt obedience. Wherever practicable, drill is taught, and the good results of such instruction are apparent in the general order of the schools.

(*c*) *Instruction.*

For purposes of instruction, the pupils are judiciously arranged in classes according to their attainments, but in some cases it was found that children had been unwisely promoted to a higher class before they had completed the work prescribed for the lower one.

School work is quite as earnestly and ably conducted as formerly; and, under equally favourable circumstances, the condition of the schools for 1889 would, no doubt, have been as good as that for any previous year. Wet weather, however, seriously affected the regularity of attendance, and consequently the progress of the pupils, and this will fully account for the lower results obtained during the present year as compared with those of 1888.

Efficiency of Schools in relation to Standard.

Schools.	Above Standard.	Up to Standard.	Below Standard.	Total Schools Inspected.
Public	49	10	4	63
Provisional	3	7	8	18
Half-time	1	1	1	3
House-to-house	5	0	2	7
Evening Public	.....	2	0	2
Total	58	20	15	93

Percentage up to or above Standard during 1888 ..... 91·7
" " " 1889 ..... 83·8

Decrease during 1889 ..... 7·9 per cent.

Proficiency of pupils in the respective subjects, compared with that of preceding year:—

Subjects.	Percentage of Pupils Up to or Above Standard.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) during 1889.
	1888.	1889.	
Reading	85·0	87·1	+ 2·1
Writing	98·3	94·0	— 4·3
Arithmetic	79·5	73·9	— 5·6
Grammar	84·0	79·1	— 4·9
Geography	81·1	82·8	+ 1·7
History—English	76·0	78·4	+ 2·4
History—Australian	96·6	95·9	— ·7
Scripture and Moral Lessons	90·4	91·6	+ 1·2
Object Lessons	88·8	90·2	+ 1·4
Drawing	75·6	84·2	+ 8·6
Music	81·1	81·2	+ ·1
French	50·0	100·0	+ 50·0
Latin	100·0	100·0	=
Euclid	56·2	71·6	+ 15·4
Algebra	100·0	100·0	=
Mensuration	37·0	52·1	+ 15·1
Natural Science	100·0	100·0	=
Needlework	98·3	99·8	+ 1·5
Drill	77·0	69·6	— 7·4

III.—*Adequacy of School Accommodation.*

Accommodation existing at end of 1888 ..... 5,568 places
Additional accommodation provided during 1889 ..... 166 "
Accommodation lost by closing of schools during 1889 ..... 100 "
Accommodation existing at end of 1889 ..... 5,634 "
Greatest number of pupils enrolled during any quarter of 1889 4,918
Greatest average daily attendance for any quarter of 1889 3,430

A comparison of the enrolment and attendance with the accommodation provided shows that the total amount of accommodation is ample.

In one or two schools the space is not sufficient, and arrangements are being made for the erection of larger and better school-rooms.

The following new buildings were erected during the year :—

Name.	Done under.	Object.	Accommodation provided.	Cost.
Cluri	Inspector	New school	21 places.	£50
Digby	,,	,,	21 ,,	£45
Hawarden	,,	,,	40 ,,	£30
Nowley	Local Committee	,,	15 ,,	£45
Warrah	,,	,,	21 ,,	Nil.
	Total		118 places.	£170

New structures are in course of erection at Breeza and Quirindi, and additions and improvements to the school-room and residence at Manilla are nearly completed.

IV.—*Teachers.*

The teachers conduct themselves with propriety both in and out of school, and no cases of misconduct have come under my notice this year. They exhibit commendable zeal in the discharge of duty, and are ever ready to profit by advice and directions.

The appointment of young persons who have completed a four-years' course as pupil-teachers in the larger schools, cannot fail to prove beneficial to the small schools of which they are placed in charge.

Considerable difficulty is still experienced in getting suitable persons to accept appointments as teachers of the smallest and most remote schools; and for some of the larger schools it has been found impossible to secure the required number of pupil-teachers.

V.—*Summary.*

1. The means of education are generally adequate and conveniently distributed.
2. The efficiency of the schools is satisfactory, and the prospects of the coming year are encouraging.

L. BLUMER,
Inspector.

Tamworth, 28th December, 1889.

ANNEX K.

INSPECTOR BEAVIS' REPORT.

ONE hundred schools commenced work in this section at the beg'nning of the year. Ninety-nine of these were continued from 1888, and 1 (Swanbrook) was reopened after having been closed for nearly two years. The Provisional School at Boonaldoon remained closed till May, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring a teacher. In the same month the Bluff River school, formerly Half-time, was resumed as Provisional, the building having been transferred to a more central site. Ten new schools were establtablished during the year—7 Provisional: Bobby Whitlow Creek, Clive, Kulki, Oakey Creek, Oban, Round Mount, and Staggy Creek; 2 House-to-house: Coolootai and Wallangra, and Cradock and Gullungutta; and 1 Evening Public School: Wellingrove. Thus the total number of schools in operation for the year was 112, comprising :—

76 Public.
30 Provisional,
5 House-to-house.
1 Evening.

Seven of these have been closed on account of small attendance, viz., Airlie Brake, Arthur Seat, Ballandean, Chandlerville, Eulowrie, Gineroi, and the Wellingrove Evening School. The Ashford School was temporarily discontinued from the same cause, but was revived again in September. The Wellingrove Evening School proved even more ephemeral than most of its kind. It lasted only three weeks.

The losses, however, will be more than covered in the coming year by the opening of new schools. Airlie Brake and Arthur Seat can again be made operative by the removal of existing buildings to more central sites. New schools are being established at Jennings, Kookrabooka, Bald Nob, The Scrub, and Cam Creek, and application has been made for one at Blair Hill. The district is comparatively a new one, and its resources—more particularly the mineral resources of its eastern portion—are not only undeveloped, but only partially known. The consequence is that the frequent discovery of new mining-fields causes fresh settlements of population, and creates the necessity for new schools. Two or three localities are now known to me where schools are thus likely to be required.

The means of education are well distributed throughout the district, and in most instances the accommodation is adequate. The buildings generally are in satisfactory repair, and although the type of those usually erected for Provisional and the smaller Public Schools presents little variety of architecture, and the money granted for them allows scarcely any consideration to be given to special climatic conditions, the school-rooms are fairly comfortable, and appropriately provided. The residences are, with one or two exceptions, reasonably commodious and suitable; it is to be noted that the teachers' gardens, which languished in the drought of 1888 have this year, with the more encouraging season, been cultivated with renewed attention.

The inspection this year dealt with the schools in every feature of their working.

The points of organization for which the teachers are directly responsible give little occasion for complaint; as a rule the schools are better organized than disciplined. The time-tables provide for an appropriate routine, and usually represent fairly the relative values of the different branches of school-work. The lesson programmes, with a few exceptions, seem to have been carefully prepared, and evidence teaching-plans satisfactorily systematic and progressive.

The discipline rarely fails to secure the regular and quiet performance of school duties, but presents much variety in the measure of its influence on the pupils' character, and on their disposition to acquire knowledge.

The general condition of the schools may be gathered from the following summary of the results of inspection :—

Every school but one (the Wellingrove Evening School) was fully inspected—111 schools in all: of these, 75 were above, 17 up to, and 19 below the standard; 83 per cent. being in a higher or lower degree satisfactory, as compared with 85 per cent. for the previous year. The number of schools newly established, which were in most cases examined soon after opening, will explain this reduction, and will also account for the somewhat lower percentage of passes in the subjects taught.

3,750 pupils were examined with results which may best be gleaned from the subjoined table :—

Subjects.	Percentage up to or above Standard.		Increase or decrease per cent.
	1888.	1889.	
Reading	86	79	— 9
Writing	96	92	— 4
Arithmetic	67	77	+10
Grammar	79	74	— 5
Geography	79	82	+ 3
History { English	69	81	+12
History { Australian	85	89	+ 4
Scripture	91	88	— 3
Object Lessons	96	90	— 6
Drawing	92	83	— 9
Music	87	84	— 3
French	.....	.....	.....
Euclid	100	90	—10
Algebra	100	100	.....
Mensuration	100	100	.....
Latin	100	67	—33
Natural Science	100	100	.....
Trigonometry	.....	.....	.....
Needlework	98	94	— 4
Drill	94	95	+ 1

It will be observed that arithmetic and history, two of the subjects which were weakest last year, show material improvement.

The schools of highest general efficiency were Deepwater, Emmaville, Glen Innes, and Warialda. Five pupils from the Glen Innes school passed the University Junior Examination.

I have to record with regret that no ordinary inspections were possible this year. A few casual visits were paid ; but owing to the wide extent of the district, the large number of schools, and the wet weather which for several months of the winter made travelling difficult, it was only with the utmost exertion that each school could be inspected once. Whilst, therefore, each teacher's work was gauged, he received no material practical help.

As a body, the teachers continue to hold the confidence of the public ; their conduct rarely gives occasion for serious complaint, while their eagerness to present themselves for examination proves that they are endeavouring to qualify themselves more fully for their work.

An estimate carefully prepared, allowing 100 cubic feet of air space, and not less than 8 square feet of floor space to each pupil, gives the total accommodation available in all schools now in operation as 5,193 places.

New school buildings and additions, providing accommodation for 357 pupils, have been erected during the year, as shown hereunder :—

Schools.	Accommodation.	Work or object.	Under supervision of.
Deepwater	32	Class-room	Architect.
Warialda	24	School-room lengthened	,,
Oakey Creek	15	New school	Inspector.
Bobby Whitlow Creek	15	,,	,,
Kulki	21	,,	,,
Staggy Creek	21	,,	,,
Oban	15	,,	,,
Clive	15	,,	,,
Round Mount	21	,,	,,
Ashford	21	To replace old building	,,
Tenterden	40	,, ,,	,,
Boonoo Boonoo	34	,, ,,	,,
Willow Grove	21	,, ,,	,,
Paradise	32	,, ,,	,,
Bluff River	30	Disused building removed to new site.	,,

Accommodation for thirty-six pupils has been provided free of cost to the Department in the House-to-house Schools at Coolootai and Wallangra, and Cradock and Gullungutta.

Repairs and improvements more or less extensive were effected in a large number of schools.

Summary.

Ten schools have been brought into effective operation which were not on last year's list, the establishment of five others has been sanctioned, and the wants of several new localities are, to some extent, being anticipated. New premises have been erected where necessary, and the material condition of existing buildings has been improved and conserved. The accommodation is reasonably adequate to requirements ; 83 per cent. of the schools have satisfied the requirements of the standard, and the average proficiency of the pupils, though not so high as in previous years, shows that faithful work is being done by the teachers. Viewed broadly, the year's work may be regarded as satisfactory.

W. BEAVIS,
Inspector.

Inverell, 9th January, 1890.

APPENDIX L.

District-Inspector James M'Credie's Report.

The year 1888 closed with 264 schools or departments on my general list, viz. :—

Public Schools	195
Provisional Schools	38
Half-time Schools	16
House-to-house Schools	15
Total	264

New schools were established during the past year in the following places :—Public Schools : George's Plains, Galley Swamp, Lyndhurst, and Wattleville. Provisional Schools : Barbingal, Bundaburra Gap, Euabalong, Genanaguy, Hanover, Mickie's Plains, Murrin, and Warrangong. Half-time Schools : Burrawang Station, Eaglevale, and Porter's Retreat. Evening Public School : Milltown.

The

The conversion of the Kadina house-to-house school into half-time, at the commencement of the year, also added a school to my general list, although the teaching stations in this case remain unchanged, viz., Kadina and Ten-mile Ridges. Counting one of these stations as a new school, there was an increase of 17 schools during the year.

The schools closed were :—

1. Millpost public ; superseded by Galley Swamp public.
2. Thommond public
3. Warrigal provisional
4. Aliwal provisional
5. Monwonga half-time

} These schools lapsed on account of reduced attendance.

Aliwal was subsequently reopened as a teaching station in connection with Dawson's Springs house-to-house school, and the station at Dawson's Springs was permanently closed.

In the interests of the schools concerned it was found necessary during the year to make the following conversions in the classification :—

1. Public into half-time—
   Arkstone (worked with Paling Yards half-time).
   Mountain Home (worked with Slippery Creek half-time).
   Cranbury (worked with Molong half-time).
2. Provisional into public—
   German's Hill.
   Charleville.
   Lawson.
   Hampton.
3. Provisional into half-time—
   Norway, Vulcan } under one teacher.
   Campbell, Hadsonville } under one teacher.
   Slippery Creek.
   Bungerellingong (worked with Kangarooby Creek half-time).
   Mogong.
4. House-to-house to half-time—
   Kangarooby Creek.
   Kadina, Ten-mile Ridges } under one teacher.

The total number of schools in operation for the whole or part of the year was 281. 5 of these, as already mentioned, were closed, thus leaving 276 schools on my list at the end of 1889. Of this number 63 schools are in the central section of the district, 101 in Eskbank section, and 112 in Forbes section.

Public schools were established at Galley Swamp, East Orange and Cullen Bullen ; an Evening public school at Milltown, and provisional schools at Bundaburra Gap, Garland, Genanaguy, Gum Springs, Hanover, Murrin and Swan Ponds. The necessary buildings at Cullen Bullen and Swan Ponds are completed, and those at East Orange are in progress. Steps have been taken to lease suitable premises at Garland, and tenders have been obtained for building at Gum Springs. In all other places abovementioned, schools have been opened. Applications were refused for the establishment of public schools at Katoomba South, and Evans' Swamp ; provisional schools at Jenolan Caves and Young, and a house-to-house school at Merriabba, Uabba, and Huabba. The offer of a house-to-house school at Jenolan Caves was not accepted.

Eighteen new school buildings were provided during the year, of which two were erected under the supervision of the architect, and ten under that of the Inspector and local Committees. The remaining six are buildings offered by the promoters of very small schools, and accepted as temporary premises.

One school, Hampton Public, was enlarged, and additions to two others sanctioned.

At Tragere, near Eugowra, a new building is to be erected on a more central site than the present one, and new vested premises have been recommended for Lewis Ponds.

Teachers' residences were built at Blackheath, Bumbury, and Manildra, and 70 schools were repaired or improved. The total cost of all works done under the supervision of the Inspectors is £1,666 2s. 5d.

In all existing buildings, except the Public Schools at Forbes and Rockley, the accommodation is in excess of present requirements. Statistical information relative to the accommodation is annexed :—

1. Total places provided at the end of 1888	15,723
2. No. of places lost during the year	152
3. No. of places gained during the year	488
4. Increase in the No. of places during the year	336
5. Total accommodation at the end of 1889	16,059
6. Highest enrolment of pupils for any quarter of the year	13,690
7. Actual enrolment for the year	15,204

The schools are well supplied with furniture, books, and working material, and the rooms, except in one or two instances, were found in a clean and orderly condition.

The discipline is as satisfactory as in past years, and needs no special remarks.

During some months, the attendance was lowered by sickness, wet weather, and farm work ; but, notwithstanding the reduction through these and other causes, a higher average attendance in proportion to the enrolment was kept up during each quarter of the year (except the second) than during the corresponding quarters of 1888.

The number of cautions issued during the year by the Attendance Officer to defaulting parents and guardians in connection with the attendance was 1583. Of 223 cases of prosecution for a breach of the Compulsory Clause of the Public Instruction Act, 166 convictions were obtained, 21 cases were dismissed, and 36 were withdrawn. Thirty persons were sued for the recovery of school fees, and verdicts for the several amounts due were obtained in all except 4 cases.

The following tables furnish information respecting the attendance, fees, and free pupils for each quarter of the year, and for the whole year :—

I.—*Quarterly Returns.*

	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.
Enrolment	13,690	13,415	13,412	13,157
Average attendance	9,626·1	9,078·7	9,360·1	9,112·3
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Fees received	1,305 18 3	1,421 16 5½	1,446 14 1½	1,412 7 9
Fees in arrear	124 2 3	108 13 0	113 11 10½	97 14 6
Free pupils	476	531	462	476
Percentages of average attendance in relation to the enrolment	70·3	67·7	69·8	69·2
Percentages for 1888	68·7	68·2	67·3	69·0

II.—*Annual Returns.*

	1889.	1888.
Gross enrolment for the year	17,243	17,230
Multiple do do	2,039	2,340
Actual do do	15,204	14,890
Average attendance	9,409·9	9,204·8
Per centage of average attendance in relation to actual enrolment	61·9	62
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Fees received	5,586 6 7	5,502 3 1
Fees in arrear	97 14 6	100 13 9

The number of schools in operation during the whole or a portion of the year was 281, and all except 6 of these received a general inspection. The uninspected schools are :—

Galley Swamp Provisional ..... This school supersedes Millpost Provisional, which was regularly inspected.

Thommond Provisional ..... } Closed before the time of the Inspector's visit. Aliwal was re-
Aliwal Provisional..... ... ... } opened as a teaching station of the House-to-house School at Shingler's Creek, formerly known as Dawson's Springs.

The Forest Provisional ..... This school was not in operation when visited, the teacher having absconded.

Murrin Provisional ..... } Opened late in the year. Not in operation when the Inspector
Burrawang Station Half-time ... } visited the schools in their neighbourhood.

The number of ordinary and regular inspections made during the year was 53, and the total number of inspections, general, regular, and ordinary, was 328. As in past years, a considerable number of schools were visited incidentally. Of the 275 schools which received a general inspection, 87 per cent. were up to or above the standard. In 1888 the percentage was 85. The estimated proficiency of the pupils examined is shown in the following table :—

Subjects.	Number of Pupils examined.	Percentage up to or above Standard.	Percentage for 1888.
Reading	9,599	87	85
Writing	9,599	86	86
Arithmetic	9,020	74	71
Grammar	3,877	77	75
Geography	4,104	81	79
History	2,980	73	75
Scripture Lessons	8,729	81	82
Object Lessons	6,781	83	83
Drawing	2,987	84	81
Music	7,347	86	83
French	90	85	94
Euclid	339	80	83
Algebra	144	78	77
Mensuration	323	72	68
Latin	109	79	76
Trigonometry	16	68	—
Natural Science	206	94	89
Needlework	3,300	90	92
Drill	5,455	80	86

In only six subjects do the percentages of passes fall slightly below those of the previous year; while in all others, except 2 in which the percentages are the same as in 1888, they are higher.

The teachers as a body are doing good work, and are deserving of the confidence and esteem of the communities amongst whom they labour.

Much was done throughout the year to provide new buildings, and to improve the material condition of old ones. Existing schools are well distributed, and afford adequate accommodation. They are suitably organised, and satisfactorily conducted, and the results of inspection are cheering and encouraging.

J. M'CREDIE,
District Inspector.

ANNEX M.

Inspector Kevin's Report.

I have the honor to submit my report for the year 1889.

At the close of last year there were on my roll, 74 Public Schools, 14 Provisional, 6 Half-time, and 4 House-to-house. The numbers now stand :—

Public Schools	73
Provisional	8
Half-time	16
House	4
Total	101

In addition to these, the Public School at Cullen Bullen and the Provisional at Swan Ponds are ready for occupation, and will take up work after the holidays. The Public School at Thommond was closed at the end of June quarter, owing to small attendance, while a number of others changed rank, owing mainly to the same cause. The Provisional Schools opened at Lawson and Hampton last year, now rank Public. Half-time Schools were opened at Porter's Retreat (in conjunction with Felled Timber), and at Eaglevale, in conjunction with Mount Lawson. An application for a Provisional School was declined at Jenolan Caves, in consequence of the insufficient number of children. With the 101 schools now in operation, and 2 to open at the beginning of the year, there will be a total of 103. There are no applications pending, except the undecided opening (owing to delay on the part of the promoters) of a Provisional School at a small place called Garland. Viewed in any light this section of the Bathurst District is well found in schools, and I know of no place where a dozen or more children in a given centre are without State education.

Buildings.

Buildings.

New school buildings have been erected during the year at Hanover, Cullen Bullen, Swan Ponds, and Galley Swamp; the last to replace the Public School at Millpost, no longer central, while a new building has been sanctioned at Burnt Yards to replace the old one. The total cost of these, including the last-named, is £350 6s. In addition to the foregoing 25 schools were repaired, 12 improved under my own supervision at a cost of £242 6s. 3d. New kitchens were built by the Architect at Waugoola and Mount Macquarie, at a cost of £202, and a residence at Blackheath costing £666, while a kitchen and improvements have been allowed at Oberon, and repairs to Fish River Creek. These items will be included in next year's expenditure. Taken as a whole the school buildings and appurtenances are in good order, and fully meet all existing needs.

Organization.

This feature of our school life is very fairly satisfactory, though I have grounds for complaint in the direction of cleanliness and ventilation of the buildings, and the neglected condition of the surroundings. Some of the smaller schools with iron roofs and unlined walls are uncomfortable in winter, and extremely trying in summer, owing to the heat. The absence of weather-sheds is a serious drawback in some places, though I have been pleased to see some teachers in rural localities extemporizing weather-sheds for the hot weather, with such means as nature placed in their way. These rustic structures answer very well if properly built. The water supply is generally sufficient and of good quality. In the majority of schools the records are neat and correct, and the lesson guides drawn with skill and care. There are some teachers, I fear, however, who rarely seek guidance from the standards or programmes—the latter particularly—unless they wander hopelessly off the track. I regret to say that with the close of the year I have received quite a number of incorrect returns, and in some cases obsolete forms—chiefly annual. The furnishing of such by teachers is very reprehensible, and quite inexcusable, and deserves severe punishment. I trace the neglect to one or two sources—either the unseemly haste with which some teachers rush into the arms of their holidays, or inattention in the correction of their duplicate quarterly returns when the original is wrong. Many teachers can surely have no idea of the trouble and delay incorrect returns entail on the work of the Inspector, who has to furnish his returns in good time to the Department.

Discipline.

I regard this as one of the best features, probably the best, in connection with my schools. The children are punctual, and, on the whole, regular, prompt to obey, attentive, and well-behaved, while the government is marked by firmness and kindly consideration for infantile troubles, trials, and shortcomings. The use of the rod is rare, and confined to extreme cases only. This is as it should be, though I am no advocate for banishing it from our schools altogether. I should much like to see our children more polite in their manners. Those I meet, and have met, in the country are civil enough, but we need more than this; and I have been much gratified at the efforts made, and the results achieved, by some teachers in this direction. There can be no question about the fact that the scholars reflect the teacher. Cleanliness of person and neatness in dress are generally satisfactory, though some cases have come under my notice where example would have been more effective than precept.

Inspection.

Of the 104 schools on my roll for the year or any portion thereof, all went through a general inspection, except Aliwal and Thommond, closed early in the year, and Galley Swamp, and 24 an ordinary inspection. In addition, I inspected the Public Schools at Mount Tarana, Carcoar, Millthorpe, Beneree, and Spring Hill, and assisted at the inspection of Bathurst Superior Public, Newbridge and Milltown Public. The actual work is represented by 105 general, 24 ordinary, and a large number of incidental visits. Though I had some schools down for re-inspection, pressure of other work and wet weather prevented me from carrying out my intention. The general inspection of Cowra Public and the re-inspection of Meadow Flat and of Hartley Vale were carried out by the District Inspector. The work of inspection and results are clear from the following table :—

Schools.	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.	Totals.
Public	6	3	64	73
Provisional	2	1	5	8
Half-time	5	1	10	16
House-to-House	1	1	2	4
	14	6	81	101

Of the 14 schools below the standard, 6 were down for re-inspection, and doubtless would have done better at the second visit, while the remaining 8 were but a short time in existence, or had had some unusual difficulties to contend with.

On the whole, the results of inspection must be regarded as satisfactory, representing, as it does, 86 per cent. above or up to the standard.

The highest enrolment for any quarter was 4,796, while the average daily attendance was 3,308 for the year.

The total accommodation at the end of the year is represented by 4,899 places, or an increase of 105, thus showing that the Department has promptly and effectively met the growing needs of this part of the Colony.

The following table shows the enrolment, &c., for each quarter :—

Quarter.	Enrolment.			Average daily attendance.			School Fees.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	
							£ s. d.
March	2,427	2,369	4,796	1,706·5	1,661·6	3,368·1	447 8 0
June	2,392	2,324	4,716	1,617·1	1,547·7	3,164·8	480 7 4½
September	2,315	2,310	4,625	1,654·5	1,583·1	3,237·6	486 8 1½
December	2,332	2,254	4,586	1,657·4	1,576·6	3,234·0	486 5 0

Instruction.

The work of instruction has gone on steadily and intelligently during the year, and in most schools all the prescribed subjects have been taught.

The number of unclassified teachers grows less each year, and with it an improvement in every way in the condition of our schools.

The

The presence, in small schools, of young teachers who have failed to pass for the Training Schools, must have a decidedly beneficial influence on the quality of the instruction, and wherever these young people may be sent they must, of necessity, carry with them, in most cases, the tone and character of a better style of instruction Their existence, however, is surrounded with hardships and inconveniences in many instances, but doubtless a taste of the bush and the gum tree surroundings will make them the better appreciate the comforts of town and city life when it shall be their good fortune to meet them again.

I am bound, however, to say that all of this class whom I have met face their troubles manfully and philosophically, and never allow them to go into school with them

I will take the opportunity here of saying a word about religious instruction, and visits of clergymen to our schools

It has always been with me a matter of regret that the clergymen of the different denominations do not to a greater extent avail themselves of the privileges contained in the 17th Section of the Public Instruction Act

With very few exceptions, hardly any of the schools under my supervision are visited for the purposes of special religious teaching, and as a consequence of this no one need be surprised if the various churches in a few years shall have lost, in a great measure, "touch" with those professing to believe in their teachings

I speak almost exclusively of the bush, and let those whom it may concern look to it.

The teachers of this section are steady and conscientious, and faithfully discharge their duties to the state and to society.

It is pleasing to see, as the years roll on, how the tone, intelligence, and status of this highly honorable class of persons improve; and, if ere long, with the immense advantages now before them, they do not take their stand on an equal platform with the law or medicine, as a profession, they will only have themselves to blame.

The condition of the teaching body in this Colony has simply been revolutionized during the last twenty-five years

The pupil teachers, under my supervision, work well in their schools, but I regret to say that there were two or three failures at examination during the year.

Summary.

1. The means of education are adequate and well distributed.
2. The organization, and discipline are satisfactory.
3. The instruction during the year has been earnest and faithful, and productive of satisfactory results, and I look with confidence to a hopeful year for 1890. The usual statistics have been duly forwarded.

JOHN KEVIN,
Inspector's Office, Bowenfels South, 31 December, 1889. Inspector.

ANNEX N.

Inspector Thomas' Report.

I —*The adequacy of the means of education as regards amount and distribution.*

At the close of 1888, I had, under my supervision, 105 schools, classified as follows :—

Public	62
Provisional	22
Half-time	10
House-to-House	11

Of these, Bungerellingong Provisional, and Kangarooby House-to-House re-opened as Half-time Schools under one teacher, and the Kadina House-to-House School was converted into two Half-time Schools. Two entirely new schools, Euabalong Provisional, and Warrangong Provisional opened with the new year.

I commenced this year, therefore, with 108 schools, viz. :—

Public	62
Provisional	23
Half-time	14
House-to-House	9

During the year, the Warrigal Provisional, and Monwonga Half time Schools were closed, and several changes were made in the status of other schools, in consequence of increased or diminished attendance.

New schools have been opened during the year at the following places previously without means of education —

Barbingal
Bundaburra Gap
Genanaguy
Mickie's Plains
Murrin
Burrawang Station

The establishment of a Provisional School at Barbingal was authorized in 1887, but its opening was delayed through local causes

The year closes with 112 schools in operation in my section of the district, viz. :—

Public	63
Provisional	22
Half time	18
House to-house	9

The establishment of a Public School at Alectown, and a Provisional School at Gum Springs has been authorized, and they may be expected to open early in the coming year.

A House to house School has been established at Warge Rock, but as it has been transferred from my supervision, I have not taken it into consideration.

The district is now very well supplied with schools, but as settlement is still progressing at a rapid rate in various outlying parts, applications for the establishment of new schools may be expected during the coming year.

II —*The actual condition of the Schools, as elicited by Inspection*

Of the 114 schools open during the year or some part of it 112 were fully inspected; 12 received, in addition, an ordinary inspection; and incidental visits were made to a considerable number The uninspected schools—Murrin Provisional and Burrawang Station Half-time—have been only three months in operation, and were opened after my year's work in their neighbourhood was completed.

Eight of my schools in the neighbourhood of Orange were inspected by the District Inspector.

Pressure of work prevented my making any second full inspections.

The

The condition of the schools in relation to the standard will be seen on reference to the subjoined :—

Class of School.	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.	Total	Percentage up to and above.
Public	5	3	55	63	92·0
Provisional	3	2	17	22	86·3
Half-time	3	5	10	18	83·3
House-to-house	2	4	3	9	77·7
Total...	13	14	85	112	88·3

Comparing these results with those of 1888 :—

Year.	Total number of Schools Inspected.	Number up to or above standard.	Percentage.	Result of Comparison.
1888	105	79	75·2	
1889	112	99	88·3	An increase of 13·1 per cent.

It will thus be seen that a very considerable increase in general efficiency has been effected during the year.

A. *Organization.*

The School buildings are, on the whole, in good condition, and as foreshadowed in my last year's report, have entailed during the year a comparatively small outlay for repairs. The chief items of expense have been :—

1. Providing water supply in urgent cases.
2. Supplying ovens and stoves to residences.

The schools are generally well equipped with furniture and apparatus, reasonable care of which is taken by the teachers. Considerable improvement in the mode of keeping the records has been effected.

School Savings Banks have been established in all schools in my section having the necessary staff of teachers.

B. *Discipline.*

As a rule, the schools are well disciplined, the pupils being punctual and regular in attendance, neat in appearance, correct in deportment, and under efficient control. Military drill is taught in all the more important schools, and there are few that do not attempt elementary school movements.

C.—*Instruction.*

Turning to the attainments of the pupils in each subject of the prescribed course the following table will give the number of pupils examined in each subject, and the percentage that satisfied the standard :—

Subject.	Number examined.	Percentage of passes.	Subject.	Number examined.	Percentage of passes.
Reading	3,023	85·3	Music	2,264	80·5
Writing	3,023	85·4	French	34	76·4
Arithmetic	2,814	74·4	Euclid	75	60·0
Grammar	1,156	77·9	Algebra	47	65·9
Geography	1,189	78·0	Mensuration	95	55·7
English History	892	72·8	Latin	32	62·5
Australian History	472	74·5	Natural Science	48	91·6
Scripture	2,625	78·7	Trigonometry	16	68·7
Object Lessons	1,993	84·4	Needlework	897	84·9
Drawing	886	81·6	Drill	1,934	76·9

The methods employed are in most cases based on those taught in our training colleges, and found prevailing in our best schools. Their effectiveness is, however, in the case of many untrained teachers, weakened through lack of experience, and of depth and thoroughness in the subject matter of their lessons. The pupils' ability to assimilate all that the teacher has put forward is too often taken for granted, and the necessity for systematic revision is overlooked.

The instruction is, as a rule, regulated by suitable time tables and programmes, and is imparted in faithful accordance with the prescribed standards.

Special mention may be made of the success of the Grenfell and Cudal Public Schools at this year's University Examinations.

D.—*Teaching Staff.*

Seven Public and 12 Half-time Schools are in charge of unclassified teachers, but most of them attended the recent examination of teachers with a view of qualifying themselves for the positions they hold.

Five Public Schools are in charge of teachers holding a lower classification than is required by the regulations.

The teachers are classified as follows :—

	I.A.	I.B.	II.A.	II.B.	III.A.	III.B.	III.C.	Unclassified.	Wk. Mistress.	P.-T. I.	P.-T. II.	P.T III.	P.-T. IV.	Probationers.	Total.
Teachers in charge	...	...	6	8	27	10	8	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
Assistants	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Work Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pupil-Teachers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	4	3	2	5	1	15

With few exceptions, the teachers are steady, industrious, efficient, and trustworthy. Complaints against teachers during the past year have been few, and, on investigation, have proved to be either unfounded or frivolous. All the pupil teachers in the district were examined during the year, and, with one exception, succeeded in gaining promotion.

III.—*Accommodation.*

During the year school buildings were erected, under my supervision, at Euabalong, Barbingal, Mickie's Plains, and Bundaburra Gap. Buildings were erected at Genanaguy and Murrin at local cost. At none of these places had schools been previously in existence.

At Bumbury a school-room and residence were erected under my supervision to take the place of leased premises.

A residence was erected at Manildra under my supervision.

Steps have been taken to erect a school building at Trajere, to take the place of a building which is neither central nor in a habitable condition.

It is proposed to enlarge and improve the premises at Forbes, under the direction of the Architect.

Repairs and improvements were effected under my supervision at 22 schools, at a total cost of £182 12s. 1d., and at 2 schools under the direction of the Architect. Details are given elsewhere.

The following figures will show that ample accommodation is provided at existing schools for the pupils in ordinary attendance :—

Number of pupils enrolled in December quarter	4,012
,, in average attendance	2,704
,, in ordinary attendance	3,000
Highest quarterly average during 1889	2,984
Sitting accommodation at close of 1888	5,211
Seats lost during year by closing schools, &c.	71
Seats gained during year by opening new schools	214
Nett gain	143
Sitting accommodation at close of 1889	5,354

IV.—*Summary..*

112 schools, with an enrolment of 4,012 pupils, an average attendance of 2,704, and employing 120 teachers and pupil-teachers are in operation.

All but 2 schools were fully inspected during the year.

The general efficiency of the schools has improved during the year.

The schools are fully organised, well disciplined, and in good repair.

The educational requirements of the district are very fairly met.

There is every reason to think that during the coming year, the schools will continue to maintain their present state of efficiency.

The usual statistics have already been furnished.

W. G. THOMAS,
Inspector.

Forbes, 30th December, 1889.

ANNEX O.

DISTRICT INSPECTOR W. DWYER'S REPORT.

THE number of schools in operation at the close of 1888 was 370, and at the end of 1889 it was 387 of all classes, being an increase of 17. This number is distributed as follows :—

Public	222,	with	231	departments.
Provisional	47,	,,	47	,,
Half-time	89,	,,	89	,,
House-to-house	16,	,,	16	,,
Evening	4,	,,	4	,.
Total	378	,,	387	,,

Of these, 357 were open the whole year; 385 were fully inspected; 78 received an ordinary inspection, and 18 were re-examined; 2 (a half-time and an evening school) were not inspected, both having been closed before the inspector was able to reach them.

At the close of 1888 the schools of the district afforded accommodation for 17,629 pupils, the enrolment having been 17,410. During the year just ended 908 additional places were provided, making the entire space now available equal to the requirements of 18,537 pupils. These places were secured by the erection of 16 new schools, of which 7 are to replace old buildings. The accommodation is ample and fairly distributed.

The number of pupils examined in 1888 was 10,471; in 1889 it was 10,645.

The condition of the schools as regards efficiency may be understood from the following statement :—

	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.	Total.
PUBLIC SCHOOLS—				
Open a full year at inspection	48	55	121	224
Not do do	.. ...	1	6	7
PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS—				
Open a full year at inspection	12	11	17	40
Not do do	4	2	1	7
HALF-TIME SCHOOLS—				
Open a full year at inspection	24	22	32	78
Not do do	3	3	4	10
HOUSE-TO-HOUSE SCHOOLS—				
Open a full year at inspection	1	7	4	12
Not do do	3	1	.....	4
EVENING SCHOOLS—				
Open a full year at inspection	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not do do	1	1	1	3
TOTALS—				
Open a full year at inspection	85	95	174	354
Not do do	11	8	12	31
Totals	96	103	186	385

Of the schools open the whole year (354) the efficiency may be stated as follows :—

Below standard..... ..... 25 per cent.
Up to and above standard ..... 75 per cent.

that of the remaining number (31) is—

Below standard..... .. .. 36 per cent.
Up to and above standard .... 64 ,,

The subjects taught, the number of pupils examined in each, and the percentages of proficiency are stated in the following table :—

Subjects.	Number of pupils examined.	Percentage up to and above Standard.
Reading	10,645	84
Writing	10,250	88
Arithmetic.....	9,477	65
Grammar	4,047	73
Geography	4,124	66
English History	3,067	65
Australian History	1,401	80
Scripture Lessons.....	9,092	73
Object Lessons	6,834	81
Drawing	3,145	66
Vocal Music	7,267	76
French	89	76
Euclid.....	305	75
Algebra	77	58
Mensuration	213	49
Latin	45	95
Natural Science	73	97
Needlework	3,491	90
Drill	7,665	83

The foregoing figures exhibit a decided preponderance in the scale of merit and progress over previous results, both as a whole and in the majority of subjects ; still, there is considerable room for improvement, especially in reading and arithmetic. In the case of the former there is a rather conspicuous absence of expression in the higher classes of even the best schools, as also of the fundamental knowledge of word-meanings, derivations, allusions and general subject matter ; there is also a prominent prevalence of vulgarisms in pronunciation ; and to these defects may be added another, viz., neglect, not, perhaps, wilful, on the part of most teachers, of the judicious use of exemplar reading, and of careful simultaneous imitation on the part of the pupils. As regards the second subject above noticed, arithmetic, the general tendency of teachers is to do and say too much, and allow the pupils to do too little. The subject cannot be thoroughly mastered except by practice ; hence, teachers who exhaust their own energies and those of their scholars, by lengthy, elaborate and complicated explanations on blackboards, without subsequent repeated and varied tests, are often surprised on the day of inspection that boys and girls fail in what they had so frequently seen worked out. The secret lies in the fact that they—the pupils—did not do the work themselves ; they did not grasp the several steps from beginning to end ; did not acquire definite and clear ideas of its nature ; did not in a word reason out the processes in their own minds, nor become expert and accurate in transferring their calculations and conclusions from their minds to the slate or paper before them, and therefore often failed to solve commonplace and elementary problems outside the ordinary routine. These defects in the teaching of the present day appear to me very serious, and worthy the attention of every thoughtful teacher anxious for the welfare of his pupils and the success of his labours.

All or nearly all the other subjects are taught with fair intelligence, care, and skill ; and the answers given afford reasonable evidence that they are received with a passable degree of profit by the generality of pupils.

Should certain improvements in the forms of inspection reports, suggested by the late conference of inspectors, be adopted, it is anticipated that a considerable saving of time will be thereby effected. Such time might be very profitably devoted to ordinary inspections, under which form inspectors may more readily review the management of schools, note defects, and suggest remedies for their removal ; and thus be in a position to inform the Department from actual observation and experience as regards both the working and the efficiency of the schools placed under their supervision.

The figures of the preceding table show that for the year 1889 the schools of this district have maintained in the aggregate a satisfactory degree of efficiency, and allow of a fairly hopeful forecast of their future operations being formed.

The reports of the Inspectors acting with me, and not already forwarded, together with all remaining statistical information, are now appended.

WM. DWYER,
District Inspector.

Goulburn, 11th January, 1890.

ANNEX P.

Inspector J. H. Murray's Report.

At the beginning of the year there were in the Mittagong section of the district, 54 Public Schools, 13 Provisional, 18 Half-time, and 5 House-to-house Schools. During the year an infants' department was formed at the Mittagong School, and a girls' department at the Bowral School. A House-to-house School was established at Guineacore, and another in connection with the Mittagong Cottage Homes for State children. The small schools at Caqura, Colo Vale, Merry Vale, and Inverary Park were closed by reason of small attendance. Changes in the classification of schools, owing to an increase or decrease in attendance, leaves now at the close of the year 54 Public Schools, 11 Provisional Schools, 20 Half-time Schools, and 6 House-to-house Schools. All the House-to-house Schools, except the one taught in connection with the Mittagong Cottage Homes, are taught in two sections in buildings specially provided for schools, and each has an average attendance of more than 20, and may be considered as Half-time Schools.

Buildings.

A new building, with teacher's residence, was erected at Tuena. New school-rooms have been built at Cordillera, Bowral, Guineacore, and Meryla. Three school-rooms have been enlarged, and 13 others have been repaired ; in some cases including enlarged water supply, furniture, and fencing. Steps are in progress for enlarging and repairing the school buildings at Kiola, for further repairs to the Chatsbury buildings, and for erecting school buildings and teacher's residence at Gullen. At the close of last year there was accommodation for 3,901 pupils ; 270 places were added during the year,

so that now there is accommodation for 4,171 pupils. The total enrolment is 3,194. There is thus ample provision for the teaching of all the educable children in the district, and it is properly distributed. There is not one school-room in the district which is overcrowded.

Inspection.

Every school in the district which was open for the whole or for any part of the year, received one general inspection; four schools received a second inspection, and several schools, including those at Taralga, Chatsbury, Myrtleville, Mount Costigan, Cordillera, Peelwood, Laggan, Crookwell, Kiola, Gullen, Bundanoon, Sutton Forest, Berrima, Moss Vale, Elmwood, Manchester Square, Bowral, and Mittagong, received from one to four incidental inspections.

The following table shows the number of pupils examined in the several subjects of instruction, and the percentage below, up to, and above the standard of half the possible number of marks :—

Estimated proficiency of the pupils in all schools, 1889.

Subjects.	Estimated proficiency.				
	Above Standard.	Up to Standard (50 p.c of possible marks.	Below Standard.	Total examined.	Percentage up to or above Standard.
Reading—					
Alphabet	145	31	23	199	88·4
Monosyllables	549	210	263	822	92·3
Easy Narrative	506	246	57	809	92·9
Ordinary Prose	492	206	50	748	93·3
Totals	1,692	693	193	2,578	92·1
Writing—					
On slates	656	275	73	1,004	92·7
In copy-books and on paper	963	412	67	1,442	95·3
Totals	1,619	687	140	2,446	94·2
Arithmetic—					
Simple Rules	565	306	186	1,057	82·4
Compound Rules	438	173	127	738	82·7
Higher Rules	291	182	188	661	71·5
Totals	1,294	661	501	2,456	79·6
Grammar—					
Elementary	162	43	2	207	99·0
Advanced	332	211	149	692	78·4
Totals	494	254	151	899	83·2
Geography—					
Elementary	196	5	10	211	95·2
Advanced	125	217	243	585	58·4
Totals	321	222	253	796	68·2
History—					
English	340	197	115	652	82·3
Australian	275	181	50	506	90·1
Scripture and Moral Lessons	936	598	385	1,919	79·9
Object Lessons	983	412	187	1,582	88·1
Drawing	439	240	80	759	89·4
Music	706	769	507	1,982	74·4
French	9	.....	.....	9	100
Euclid	30	23	.....	53	100
Algebra	5	.....	.....	5	100
Mensuration	38	5	.....	43	100
Needlework	566	170	111	847	86·8
Drill	1,108	991	274	2,373	88·4

Comparing the proficiency in this table with the results of last year's inspections, it will be seen that of the twenty-five subjects seven are a little below and eighteen considerably above those of 1888. Thus a very satisfactory advance has been made during the year.

Teachers.

Many of the teachers are making strenuous efforts to raise their classifications and increase their usefulness. As a body they are of unexceptionable character—assiduous and zealous in performing their duties, and, consequently, esteemed by the people among whom they reside.

Summary.

1. The means of education are sufficient and properly distributed.
2. The schools, as a whole, are improving satisfactorily.
3. The supply of teachers is sufficient.
4. The inspection has been thorough, and the supervision as complete as was possible in such an extensive district.
5. The educational prospects of the district are encouraging.

Mittagong, 28th December, 1889.

J. H. MURRAY,
Inspector.

ANNEX Q.

ANNEX Q.

INSPECTOR WILLIS' REPORT.

AT the close of last year there were 96 schools in this section of Goulburn District; but before this year's work was commenced the school at Upper Araluen was permanently closed, and thus 95 schools came into operation at the beginning of the year, viz. :—

Public	40
Provisional	14
Half-time	36
House-to-house	5

The following schools have been opened as new since last January :—

Public	At Noorooma.
Provisional	At Stony Pinch, Moggendoura, and Weetangera.
Half-time	At Jingera, Gidleigh, Burra, and Cullendulla.
House-to-house	At Barnes Creek.
Evening Public	At Queanbeyan, Bell's Creek, and Captain's Flat.

Those closed this year were :—

Public	At Bettowynd and Wagonga.
Provisional	At Berlang, Creekborough, and Nerrabunda.
Half-time	At Anembo, Primrose Valley, and Reedy Creek.
Evening Public	At Queanbeyan and Captain's Flat.

The schools that have been changed in rank are :—

Black Creek Provisional converted to Half-time.
Thornhurst Provisional ,,
East Lynne House ,,
Inglewood Forest Half-time converted to Provisional.

These changes in the number and classification of the schools may be summarised thus :—

Schools existing at the beginning of the year	95
Schools closed during the year	10
Schools opened as new	12
Schools converted from Provisional to Half-time	2
,, Half-time to Provisional	1
,, House to Half-time	1
Total in operation during the year	107
Total in operation at close of year	97

The 97 existing schools consist of :—

Public	40
Provisional	13
Half-time	38
House-to-house	6

For the establishment of new schools 14 applications were received during the year, viz. :—

For Public Evening	At Queanbeyan, Bell's Creek, and Captain's Flat.
For Provisional	At Stony Pinch, Moggendoura, and Weetangera.
For Half-time	At Gidleigh, Burra, Jingera, Cullendulla, Celey's Creek, Tindary Vale.
For House Schools	At Tallagandra and Buckenbour.

That from Tindary Vale is still under consideration, but all the other applications have been granted, and in all the settlements but 3, viz., Celey's Creek, Tallagandra, and Buckenbour, the requisite buildings have been provided and the schools opened.

The material condition of the schools is in the main satisfactory, and much has been done during the year to make it so.

Since January last new buildings at the cost of the Department have been put up at Captain's Flat, Stony Pinch, and Noorooma, and the parents at their own expense have provided suitable school rooms at Moggendoura, Jingera, Gidleigh, Burra, Cullendulla, and Barnes Creek. The old premises at Major's Creek are being superseded by new and more commodious buildings which will be completed in about a month's time. Seventeen schools have undergone repair, and at Modbury Creek school the authorised improvements are nearly finished. The only school rooms now in an unsuitable state are those at Back Creek, Larbert, Foxlow, and Manar, in all which localities, arrangements are being made to effect the necessary repairs. The accommodation afforded by the existing buildings exceeds that required. The average attendance of pupils for the year just closed was 2,190, and for that number of children 3,219 places were provided. Information having reference to the adequacy of the accommodation may be summarised thus :—

Provided at the end of 1888	3,069 places.
Lost during 1889	131 ,,
Gained during 1889	281 ,,
Increase during 1889	150 ,,
Total now provided	3,219 ,,
Enrolled during 1889	3,370 pupils.
Average attendance 1889	2,190 ,,
Ordinary attendance 1889	2,400 ,,

These places are so well distributed amongst the schools that in all but two the accommodation afforded is more than sufficient for the wants of each locality. At Captain's Flat and Queanbeyan, where this is not so, the Minister of Instruction have lately been advised to enlarge the existing buildings. In the majority of the schools the necessary furniture is liberally provided, and most of it is kept clean and in good order by the teachers. In some of the half-time and house schools, desks and forms of very rough construction are in use, but these are gradually being replaced by others made in a more workman-like manner. The books, slates, and educational requisites generally that have been supplied to the schools have during the year been found sufficient and of fair quality, but it appears to me that greater liberality than hitherto should be exercised in the provision of maps, especially such useful ones as those of Europe and Asia. In all but two schools the working material was observed to be in a creditable state of preservation, neatly arranged, and economically used. As a rule the school buildings are kept very clean, and though in the larger schools the labour and the expense of doing this fall rather heavily upon the teachers, it is done most creditably. The play-grounds are kept free from litter, and in eight of those that are securely fenced trees and flowers are being cultivated. The attendance records are generally found to be complete and correct; but some teachers have to be checked for marking the roll only once a day, others for neglecting to enter in the Register of Admission the date of a pupil's promotion to a higher class, and one or two for not keeping their statistical returns posted to date.

In the compilation of lesson guides many teachers have been very successful. Oral and silent lessons are judiciously alternated and evenly distributed amongst the classes, and each subject in proportion to its educational value has been allotted its fair share of the teacher's time and attention. On the programmes the work set accords, in most cases, with the provisions of the standard, and is arranged in much greater detail than it used to be. Two

Two teachers have been censured for neglecting to prepare suitable time-tables and programmes, but in nearly all schools this important branch of school organization has received from the teachers the attention it requires.

The discipline continues satisfactory. The teachers insist upon the pupils being regular, when possible, in their attendance at school, and the result is that of those on the books 65 or 70 per cent. are present daily.

The year's enrolment was 3,379, and the average attendance 2,190 pupils.

Some teachers had to be called to account for not enforcing punctuality. When a teacher has the sympathy and goodwill of the parents he is very seldom troubled with late pupils. Most of the teachers govern effectively. Good behaviour is the rule, and to the pupils, obedience to orders appears to be a matter of course. Drill is well taught in the large schools, and increased attention to it is being given in the small ones. Long before the close of the year we are now entering upon I expect to establish at least three cadet corps in this part of the Goulburn District.

Of the 107 schools in operation under my supervision, all but 2 were examined. In 8 schools the pupils have been twice examined, and 61 schools received an ordinary inspection. The 2 not visited were Reedy Creek Half-time and Queanbeyan Evening Public. Each of these was closed before I had an opportunity to visit the circuits in which they existed.

The inspectoral work for the year stands thus :—

Regular inspections	105
Regular re-inspections	8
Ordinary inspections	61
Incidental visits	28

The following table shows the efficiency of the schools :—

Classes of Schools.	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.	Total.
Public	9	6	28	43
Provisional	4	6	6	16
Half-time	9	13	18	40
House	1	3	2	6
Totals	23	28	54	105

Of the schools below standard 14 were in charge of unclassified teachers at the time of inspection.

The schools that gained the highest award of marks for general efficiency were the following :—

Public.—Braidwood Superior, Moruya, Araluen, Queanbeyan, and Bell's Creek.
Provisional.—Meangora.
Half-time.—Monkittee.
House-to-house.—Whinstone Valley.

The pupils examined in the various schools numbered 2,248. The proportion of those that showed themselves up to or above the standard in each subject is given below :—

Subjects.	Pupils.	Percentage, 1889.	Percentage, 1888.
Reading	2,248	88	89
Writing	2,248	79	90
Arithmetic	1,833	69	65
Grammar	903	72	66
Geography	903	69	63
History (English)	730	67	43
History (Australian)	382	69	45
Scripture	2,093	71	69
Object Lessons	1,486	79	84
Drawing	736	68	65
Music	1,162	86	69
French	23	100	0
Euclid	65	72	90
Algebra	23	87	0
Mensuration	117	41	54
Latin	23	100	0
Natural Science	27	100	0
Needlework	1,063	91	96
Drill	1,107	91	91

History, both English and Australian, is now more effectively taught by the Teachers than it used to be. Mensuration is a weak subject. Less than half of those examined in it satisfied the standard—a result solely attributable to the fact that in two of the most important schools the pupils failed to work the problems set them.

Fourteen pupils of this District passed the recent Junior University Examination. Six of these were from Braidwood Superior Public, 5 from Moruya Public, and 3 from the small Public School at Eurobodalla.

In the schools under my supervision there are 81 teachers, 3 assistants, and 9 pupil-teachers. These are classified as under :—

Office.	Class I.	Class II.		Class III.			Probationers.	Totals
		A.	B.	A.	B.	C.		
Teachers	0	5	5	13	13	9	36	81
Assistants	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3

	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Total.
Pupil-teachers	0	2	3	4	9

All the teachers are persons of exemplary character, and all of them but one or two have the respect, sympathy, co-operation, and goodwill of the parents among whom they labour.

The pupil-teachers perform their school duties creditably, and everyone is reported to be an industrious and intelligent student.

Taken as a whole, the work done during the year that has just closed compares favourably with that of the preceding year, and the progress thus made supports me in the belief that the year 1890, which we are now entering upon, will, educationally regarded, be a prosperous one.

M. WILLIS,
Inspector.

Braidwood, 3rd January, 1890.

ANNEX R.

Inspector Skillman's Report.

I have the honour to submit my general report for 1889.

At the end of 1888 there were in the Bega section of the Goulburn District 85 Public, 17 Provisional, 18 Half-time, and 3 House-to-house Schools, making a total of 123.

During 1889 the undermentioned new schools have been established :—Dalgetty, Public ; Bobundarah, Provisional ; Killarney, Provisional ; Bulgundra, Half-time.

The first named takes the place of Buckley's Crossing Public and Longfield House-to-House Station.

The old Half-time School at Tilba Tilba has been reopened under the designation of Curia Creek.

Two Provisional Schools, Greig's Flat and Thubergal Lake, and one Half-time School, Avoca, have been raised to the rank of Public.

Two Half-time Schools, Burragundra and Sam's Corner, are now worked as Provisional.

The schools named below have been converted into Half-time :—

Four Public..... Dignam's Creek, Holt's Flat, Jimenbuen, and Numbla.
Five Provisional..... Alum Creek, Bolairo, Kybean, Kydra, Mount Cooper.
One House-to-house ..... Oakvale.

The Half-time Schools at Corrowong and Brown's Camp have been changed into a House-to-House School.

Owing to the very small enrolment, 5, at Dangelong Half-time, that school was not reopened during 1889.

The number of schools now under my charge is 125, comprising :—

84 Public.
14 Provisional.
24 Half-time.
3 House-to-house.

Total..... 125

Five applications for the establishment of new schools have been received and reported upon for the year. A list of the localities is given below :—

Place.	Result of inquiry.
Bunyan	Deferred.
Killarney	Provisional granted.
Mittagong	Declined.
Rock Forest	Under consideration.
Village of Wellesley.....	Declined.

School buildings.

During 1889 four new school buildings (at Bobundarah, Dalgetty, Killarney, and Tanja) have been erected at a cost of £351, under my own or local supervision. Two of these replaced old structures, and the others were built where no school previously existed.

A building at Bulgundra has been provided for school purposes, rent free, by one of the residents.

The school-room at Greig's Flat was accidentally burnt down in August. New premises are now almost completed. Meanwhile school operations have been conducted in a temporary building that was fortunately obtainable.

The school-rooms at Angledale, Brown Mountain, Glenbog, and Yurramie have been enlarged.

At the beginning of the year the number of children that could be accommodated in the schools of this district was 7,086.

By the new buildings and extensions referred to above, accommodation for 206 pupils is provided.

Places for 133 children have been lost by the closing of schools, giving up old buildings, and by fire ; 73 extra places have, therefore, been supplied, so that existing schools contain sufficient space for 7,159 pupils.

Steps are being taken for the erection of new buildings at Adaminaby, Avoca, and Brogo. At Adaminaby the schoolroom is greatly overcrowded, and at Avoca and Brogo no vested buildings exist at present.

During the year the Architect has effected considerable improvements to the school buildings and teachers' residences at Bombala, Brown Mountain, Cooma, Delegate, Tantawanglo, and Three-mile Water-hole, while the sum of £175 6s. 9d. has been expended under my supervision in executing necessary repairs, &c., at 27 other schools.

Attendance.

In all, 126 schools have been in operation during 1889, 115 being in existence for the whole year and 11 for only a portion thereof.

The total enrolment of pupils has been 5,473, and the average attendance for the year 2935·8.

In 1888 the numbers were 5,443 and 3,046·3 respectively.

The average attendance for the four quarters of 1888 and 1889, was as follows :—

Quarter.	Attendance.						Total Enrolment.		Percentages.	
	Boys.		Girls.		Total.					
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
March	1509·3	1563·0	1368·9	1397·2	2878·2	2960·2	4,210	4,286	68·3	69·0
June	1613·4	1521·0	1465·4	1365·3	3078·8	2886·3	4,248	4,279	72·4	67·4
September	1619·4	1537·7	1427·9	1357·9	3047·3	2895·6	4,322	4,281	70·5	67·6
December	1590·8	1482·1	1415·9	1322·0	3006·7	2814·1	4,285	4,225	70·1	66·6

The diminished attendance in 1889, as compared with 1888, may be easily accounted for. During the June quarter heavy rains and flooded creeks frequently kept children from school, while the epidemic of whooping cough which has swept over a great part of the colony during the last six months affords sufficient reason for the low averages recorded for September and December quarters.

The number of pupils present at examination was 3,344.

School Fees.

The School Fees collected during the year amount to £1,597 0s. 10d. against £1,673 16s. 6d. received in 1888.

Inspection.

The whole of the 126 schools in operation during 1889 received a general inspection, and 11 an ordinary inspection. In addition, 9 schools were fully inspected a second time.

Organization.

With a few exceptions, the school-rooms afford sufficient accommodation for the pupils in attendance, and in most places where the permanency of the school may reasonably be expected, the material condition of the building is is a satisfactory state.

Proper care of the premises is taken by most teachers, and some evince a praiseworthy desire to improve the grounds by planting trees, &c.

As a rule, the school records are correctly kept. A few incorrigibly careless teachers still persist in either delaying the posting of their periodical returns, or compiling them in such a manner as to necessitate their being sent back for correction or completion.

Discipline.

It is gratifying to be able to report favourably on this point. Defects of course exist. In some cases, the children should be more punctual and regular. In others the rod is used too freely. In a few, the extreme mildness or softness of heart of the teacher causes laxity of discipline. But taking the schools as a whole, the order maintained is very good; the cleanliness, neatness, and behaviour of the children are pleasing, while the government is judicious, and the moral tone good.

Attainments.

The following table shows the condition of the schools in relation to the standard for the years 1888 and 1889 :—

Schools.	Below Standard.		Up to Standard.		Above Standard.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Public	30	25	27	31	28	29
Provisional	9	9	6	5	2	...
Half-time	10	15	8	6	1	3
House-to-house	1	2	1	1	..	...
All	50	51	42	43	31	32

It will be observed that in the Public Schools there is a slight improvement—five more schools reaching the standard in 1889 than in the previous year.

The number of pupils examined, and the percentage of those who reached the standard are given below :—

Subjects.	Number of Pupils examined.	Percentage up to Standard.
Reading	3,344	85·7
Writing	3,344	86·8
Arithmetic	3,344	61·2
Grammar	1,471	69·0
Geography	1,560	71·6
History (English)	1,053	65·2
,, (Australian)	493	79·3
Scripture	3,272	72.1
Object Lessons	2,194	82·6
Drawing	1,030	59·2
Music	2,171	73·2
French	37	70·2
Euclid	104	48·0
Algebra	15	86·6
Mensuration	16	81·2
Latin	5	60·0
Natural Science	9	77·0
Needlework	879	84·3
Drill	1,924	75·7

Teachers.

The number and the classification of the teachers and the pupil-teachers employed in this district are as stated hereunder :—

Teachers :—

Class II A.	9
,, II B.	9
,, III A.	19
,, III B.	26
,, III C.	14
Unclassified	41
Total	118

Pupil-teachers :—

Class 1	3
,, 2	5
,, 3	3
,, 4	2
Total	13

The

The teachers as a body are honest in their work and correct in their conduct and habits.

A great difficulty is experienced in obtaining suitable persons for the charge of small schools, and it unfortunately happens that occasionally an individual is employed who is afterwards found guilty of falsification of the records, intemperance, or other improper conduct, which leads to his dismissal from the service. These cases are the more to be regretted as they tend to lower the teaching profession in the eyes of the public.

Summary.

The number of schools in this district has increased by two in 1889.

Four new buildings have been erected, five enlarged, and several others repaired.

The organization and discipline are generally satisfactory, and a few more schools have reached the standard than in 1888.

There is reason to believe that increased efficiency will be shown in 1890.

H. SKILLIMAN,
Inspector.

Bega, 31 December, 1889.

ANNEX S.

District Inspector Lobban's Report.

At the close of 1888, the Grafton District had within its bounds 234 schools, comprising 238 departments. Of these, 70 were under my immediate supervision; 78 were on Mr. Nolan's list; and Mr. M'Lelland had the remaining 90. This distribution was found unsatisfactory in several respects; but especially so in that it imposed upon the Inspector stationed at Lismore, the duty of inspecting all the schools on the Lower Clarence. A redistribution was, therefore, made at the beginning of 1889 in the following manner:—One school in the Port Macquarie Section remained closed, and four others were transferred to the Maitland District. At the same time 17 schools on the Macleay and Nambucca Rivers were added to the Port Macquarie list which then contained 90 schools. The whole of the schools on the Clarence and Bellenger Rivers (71) were placed in the Grafton section; and the Lismore section was made to embrace all the schools (72) north of the Clarence River. By this arrangement each Inspector had a compact section under his immediate supervision.

Material Progress.—During the year 8 new schools (including the Evening School at Ballina) were opened. Of these 2 were in the Grafton Section; 2 in the Port Macquarie Section; and 4 in the Lismore Section. One school in the Port Macquarie Section that had been closed for a considerable period was reopened; and 2 others (one in Grafton and one in Port Macquarie Section) were removed to more central situations. Two schools in the Lismore Section were closed on account of diminished attendance. The Lismore Public School, in two departments, was proclaimed a superior Public School. The provisional schools at Cogo, Cooper's Creek, Cumbalum, and Upper Belmore River were raised to public schools; and one half-time school in the Lismore Section became a provisional school. There were, therefore, 240 schools or departments in operation at the close of 1889: viz. 73 in Grafton Section, 93 in Port Macquarie Section, and 74 in the Lismore Section.

Accommodation.—At the beginning of the year there were places for 13,015 children. New buildings erected and additions made to existing premises provided a net increase of sitting accommodation for 755 pupils; so that at the end of the year 13,770 places were available.

Teachers' Residences.—Many of the residences were thoroughly renovated. Kitchens were erected in several places; and a stove or colonial oven was supplied wherever the circumstances warranted such a step. Six new houses were completed during the year, and several more will soon be ready for occupation.

Repairs, &c.—Repairs and improvements to school-buildings were extensively carried out; and several old and unsuitable structures were replaced by new and well-furnished premises. A portion of this work was accomplished under the Architects' supervision; and the rest under that of the Inspectors. The general condition of the Department's property, in all parts of the district, is now very good.

Water Supply.—In a hot climate like ours, it is imperatively necessary that public schools shall be liberally supplied with good water. Wherever, therefore, the supply was found inadequate, prompt steps were taken to make good the deficiency. Frequent complaints were made respecting the quality of the water in the underground tanks; and it was found to be more satisfactory and less expensive to have iron tanks supplied as they were needed.

School Sites.—School sites were selected at Bundarigo, Iluka, Never Never, OBX Creek, Pulginbar, Seelands, and Toothill in the Grafton Section; at Darawauk, Jericho, Lemontree, Smith Town, Stewart's River, and Upper Belmore River in the Port Macquarie Section; and at Acacia Creek, Goolmangar, Grannaille, Lindendale, Newrybar, and Wooram in the Lismore Section.

School Grounds.—Some of the play-grounds are laid out in garden plots; but most of them are bare and shadeless. As an exception, the Cowper Public School, in the Grafton Section, deserves special mention; and the teacher is to be complimented upon the success which has crowned his efforts to improve the grounds attached to his school. Early in the year, he applied in the usual way for a supply of suitable plants, and about sixty were sent to him by the Director of the Botanical Gardens. These he planted with much care; and, on the occasion of my last visit to the school, a short time ago, nearly all of them were growing well. The appointment of an officer, in connection with the Technical Branch, to supervise the plantation of play-grounds will, it may confidently be anticipated, lead to highly beneficial results.

Attendance.—During a portion of the year, the attendance was seriously interrupted by rain and floods. The regularity, notwithstanding, was fairly satisfactory. About 68 per cent. of the pupils enrolled in the Port Macquarie Section, attended more than 70 days in each half year; 73 per cent. in the Grafton Section; and 63 per cent. in the Lismore Section. The average daily attendance throughout the district exceeded 70 per cent.

Inspection.—With the exception of Red Rock Public, which collapsed suddenly, before an Inspector could visit it, all schools in the district received a general inspection; and 109 of them had an ordinary or second inspection also. Except in some of the very small schools which are under teachers of limited attainments and experience, and in a few others where the teachers are idle or careless, very satisfactory results were obtained. In many of the larger schools, both the range and the character of the instruction reflect credit on the teachers: and in some of the Provisional Schools good progress in the elementary subjects has been made. The following schools in the Grafton Section are worthy of commendation:—Grafton Superior—the three departments, Maclean, Southgate, South Arm, Ramornie, Raleigh, and Lower Coldstream. Messrs. M'Lelland and Nolan, in their reports, name the schools in their sections deserving of special notice. I would add to those mentioned by Mr. Nolan, the Superior Public School at Taree. The result of its last inspection showed that a fifth-class had been formed, and that it passed a very creditable examination. In the Grafton Section, 3,038 pupils were examined; 3,280 in the Port Macquarie Section, and 2,659 in the Lismore Section. Altogether 8,977 pupils were examined in 1889, as against 8,898 in the previous year. Taking the aggregate results of the three sections, it is found that in all subjects, except mensuration and drill—in which there is a declension—the percentage of passes is higher than it was in the previous year. Of the 242 schools inspected, 194 were above, 15 up to, and 33 below standard. In 1888, the figures were 166 above, 16 up to, and 59 below standard. As to general efficiency, therefore, improvement is also noted. With the organization of the schools generally, there it little fault to be found. The pupils are usually properly classified, and their instruction is suitably regulated. The records and returns, except in a few schools where the teachers seem to consider it the proper thing to write carelessly or illegibly, are nearly posted up. Generally speaking the schoolrooms were clean, and the internal arrangements pleasing.

pleasing. Where this was not the case, it was usually observed that the teacher did not possess high notions of the value of neatness and cleanliness. The discipline seems to be less severe than formerly; and most of the teachers endeavour to carry out the regulation which sanctions the use of the cane in extreme cases only. Very few complaints of severity were made during the year. The good behaviour of the children, under inspection, and their neat and clean appearance are pleasing features of most of the schools. The methods of instruction are appropriate, and the teaching is, as a rule, painstaking and interesting.

University Examination.—Ten schools were successfully represented at the University examinations; 4 pupils passed the Civil Service examination; 23 the Junior examination; and 2 the Senior examination. Lismore Superior Public School, which passed the two seniors may be credited with first place on the list, and Ballina with second. One of the pupils of the latter school passed high in seven subjects, and all the others examined did well. It is confidently expected that a much larger number of schools in this district will be represented next year; and that the number of "passes" will be correspondingly increased. Many pupils are, however, debarred from competing in these examinations, by reason of the high fee charged for admission. Poor people with large families are unable to meet these charges, and consequently their children, no matter how well qualified, must stand aside.

Superior Public Schools.—The Lismore Superior Public School, raised to that grade in December last, is the fifth school in the district that has been declared Superior. There is now one Superior Public School on each of the rivers—Richmond, Clarence, Macleay, Hastings, and Manning.

Defaulters.—The arrangements for enforcing the compulsory provisions of the Act continued as they were in the previous year. Much tact was shown by the Attendance Officers in carrying out their delicate duties, and recourse to legal action was only advised when all other means had failed. During the year 118 parents or guardians were prosecuted as defaulters. Convictions were obtained in 136 cases; and fines and costs amounting to £41 18s. 4d. were the result.

School fees in arrear.—The anxiety of the teachers to afford all necessary information, and the cheerfulness with which they carried out all my instructions in connection with the collection of school fees, made the office work under this head comparatively light. The total amount of school fees in arrear on 31 December last was £90 15s. Parents in the Grafton Section owed £12 3s. 9d.; in the Port Macquarie Section, £27 5s. 6d.; and in the Lismore Section, £51 5s. 9d.

Free Education.—At the close of the year 452 pupils, or 3·8 per cent of those enrolled were receiving free education, viz.:—In Grafton section, 109 pupils, or 2·7 per cent.; in Port Macquarie section, 181 pupils, or 4·1 per cent., and in Lismore section, 142 pupils, or 4·7 per cent. All applications received for free education were specially reported upon by the teachers through whom they were forwarded to me before decisions were arrived at. In some cases special inquiry was made by the attendance officers. It is believed that all cases on the list are *bona-fide*. Most of the free scholars are the children of poor widows, or of labouring men in irregular employment.

School Boards.—School Boards are formed in all the sub-districts, and in several instances take a lively interest in the schools under their supervision. Those at Ballina and Copmanhurst devote much time and attention to their duties, and report regularly upon the schools they visit.

Teaching Staff.—There are 229 teachers, 14 assistants, 1 work mistress, and 70 pupil-teachers employed in this district. The teachers, with very few exceptions, are a highly respectable body, well qualified for their work, and industrious in the performance of it. The assistants are competent and dutiful, and the pupil teachers are exemplary in their conduct. As a rule, they are studious, and full time is devoted to their instruction.

Savings Banks.—Savings banks are in operation in 42 schools. At the end of the year there were 1,552 depositors on the books, with a credit balance of £484 17s. 8d.

Summary.—The material condition of ths schools is good. A fairly regular attendance has been maintained during the year. Nearly all schools have improved in general proficiency. The teachers worked well, and most of them are deservedly popular. The fully-trained teachers, appointed to small public schools, have discharged their duties in a way that reflects credit upon themselves and their training. The inspectors associated with me have managed their sections with zeal and ability. The prospects of the schools are promising. Annexed are the reports of Messrs. Nolan and M'Lelland, and statistics for the whole district.

Grafton, 11th January, 1890.

A. LOBBAN,
District Inspector.

GRAFTON DISTRICT.—STATISTICS FOR 1889.

1.—*Schools in operation at close of* 1888.

Sections.	Superior Public or Departments.	Public or Departments.	Provisional.	Half-time.	House.	Evening.	Total.
Grafton	3	45	12	10	.....	.....	70
Port Macquarie	3	55	8	12	.....	.....	78
Lismore	.....	75	11	4	.....	.....	90
Total	6	175	31	26	.....	.....	238

2.—*Schools transferred to Maitland district, or not opened in* 1889.

Port Macquarie	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	5

3.—*Distribution of schools in district at beginning of* 1889—*sections re-organized.*

Grafton	3	48	10	10	.....	.....	71
Port Macquarie	3	68	7	12	.....	.....	90
Lismore	.....	56	12	4	.....	.....	72
Total	6	172	29	26	.....	.....	233

4.—*New schools, or resuscitated in* 1889.

Grafton	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Port Macquarie	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Lismore	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	4
Total	.....	3	5	.....	.....	1	9

5.—*Schools closed during* 1889.

Lismore	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2

6.—*Schools in operation at close of* 1889.

Sections.	Superior Public or Departments.	Public or Departments.	Provisional.	Half-time.	House.	Evening.	Total.
Grafton	3	50	12	8	.....	.....	73
Port Macquarie	3	70	8	12	.....	.....	93
Lismore	2	56	13	2	.....	1	74
Total	8	176	33	22	.....	1	240

7.—*Schools or Departments that received a General Inspection.*

Grafton	3	50	12	8	...	...	73
Port Macquarie	2	71	8	12	...	...	93
Lismore	2	56	12	4	...	1	75
Total	7	177	32	24	..	1	241

8.—*Schools that received an Ordinary or Second Inspection.*

Grafton	3	40*	1	3	...	...	47
Port Macquarie	1	20	1	...	...	...	22
Lismore	2	36	2	...	...	...	40
Total	6	96	4	3	...	...	109

* One by Inspector Nolan.

9.—*Efficiency of Schools Inspected.*

Sections.	Above Standard.	Up to Standard.	Below Standard.	Total.	Percentages.
Grafton	63	3	7	73	90
Port Macquarie	81	6	6	93	92
Lismore	49	6	20	75	73
Total	193	15	33	241	86

10.—*Schools represented at University Examinations.*

Schools from which Pupils Passed.	Senior.	Junior.	Civil Service.	Total.
Ballina	0	6	0	6
Casino	0	1	1	2
Coldstream (Lower)	0	0	3	3
Cowper	0	1	0	1
Grafton	0	3	0	3
Lismore	2	3	0	5
Port Macquarie	0	2	0	2
Wardell	0	5	0	5
West Kempsey	0	2	0	2
9 Schools	2	23	4	29

11.—*General proficiency of Pupils examined.*

Subject.	Sections.	Number of Pupils above Standard.	Number of Pupils up to Standard.	Number of Pupils below Standard.	Total number of Pupils Examined.	Percentage of Passes.
Reading	Grafton	1,873	490	675	3,038	77
	Port Macquarie	2,542	485	253	3,280	92
	Lismore	1,778	649	232	2,659	91
	Total	6,193	1,624	1,160	8,977	87
Writing	Grafton	2,125	437	476	3,038	84
	Port Macquarie	2,740	415	125	3,280	96
	Lismore	1,620	675	364	2,659	86
	Total	6,485	1,527	965	8,977	89
Arithmetic	Grafton	1,852	498	688	3,038	77
	Port Macquarie	1,533	814	933	3,280	71
	Lismore	1,372	773	514	2,659	80
	Total	4,757	2,085	2,133	8,977	77
Grammar	Grafton	890	205	309	1,404	77
	Port Macquarie	669	440	300	1,409	78
	Lismore	507	379	255	1,141	77
	Total	2,066	1,024	864	3,954	78

Subject.	Sections.	Number of Pupils above Standard.	Number of Pupils up to Standard.	Number of Pupils below Standard.	Total number of Pupils Examined.	Percentage of Passes.
Geography	Grafton	959	142	364	1,465	75
	Port Macquarie	976	222	211	1,409	85
	Lismore	542	294	305	1,141	73
	Total	2,477	658	880	4,015	78
English History	Grafton	688	158	231	1,077	78
	Port Macquarie	896	149	117	1,162	90
	Lismore	260	153	267	680	60
	Total	1,844	460	615	2,919	78
Australian History	Grafton	358	131	103	592	82
	Port Macquarie	399	32	26	457	94
	Lismore	179	98	115	392	60
	Total	936	261	244	1,441	83
Scripture	Grafton	2,004	115	919	3,038	69
	Port Macquarie	2,378	585	212	3,175	93
	Lismore	1,029	770	751	2,550	70
	Total	5,411	1,470	1,882	8,763	78
Object Lessons	Grafton	1,562	121	598	2,281	73
	Port Macquarie	1,528	321	111	1,960	94
	Lismore	872	570	411	1,853	77
	Total	3,962	1,012	1,120	6,094	81
Drawing	Grafton	729	103	276	1,108	75
	Port Macquarie	720	321	127	1,168	90
	Lismore	278	226	187	691	72
	Total	1,727	650	590	2,967	81
Music	Grafton	1,747	76	682	2,505	72
	Port Macquarie	1,845	719	423	2,987	85
	Lismore	1,101	634	527	2,262	76
	Total	4,693	1,429	1,632	7,754	80
French	Grafton	12	4	8	24	66
	Port Macquarie	16	.....	.....	16	100
	Lismore	10	5	2	17	88
	Total	38	9	10	57	82
Euclid	Grafton	100	12	40	152	73
	Port Macquarie	140	3	18	161	89
	Lismore	52	23	19	94	79
	Total	292	38	77	407	81
Algebra	Grafton	12	4	4	20	80
	Port Macquarie	22	12	.....	34	100
	Lismore	12	3	2	17	88
	Total	46	19	6	71	91
Mensuration	Grafton	193	20	80	293	72
	Port Macquarie	86	23	150	259	42
	Lismore	18	4	4	26	85
	Total	297	47	234	578	59
Latin	Grafton	12	4	4	20	80
	Port Macquarie	17	0	12	29	60
	Lismore	4	7	4	15	73
	Total	33	11	20	64	68
Natural Science	Grafton	30	6	8	44	81
	Port Macquarie	39	.....	.....	39	100
	Lismore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	69	6	8	83	90
Needlework	Grafton	771	100	158	1,029	84
	Port Macquarie	1,190	65	56	1,311	95
	Lismore	616	212	91	919	90
	Total	2,577	377	305	3,259	90
Drill	Grafton	1,156	428	1,454	3,038	52
	Port Macquarie	1,400	196	.....	1,596	100
	Lismore	827	547	831	2,205	62
	Total	3,383	1,171	2,285	6,839	66

12. *Quarterly Returns.*

Quarters.	Sections.	Enrolment	Average.	Per cent.	School fees.	Fees in arrears.	Free pupils.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
March	Grafton	3,917	2,902·5	76	410 6 3	22 7 9	101
	Port Macquarie	4,409	3,116·2	70	445 10 6	35 4 9	133
	Lismore	3,600	2,544·5	70	371 1 9	79 15 3	131
	Total	11,926	8,563·2	71	1,226 18 6		
June	Grafton	3,893	2,780·7	71	439 17 6	15 12 9	105
	Port Macquarie	4,321	3,047·8	70	493 2 6	29 3 9	141
	Lismore	3,536	2,379·4	67	386 7 6	72 18 3	138
	Total	11,750	8,207·9	69	1,319 7 6		
September	Grafton	3,907	2,562·6	68	379 5 6	19 5 3	110
	Port Macquarie	4,422	2,926·7	66	463 5 3	30 3 6	159
	Lismore	3,487	2,263·8	64	329 15 6	29 3 3	150
	Total	11,816	7,753·1	65	1,172 6 3		
December	Grafton	3,935	2,980·5	75	460 14 6	12 3 9	109
	Port Macquarie	4,322	3,073·0	71	491 9 9	27 5 6	181
	Lismore	3,492	2,515·0	72	389 12 9	51 5 9	162
	Total	11,749	8,568·5	72	1,341 17 0	90 15 0	

13. *Half-yearly Returns.*

Sections.	Half-year ending 30th June, 1889.		Percentage.	Half-year ending 31st December, 1889.		Percentage.
	Attended seventy days or more.	Attended less than seventy days.		Attended seventy days or more.	Attended less than seventy days.	
Grafton	2,904	1,063	75	2,918	1,023	72
Port Macquarie	3,132	1,473	68	3,109	1,487	67
Lismore	2,440	1,429	63	2,461	1,232	63
Total	8,476	3,965	67	8,488	3,842	68

14. *Accommodation provided.*

Sections	Places available on 1st January, 1889.	Places lost by closing schools.	Places gained by new schools, or enlargement of old ones.	Net increase of places during the year.	Places available on 31st December, 1889.
Grafton	4,164	130	467	337	4,501
Port Macquarie	4,851	40	205	165	5,016
Lismore	4,000	40	293	253	4,253
Total	13,015	210	965	755	13,770

14. *Works completed during* 1889.

Nature of Works.	Done under Architect.	Done under Inspector or Local Supervision.	Total.	Cost of works not done by Architect.
				£ s. d.
New school-buildings	3	15	18	1,417 3 3
Buildings enlarged	9	4	13	97 10 0
Repairs and improvements	36	65	101	461 3 3
New residences	5	1	6	262 10 0
Weather-sheds	1	1	2	33 10 0
Total	54	86	140	2,271 16 6

15. *Savings Banks in operation at close of* 1889.

Sections.	Number of Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Amount of Deposits on 31st December, 1889.
			£ s. d.
Grafton	18	762	201 1 10
Port Macquarie	17	458	159 17 11
Lismore	7	332	123 17 11
Total	42	1,552	484 17 8

16. *Prosecutions under Compulsory Clause.*

Number of Parents prosecuted.	Number of children represented.	Number of convictions.	Fines.	Costs.	Cases Withdrawn.	Cases Dismissed.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
118	158	136	17 0 0	24 18 4	9	13

17. *Classification of Teachers.*

Sections.	I A.	I B.	II A.	II B.	III A.	III B.	III C.	Nil.	Total.
Grafton	...	1	11	10	13	9	8	17	69
Port Macquarie	...	1	14	11	15	21	6	19	87
Lismore	...	...	10	5	12	10	14	22	73
Total	...	2	35	26	40	40	28	58	229

18. *Classification of Assistants.*

Grafton	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	4
Port Macquarie	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	6
Lismore	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	4
Total	...	...	2	3	4	2	1	2	14

19. *Classification of Pupil Teachers.*

Sections.	Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.	Class 4.	Probationers.	Total.
Grafton	4	6	10	6	3	29
Port Macquarie	3	6	10	5	...	24
Lismore	3	4	5	2	3	17
Total	10	16	25	13	6	70

A. LOBBAN,
District Inspector.

ANNEX T.

INSPECTOR NOLAN'S REPORT.

Grafton District—Port Macquarie Section.

THERE were seventy-eight (78) schools in this section at the end of 1888. One (1) of these was not opened in 1889, and four (4) others were transferred to the Maitland District at the commencement of the year. At the same time, seventeen (17) schools, which had previously been under the immediate supervision of the District Inspector, were added to my list.

During the year two (2) new Provisional Schools were established—one at Warrell Creek, the other at Belmore River Upper. The last named, and the Provisional School at Cogo have since been raised to Public Schools. The Provisional Schools at Harrington and Killibakh were reduced to House School rates. The Public School at Failford, which was uncentral, was removed to Darawank; and the Public School at Rainbow Reach, which had been closed for some time, was resuscitated. At the close of 1889 my school list contained 2 Superior Public Schools, 71 Public Schools, 8 Provisional Schools, and 12 Half-time Schools; in all, 93 schools.

The establishment of a Public School at Smithtown has been sanctioned, and building operations will be started at an early date. A handsome brick building has just been completed at Greenhill. Under my own supervision, four (4) new buildings were erected at a cost of £415, and twenty (20) schools were repaired at a cost of £118 9s. Extensive repairs and improvements have been effected in connection with several schools, and still further works are contemplated. New buildings were erected at Dondingalong and Mondrook to replace non-vested premises, and at Belmore River Upper and Warrell Creek, where schools did not previously exist. The Architect has at present on hand new buildings at Taree and Larry's Flat, and additions at Wingham. Teachers' residences were provided at Argent's Hill, Coolongolook, and Killawarra. With few exceptions, the material condition of the schools is satisfactory, and in that respect considerable improvement has been made during the past year. As a rule the play-grounds are bare and cheerless; much more might reasonably be expected from the teachers in the matter of ornamenting the premises. The schools are well appointed, and the Department's property is carefully kept.

The internal working of the various schools is pleasing; the organization is sound, the classification is appropriate, and the discipline in general is satisfactory. The pupils are well clad; they are orderly, cheerful, and obedient. A few cases of indiscretion in the infliction of corporal punishment occurred during the year, but, as a rule, the government is salutary.

In regard to the attainments of the pupils the results are pleasing:—3,280 children were present at inspection, and they all underwent a severe examination, in accordance with the standard of proficiency. Of the 93 schools visited, 87 (or 93 per cent.) satisfied the prescribed standards;—the corresponding numbers for 1888 being 78 schools, with 81 per cent. of passes. The instruction, as a rule, is well regulated, industrious, and painstaking; the various subjects are intelligently treated, and the results are of a useful and abiding character. A few teachers were censured for inattention to their duties; as a body, however, they work well, and they exercise a salutary influence in their respective localities. The pupil-teachers afford satisfaction as far as their school duties are concerned, but their frequent failures at the annual examinations lead to the conclusion that more careful training is required in regard to their studies.

The following schools deserve special mention for their creditable condition:—Ashlea, Forster South, Kempsey West, Nambucca Heads, Seven Oaks, Summer Island, and Wingham.

Form C herewith shows the estimated proficiency of pupils in all the subjects of instruction. Of the more important branches, reading and writing show to advantage, but the results in arithmetic are disappointing; mental arithmetic has not received due attention. Grammar is taught too mechanically; its practical application to composition is overlooked. The pupils in the upper classes have a fair knowledge of parsing and analysis, but their acquaintance with synthesis is meagre; composition requires to be treated more systematically.

The teachers employed in this section are classified thus:—

	I A.	I B.	2 A.	2 B.	3 A.	3 B.	3 C.	Nil.	Totals.
Teachers	...	1	14	11	15	21	6	19	87
Assistants	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	6

Classification of pupil-teachers:—

Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Total.
3	6	10	5	24

The

The following table gives the enrolment and the average daily attendance for each quarter of the year, and also information concerning school fees :—

	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	School Fees Collected.	School Fees in arrear.	Free Pupils.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
March quarter	4,409	3,116·2	445 10 8	35 4 9	133
June quarter	4,321	3,047·8	493 2 4	29 3 9	141
September quarter	4,422	2,926·7	463 5 3	30 3 6	159
December quarter	4,322	3,073·0	491 9 9	27 5 6	181

During the half-year ended June, 1889, the number of children who attended for 70 days or upwards was 3,132, and 1,473 attended for less than 70 days ; for the December half-year, 3,109 attended for 70 days or upwards, and 1,487 for less than 70 days.

The attendance during the September quarter was seriously affected by wet weather.

Savings banks are in operation in 17 schools ; the total credit amount is £159 17s. 11d., and the number of depositors is 458.

At the close of 1888 accommodation was provided for 3,406 pupils ; by the transfer of schools to the Maitland District, and the replacing of rented by vested premises, 175 seats were lost. But, on the other hand, the transfer of schools from the Grafton section gave 1,580 additional places ; and 205 seats were also gained by the erection of new buildings and the enlargement of others. The enrolment at the end of the year was 4,322 ; and existing buildings afford accommodation for 5,016 pupils.

In conclusion, it may be stated that good work has been done during the past year. Repairs to existing schools, and the provision of new buildings, have been actively carried on. The teachers, as a body, have discharged their duties faithfully, and the prospects for 1890 are very favourable.

W. NOLAN,
Inspector of Schools.

Port Macquarie, 30th December, 1889.

ANNEX U.

Inspector M'Lelland's Report.

Of the 90 schools in operation at the close of last year, 18 were transferred to the Grafton section, so that there remained at the beginning of 1889 under my supervision 72 schools. During the year new Provisional Schools were established at Bungabee, Brookpark, and Cooper's Creek, and an Evening School at Ballina. The schools at Cumbalum and Cooper's Creek were raised from Provisional to Public rank, while those at Warwick and Red Rock collapsed through failing attendance. In consequence of these changes, there are now, at the end of the year, 74 schools in operation, classified as follows :—

58 Public, 13 Provisional, 2 Half-time, 1 Evening.

Lismore has been gazetted as a Superior Public School. Early in the new year other schools will be opened at Lindendale Grannaile, Newrybar, Booerie, Wooram, and possibly at Uralba, where the residents have been offered a grant of £15 and the services of a teacher if they themselves will provide a suitable building. It has also been decided to reopen Warwick Half-time in conjunction with Murragang, and a proposal to reopen Dungarabba Creek Provisional is now under consideration.

Applications for the establishment of small schools at Blakebrook, Mongogerie, and Rossiterville, having been made on insufficient grounds, were declined.

At the beginning of the year accommodation could be found in existing buildings for 4,000 pupils, and this number has been further increased to 4,253. In one or two remaining cases, where the accommodation is inadequate, action has already been taken to enlarge the buildings. These additions, together with the various new schools in course of erection, will furnish extra places for 230 pupils.

A new residence at Mororo was completed under my supervision in October last, and five others, under the superintendence of the Architect, will be ready for occupation very shortly. I also received authority, a few days since, to prepare plans and specifications for the erection of a residence at M'Lean's Ridges. When these are completed there will be 32 residences in this section, and no less than 11 will have been erected within the last three years. Considerable difficulty has, at times, been experienced in the past, in making satisfactory arrangements for the removal of teachers, on account of the Inspector's inability to find schools with residences for married men. This inconvenience, inseparable from districts where settlement is comparatively recent, and where the greatest care must be exercised in ascertaining the permanence of the population before committing the Department to any considerable outlay, is rapidly disappearing. The number of married teachers living in non-vested residences is now limited to 4.

The sum of £539 6s. 3d. has been expended during the year in the improvement of 35 schools. Though the strictest economy has been observed in the matter of expenditure, no case of necessity or urgency has been overlooked, and it can be safely stated that the general material condition of the schools under my supervision is good. The majority of the buildings are well adapted for their purpose, and all are, I believe, properly equipped with the necessary educational appliances. Where the supply of these has not lasted for the year, the fault has often rested with the teacher. Pens and pencils disappear with marvellous facility in some schools, where no attempt seems to be made to curb the destructive tendencies of pupils, who betray an extraordinary appetite for chewing up pen and pencil-holders. Slates are broken far more frequently than formerly, but this evil is, in my opinion, largely, if not entirely, due to the inferior nature of the article supplied. Teachers are unanimous in their condemnation of the flimsy texture of the slate and the imperfect fastening of the frames. I am bound to state that their complaints seem to me to be just. It is highly desirable that the slates shall be of good quality, since they are used more constantly (especially by the younger children) than any other portion of the stock.

In respect to organization and discipline the standard of former years has been maintained. There is still, unhappily, a minority of teachers whose carelessness and negligence have given cause for dissatisfaction.

The work of inspection was retarded considerably by heavy floods during the months of July and August, and a further loss of time was occasioned by my attendance in Sydney at the recent conference of Inspectors. These causes, and the fact that the year generally has been rather wet, have prevented me from making a larger number of ordinary inspections. These visits, following the regular or general inspections, are of inestimable value to an Inspector in assisting his judgment of the calibre of the teachers with whom he comes in contact. In an important sense they are the complement of the regular inspections, and I hope, therefore, that the conditions of next year will be so favourable as to enable me to visit every school in the district at least twice.

Of the 76 schools in operation during some portion of the year, 75 received a general, and 40 an ordinary inspection. One school received a second general inspection. Red Rock Public, the only school not inspected, was closed suddenly, before I had an opportunity of visiting it. In all, 116 inspections have been made, and, in addition to these, many schools have been visited incidentally. The condition of the schools, as elicited by inspection, shows that 49 exceeded, 6 were up to, and 20 were below standard requirements. In some few cases it was not the fault of the teachers that their

pupils

pupils failed to pass a creditable examination, but in at least 12 schools the teachers alone were held responsible, and these, accordingly, fell under the censure of the Minister. Most of these schools belong to the smaller class, so that, though they amount to 27 per cent. of the whole, the proportion of unsuccessful pupils is much less. This can be clearly seen by reference to the following table :—

Subject.	Number of pupils examined.	Percentage of passes, 1889.	Percentage of passes, 1888.	Increase or decrease for 1889.
Reading	2,659	91	90	Increase 1 per cent.
Writing	2,659	86	91	Decease 5 ,,
Arithmetic	2,659	80	82	,, 2 ,,
Grammar	1,141	77	75	Increase 2 ,,
Geography	1,141	73	76	Decrease 3 ,,
English History	680	60	67	,, 7 ,,
Australian History	392	60	75	,, 15 ,,
Scripture	2,550	70	73	,, 3 ,,
Object Lessons	1,853	77	75	Increase 2 ,,
Drawing	691	72	84	Decrease 12 ,,
Music	2,262	76	83	,, 7 ,,
French	17	88	.....	.....
Euclid	94	79	88	Decrease 9 per cent.
Algebra	17	88	100	,, 12 ,,
Mensuration	26	85	64	Increase 21 ,,
Latin	15	73	.....	.....
Needlework	919	90	94	Decrease 4 per cent.
Drill	2,205	62	72	,, 10 ,,

In the subjects of reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and geography, it will be observed that the results obtained in 1888 and 1889 are very similar, while in English and Australian History, drawing, and drill, there is a somewhat marked falling off this year. The cause is in some measure attributable to the fact that certain schools visited during the period following the floods of July and August were necessarily placed at a disadvantage. Most teachers justly aim, primarily, at obtaining good results in the elementary subjects, and where interruptions occur in the regularity of the attendance some branches must inevitably receive less than their full share of attention. Such has evidently been the case during the past year. I believe that the teaching has been, on the whole, as earnest and painstaking as in past years. The schools of one or two teachers who had hitherto done good work were found in a more or less unsatisfactory condition. Such instances of retrogression are rare, but, unfortunately, the number of those who, through indolence or incapacity, must be enrolled among the "non-efficients," is not materially lessened. The efficient condition of the following schools reflects credit upon the teachers in charge :—Lismore, Ballina, Wardell, Drake, Cudgen, Acacia Creek, and Sandy Hills. The teachers of the two last-named schools afford good instances of the excellent work that may be done by young untrained men who bring to their work a large stock of energy and perseverance.

The schools in this section were well represented at the recent University examinations. Out of 19 candidates no less than 17 obtained certificates. Of these, 5 were from Lismore, 6 from Ballina, 5 from Wardell, and 1 from Casino. One of the successful examinees from Ballina passed high in seven subjects, and is now awaiting appointment as a pupil-teacher. That these results were not obtained at the sacrifice of the interests of the rest of the pupils is amply proved by the fact that all of the schools represented at the University examinations were found to be in all respects well above standard requirements when the Inspector made his usual yearly visits.

The teaching staff under my supervision consists of 77 teachers (of whom 22 are unclassified) and 17 pupil-teachers. As a rule, the teachers are able, intelligent, honest in the discharge of their duties, and deserving of the respect of the people among whom they are placed. I regret that this description does not apply to all, and that there are some, though few, who are idle in their schools, and spend their leisure time in unprofitable amusements. The pupil-teachers are a deserving and useful body. In almost every case they have been favourably reported upon by their teachers.

In conclusion, I may state that I consider the general condition of the schools in the Lismore section satisfactory, and trust to be able to report next year that, where there is now room for improvement in individual cases, such improvement has been effected.

H. D. M'LELLAND,
Inspector.

Lismore, 30th December, 1889.

ANNEX V.

District-Inspector T. Dwyer's Report.

Four schools, viz., Bungwall, Burraduc, Narani, and Seal Rocks, were transferred from the Grafton to the Maitland District at the beginning of the year. Including these, the number of schools in operation at the commencement of 1889 in this district was as follows :—

Section of District.	Public.	Provisional.	Half-time.	House-to-house.	Evening Public.	Total.
Maitland	62	3	2	.....	.....	67
Newcastle	57	2	.....	.....	.....	59
Musclebrook	38	10	18	5	.....	71
Dungog	57	10	12	3	.....	82
Total	214	25	32	8	.....	279

During the year, in the Maitland section, Knockfin was reduced to Half-time rank, to be worked in conjunction with Lamb's Valley, which was then transferred to that section from Dungog. Dairy Arm and Mount Finch were raised from Half-time to Provisional rank. New vested buildings were erected and occupied at Brokenback, Richmond Vale, and Roughit, and a new class-room was added to Wallalong Public School. The building at Richmond Vale was put up under the Inspector's supervision ; the others were built under the Architect. A new teacher's residence (brick) is in course of erection at Ellalong. An application for the establishment of a Public School at Leconfield is still under consideration. Three Evening Public Schools were also opened in this section. In the Newcastle sections, new vested Public Schools were opened at Tighe's Hill (an infants' department), Northumberland Colliery (Fassifern), and West Wallsend. These buildings were erected by the Architect. New vested buildings, under the Architect's supervision, are in progress at Lambton (a girls' department), Adamstown (an infants' department), Toronto, and Merewether. Class-rooms have been added to Wickham (two), Hamilton, and Charlestown ; and the Public School at Glen Mitchell has been lengthened. Arrangements for opening a school at Catherine Hill Bay are complete. In the Musclebrook section, the Public School at Chilcott Plains, the Provisional at Long Arm, and the Half-time Schools at Doyle's Creek, Martindale, and Ridgelands were closed through the smallness of the

the attendance. Half-time schools were opened at Cooba Bulga and Cattle Creek, and House Schools at Nandowra, Musclebrook, and Turanville. A new vested building was erected, under the Architect's supervision, at Middle Falbrook, and the school at Wollar was enlarged.

In the Dungog section, a Half-time School was opened at Swan Bay, to be worked in conjunction with Aliceton, which was reduced to Half-time rank, and an Evening Public School at Stewart's Brook. The Half-time Schools at Atherton and Bowman's Creek, the Provisional at Holmes' Creek, and the Public at Tea Gardens had to be closed owing to the unsatisfactory character of the attendance. The school at the latter place, however, has been reopened as a Provisional. Nerong and Boolambayte were reduced to Half-time rank; Binglebrah Public, Sugarloaf Creek Half-time, and Tabule Creek Half-time to House Schools. Dungog Public was raised to the rank of a Superior Public School. Suitable school-rooms were built, under the Inspector's supervision, at Rosenthal and Johnson's Creek, to replace old ones, and at Fosterton, which will serve for the children of that locality, as well as for those at Croom Park, at which place the old school will be closed. Applications for the establishment of schools at Nine-mile (near Raymond Terrace), Glen Martin, Pipeclay Creek, and Woerden have been dealt with.

Weathersheds were erected in connection with the following schools, viz., Adamstown, Charlestown, Dora Creek, Ellalong, Hanbury, and Rix's Creek.

Improvements of one kind or another were effected by the Inspectors to 68 schools, at a cost of £1,092 7s. 8d.

The number of schools in the Maitland District at the close of 1889 is shown in the following table:—

Section of District.	Public.	Provisional.	Half-time.	House-to-house.	Evening Public.	Total.
Maitland	62	3	2	.....	.....	67
Newcastle	60	2	.....	.....	.....	62
Muswellbrook	37	8	18	8	.....	71
Dungog	56	10	10	4	1	81
Total	215	23	30	12	1	281

The four Evening Public Schools, viz., Branxton, Dunmore, Mount View, and Stewart's Brook, have not been a success; the first three closed before they were four months in operation.

On the whole, the schools of this district are centrally placed, and afford more than adequate space for the requirements of the aggregate attendance of pupils. Accommodation for 22,922 pupils existed at the beginning of the year; at the close of 1889, floor space for 24,069 pupils had been provided.

The material condition of the vested buildings is satisfactory. As already stated, the sum of £1,092 7s. 8d. was expended on them by the Inspectors during the year. In addition to this, many schools were improved by the Architect. Tree-planting in school-grounds has been more general this year than in any previous one. It is to be hoped that this important work will receive increased attention during 1890.

The number of pupils enrolled during each quarter of the year, and the average attendance, are set forth hereunder:—

	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	Percentage.
1st quarter	21,434	15,305·3	71 +
2nd ,,	20,958	14,469·1	69 +
3rd ,,	21,793	15,234·1	69 +
4th ,,	21,534	15,431·8	71 +

In the second and third quarters of the year, wet weather and floods interfered considerably with the regularity of attendance which but for these drawbacks would have exceeded 70 per cent. of the enrolment.

The number of pupils enrolled for the whole year was 27,228; the multiple enrolments amounted to 3,724; the net enrolment, therefore, was 23,504, and the average attendance was 15,239·2, or 65 per cent., which is the same as for last year. But for the very wet season, which lasted from May to September in this district, the average attendance for the year would have reached 72 per cent. of the net enrolment.

The Inspectors report favourably in regard to the character of the discipline which is maintained in the schools of this district. Punctuality of attendance is better, and corporal punishment is less frequently resorted to than in the past.

As stated in former reports, the pupils attending all classes of schools that are efficiently conducted look forward to the annual inspections with pleasurable feelings.

The work of inspection for the year is exhibited in the following table:—

Section of District.	Schools that received General Inspections.	Schools that received Second Reg. Inspections.	Schools that received Ordinary Inspections.	Total number of Inspections.	Total No. of Pupils examined at General Inspections.
Maitland	70	1	62	133	3,929
Newcastle	62	...	47	109	8,662
Musclebrook	75	...	33	108	1,770
Dungog	82	2	30	114	2,159
Total	289	3	172	464	16,520

The following schools in the Maitland section did not receive ordinary inspection for want of time, viz., Cessnock, Pokolbin, Rothbury, and Lamb's Valley. In the Newcastle section, 15 schools did not receive ordinary inspection for the same reason. With reference to the Musclebrook section, it is but fair to state that Inspector Flashman cheerfully undertook the inspection of two circuits of the Dungog section, in which he effected the general inspection of 20 schools, and the ordinary inspection of 5. But for his kindness in undertaking such an important addition to his own heavy duties, and for his zeal in its discharge, the Maitland District would not hold so good a position this year in regard to the work of inspection as it does. I sincerely thank that officer for his loyalty to his colleagues and the Department.

With reference to the work of inspection in the Dungog section, Inspector Long left early in the year. Mr. Acting-Inspector Cooper, now District Inspector, undertook the supervision of the section for five months, and in addition to special work in the Grafton District, effected the general inspection of 37 schools and the ordinary inspection of 1. During the months of July and August, no inspections were made in this section. In September, Inspector Waterhouse entered on duty, and from that date until 6th December, he made 25 general inspections, 2 second regular, and 24 ordinary inspections—a highly creditable achievement.

Except three small schools, viz.:—Atherton, closed in January; Holmes' Creek, also closed early in the year; and Tea Gardens, which was not in operation at the time of the Inspector's visit to the locality, every school in the Maitland District had a general inspection. Three had second regular inspection, and 172 had ordinary inspection.

Condition

Condition of the inspected schools in relation to the standard :—

Section of District.	Schools.	Above the Standard.	Up to the Standard.	Below the Standard.	Total.
Maitland	Public	47	3	12	62
	Provisional	...	...	3	3
	Half-time	...	...	2	2
	Evening Pub...	3	...	...	3
Total		50	3	17	70
Newcastle	Public	53	2	5	60
	Provisional	...	...	2	2
Total		53	2	7	62
Musclebrook	Public	33	...	5	38
	Provisional	7	...	2	9
	Half-time	13	2	6	21
	House-to-house	6	...	1	7
Total		59	2	14	75
Dungog	Public	36	8	12	56
	Provisional	3	3	3	9
	Half-time	4	2	6	12
	House-to-house	3	...	1	4
	Evening Pub...	1	...	...	1
Total		47	13	22	82
Grand total		209	20	60	289

It appears from the above table that 79 per cent. of the inspected schools succeeded in reaching or exceeding the standard of proficiency; the percentage for each section of the district being :— Maitland, 76; Newcastle, 89; Musclebrook, 81; and Dungog, 73. Last year the percentage for the whole district was 78; for Maitland section, 78; Newcastle, 93; Musclebrook, 88; Dungog, 59.

The proficiency of the pupils examined in each subject of instruction, and the percentage of those who satisfied or exceeded the standard, are shown in the following table :—

Subjects.	Number Examined.	Percentage up to or above the Standard.
Reading :		
Alphabet	1,986	82
Monosyllables	2,333	89
Easy narrative	4,423	84
Ordinary prose	7,778	85
Total number examined	16,520	85
Writing :		
On slates	6,291	92
On paper	9,882	90
Total number examined	16,173	90
Arithmetic :		
Simple rules	10,359	80
Compound rules	3,033	57
Higher rules	3,051	62
Total number examined	16,443	73
Grammar :		
Elementary	2,227	74
Advanced	5,250	75
Total number examined	7,477	76
Geography :		
Elementary	2,636	79
Advanced	4,769	79
Total number examined	7,405	79
History :		
English	4,837	76
Australian	3,770	87
Scripture and moral lessons	15,701	83
Object lessons	14,869	89
Drawing	5,349	73
Music	14,192	86
French	169	91
Euclid	1,090	69
Algebra	331	82
Mensuration	1,484	47
Latin	152	68
Natural science	317	71
Needlework	5,544	94
Drill	13,502	79

Compared with last year, Australian History and French are better by 18 per cent., mensuration shows an advance of 11 per cent., grammar of 8 per cent., geography of 7 per cent., English History of 6 per cent., drill, music, euclid and scripture have improved by 5 per cent., reading, arithmetic, and needlework by 4 per cent., and drawing is better by 2 per cent. Natural science is not so good by 23 per cent., Latin by 16 per cent.; object lessons have fallen 9 per cent., algebra has gone back 8 per cent., and writing 1 per cent. Except in the compound rules of arithmetic (57 per cent.), mensuration (47 per cent.), Latin (68 per cent.), and euclid (69 per cent.), every subject of instruction has a proficiency of upwards of 70 per cent.

I still hold the opinion that in those schools in which the attainments are below the Standard, the cause of the pupils' unsatisfactory answering lies with the teachers who will not regularly and thoroughly prepare their work, and thus teach from full minds.

The teachers, including assistants, employed in this district number 329. They are classified as follows:—

Class I A	6
,, I B	8
,, II A	71
,, II B	42
,, III A	64
,, III B	41
,, III C	33
Classification not yet awarded	2
Unclassified	62
Total	329

As a rule, they are well conducted and highly respected. There is a gradual improvement in their attainments, manners, and general bearing. The number of pupil-teachers employed in the district is 138, 44 of whom are in class I, 29 in class II, 28 in class III, and 37 in class IV. With very few exceptions, these young persons have proved themselves to be good workers, though often overtaxed, very fair students, and of satisfactory conduct. The Saturday classes, started a little over a year ago at Maitland and Newcastle, for giving them instruction in drawing, music, Latin, and French have been very fairly successful, and will be the means of conferring lasting advantages on those who regularly attend them. Four pupil-teachers employed in this district obtained full scholarships at the late examination, one being first and another third of the males. Several also received half scholarships.

Summary.

Ten new schools were opened during the year. Accommodation for 24,069 pupils has been provided. Every school in the district, except three very small ones closed early in the year, had a general inspection, 3 had second regular inspection, and 172 received ordinary inspection. The condition of the schools in regard to organization, discipline, and efficiency indicates satisfactory advancement. Their material state has also improved. The teachers, assistants, and pupil-teachers are studious, and duly impressed with the obligations imposed upon them by their positions, and all things point to continued success in the development and management of primary education in the Maitland District.

T. DWYER,
District Inspector.

East Maitland, 18th January, 1890.

ANNEX W.

Inspector M'Cormack's Report.

1. The Newcastle section of the Maitland District had 59 schools in operation at the beginning of 1889. New schools have since been established at West Wallsend, and at Fassifern, a place 16 miles south-west of Newcastle. An Infants' Department has also been opened in connection with the Public School at Tighe's Hill. Of the 62 schools now existing, 60 are Public and 2 are Provisional Schools. A Public School in rented premises will be immediately opened at Catherine Hill Bay, 6 miles south of the entrance to Lake Macquarie. At Merewether, near Newcastle, and at Toronto, Lake Macquarie, school-buildings are in course of erection; a large but much-needed addition to the Adamstown infants' school is nearly completed and at Lambton and Mosquito Island new schools are in progress to replace the old ones, now scarcely tenantable. Class-rooms have been added to the schools at Charlestown, Glen Mitchell, Hamilton, and Wickham; and weathersheds have been provided for the schools at Adamstown, Charlestown, Dora Creek, and Hanbury. Various repairs and improvements, some of an important character, have been effected in connection with the following schools:—

Adamstown.	Minmi.
Belmont.	Mosquito Island.
Carrington.	Newcastle South.
Charlestown.	Plattsburg.
Cook's Hill.	Raymond Terrace.
Cooranbong.	Swansea.
Dora Creek.	Tighe's Hill.
Fullerton Cove.	Tomago.
Hamilton.	Waratah.
Jesmond.	Wickham.
Lambton.	Stockton.

With a few exceptions, these works have been carried out under the supervision of the Architect.

2. All schools secured during the December quarter an enrolment of 11,388 pupils. The ordinary attendance reached 9,200. Accommodation for 9,545 pupils exists. The buildings in progress will give about 700 additional places. This provision is ample for the present school population of this section of the district. The schools are well distributed, and are in a very fair state of repair. As a rule they are kept clean, well-ordered, and carefully ventilated. Due care is taken of the furniture, apparatus, and materials. The play-grounds, with one exception, are in fair condition. Ten have recently been planted with trees.

3. The schools and the departments under my supervision are ranked thus:—

Classes.	Schools and Departments.
Public—	
I	12
II	18
III	4
IV	8
V	5
VI	4
VII	2
VIII	3
IX	4
X	0
Provisional	2

4. In the following table the enrolments and the average attendance for each quarter of the year are given :—

Quarters.	Pupils Enrolled.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of Attendance to enrolment.
March	11,141	7,816·9	70·1
June	11,120	7,688·0	69·1
September	11,419	8,028·2	70·3
December	11,388	8,176·4	71·7

The average attendance for the year is 70·3 per cent. of the enrolment. This is an improvement upon several past years.

5. All schools received during the year a general inspection, and 47 an ordinary inspection. The general condition of the schools is here given :—

Schools.	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.
Public	5	2	53
Provisional	2	...	...
Totals	7	2	53

This shows that 89 per cent. of the schools satisfied the standard—a very satisfactory result.

6. The subjects, the number of pupils examined in each subject, and the percentage up to and above the standard, are given in the following table :—

Subjects.	Pupils Examined.	Percentage up to and above the Standard.
Reading	8,662	84
Writing	8,504	87
Arithmetic	8,662	67
Grammar	4,013	73
Geography	3,977	74
History	4,257	80
Scripture	8,534	80
Object Lessons	8,184	87
Drawing	2,746	67
Music	7,886	81
French	88	85
Euclid	744	62
Algebra	201	71
Mensuration	1,169	41
Latin	74	35
Needlework	2,931	91
Drill	8,155	82

Compared with last year, an improvement, slight in many instances, is shown in all subjects except writing, algebra, and Latin.

7. The entire teaching staff consists of :—

62 Teachers.
45 Assistants.
94 Pupil-teachers.
10 Work-mistresses.

Total..... 211

They are thus classified :—

Teachers and Assistants.

Teachers.	First Class.		Second Class.		Third Class.			Not Classified.
	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	
Teachers	5	5	30	9	7	3	1	2
Assistants	...	1	22	6	8	8	...	...
Totals	5	6	52	15	15	11	1	2

Pupil-teachers.

Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.
29	18	21	26

Special classes for pupil-teachers are held on Saturday mornings at the Wickham Superior Public School. Latin, French, music, and drawing are taught by competent and skilful teachers. During the year the attendance has been very good, and good work has been done. The classes are a marked success.

The teachers, as a body, display very fair intelligence and tact, and by their upright conduct command the respect of the community.

In this portion of the Maitland District the prospects of primary education are very favourable.

J. M'CORMACK,
Inspector.

Newcastle, 12th January, 1890.

ANNEX X.

ANNEX X.

Inspector Waterhouse's Report.

I have the honor to submit a general report on the state of the schools which have been under my supervision since last September.

The number of schools in operation in the Dungog section of the Maitland District, at the end of the year 1888, was 82, comprised as follows :—

Public Schools	57
Provisional Schools	10
Half-time Schools	12
House-to-House Schools	3

At the beginning of the present year four schools—Bungwall Flat (Public), Burraduc (Public) Narani (Public), and Seal Rocks (Provisional) were transferred from the Grafton District to this Section, whilst Lamb's Valley (Half-time) passed from my supervision to that of the District Inspector.

Early in the year a Half-time School was opened at Swan Bay, and later on an Evening School was established at Stewart's Brook.

In consequence of unsatisfactory attendance the undermentioned schools have been closed during the year 1889 :—

Atherton Half-time.
Bowman's Creek Half-time.
Cross Creek Half-time.
Holmes' Creek Provisional, and
Tea Gardens Public.

The last named school has, however, been re-opened during the present month as a Provisional School.

The following alterations in the classification of schools have been effected :—

Nerong and Boolambayte (Provisional Schools) now rank as Half-time Schools.
Binglebrah (Public) and Sugarloaf Creek and Tabule Creek (Half-time) Schools have been placed under the charge of one teacher, and are designated House-to-House Stations.
Aliceton (Public) is classed as a Half-time School, and is worked in conjunction with Swan Bay.
Tea Gardens (Public) has been changed to a Provisional School.
Dungog Public School has been raised to the rank of a Superior Public School.

The schools in operation at the end of the year are—

Public Schools	56
Provisional Schools	10
Half-time Schools	10
House-to-House Schools	4
Evening School	1
Total	81

In response to the Aborigines' Protection Board, the Department has decided to erect a school for the children at the Barrington Aborigines' Camp. Plans and specifications have been prepared, and tenders called for, and it is anticipated that the building will be ready for occupation early next year.

Applications for the establishment of schools at Nine-mile (near Raymond Terrace), Glen Martin, Pipe Clay Creek, and Woerden have been received and reported upon. An application just to hand, from the residents at Lamb's Valley, is awaiting inquiry and report.

The new school building at Swan Bay, which affords accommodation for 43 pupils, and which is in a locality where no school previously existed, has been utilized since the beginning of the year.

Under the Inspector's supervision suitable school-rooms have been built at Rosenthal and Johnson's Creek to replace the old ones, and at Fosterton, to bring the means of education within the reach of those who did not previously enjoy its blessings. These buildings will accommodate 140 pupils.

At the beginning of the year the schools afforded regulation space for 4,216 pupils. By the erection of new buildings to replace old ones, &c., 406 places have been gained, whilst 208 have been lost by the closing, &c., of schools. At the present time there is sufficient accommodation for 4,414 pupils. In no case is there undue crowding in the schools, whilst in nearly every instance there is ample room.

The material condition of the buildings may be considered fairly satisfactory. Some of the wooden buildings have been greatly injured by the ravages of white ants; many of them need re-painting.

The actual condition of the schools, as elicited by inspection, may be regarded as fairly satisfactory.

The following table shows their relation to the standard :—

Classification of Schools.	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.
Public	12	8	36
Provisional	3	3	3
Half Time	6	2	4
House to House	1	.....	3
Evening	.....	.....	1
	22	13	47

The only schools that were not inspected were Atherton (Half-time), closed in January; Holmes' Creek (Provisional), closed early in the year; and Tea Gardens (Public), not in operation when the Inspector visited the locality.

Mr. Acting Inspector Cooper, who was in charge of this section until August, in addition to his other duties, conducted 37 general inspections and 1 ordinary.

Mr. Inspector Flashman kindly relieved me of 20 general and 5 ordinary inspections.

The inspectoral work of the year may be summarised thus :—

General inspections	82
Regular inspections	2
Ordinary inspections	30
Total	114

Incidental visits were also paid as opportunity offered.

The

The proficiency of the pupils examined is shown in the subjoined summary :—

Subjects.	Number of pupils examined.	Percentage up to or above the Standard.
Reading	2,159	87
Writing	1,975	92
Arithmetic	2,089	77
Grammar	893	74
Geography	896	78
English History	692	69
Australian History	406	73
Scripture or Moral Lessons	1,880	83
Object Lessons	1,379	88
Drawing	734	80
Music	1,359	86
Euclid	76	100
Needlework	750	95
Drill	802	71

The organization and discipline generally are of a very fairly satisfactory character.

The majority of the teachers are earnest, intelligent, and trustworthy. The classification of those employed at the end of the year is as follows :—

Schools.	Class II.		Class III.			Unclassified.	Total.
	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.		
Public	3	7	18	10	12	8	58
Provisional	...	...	...	...	...	10	10
Half Time	...	...	...	...	1	4	5
House to House	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
	3	7	18	10	13	26	77

Six pupil-teachers are employed in this section, all of whom are doing satisfactory work.

The general state of the schools under my supervision may be regarded as fairly satisfactory, and the prospects for the year 1890 promising.

J. WATERHOUSE,
Inspector.

Dungog, 31st December, 1889.

ANNEX Y.

INSPECTOR FLASHMAN'S REPORT.—MUSWELLBROOK SECTION.

No alteration of boundaries to the section under my supervision has taken place during the year.

At the commencement of this year the following schools were in operation :—

Public	38
Provisional	10
Half-time	18
House	5
Total	71

The Public School at Chilcott Plains, the Provisional at Long Arm, the Half-time Schools at Doyle's Creek, Martindale, and Ridgelands have been closed in consequence of diminished attendance.

The Public School at Wybong has been reduced to the rank of Half-time, and the Provisional School at Ulan converted into a Public.

Half-time Schools have been opened at Cooba Bulga and Cattle Creek, near Cassilis ; and House Schools have been established at Nandowra, Muscle Creek, and Turanville.

At the close of the year the following schools were in operation :—

Public	37
Provisional	8
Half-time	18
House	8
	71

Accommodation has been provided for 3,687 pupils. The average enrolment has not exceeded 2,300 during any quarter of the year.

In most cases the schools are centrally placed, and within easy reach of the school population.

Under the supervision of the Architect an excellent school-room has been erected at Middle Falbrook, to seat 50 pupils. The building at Wollar has been enlarged.

Viewing the section as a whole, I am of the opinion that the educational wants have been fully met. No locality, that I am aware of, where ten children could be conveniently gathered together, has been left unprovided with a teacher.

The general tendency on the part of selectors to sell out their holdings to the neighbouring squatter has had the effect of closing some small schools, and in the future it will close many more.

Under my own supervision important repairs have been done to 14 schools, at a cost of £234.

A weather-shed has been erected at Rix's Creek.

The property of the Department in this section is in very fair condition, and in most respects suitable for the purposes for which it was designed.

The ornamental trees planted in the play-grounds at Warkworth and Murrurundi have, under the constant care of the teachers and the pupils, made good progress. They add much to the appearance of the property, and comfort of the pupils. In most other cases tree-planting, from various causes, has not been a success.

The only play-ground in this section provided with gymnastic appliances is the one at Murrurundi. There the single and double horizontal bars, with various kinds of swings, provide, under the teachers' supervision, healthy and varied exercise for all boys old enough to use them.

It is hoped that during the ensuing year many teachers will introduce to their playgrounds these or similar valuable aids to physical education.

For

For some months of this year the work of inspection was, on account of wet weather, very much interfered with. The attendance at several schools on the day of my visit was unusually small, as it is impossible for children to travel any great distance in the country during wet weather.

All the schools in this section received a general inspection during the year. Twelve were inspected by the District Inspector, the remainder by myself. I inspected 12 schools belonging to the Maitland section. and 20 of the Dungog section. In consequence of being engaged in the Dungog section, the number of ordinary inspections conducted by me this year has not been as large as usual.

Number or Schools that received a General Inspection.	Number that received an Ordinary Inspection.	Total number of Inspections.
75	33	108

I also conducted ordinary inspections at 5 schools belonging to the Dungog section.

The following table shows the relation of the schools to the standard of proficiency :—

Schools.	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.	Total.
Public	5	.....	33	38
Provisional	2	.....	7	9
Half-time	6	2	13	21
House	1	.....	6	7
Total	14	2	59	75

Last year 9 schools failed to reach the standard : this year 14 did not produce the required results. In every case the teacher in charge of the defective school was called upon to explain why he had failed to do satisfactory work, and suitable action was taken by the Department.

The number of schools above the standard last year was 57, this year the number is 59—a slight improvement.

The subjects, the number of pupils examined in each, and the percentage that satisfied the standard, are given below :—

Subjects.	Number Examined.	Percentage up to Standard.
Reading	1,770	88
Writing	1,766	96
Arithmetic	1,764	78
Grammar	760	77
Geography	770	88
History, English	565	77
,, Australian	264	92
Scripture	1,454	85
Object Lessons	939	91
Drawing	568	90
Music	1,254	82
Euclid	66	74
Algebra	36	100
Mensuration	69	47
Latin	8	100
Natural Science	105	54
Needlework	389	87
Drill	934	75

The results produced are on the whole very satisfactory, and indicate careful, methodical, and sustained work on the part of the majority of the teachers.

The schools which gained the highest marks for attainments were the following :—

Public..... Broke, Wilpinjong, Falbrook, Kayuga, Murrurundi.
Provisional..... Bylong, Worrowolong.
Half-time ..... Munmurra
House ..... Rosemount, Muscle Creek.

The teachers employed are classified as under :—

Schools.	Class II.		Class III.			Unclassified.	Total.
	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.		
Public	2	6	13	5	7	7	40
Provisional	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	8
Half-time	.....	.....	.....	1	4	4	9
House	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8
Total	2	6	13	7	11	26	65

There are 6 pupil-teachers in the section, all of whom gained promotion during the year.

As a body the teachers are enthusiastic in the discharge of their duties, and exemplary in their conduct.

I have experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining male candidates for small schools, while the number of lads willing to enter the service of the Department as pupil-teachers is very small.

The savings banks at Muswellbrook, Murrurundi, Scone, Denman, and Jerry's Plains have not continued to be the success they were last year.

C. O. FLASHMAN.

Muswellbrook, 31st December, 1889.

ANNEX Z.

ANNEX Z.

District-Inspector O'Byrne's Report.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Minister, my report on the condition and working of the State Schools in the Wagga District during the year 1889.

The boundaries of the District include the same extensive tract of country that they did six or eight years ago. In the pastoral and agricultural portions the number of new schools is slowly but steadily increasing, whilst in the mining localities beyond the Darling a very rapid increase has taken place. The Inspector's work in this portion of the District has been particularly heavy during the past two or three years.

The number of schools in operation at the end of last year (1888) was 319. Thirty new schools were opened during 1889. Five schools that had been closed for a year or more were reopened. The District Register therefore showed 354 schools at work during the whole or part of the year. In consequence of failing to maintain the attendance required by law, 7 of these schools closed during the currency of the year, thus leaving 347 in actual work at the end of 1889.

The schools referred to were classed as follows :—259 Public Schools, 74 Provisional, 8 Half-time Schools, 12 House-to-House Schools, and 1 Evening School.

The new schools established where none existed before are situated at Acacia Dam (Broken Hill), Stony Crossing, Eaglehawk, Cuthero, Ivanhoe, Mount Brown, Winchendon Vale, Alma, Purnamoota, Thackaringa, Umberumberka, Broken Hill Infants', Yellow Waterhole, Wilpataria, Tubbul, Burrangong, Gunnary, Boambolo, Caulderwood, Gooda Creek, Kikiamah, Jindalee Evening, Burrumbuttock East, Clearmont, Round Waterhole, Kimo, Harefield, and Bute.

Increased accommodation was secured by lengthening the schools at Tocumwal, The Rock, and Murrulebale. The same object was attained by adding on class-rooms at Hay Infants', Broken Hill, Silverton, and Sheppardstown.

Weathersheds were provided at Silverton, Balranald, and Urana.

A large amount of work was done throughout the District in keeping the Department's property in repair. In round numbers, a sum of about £3,000 was expended in this way. The names of the schools repaired, the nature and cost of the works will be found attached to each inspector's report. The expenditure was principally on general repairs, painting, fencing, and providing tanks. This last point has received more attention than hitherto. Thanks to the liberality of the Department, at nearly every school in the District provision has been made for the supply of wholesome drinking-water for the pupils. The few schools unprovided with this great boon are very small ones, schools of whose permanency there was a doubt.

The total accommodation at the end of last year provided for seating 18,133 pupils. By opening new schools, adding class-rooms, and lengthening, 1,816 new places were gained, and, by closing, 521 places were lost, thus leaving, on 31st December, 1889, accommodation for 19,428 pupils. The enrolment on that date was 15,263. It will be seen that, in the matter of school accommodation the Department is well ahead of all reasonable requirements. In no case in the whole district is there anything like inconvenient overcrowding. As ought to be the case, in many of the rising towns the attendance is steadily approaching the limits of the accommodation provided. At Cootamundra a new infants' department will be required by the beginning of 1891.

That important point in school organization—the supply and preservation of the necessary working materials—has received full attention. There are very few schools that are not properly equipped with all necessary appliances for their successful management. The few exceptions are confined to the house-to-house schools and to a very few provisional schools lately established. The annual grant for books, slates, ink, &c., made by the Department is generally found to be adequate to requirements. I am glad to be able to state that, as a rule, the teachers and pupils are not wasteful of the materials thus gratuitously supplied to them. In one or two cases I had to rebuke sharply on this point. Taking the enrolment, the average cost per head for school requisites is about 10½d., and, therefore, a sum of about £666 was expended on this portion of the service during the year.

Discipline continues to improve from year to year. During the past twenty or five and twenty years, a complete change of sentiment has grown up regarding this phase of school management. Higher and better motives than fear are now relied on in securing decorum, attention, courtesy, and general good conduct. Corporal punishment is not now, as formerly, regarded as almost the only means of governing a school. As an evidence that we have arrived at a very satisfactory standard in this respect I need only mention the fact that in dealing with nearly 20,000 children for a whole year only one case of alleged cruel flogging was brought under the notice of the Minister. This speaks volumes for the discretion, self-control, gentleness, and humanity of our teachers.

In nearly all public schools trained teachers have been appointed, and the principles of correct classification are well understood, and are acted upon. I am unable to report that this is the case in the lower grades of the schools. In the somewhat unsettled part of the Colony which forms the main portion of this district, we are compelled to accept persons for appointment who have had very little training. No matter how promising these young persons are, it takes some care from the Inspector and a good deal of time to level them up to a fair degree of usefulness. The few ex-pupil teachers who have gone out to small schools have proved themselves much more efficient than the ordinary run of applicants we come across. Indeed, I am of opinion that these pupil-teachers do better in small country schools than the trained teachers; they lack the conceit of the latter, and are more content to do the humble teaching of a small school. The greatest impediment to the success and permanency of small schools, remotely situated, lies in the difficulty of obtaining suitable board and lodging for the teachers. No one, excepting the Inspectors, can form an adequate idea of the many privations young female teachers have to endure in some country places. To me it is no wonder that applications for removal and resignations flood each Inspector's table. I do believe that in the establishment of schools strict and definite provision for the accommodation of the teachers should be stipulated for on the forms to be filled by the promoters of such schools. The more liberal scale of pay recently sanctioned by the Minister, will, no doubt, go a good way to put these schools on a more satisfactory footing.

Numerically the inspectoral staff remains the same as in former years, viz. a District Inspector and three Inspectors. The headquarters of these are at Albury, Hay, Wagga Wagga, and Yass. The only change since last year was the removal of Mr. Maclardy from Hay to Sydney, and the replacing of him by the transfer of Mr. Long, from Dungog. There are also two Attendance Officers employed in the district,—one located at Wagga Wagga and the other at Deniliquin.

With the exception of 6 in the Hay section all the schools received the full general inspection. As is explained in Mr. Long's report, these 6 schools are located in the far west; were established late in the year, and after he had cleared off all other work in that portion of the district. In fact, the establishment of these schools, later on, was part of the outcome of the Inspector's visit. In consequence of the pressure of other duties, and the large amount of correspondence to be got through, a second trip to these remote places was impossible. For special reasons second General Inspections at Jerilderie and Hopefield were made by me.

I regret that we could only find time to make 29 ordinary inspections. A great many incidental visits were made by each Inspector as he travelled from time to time over his district, but these inspections are not recorded in our general statistics. These incidental visits are very useful, as they are made at quite unexpected times, and any irregularities or defects are sure to be noticed by the Inspector. A good many more inspections could have been done were it not for the amount of work that has been placed on our hands in connection with buildings and repairs, &c. All this work was formerly done by the Architect's Branch. I believe I state the opinions of my colleagues in the work of the district when I say that at drawing plans and specifications we are slow and inefficient hands.

The

The following table shows the number and various kinds of schools forming the Wagga Wagga District. It also shows the number of inspections done :—

	Public		Provisional.	Half-time.	House.	Evening.	Total.
	Schools.	Departments.					
(*a*) Open during the year 1889 or part thereof	247	259	74	8	12	1	354
(*b*) Number that received general inspection	245	256	72	8	11	1	348
(*c*) Number that did not receive general inspection	2	3	2	0	1	0	6
(*d*) Number that received ordinary inspection	25	25	4	0	0	0	29

This table shows the condition of the schools examined in the relation to the standard of proficiency. Tolerable, or 50 per cent. of the total attainable marks, is regarded by the Department as being up to the requirements of the standard.

Kind of Schools.	Below standard.	Equal to standard.	Above standard.	Total.	Percentage equal to or above standard.
Public	64	57	135	256	75
Provisional	34	21	17	72	53
Half-time	1	.....	7	8	87
House-to-House	4	4	3	11	64
Total	103	82	162	347	70

The number of pupils examined in 1888 was 10,446, and in 1889 we tested 10,893. This number would have been considerably larger but for the number of wet days on which inspections had to be made. The following numbers exhibit the proficiency in all the principal subjects during the last two years. It will be noticed that a tolerably satisfactory advance has been made in all the subjects, excepting Geography and History :—

	1888.	1889.
Reading	80 per cent.	85 per cent.
Writing	84 ,,	91 ,,
Arithmetic	68 ,,	75 ,,
Grammar	73 ,,	75 ,,
Geography	78 ,,	78 ,,
English History	83 ,,	71 ,,
Scripture	75 ,,	78 ,,

The staff employed to work the schools to which this report refers consists of 347 teachers and 70 pupil teachers. The subjoined tables show their classifications :—

TEACHERS.

Section of District.	1 A.	1 B.	2 A.	2 B.	3 A.	3 B.	3 C.	Unclassified.	Totals.
Albury	...	1	9	6	20	7	10	32	85
Hay	...	1	14	4	13	13	7	38	90
Wagga	...	1	12	4	11	16	7	20	71
Yass	1	..	6	5	24	19	11	35	101
Totals	1	3	41	19	68	55	35	125	347

PUPIL TEACHERS.

Section.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Totals.
Albury	2	2	8	5	17
Hay	2	5	2	14	23
Wagga	1	2	8	4	15
Yass	3	2	4	6	15
Totals	8	11	22	29	70

At the end of another year it is my pleasing duty to be able to report the general good conduct of the teachers. As a body they are sober, industrious, and earnest in the discharge of their duties, and, with few exceptions, command the respect and confidence of those amongst whom their lot is cast. In the large schools a good deal of downright hard work falls to the lot of the pupil-teachers, and they do it well. They are almost without exception well conducted, industrious, and efficient, and, so far as I have yet learned, all have passed the yearly examinations prescribed.

The following table shows the number of cases of default reported to me, and the causes assigned for such default :—

Total number of defaulters reported.	Causes assigned for default.					
	Sickness.	Truanting.	Work at home.	Sent out to work.	Other causes.	Children reported as attending no school.
2,838	1,240	96	881	104	524	23

This table shows the number of prosecutions authorized, as also the results :—

No. of prosecutions authorised.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Withdrawals.	Incomplete.
337	240	54	22	21

I give, hereunder, a summary which will supply data for a comparison of the results obtained in the years 1888 and 1889 :—

	1888.	1889.
Number of new schools opened	18	30
Total enrolment during the year	18,902	19,896
Average attendance during the year	10,172	10,483
Fees paid during the year	£5,644 19 6	£5,941 11 2
Schools in operation during the year	331	354
Schools inspected during the year	322	348
Schools inspected up to or above standard	248	245
Number of pupils examined during the year	10,446	10,893
Number of prosecutions for default	368	337
Number of convictions for default	252	240

The above results, I respectfully submit, should be regarded as fairly satisfactory by the Minister and the general public.

G. O'BYRNE,
District Inspector.

Wagga Wagga, 24th January, 1890.

ANNEX Z1.

Inspector Lawford's Report.

I have the honor to submit my general report for the year 1889.

The boundaries of the Yass section are the same this year as they were last, but the number of schools has increased. At the end of 1888 there were 101 schools in operation, which has been the average number for the three years ending December, 1888. During this year, or any part of it, there have been 111 schools in operation, of which 102 have been open during the whole year, and 9 during a part of the year only. One school has been closed. This is the Evening Public School at Jindalee, which was opened on 1st April, and closed, as is usually the case in schools of that class, after an existence of three or four months.

The whole of these have undergone a general inspection, and 4 have had an ordinary inspection as well, time not allowing of any more of these inspections being held.

There are now 110 schools in operation, consisting of :—

Public	87
Provisional	21
Half-time	2

Eight new schools were opened during the year as follows :—

School.	Places for.	Built by.	Cost.	Opened on.
			£ s. d.	
Tubbul	40	Inspector	139 10 0	5 June.
Burrangong	40	,,	118 10 0	28 October.
Gunnary	21	,,	60 0 0	9 September.
Boambolo	*	A local Committee	60 0 0	21 January.
Caulderwood	21	,,	.....	13 May.
Gooda Creek	21	,,	60 0 0	19 August.
Kikiamah	21	,,	60 0 0	4 November.
Jindalee Evening	.....	Existing Public School buildings used.	.....	1 April.

* The places (21) provided by this school were reckoned in last year's report.

Two schools, Barwang and Congera, which were closed in former years were re-opened this year.

New school-rooms have been built by the inspector at Belowra and Milong, to replace the old ones, at a cost respectively of £101 1s. and £148 17s. 6d., the latter sum including the cost of fencing. As in point of size they are much the same as the buildings they replace, there is only a gain of 7 places.

Repairs and improvements were made at 13 schools by the inspector at a cost of £426 8s. This includes a 4-roomed cottage residence at Derringullen, and two new rooms and some repairs to the old school for the use of the teachers at Belowra.

Accommodation.

At the end of last year there were places for 5,624 children. The new schools and buildings mentioned above give additional room for 171, and the two schools re-opened give 48 places, which having been written off in past years must now be counted again, as in the case of new schools.

There are now, therefore, places for 5,843 children. As there are very seldom 5,000 children on the roll, this gives an ample margin. I know of only one case of overcrowding, and there the school is being enlarged.

Applications for new schools at the following places have been received and dealt with as shewn below :—

Place.	Minister's decision.
* Burrangong.	Public School established
* Gunnary.	Provisional School ,,
* Gooda Creek.	,, ,, ,,
* Kikiamah.	,, ,, ,,
Galong.	,, ,, ,,
Redbank.	,, ,, ,,
Pine Farm.	Application refused.
Wallaroo Bute Gidginbung Warroo	A teacher to be sent when the residents have put up the necessary buildings.
Yellow-water Holes.	Under consideration.

* Now in operation

One

One school, Bullokreek, has been converted into a public school. The attendance at Elizabethfield public and Toual provisional fell so low that, proximity favouring it, they were reduced to half-time schools.

Condition of Schools and Teachers.

The actual condition of schools as shewn by examination is a little lower this year than last, 71 per cent. being up to or above the standard as against 77 per cent. last year. But a good many schools were below the standard owing to the fact that they had no 3rd class, while in other respects they were in very good order.

The teachers are growing a more efficient body every year, and in a few years, it may confidently be predicted, there will be few, if any, teachers admitted to the service, except as pupil-teachers, owing to the new regulations as to the admission to the training-schools. These have now been a year in operation and provide that only those who gain scholarships will be trained free of expense: as an alternative to paying the cost of their training those who fail to gain scholarships are, if they wish it, placed in charge of small schools. This provides a body of young men and women who have had four years practical experience and training in large schools, and who are infinitely better qualified teachers than those admitted under existing regulations for small school candidates.

There is every prospect of the ensuing year producing as good, if not better, results than those for this year.

L. E. LAWFORD,
Inspector.

Yass, 27th December, 1889.

ANNEX Z2.

INSPECTOR WRIGHT'S REPORT.

THERE were 95 schools in operation in the Albury Section of the Wagga Wagga District during some portion of the year 1889, of which the following five were closed :—

Daisydale Public.
Mount Adrah Public.
South Mahonga Half-time.
Quat Quatta Half-time.
Savernake House.

Of these, South Mahonga is to be re-opened in 1890 as a Provisional School.

Three new schools were opened during the year :—

Burrumbuttock East Provisional.
Clearmont Provisional; and
Round Water Hole Provisional.

Two Provisional Schools were convérted into Public :—

Bell's Lagoon and Culcairn,

and three House Schools were altered into six Half-time :—

Calafat into Adelong Grove and Calafat.
Carabost into Humula South and Mount Blanc; and
Rawsonville into Mundewaddera and Rawsonville.

During 1890 new schools will be opened at Major's Plains, Mundarlo, Blowering West and Mundaroo, and these, with existing schools, will meet the educational requirements of the district.

Adequacy of School Accommodation.

At the beginning of the year, places were provided for 4,518 pupils, but 191 of these places have been lost through the closing of schools, &c. New places for 152 pupils have been gained as follows :—

By the erection of a new class room at Shepardstown 36
By lengthening the Tocumwal school 17
By the erection of new buildings 99

Thus there is a loss for the year of 39 places, there being accommodation now for 4,479 pupils.

Inspection.

All the schools open during the year have been fully inspected once, two schools received a second regular inspection, and 12 ordinary inspections were made. Of the 94 schools inspected, 56 were above, 12 up to. and 26 below the standard in efficiency; that is 72·3 per cent. of the schools satisfied the requirements. This is 1·3 per cent. below the results obtained last year, a fact attributable, in my opinion, more to the irregularity of attendance caused by the extremely wet weather than to a falling off in the earnestness or ability of the teachers.

The organization and discipline of the schools continue to be very satisfactory.

The attainments of the pupils in the principal subjects of examination are shown in the following table.

Subject.	Number Examined.	Percentage up to Standard.
Reading	2,447	80·3
Writing	2,436	92·0
Dictation	2,115	65·2
Arithmetic	2,284	72·3
Grammar	998	64·3
Geography	990	76·5
English History	800	70·0
Australian History	342	58·7
Scripture	2,260	74·7
Object Lessons	1,560	86·6
Drill	2,362	84·7

There is a falling off in the attainments generally of about 4 per cent., but I consider this is due in great part to the unfavourable season already referred to.

School

School Buildings.

During the year 5 new buildings have been erected, viz. :—

Schools.	If vested.	New, or to Replace Old.	Places for.	Cost to Department.
Burrumbuttock	Vested	New	20	£45
Clearmont	,,	,,	15	£45
Lower Tarcutta	,,	To replace old...	27	£74
Round Water Hole	,,	New	22	£60
Mount Blanc	Non-vested	,,	15	Nil.

Repairs and additions have been effected under the supervision of the Inspector to 22 schools, at a total cost of £400 ; and under the supervision of the Architect to 10 schools, at a cost of £1200.

In addition to these, new buildings and repairs are in progress at 5 schools, at an estimated cost of £1,550.

To sum up, the educational wants of the district are well met, the teachers are earnest and able, and the outlook for 1890 is very promising.

Albury, 31 Dec., 1889. S. WRIGHT.

ANNEX Z3.

Inspector Long's Report.

I have the honor to submit the following report for the year 1889, on the Hay section of the Wagga Wagga district. By the returns for 1888 there were 74 schools in operation at the end of that year. Of these, three were not reopened, and one was transferred to another section of the district. During the year 1889 Thulabin Provisional was closed, and the following 15 new schools were established :—Alma, Acacia Dam, Broken Hill Infants', Eaglehawk, Purnamoota, Thackaringa, Umberumberka, Colombo Creek, Cuthero, Ivanhoe, Mount Browne, Stony Crossing, Winchendon Vale, Yellow Water-holes, and Wilpataria. There were, therefore, in operation during the year 85 schools, consisting of 59 Public Schools and Departments, 20 Provisional, and 6 House-to-house, while the number in existence at the close of the year was 84.

The buildings in use at the beginning of the year sufficed for 4,628 pupils. During the year 290 places were lost, and, by the erection or renting of new buildings, 1,201 were gained. The accommodation at the end of the year was thus sufficient for 5,539 pupils. The largest enrolment for any quarter was 4,518, and the highest average attendance 2,965·5. The accommodation is therefore ample in the aggregate, and from an examination of each individual case, it appears that in every school but two, the space is in excess of that required by the regulations for the attendance. The defect, in the case of each of the exceptions referred to, is but slight, and steps for its remedy have already been taken. The buildings are in good condition, and are liberally supplied with all requisite appliances. Every expenditure which consideration for the public interest indicated as desirable has been sanctioned by the Department with a liberality to which no exception can be taken, especially in the most western portions of the Colony, and necessary works have been effected with all possible despatch. During the year 11 new buildings have been erected, all, with one exception, under the Inspector's, or local supervision, and 4 have been rented. To 3 schools, extensive additions have been made, and, in 66 cases, repairs or improvements, whose cost ranges from £185 to a few shillings, have been effected. The total expenditure under these heads for the year amounts to £3,727 6s. 10d.

In regard to the extent to which the schools is this section satisfy its educational requirements, I would briefly state, that, so far as my ten months' work in it serves as a criterion, there is no locality where an attendance of twelve pupils can be received which is without a school, while, in many instances means of education are provided for a much smaller number. That so satisfactory a statement is possible in regard to a district equal in area to more than one-fourth of the Colony, and, including those portions which are the most difficult of access, and in which the population is the most scattered, is, I submit, evidence of highly commendable care and vigilance in applying the provisions of the Act, on the part of the officers of the district in which I have been temporarily employed.

All the 85 schools in operation during the year received a general inspection with the exception of 6. Those omitted are new schools, established after my visits to the localities in which they are. Other and still more urgent duties rendered it impossible to revisit these places, which are, in every instance, remotely situated. Only 3 schools received a second or ordinary inspection, which is attributable to the fact that the general inspections, and the great quantity of correspondence and items of miscellaneous business connected with the supervision of so large an area, prevented me from devoting more time to this branch of duty. A number of schools, however, received visits of an incidental nature, which, in many cases, effected to a great extent the objects aimed at in ordinary inspection.

Of the 79 general inspections, 4 were made by the District Inspector, and 1 by Mr. Inspector Lawford. One of the Ordinary inspections was by the former officer. The efficiency of each of the schools inspected in relation to standard is shown in the following schedule.—

Above Standard :—Berry Jerry, Deniliquin Primary, Deniliquin Infants, Euston, Gunbar, Hay Primary, Hay Infant, Hillston, Kindra, Mathoura, Maude, Narandera Girls, Silverton, Tattaila, Toganmain, Wamboota, Wentworth, Wilcannia, Trickett, Arcadia.

Up to Standard :—Alma, Altcar, Conargo, Hatfield, Illiliwa, Menindie, Milparinka, Moama, Narandera Boys, Paika, Round Hill, South Marowie, Tamar, Wanganella, Warangesda, Wilson, Booroorban, Colombo Creek, Cuthero, Gol Gol, Ivanhoe, Pooncarie, Tori, Wandook North, Winchedon Vale, Mia Mia, Uley.

Below Standard ;—Acacia Dam, Balranald, Broken Hill, Bunaloo, Carrathool, Coolamon, Cuddell Siding, Darlington Point, Eaglehawk, Grong Grong, Jerilderie, Lower North Berry Jerry, Maloga, Mimosa East, Moira, Moulamein, Oxley, Purnamoota, Tibooburra, Whitton, Cal Lal, Kildary, Methul, Mossgeil, Pretty Pine, Springbank, Tongul, Yellow Waterholes, Mount Browne.

That a school should appear under the last of the above headings, must be regarded as indicating that the teacher has been deficient in aptitude or diligence, excepting, of course, cases in which circumstances beyond the teacher's control render average results impossible of attainment. The schools to which this consideration applies are Acacia Dam, Purnamoota, and Mount Browne, which, at the date of their inspection, had been but recently established, and Balranald, and Maloga, the attendance at which was seriously affected by epidemic complaints. It thus appears that, excluding the 6 schools names, 24 out of 73 failed to exhibit a satisfactory degree of efficiency. Many of these are, however, comparatively new schools, in places in which exceptional difficulties have to be encountered, and, as may be supposed, it is not always possible to secure the services of teachers endowed with the special qualifications necessary to successfully cope with them. Additional experience in regard to the requirements of exceptional cases, will doubtless render it possible to present a more favourable general result in future.

In

In regard to the organization and discipline, I have to state that defective skill in regard to the former detail was observed in 24 schools, while in 17 only was the former of less than average quality. Considering the large proportion of teachers employed in this section who have not had the advantage of regular training, I regard these results as fairly satisfactory. In several instances it is pleasing to note that the organization shows commendable appreciation of the educative effect of neatness and good order, while, in others, additional evidence of good taste is observed, in the form of a well-kept garden and carefully-tended shade-trees. In this connection special reference is due to Hay Public School.

The number of pupils examined, and the percentage whose proficiency in the several subjects reached or exceeded standard, are shown in the following table. For the purpose of comparison, I place with them similar statistics for the preceding year :—

Subjects.	1888.		1889.	
	Number of Pupils examined.	Percentage up to or above Standard.	Number of Pupils examined.	Percentage up to or above Standard.
Reading	2,402	54·4	2,680	78·5
Writing	2,402	61·2	2,680	91·2
Arithmetic	1,935	57·4	2,680	79·6
Grammar	777	65·2	918	77·2
Geography	829	66·3	945	68·3
English History	574	52·6	640	57·6
Australian History	148	72·9	224	50·4
Scripture	2,395	65·7	2,265	73·5
Object Lessons	1,327	73·5	1,522	83·4
Drawing	577	62·0	567	77·0
Music	1,910	69·0	1,791	94·7
French	4	75·0	2	100·0
Euclid	71	71·9	140	98·0
Algebra	11	54·5	8	100·0
Mensuration	6	83·6	49	40·8
Latin	6	66·6	11	72·7
Needlework	879	72·8	765	91·7
Drill	747	74·9	1,270	76·2
Dictation	.....	.....	2,080	58·0

It would appear from the above that in all subjects but two the results of the teaching for the year 1889 show very remarkable improvement. The estimates are, however, by different officers, and it is to be observed that, in forming his, my predecessor states that "the requirements as to the age of pupils were strictly enforced." In a district, however, in which are so many newly-established schools, it did not appear to me advisable to adopt this course, except in cases in which the prescribed period of enrolment had been exceeded. Still, after making due allowance for this implied discrepancy, the statistics given must certainly show that in the schools returned as up to or above standard a creditable improvement in results has been achieved.

The number of teachers employed in this section and their classifications are shown in the following table :—

	1A.	1B.	2A.	2B.	3A.	3B.	3C.	Unclassed.	Total.	Pupil-teachers.					
										Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.	Class 4.	Probationers.	Total.
Teachers	..	1	13	3	10	11	7	36	81	2	5	2	11	3	23
Assistants	..	..	1	1	3	2	..	2	9						

The teachers are, as a rule, qualified for their respective positions, and display due care and diligence in the performance of the duties entrusted to them. Some few cases might be specified in which a comparative failure of a school in regard to the objects for which it is designed, is clearly traceable to a deficiency in skill, diligence, or tact. In pleasing contrast, individual schools might be mentioned in which a rapid increase in the enrolment and marked improvement in results are evidently due to the commendable energy and ability of the teacher. Only one complaint against a teacher occurred for investigation during the year, and in this case the alleged fault proved to be an error in judgment of a comparatively venial nature.

The pupil-teachers are well-conducted, useful, and studious. All who have been examined for promotion have, so far as is at present known, been successful. To the credit of the Deniliquin School it may be mentioned that one of its pupil-teachers, Miss Isabella Brodie, gained first scholarship and gold medal at the recent examination for admission to Hurlstone Training School.

In conclusion, it may be stated that the educational requirements of the Hay section are, so far as they have as yet been ascertained, fully satisfied by the existing schools, and that, as regards material condition and efficiency, these schools are, speaking generally, in a fairly satisfactory state.

GEORGE ED. LONG,
Inspector.

Sydney, 23rd January, 1890.

ANNEX Z4.

District-Inspector Johnson's Report.

There were 243 schools in operation in this district during the year just ended, but 7 of these have been permanently closed in consequence of the attendance having fallen below the minimum required, leaving 236 schools still open at the close of the year. Of these, 147 are Public, 36 Provisional, 36 Half-time, 16 House-to-house, and 1 Evening Schools.

New schools were opened during the year at Black Springs, Brewarrina Mission Station, Manoa, Buckhobble, Mount Billagoe, Peabody, Store Creek, Tong Bong, Dappo Springs, Wyaldra, Bimbijong, Lower Piambong, Collingwood, and Wilga. An Evening School was also opened at Coonabarabran.

Fourteen new school-buildings were erected during the year; those at Nyngan and Coonabarabran being substantial brick structures, specially designed to secure the greatest possible coolness during the great heat which prevails in those places during the summer months. The others are small cheap wooden buildings, suitable to the requirements of the various localities in which they are placed. A comfortable residence for the teacher has also been erected at Nyngan, and a cheap wooden one at Gilgandra.

Repairs and improvements were effected to 46 school-buildings during the year, care being taken to leave no necessary work unattended to, so that the material condition of the schools of the district is now very satisfactory.

In consequence of the increase in the attendance at the Bourke schools, it was found necessary to provide additional accommodation there, and to meet this want a new class-room is being erected for each department. A large class-room has also been erected for the Infants' Department at Dubbo, the younger pupils of which school were previously taught in a rented building situated outside the school grounds.

Accommodation

Accommodation is provided by the schools of the district for over 11,000 pupils, and the greatest quarterly enrolment for the year was 9,352, from which it will be seen that the accommodation provided considerably exceeds that actually required.

The grounds of several schools have been planted by the teachers with shade and ornamental trees, and thus the immediate improved appearance and future increased comfort of the premises have been assured, for when these trees have become full grown they will afford far more effective shade from the sun than the ordinary iron-roofed shed.

The quarterly enrolment and average attendance for the years 1888 and 1889 are given in the following table :—

	1888.		1889.	
	Enrolment.	Average.	Enrolment.	Average.
March	9,244	6,450·9	9,249	6,578·1
June	9,134	6,748·3	9,206	6,367·4
September	9,413	6,592·2	9,352	6,713·3
December	9,148	6,436·2	9,317	6,461·6

The yearly average for 1888 was 6,556·9, and that for 1889, 6,530·1, from which it will be seen that the attendance for the former exceeded that for the latter by 20.

During the third quarter of the year the enrolment was 61 less for 1889 than for 1888, but the average was greater by 121. The enrolment for each of the remaining quarters of the year was greater in 1889.

All the schools of the district, except three, which were permanently closed early in the year, and one House School, which was not opened till late in December, received a general inspection, and 143 were inspected a second time. The total number of inspections made, therefore, was 382, of which 182 were made by Mr. Inspector Rooney, 85 by Mr. Inspector Smith, and the remaining 115 by myself.

The following table gives the number of pupils examined in each subject of instruction, and the percentages up to or above the standard :—

Subject.	Number examined.	Percentage up to or above the Standard.
Reading	6,879	92·1
Writing	6,648	96·0
Arithmetic	6,609	73·1
Grammar	2,497	76·1
Geography	2,510	81·0
History	2,772	79·4
Scripture	6,270	87·5
Object Lessons	3,380	92·9
Drawing	1,997	81·8
Music	4,617	88·3
French	50	100·0
Euclid	244	91·8
Algebra	82	71·9
Mensuration	239	82·0
Latin	88	100·0
Science	742	97·0

The number of pupils examined this year was less by 125 than the number examined last year, and in two subjects only, reading and writing, do the number of passes exceed those for last year. This falling off in the number of pupils present at examinations is attributable to the fact that, consequent upon the large quantity of rain which fell during part of the year, many were absent at the time of examination.

Of the schools inspected, 112 Public, 21 Provisional, 26 Half-time, and 9 House Schools were found to have exceeded the standard ; 12 Public, 2 Provisional, 5 Half-time, and 1 House School reached it ; and 24 Public, 15 Provisional, 5 Half-time, and 6 House Schools were below the Standard—that is, 79 per cent. were up to or above the standard, and 21 per cent. below it. This is an improvement on last year's results.

The schools of the district are, on the whole, in a very satisfactory state of discipline, and recourse is seldom had to corporal punishment, except in extreme cases. Complaints from parents as to severe or unjust punishment have almost become a thing of the past.

Legal proceedings were taken against the parents or guardians of 174 pupils for short attendance at school during the year. Of these, 135 were pupils at State schools, 19 at Convent schools, and the remaining 20 did not attend at any school.

The teachers and pupil-teachers of this district are classified as follows :—

Teachers.

Class I.		Class II.		Class III.			Unclassified.	Total.
A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.		
.....	3	20	15	42	28	33	90	231

Pupil-teachers.

Cass I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Total.
10	7	11	7	35

The material condition, discipline, and efficiency of the schools of this district are, on the whole, satisfactory, and steady progress in the future may be counted on.

W. H. JOHNSON,
District Inspector.

Wellington, 11th January, 1890.

ANNEX Z5.

ANNEX Z5.

Inspector Rooney's Report.

I have the honor to submit this my general report for 1889.

At the end of the year 1888 there were 97 schools in operation in this portion of the Wellington District, viz. :—

65 Public.
8 Provisional.
18 Half-time.
6 House-to-house.

Total 97

During the last quarter of the year the Public Schools at Ben Buckley and Warrangunyah, and the Provisional School at East Tabrabucca, were reduced to the rank of Half-time.

The Provisional School at Combo was closed in November.

The Public School at Uarbry was closed in June, and the Half-time School at Wiadra in September. The following new schools were opened during the year :—

Black Springs (Provisional).
Tong Bong (Provisional).
Wyaldra (Provisional).
Bimbijong (Half-time).
Lower Piambong (Half-time).
Collingwood (House-to-house).

The House-to-house School at Narrangerie was changed into a Provisional School in the month of January.

At the end of 1889, the number of schools stands thus :—

62 Public.
10 Provisional.
22 Half-time.
6 House-to-house.

Total 100

It has been decided to erect a Public School midway between the Half-time Schools at Warrangunyah and East Tabrabucca, so that these schools may be worked as one. A residence is in course of construction at Gulgamree.

Organization.

The school-buildings, with two exceptions, are suitably and centrally situated. During the year 5 new buildings were erected in places where no schools previously existed.

Repairs and improvements, in most cases of a substantial kind, were effected at 18 schools.

All the Public and Provisional Schools, except one, are vested in the Department, and their material condition may be considered as good.

The buildings used as Half-time and House-to-house Schools are suitable, and in fair repair; 9 of them are the property of the Minister.

At the commencement of the year the accommodation afforded by the existing schools was estimated as sufficient for 3,548 pupils. At present accommodation is provided for 3,620 pupils.

The annual returns show that there was an average daily attendance of 2,766 throughout the year.

Enrolment.

The total enrolment for the year amounted to 4,614, and of this number 528 are returned as having attended more than one school.

The enrolment and average attendance for each quarter of the year are as follows :—

	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.
1st quarter	3,767	2,785·4
2nd ,, ...	3,706	2,641·0
3rd ,, ...	3,721	2,765·4
4th ,, ...	3,706	2,670·7

The enrolment for the year shows an increase of 49, and the average attendance a decrease of 38 on the preceding year. The average attendance is 74 per cent. of the quarterly enrolment, being nearly the same as that for the previous year.

Inspection.

Of the 103 schools in operation during the year all but one—Bimbijong Half-time (which was not opened till the 9th December)—received a general inspection—98 from myself, and 4 from the District Inspector.

Burrundulla Public School received a second general inspection. 83 schools received ordinary inspection. Spicer's Creek Public School, which is not under my supervision, received from me both general and ordinary inspection. The work of inspection may be summed up thus :—

103 schools received general inspection.
84 ,, ,, ordinary ,,

The number of pupils examined in the 103 schools was 2,857. The proficiency displayed in the various subjects, in relation to the standards, is given below.

The results of the preceding year are also given.

Subjects.	Number of Pupils examined.	Percentage satisfying Standard.	
		1889.	1888.
Reading	2,857	93	95
Writing	2,657	95	97
Arithmetic	2,614	79	89·7
Grammar	1,173	74	84
Geography	1,186	81	85·7
History, English	877	74·8	76
,, Australian	522	84	81
Scripture	2,548	83·4	81
Object Lessons	1,666	93·6	95
Drawing	933	68·9	83
Music	1,760	82·2	81
French	30	100	100
Euclid	126	84	93
Algebra	29	100	100
Mensuration	150	92	100
Latin	41	100	100
Natural Science	232	90	100
Trigonometry	29	100	none examined.
Needlework	927	95·7	100
Drill	1,661	92	85

In arithmetic, grammar, geography, and drawing the results are lower than last year. This is attributable to the fact that a large number of promotions from 2nd to 3rd classes has been made in small schools taught by untrained teachers. Drawing is not well taught, except in the large Public Schools—in other schools the subject does not receive the attention which it demands. Mental arithmetic is more considered than formerly.

The following table shows the efficiency of the schools in relation to the standard.

Schools.	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.
Public	2	6	55
Provisional	2	...	9
Half-time	1	1	20
House-to-house	1	1	4
Total	6	8	88

Thus 94 per cent. of the schools satisfied or exceeded the standard. Four pupils passed the Senior, and 9 the Junior Public Examinations in connection with the University. All these pupils were from the Superior Public School at Mudgee.

School Fees.

The amount of fees received during the year amounted to £1,409 11s. 11½d., being £51 18s. 2d. less than that received in 1888.

The number of pupils exempted from payment of fees at the end of the year is 339.

Teachers.

The teachers of the schools under my supervision are classified as follows :—

Class I B	2
,, II A	9
,, II B	11
,,III A	17
,,III B	12
,,III C	13
Unclassified	29
Total	93

Pupil-teachers :—

Class I	6
,, II	3
,, III	4
,, IV	2
Total	15

Very few complaints were made against teachers during the year. As a body, the teachers are respectable and intelligent. The pupil-teachers are hardworking and of good character.

The Department's property is, on the whole, well cared for, and the school-rooms, with few exceptions, are clean and cheerful.

At many of the Public Schools gardens have been laid out, and are now flourishing. The following schools deserve special mention on account of the gardens attached to them :—Coomber, Cooyal, Cullenbone, Crudine, Dungaree, Linburn, Mobellah, Pyramul, and Wilbertree. Savings Banks are in operation at 10 schools, but in no instance has the success anticipated been realized.

Summary.

1. This part of the Wellington District is well supplied with schools.
2. The material condition of the school-buildings is good.
3. The accommodation, except at 2 schools, exceeds the requirements.
4. The total enrolment shows an increase on the previous year, but the average attendance shows a slight decrease.
5. All schools, but 1 Half-time, were fully inspected.
6. The organization of the schools is satisfactory.
7. The general discipline is good. The existing state of the schools gives ground for the hope of higher results in the future.

JOHN P. ROONEY,
Inspector.

Mudgee, 31st December, 1889.

ANNEX Z6.

Inspector Smith's Report.

I have the honor to submit my general report upon the schools in the Dubbo section of the Wellington District during the year 1889.

At the commencement of the year there were 71 schools in operation—49 Public, 13 Provisional, 4 Half-time, and 6 House Schools. During the year, Wongy Public, Buggil Provisional, and Euromedah Provisional were closed. Tenandra Provisional was converted into a House School, in conjunction with a place called the Boundary Gate; and Yalcogrin House School, which had been closed for some time, was reopened, and the building removed to the opposite side of the Castlereagh River. There were 6 new schools opened—Brewarrina Mission Station (Provisional), Manoa (Provisional), Yalcogrin (Provisional), Dappo Springs, and Wilga House Schools, and Coonabarabran Evening Public School. Permission has been given by the Minister to open a Provisional School at Gumbalie, on the road from Bourke to Wanaaring, and 2 more new House Schools—Purlewaugh and Sunnyside, near Coonabarabran; and also to convert the existing Provisional School at Kienbri into a House School, in conjunction with Old Kienbri. An application for a Public School at Peak Hill Gold-field has also been received, and will be finally dealt with immediately after the Christmas vacation.

The number of schools at the close of the year in this section of the district stands as follows :—48 Public, 12 Provisional, 4 Half-time, 9 House, and 1 Evening Public School; total, 74; and it may be confidently expected that there will be at least three or four additional schools open within a few months of 1890.

The number of inspections made last year was 98—75 general, 1 regular, and 22 ordinary inspections. The following table shows the estimated proficiency of all the schools with regard to the standard :—

	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.	Totals.
(*a*) Schools in operation a full year at the time of inspection	12	13	41	66
(*b*) Schools in operation less than a year at time of inspection	5	.....	4	9
Totals	17	13	45	75

The following table shows the estimated proficiency of all the pupils examined during the year :—

Subjects.	Above Standard.	Up to Standard.	Below Standard.	Total Examined.	Percentage satisfying Standard.
(*a*) Ordinary subjects—					
Reading	1,548	461	169	2,178	92
Writing	1,628	417	133	2,178	93
Arithmetic	986	524	668	2,178	69
Grammar	351	135	228	714	67
Geography	422	111	181	714	74
English History	291	93	181	565	68
Australian History	78	4	.....	82	100
Scripture	1,287	596	143	2,026	91
Object Lessons	604	344	104	1,052	90
Drawing	422	86	57	565	89
Music	1,130	301	163	1,594	87
Needlework	540	86	19	645	96
Drill	1,079	238	44	1,361	96
(*b*) Special subjects—					
French	20	.....	.....	20	100
Euclid	52	.....	.....	52	100
Algebra	30	.....	.....	30	100
Mensuration	20	.....	30	50	40
Latin	30	.....	.....	30	100
Natural Science	172	.....	.....	172	100
Trignometry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

A tabulated statement of the enrolment, and the average attendance respectively, of pupils for each quarter of the past year is appended :—

	Number of Schools.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.
March quarter	73	3,059	2,065·7
June ,,	73	3,080	2,038·3
September quarter	73	3,164	2,230·5
December ,,	75	3,191	2,137·2

The material condition of the schools during the past twelve months has much improved. A large class-room, capable of holding 60 children, has been attached to the infants' department of the Dubbo Superior Public School, and a new commodious and handsome building has been erected at Coonabarabran.

Schools repaired.

Public—
Brewarrina.
Brocklehurst.
Buninyong.
Minore.
Orandelbinnia.
Warkton.
Willandra.
Provisional—Plain Creek.

Repairs in progress.

Public—
Baradine.
Bourke Boys'.
Bourke Girls'.
Coonamble.

It is intended to erect new school buildings at Barringun and Wanaaring, and to remove the building at Binnaway to the opposite side of the Castlereagh River. A new teacher's residence has also been erected at Gilgandra.

Examinations of teachers and pupil-teachers have been held at all the principal centres of population, Bourke, Brewarrina, Coonamble, Coonabarabran, and Dubbo, during the past year. There are still 12 unclassified teachers of Public Schools, and 1 of Half-time Schools. The teachers of Provisional and House Schools are not classified, and not required to be classified by regulation.

There has been steady progress in every respect during 1889, and in future further advancement may reasonably be looked for.

JOHN LESLIE SMITH.

Dubbo, 3rd January, 1890.

ANNEX Z7.

Report of Principal of the Training School, Fort-street.

The regulations relating to the extension of the period of training over two years, and the admission of the students under certain conditions to the University lectures, came into force at the beginning of the year, and will undoubtedly prove a very great advantage to our young teachers.

On the 21st January, 1889, 34 students were admitted, 20 with full scholarships, 10 with half-scholarships, and the remainder defraying the whole expense of their training. Of these, two matriculated in March, and have since attended the lectures at the Sydney University. Both of them passed their first year's examination with credit in December last. It is hoped that an increasing number of our ex-pupil-teachers will in future emulate the example of these two young men, and matriculate either before entering the Training School, or at the earliest possible opportunity afterwards. The instruction at the pupil-teachers' Saturday classes has been specially arranged with a view to enable them to do this. Four students decided to retire from the Training School at the end of the year ; the remainder will be permitted to avail themselves of the second year's course should the result of their examination, just completed, prove satisfactory. A special feature of this examination was that the Minister granted two additional scholarships for competition among those students who are, at present, either defraying the whole cost of their training, or who, at their entrance, were only awarded half-scholarships. The diligence, attention, and conduct of the students throughout the year have been, with but few exceptions, highly satisfactory.

2.—Course of Study.

The course of study has been modified in certain branches, and extended in others, in order to bring it into harmony with the requirements of the University, while, at the same time, the practical training of the students occupies as prominent a place as before.

The

The subjects studied during the year were as follows:—

Reading.

Smith's Specimens of English Literature, Shakespeare's "Henry V."

Grammar.

Parsing, Analysis, Composition, Meiklejohn's Book of English.

Geography.

Physical and Descriptive—Mapping.

History and English Literature.

English and Australian History, English Literature from Elizabeth to Cromwell, inclusive.

Art of Teaching.

Lectures on the History of Education, and practical School Management; Public Schools Act and Regulations; The Kindergarten principle.

Mathematics.

Arithmetic and Mensuration; Euclid (books I–XI), with deductions; Algebra, Hamblin Smith, the whole; Trigonometry, the solution of triangles, inclusive; Geometrical Conic Sections.

Natural Science.

Physics; Physiology.

Latin.

Arnold's Latin Prose Composition (Bradley); Cicero's Second Philippic.

French.

Macmillan's First Year's Course; part of Second Year's Course; Macmillan's Second Reader; Corneille's "Cinna."

Vocal Music.

Sutton's Theory of Music.

Drawing.

Blackboard practice, freehand, model, and geometrical drawing.

Drill.

Military drill without arms, dumb-bell and Indian club exercises, singlestick practice.

During the latter half of the year it was deemed expedient to omit reading, history, and geography from the list of studies.

3.—Staff.

Mr. Percy J. Edmunds, Assistant Training-master and Lecturer on Science, resigned on the 31st August last, and arrangements will be made to appoint a successor at the beginning of the year 1890. Mr. J. D. St. Clair Maclardy, M.A., has been appointed Classical Master, and has proved himself an earnest and capable teacher. Mr. R. J. Hinder, B.A., has been promoted from the Practising School to the High School, West Maitland. His successor is Mr. J. Taylor, B.A. The position of Master of Method, formerly filled by Major Dettmann, is now held by Mr. G. Turner, head master of the Superior Public School, Fort-street.

4.—Practising School.

The value of this school as a means of preparing students thoroughly for their life-work can hardly be over-estimated. Specimen lessons have been given during the year by the Principal of the Training School, the Master of Method, and the Master of the Practising School; and the test lessons given weekly by the students, in rotation, are criticised by the same officers, and hints and suggestions added when necessary. In addition to this, the students act, in turn, for a week at a time, as assistants in the Practising School, under the guidance of Mr. Taylor, where they gain much valuable experience in all ordinary school-work.

5.—Kindergarten.

The establishment of a Kindergarten School, on the premises at Fort-street, has opened up a new field for extending the practical experience of our young teachers. Although during the latter part of the year the students were permitted to spend an hour, weekly, in this school, yet, owing to its recent establishment, it was deemed advisable to defer the regular and systematic study of Fröebel's methods until the year 1890.

6.—Pupil Teachers' Classes.

Pupil-teachers' Saturday classes were conducted as usual at Fort-street, and were attended by 132 male pupil-teachers and 283 females. The course of instruction includes Latin and French to pupil teachers of the first and second classes; and drawing, music, and drill for the remainder. The pupil-teachers are as a rule painstaking and attentive, and appear to honestly desire to avail themselves of the advantages offered to them. The Wednesday classes for the purpose of imparting instruction in geometry and algebra to the male pupil-teachers have been largely attended by earnest and industrious students.

J. CONWAY,
Principal.

ANNEX Z8.

Report of Principal of Training School, Hurlstone.

I beg to submit my report upon the Training School, Hurlstone, Ashfield, for 1889:—

1.—The Students.

The conduct of the 35 students now in the Training School has been excellent, their diligence and attention to study commendable, and their health generally satisfactory.

The examination now proceeding is to serve as a classification examination—the classification not to be higher than III A—of those electing to leave the Training School at the close of the year, and also to serve as a test of the qualifications of those desirous of undergoing a second year's course of training. It is thus impossible to know the number of those forming the upper class of the second year until after the examination.

The students were allowed a special examination in geometrical drawing last June, and the majority succeeded in passing.

2.—Course of Study.

a.—During the first half-year:—

English.

Reading: Macaulay's Essays, Shakespeare's Henry V.

Meiklejohn's Book of English.
Composition, parsing, analysis, and prosody.

French.

French.

Havet's Grammar.
Recitation : Short, selected plays.
Corneille's "Cinna."

Latin.

Smith's Latin Grammar.
Arnold's Composition.
Cicero, Second Philippic.

Mathematics.

Arithmetic : Theory and Practice.
Plane Mensuration.
Euclid : Book I, with Deductions.
Algebra.

Geography.

Descriptive : Europe and Australasia.
Physical : Geikie's Physical Geography.
Mapping.

English Literature.

Elizabethan Writers.
Special Study : Henry V (Shakespeare)

British History.

Roman Invasion to Edward III.
Sutherland's Australian History.

Natural Science.

Physiology.

School Management.

Organization, Method, Discipline.
Compilation of School Records, Time-tables, and Lesson Programmes.
History of Reformers of Education.
Public Schools Act and Regulations.
Kindergarten.

Domestic Economy.

Sanitary Science.
Cooking : Theory and Practice.
Needlework.

Vocal Music.

Theory and Practice.
Staff Notation.
Tonic Sol-fa.

Drawing.

Blackboard.
Freehand, from Copies.
Model and Elementary Perspective.
Geometrical.

Drill.

Calisthenics.
School Drill.

(*b*) Second half-year :—
English Composition, French, Latin, Arithmetic, Mensuration, Geometry, Algebra, Phisiology, School Management, Kindergarten, Music, Drawing, Drill, Cookery (practice).

(*c*) As Latin, Algebra, and Euclid were new subjects, and required much time for preparation, it was decided to lighten the work of the second half-year by withdrawing from the curriculum of study some of those subjects which had received full attention from the students during their course of study as pupil-teachers. The examination is set on the work of the second half-year.

It is proposed to include horticulture next year among the subjects for study.

3.—The Staff.

The Staff consisted of the Principal, Assistant, Mistress of the Practising School, and visiting teachers for the following :—

Latin, Algebra, and Euclid.
Drawing.
Music.
Physiology.
Cookery.
Kindergarten.
Drill.

4.—Practical Training.

Practice in the art of teaching consisted of work in the Practising School, in which each student spent four weeks ; also, of specimen lessons, criticised by fellow-students, the Principal, and the Mistress of the Practising School. As the students of this session formed only one class, they had more extended practice than other and larger sessions. The Kindergarten lessons, each lesson lasting an hour, were given by Miss Banks, each Saturday morning, to the students, who are required to put into practice what they have learned by means of "criticism." Kindergarten lessons given occasionally to children in the presence of the other students.

The students would, I think, be encouraged in the study of Kindergarten if provisional First Grade certificates were granted at the end of eighteen months in the Training School, the tests to be practical teaching and paper examinations, and to take place in June, so as to be removed from the stress of work incident to the Matriculation examination in March, and the classification examination in December.

5.—The Premises.

The premises are in very good order, and the grounds look especially well this year, having received careful attention from a gardener sent by the Department for two or three days in each month.

M. M. EVERITT,
Principal.

APPENDIX XIII.

REPORT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS CADET CORPS.

I have the honor to submit for the Minister's information the Commanding Officer's report on the Public Schools Cadet Corps for 1889.

My personal knowledge of the corps extended merely over the last quarter of the year, as I did not take command before the middle of October.

Owing to the short time (10 weeks) then remaining before the close of the school year, and the large amount of special work connected with the reorganization requiring attention, I was unable to visit any of the country corps, and was compelled to limit my inspection to the corps in the city and suburbs.

suburbs. Of these I found that there were but 14, including the senior cadet corps at Paddington. I visited a number of schools in and around Sydney to observe the character of the drill given, and to enable me to form some idea of the value of the cadet corps, where these existed. During these visits I was struck with the fact that in the majority of the large schools there were no corps, and that where corps had been established the boys in the highest classes generally held aloof, showing an apparent want of interest in the Cadet movement.

An inspection parade for all these corps was held at Paddington on the 22nd of November, and was attended as under :—

Corps.	Field Officers.	Captain.	Subaltern.	Non-commissioned officers.	Band.	Bugler.	Cadets.	Total.
Sydney High School	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	20	26
Fort-street	.....	.....	.....	2	...	1	22	25
Crown-street	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	23	26
Cleveland-street	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	15	18
Paddington	.. ...	.....	... ..	3	.....	.....	13	16
Pyrmont	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	16	17
Newtown	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	21	25
Woollahra	.....	.....	.....	1	.. ...	.....	11	12
Leichhardt	... ..	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	16	19
Camperdown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balmain	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	20	23
Blackfriars	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	10	13
Glebe	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	7	9
Band	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	15
Staff	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5
	3	1	1	34	15	1	194	249

The parade was only partly satisfactory ; the boys possessed, on the whole, a fair knowledge of company drill, but were deficient in battalion drill. From what I saw I should imagine that the boys had received but few opportunities for becoming reasonably efficient in battalion movements.

Their appearance on parade was not pleasing—there was too great variety in the uniforms worn, several of which were old and shabby-looking. Many of the boys were without accoutrements, while those in use were in most cases unsuitable, as they were too large for the boys.

Most of the boys were armed with the Snider cavalry carbine, a weapon which was never intended for cadets, and which is heavy, clumsy, and badly balanced.

These disadvantages will shortly disappear, the Minister having called for tenders for the supply of new accoutrements, &c., and for rifles suitable for cadets.

The inspection of the field battery of senior cadets was held at the Paddington Barracks by night. The attendance of cadets was very good, and the work done by them was of a highly satisfactory character. Warrant Officer Green, of the Permanent Artillery, deserves credit for the efficiency of the battery of cadets under his tuition.

I have no means of knowing what was done by the country corps during the year, as regards battalion drill, the returns furnished by them not giving the information.

On the 6th of December, I had an opportunity of observing the shooting qualities of the lads. The occasion was the competition, at the Rifle Range, Paddington, for the Public Schools Cadet Corps Challenge Shield.

Twenty-one teams selected from the Cadet Corps at the following schools took part in the competition :—Sydney High School (two teams), Fort-street, Leichhardt, Newtown, Paddington, Pyrmont, Balmain (two teams), Woollahra, Orange, Picton, Cooma, Cook's Hill, Campbelltown, Richmond, Young, Tamworth, Bathurst, Singleton, and Penrith.

The shield was won by the Orange team, with a total of 318 points out of a possible 500. The Sydney High School and Picton Public School tied for second place, but in "counting-out" under the New South Wales Rifle Association Rules, Picton got the advantage. Prize money to the amount of £11 5s. was divided among these three teams ; and a special prize of a three-guinea tailor-made suit of clothes, given by Mr. C. Anderson, military tailor, of 30 Oxford-street, for the highest individual score in the match, was won by Cadet Gardner, of Orange Superior Public School. Notwithstanding the very trying heat of the weather, the behaviour of the boys (over 200) was excellent.

The attendance of so many teams, the majority from distant places, was very gratifying, seeing that the inducements of a regular prize-meeting were wanting.

The causes stated in the Minister's report for 1888 as operating against the success of the Cadet movement in Public Schools I found to exist. The new regulations are constructed with the view to remove these causes. These regulations, which are far more comprehensive than those they supersede, are framed as closely as possible on the lines indicated in the report furnished to the Minister by the committee appointed in 1887 to deal with the question of the Cadet movement in the Public Schools. They meet in nearly every particular the recommendations of that Committee.

Pending the issue of the new regulations, few fresh enrolments were made during the last quarter of the year, and no new corps were established, the teachers and pupils preferring to wait for the completion of the reorganization.

The total strength of the corps during the last quarter was 1,812, including officers, non-commissioned officers, and cadets.

The subject of cadet corps was dealt with at the conference of inspectors and teachers held last December, and the proposed cadet operations in Public Schools considered. Both the inspectors and the teachers took the matter up warmly, and the opinion was generally expressed that the movement should prove a great success.

Confirmation of this opinion is to be seen in the revival of interest in cadet corps, as shown by the number of applications from teachers for information on cadet matters, and the generally expressed intention of establishing corps as speedily as possible.

The increased facilities under the new regulations for the formation of corps, and the greater inducements offered to boys to join, will have the effect of largely augmenting the enrolment of cadets. The comprehensive character of these regulations will enable the majority of lads in the Colony between the ages of 12 and 18 years to acquire a knowledge of military drill, and will stimulate in them a taste for an interesting and healthful out-door occupation during leisure hours.

Under the new arrangements every reasonable inducement is offered to teachers and pupils, and also to those lads who have left school, to form cadet corps, and, when formed, everything possible will be done to facilitate the work of conducting the corps, and of rendering them thoroughly efficient. With the lads interested in the movement, and the active sympathy of the teachers enlisted in the work, nothing but skilful management will be necessary to secure success.

I estimate the enrolment of cadets during 1890 at not less than 5,000.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS CADET CORPS.

Return of Cadets, Arms, &c., for quarter ended 31st December, 1889.

Corps.	Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Cadets.	Snider Carbines.	M.-H. Carbines.	Henry Carbines.	Henry Rifles.	M.-H. Rifles.	Enfield Carbines.	Smooth-bore Carbines.	6-pd. Field Guns.
Fort-street	...	5	48	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cleveland-street	...	2	23	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddington	...	3	22	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crown-street	...	5	48	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Campbelltown	...	3	27	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Richmond	...	4	14	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newtown	...	8	80	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goulburn	1	2	14	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cook's Hill	...	7	51	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woollahra	...	8	35	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High School	1	9	37	60	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
Penrith	...	5	55	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Young	1	5	27	70	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Dubbo	1	5	26	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wagga Wagga	2	8	36	60	...	14	...	...	12	...	...
Leichhardt	...	11	31	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamworth	2	5	60	40	...	19	16	2	20	20	...
Picton	1	7	32	39	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Grenfell	2	4	15	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murrurundi	1	...	34	39	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Singleton	1	10	59	70	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Junee	1	5	30	29	...	...	...	...	25	20	...
Muswellbrook	...	8	29	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glen Innes	1	5	20	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bookham and Binalong	...	2	16	1	...	23	25	...	...	...	...
Blackfriars	...	4	36	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Queanbeyan	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deniliquin	1	3	27	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glebe	...	4	27	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bathurst	...	3	27	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bungendore	...	3	18	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooma	1	4	33	48	...	16	...	...	48	...	...
Blayney	1	5	21	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bourke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...
Orange	1	6	36	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adelong Crossing	1	2	25	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...
Gundagai	1	5	25	33	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Esk Bank	...	6	14	34	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Inverell	1	4	19	5	...	...	1	...	...	30	...
Broughtonsworth	...	...	...	...	...	13	20	2	...	...	...
Camperdown	...	4	35	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balmain	...	11	24	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moama	1	7	53	60	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Douglas	...	...	20	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lismore	1	3	30	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wickham	...	6	28	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pyrmont	...	5	55	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waverley	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arncliffe	...	...	...	12	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Hay	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senior Cadets { Sydney	...	1	37	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senior Cadets { Goulburn	...	6	8	...	...	...	53	12	...	...	...
Artillery Cadets	1	5	71	4	...	...	...	11	...	...	4
Staff	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Spare Arms	...	...	...	1,070	...	...	6	3	...	...	...
Total	29	235	1,548	3,127	...	91	123	45	173	70	4

A. PAUL, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding Public Schools Cadet Corps.

APPENDIX XIV.

REPORT ON HIGH SCHOOLS.

THE High Schools for boys at Sydney and Maitland, and those for girls at Sydney, Maitland, and Bathurst, were carried on from 1888, and continued through 1889.

At Bathurst the removal of the school to better and more convenient buildings has been a decided advantage.

At Maitland the Head Master has been changed. Mr. J. W. Waterhouse, M.A., who conducted the school with eminent success from its start, has been promoted to the office of Inspector of Schools, and Mr. R. J. Hinder, B.A., has been appointed in his place. Mr. Hinder is a trained and experienced teacher, and holds the highest certificate that can be obtained under the Department, as well as his University degree. Mr. Hinder's past career is a guarantee that the efficiency and reputation of the school are safe in his hands. Nothing beyond securing a site has yet been done towards providing proper school-buildings, and the schools, particularly in Sydney, have suffered in consequence. The makeshift arrangements to get through the lessons of the various classes have prejudicially affected not only the attendance but the attainments of the pupils.

Appliances for carrying on the work of instruction are liberally supplied, but in the absence of suitable buildings the equipment must necessarily be defective.

The number of pupils enrolled during the year shows a slight increase on that of 1888, but the average quarterly enrolment and average attendance have declined. The decrease is temporary, and is confined to Sydney. It is accounted for by the "hard times" that prevailed throughout the year.

Parents

Parents were compelled to remove their children at a comparatively early age, in order to utilize them in domestic duties or as wage earners, but the want of proper accommodation, and the unsuitableness of some of the rooms occupied, have been the chief obstacles to the progress of the schools

The following table gives particulars as to the attendance at each school —

Name of School	Total enrolment for 1889	Average quarterly enrolment	Average daily attendance
Bathurst—Girls	56	41	36 56
Maitland—Boys	66	51	45 03
,, Girls	43	29	23 95
Sydney—Boys	320	235	220 02
,, Girls	289	222	195 06
Totals	774	578	520 62

As many misstatements have been made respecting the pupils of the High Schools, it may not be out of place to call attention to the fact that nearly all, certainly 95 per cent, of those now attending the High Schools were formerly pupils of the ordinary Public Schools While all grades of society are represented at the High Schools, the great bulk of the pupils are sons and daughters of those who have to work for their living, and in many cases the parents deny themselves much in order to give their children the higher education that these schools afford

The various points included under the head of school discipline can be reported upon in very commendatory terms During our examinations nothing of rudeness, disobedience, or neglect of duty was observed The government is usually judicious, firm, and effective, devoid of noisy demonstrations of authority or of harshness The training of the pupils in the Public Schools conduces considerably to make the task of governing a High School comparatively easy The boys receive regular instruction in military drill, and appropriate drill and calisthenic exercises are taken by the girls.

An efficient cadet corps is attached to the Sydney boys' school

The course of instruction being definitely fixed by regulation does not vary much in the different schools While the preparation of pupils for the University examinations is steadily kept in view, the more important matter, that of correct mental and moral training, is made the chief object of the school work The teachers have been selected with great care Most of them are possessed of high attainments and good teaching ability, and devote themselves to their work with praiseworthy assiduity and earnestness Each teacher has his own peculiar mode of imparting instruction, and hence there is considerable variety in the methods followed, but as a rule the lessons are given vigorously, intelligently, and effectively The only point to which we are disposed to take exception is in connection with the home lessons, though these are by no means as heavy as they were formerly, they could be eased off a great deal without detriment to the progress of the pupils

In the examination of the Sydney schools we had the assistance of Mr J D St Clair Maclardy, M A, of the Training School, and at Maitland of Mr T Dwyer, District Inspector By means of this assistance we were not only enabled to get through the work expeditiously, but the tests applied were more varied rigorous, and searching than they otherwise would have been Great care was taken in the examination to avoid anything like getting into a groove, so as to prevent in the future teaching any tendency to "cram" work

We are pleased to be in a position to report that, notwithstanding the disadvantageous circumstances under which the teachers work, very satisfactory results have been gained, as the following table will show —

Subjects	No of pupils examined	Percentage of passes
English	555	96
Dictation	524	93
Arithmetic	555	90
Mensuration	308	85
History	555	96
Latin	527	97
French	555	93
Greek	9	70
German	36	80
Geography	313	94
Drawing	528	85
Geometry	427	91
Algebra	555	88
Trigonometry	93	100
Natural Science	97	100

The number of pupils examined, 555, is a decrease of 28 upon the number in 1888.

Reviewing the results of the examinations, we have to report that English, under which we include reading, meanings, and derivations of words, grammar, and composition, is taught with great care and efficiency Reading in particular has been well attended to, and the general excellence manifested by the pupils calls for special commendation The high percentage of passes in dictation shows that that important subject has not been neglected It is gratifying, too, to note marked improvement in the writing and general neatness of the papers sent up The mathematical subjects examined were arithmetic, mensuration, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, and statics Of these the highest marks were gained in trigonometry, geometry coming next, and arithmetic occupying the third place The results in statics, algebra, and mensuration were less satisfactory, although, as a whole, it may be said that very creditable results have been achieved, and in some cases the work done is of high merit

The languages taught, in addition to English, are Latin, Greek, French, and German All pupils, both male and female, study Latin and French, 24 boys and 12 girls were examined in German, and 9 boys in Greek When it is remembered that these subjects are almost entirely new to pupils entering the High Schools, it must be at once admitted that both the range and the result of the instruction are very creditable to teachers and pupils alike An examiner, at the same time, cannot help feeling that the work is being done at very high pressure, and that there is a danger in expecting large results too soon, that these may be achieved at the expense of that ripeness which time alone can give, and that permanency of culture which is the result of a complete mental assimilation of the intellectual food supplied Some surprise was felt at only 9 boys presenting themselves for examination in Greek, as it was thought that all scholars, in the upper classes of the boys' schools, at all events, might fairly be expected to take up this subject

At the examinations of the University the High Schools have taken a very creditable position During 1889 they passed 16 pupils at the Senior, 77 at the Junior, and 13 at the Matriculation It must be borne in mind that many other pupils were qualified to pass these examinations, but could not attend

attend them, especially the Matriculation, as their parents were not in a position to send them on to the University. The expense of a University course has militated greatly against the success of the High Schools, and has lost to the University many who would have done it credit. The proposed bursaries or scholarships to the High Schools from Public Schools, and from the High Schools to the University, will do a vast amount of good, as they will place within the reach of the poorest child the highest education the country can give. Unless these bursaries are founded by the State the High School pupils are placed at a great disadvantage. Private or denominational liberality will do much in the interests of Grammar Schools and Colleges; witness, for example, the large sum recently subscribed by the merchants of Sydney to encourage the study of French and German at the Sydney Grammar School, but as the State exercises full control over the High Schools, it is expected to take care of their interests in the way of rewarding deserving pupils.

It may be interesting here to follow the course of old High School pupils at the University. Miss Fanny Coghlan has obtained second-class honors; Miss Ella Sutherland has twice running gained Professor M'Callum's prize for English literature. On the part of the boys, we find that F. W. Doak and G. E. Smith obtained second-class honors in mathematics in the first-year examination, G. E. Smith also obtaining the Smith prize for physics and Professor Stephens' prize for natural history. In the second-year examination, R. P. Sellors gained the Barker Scholarship for mathematics, the Norbert Quirk prize for mathematics, and also first-class honors in Latin and English, and third-class honors in French; while A. Stewart gained third class-honors in Classics.

The total expenditure on High Schools for the year was £6,247 0s. 2d; the net sum received from fees was £4,225 4s., so that their actual cost to the State was £2,021, or less than £3 for each pupil enrolled.

These figures show conclusively how unfounded is the oft-repeated complaint made as to the great cost of the High Schools. The Sydney Grammar School costs the State more per annum than the five High Schools put together.

We have examined the High Schools since their inauguration, we have watched the career of Public School pupils through the High Schools, and we have followed with care the course of the few High School pupils that have been able to proceed to the University, and can only reiterate what has been stated in previous reports, that "the High Schools are doing excellent work for the State at a very small cost."

For information as to the range of instruction in High Schools, we append the synopsis of the year's work for the highest forms in the Sydney High School for boys and girls respectively.

F. BRIDGES,
R. N. MORRIS, } Examining Inspectors.

VI Form—Boys.

Latin—Horace's "Odes," Book III.
Cicero's "Second Philippic Oration.'
French—Corneille's "Cinna."
Villemain's "Lascaris."
Grammar and Composition. Correspondence.
English—Life and Times of Spenser.
Spenser's "Faerie Queene."
Essays. Dictation.
History—Rome from foundation to the death of Cicero.
Greece. Persian Invasion, B.C. 490, to Battle of Ægos Potami, B.C. 404.
Arithmetic—General questions.
Mensuration—General questions.
Algebra—Theory and Examples from Todhunter's larger work.
Trigonometry—Theory and Examples from Todhunter's larger work.
Mechanics—Statics from Todhunter.
Euclid—Books I to VI and XI (1 to 21), with Deductions.
Conic Sections—Taylor's "Conic Sections" (1-4).
Drawing—Model, Geometrical, and Perspective.

Extra Subjects.

Greek—(Upper). Thucydides, Book VII, Cap. 42, ad fin.
Homer, "Odyssey," Books IX and X.
Composition, Grammar.
(Lower). Accidence to end of verbs in ui.
Xenophon's "Agesilans," Cap. I.
German—(Upper) [A]. General German Syntax and Accidence.
Composition and Reading.
Hauff's "Die Karavane."
[B]. Part I of Otto's German Grammar, with declension of regular and irregular verbs, and exercises.
(Lower.) [A]. Otto's German Grammar to end of regular verb. Elementary composition.
"Die Karavane" to page 30.
[B]. Otto's German Grammar to end of auxiliary verbs "Haben" and "Sein."
Physics—(Upper). Statical and Dynamical Electricity and Magnetism.
(Lower). Voltaic Electricity; properties of matter; Heat.

Senior Division—Head Class, Girls.

Latin—Bradley's Latin Composition to Exercise 25.
Cicero's "Second Philippic."
Horace's Odes, Book III.
French—Hallard's Grammar from Personal Pronoun, page 151, to Syntax of Verbs, page 260.
Corneille's "Cinna."
Villemain's "Lascaris."
English—Spenser's "Faerie Queene." M'Millan's Edition.
European History—Long's Modern Europe. (1,610 to 1,713.)
Geography—The World.
Arithmetic—The full course (Hamblin Smith).
Mensuration—Up to solids (Todhunter).
Algebra—To permutations and combinations (Hamblin Smith's smaller Algebra).
Euclid—Books I to VI.
German—Otto's German Grammar from Lesson 1 to 20.

APPENDIX XV.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SITES OBTAINED IN 1889.

Number of Sites granted by Government	87
,, ,, resumed under Act, 44 Vic. No. 16	24
,, ,, purchased	6
,, ,, conveyed as gifts	9
Total number of Sites secured during the year, as per following lists...	126

1889.—*School Sites granted by the Government.*

Awaba	Eaglehawk	O. B. X. Creek
Ashford	Gadara	Overton
Alma	Gobbagumbalin	Paradise
Acacia Dam	Gooda Creek	Peabody
Bellenger Heads	George's Plains (from Church and School Estate)	Pee Dee
Berry Jerry North Lower	Gosper's Downs	Raglan
Bluff River	Greenhill	Red Rock
Boginderra	Gunnary	Ringwood
Bobby Whitlow Creek	Hanging Rock	Round Water Hole
Boonoo Boonoo	Hanover	Staggy Creek
Bredbo	Hawarden	Stewart's River Upper
Bungarby	Helensburgh	Stony Batter
Buccarumbi	Jennings	Stony Crossing
Buggil	Kadina	Stony Pinch
Burbong	Kimo	Tabulam
Buckhobble	Killarney Swamp	Tarcutta Lower
Bundaburra Gap	Keajura	Temora (addition)
Captain's Flat	Kulki	Tong Bong
Carinda	Larry's Flat	Toothill
Carrabolla	Lavadia	Tubbul
Clive (Pye's Creek)	Lesterfield	Turill
Chatham Valley	Marowie South	Walla Walla West
Collingwood	Mickie's Plains	Wanaaring
Cordillera	Molarban	Warrell
Curban	Mount Browne	Wattleville
Cummeragunja	Murrumbidgerie	Woodfield
Dondingalong	Never Never	Wyaldra
Dumaresq Creek	Nowley	Yellow Water Hole
Euabalong	Noorooma	
Eurobodalla		

1889.—*School Sites resumed under the Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act, 44 Vic. No. 16.*

Place.	Cost.	
	Amount already paid.	Amount still due—estimated at.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bungerellingong	Nil—A gift from Mr. M. Walsh.	
Corrimal	286 17 8	.....
Eglinford	.....	80 0 0
Fosterton	.....	20 0 0
Granville South	264 5 2	.....
Gwynne	Nil.—A gift from Mr. G. Faulkner.	
Hampton	Nil.—A gift from Mr. E. Henry.	
Ironbong	Nil.—A gift from Mr. W. S. Freeborn.	
Lindendale	Nil.—A gift from Mr. C. Loadsman.	
Major's Plains	.....	20 0 0
Milong	Nil.—A gift from Mr. Patrick Wall.	
Mortdale (addition to site)	56 6 2	.....
Mona Vale	224 16 0	150 0 0
Narara	.....	160 0 0
Narrabeen	.....	800 0 0
Orange East	604 13 11	.....
Orandelbinnia	Nil.—A gift from Mr. P. Buckley.	
Palmer's Island Lower	.....	35 0 0
Pinnacle	Nil.—A gift from Mr. W. M'Nickle.	
Ravensworth North	.....	50 0 0
Rockdale (additions to site)	332 18 10	.....
Roughit	.....	26 0 0
Winchendon Vale	.....	6 0 0
Wooram	.....	.....
	1,769 17 9	1,347 0 0

1889.—*School Sites purchased.*

Place.	Cost.		
	£	s.	d.
Eastwood	450	0	0
German Hill	24	0	0
Marsden Park	50	0	0
Rockdale (addition to site)	142	10	0
Wallsend West	100	0	0
Woodstock	60	0	0
	826	10	0

1889.—*School Sites obtained by way of gift.*

Place.	Donor's Name.
Mondrook	Mr. Charles M'Donell.
Oaklands	Mr. W. T. Yeager.
Elmwood	Rev. J. Jefferis, LL.D., and others.
Culcairn	Hon. James Balfour (Victoria).
Ingliswold	Mr. T. Foley.
Munni	Mr. Michael Curran.
Wallalong (site for teacher's residence)	Mr. J. B. Christian.
Wyong Township	Mr. C. Alison.
Yallaroi	Mr. A. A. Dangar.

APPENDIX XVI.

REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE ARCHITECT'S OFFICE.

Buildings.

Between the 1st January and the 31st December, 1889, there have been delivered to the Department, ready for occupation, the following buildings :—

No.	Description of Work.	Accommodation	Cost £ s. d.
33	Public School buildings	5,202	32,143 12 7
11	Teachers' residences	21	4,898 19 6
28	Additions, &c., providing increased accommodation	2,338	9,892 14 1
309	Additions, &c., not providing increased accommotion.	.....	15,338 2 10
11	Weathersheds	.....	701 17 0

The school accommodation has thus been increased this year by 7,561, at a cost of £42,036 6s. 8d., or about £5 11s. 2d. per head, against 3,614, at a cost of £17,536 2s. 5d., or about £4 17s. per head, last year; and 9,840, at a cost of £52,795 3s. 4d., or about £5 7s. 3d. per head, in 1887.

In a great number of cases of new Public School buildings, both teachers' residences and weathersheds are included, and I have only kept these items separate where a distinct contract has been entered into for these works alone.

In addition to these works, contracts have been entered into, and are now in progress, as follows:—

No.	Description of Work.	Accommodation.	Cost £ s. d.
24	Public School buildings	3,879	24,495 15 5
12	Teachers' residences	.....	5,020 17 6
11	Additions, &c., providing increased accommodation	913	4,118 10 2
90	Additions, &c., not providing increased accommodation	.....	8,371 6 0
5	Weathersheds	.....	545 5 0

It will thus be seen that in the works now in progress, all of which will probably be completed before the end of 1890, additional accommodation is provided for 4,792, at a cost of £28,614 5s. 7d., or about £5 19s. 5d. per head, and there is every indication of this number being largely increased during the year 1890.

Outlay.

The total outlay for works certified for by me during the year is £67,908 16s. 9d., in 1,291 certificates, averaging about £50, against an outlay in 1888 of £47,484 6s. 10d., in 1,038 certificates, averaging about £47.

Correspondence, &c.

The number of papers received, registered, and dealt with during the year was over 8,000, against 7,000 last year; and the number of letters, reports, &c., written and despatched, 4,425, against 3,526; and 155 orders for school furniture, against 112, last year. 428 contracts were entered into, for which 428 sets of documents had to be prepared, against 346 contracts last year; and a number of other works were carried out under the Minister's authority for which no contracts were signed. By these figures it will be seen that the work in the clerical branch has greatly increased during the year.

Plans and Specifications.

During the year 682 plans, &c., and 671 specifications have been prepared, against 527 plans, &c. and 577 specifications, last year.

I have continued to make as much use of photography as possible, and since the new progressive plans have been approved of by the Minister, a large number of them have been lithographed by the Government Printer, and printed specifications are in course of preparation, which, I hope, will, to some extent, lighten the draftsmen's work, but of course there will always remain a large amount of repairing and improving—works which cannot be in any way provided for by stereotyped plans and specifications.

Cost.

The cost of the office for salaries during the year was £4,870 8s. 10d., and for travelling expenses £1,502 16s., making a total of £6,373 4s. 10d.

Staff.

The staff consists of 3 draftsmen, 3 junior draftsmen, 3 clerks, 2 temporary draftsmen, 1 cadet, and 8 clerks of works. The 2 temporary draftsmen and the cadet were only appointed during the last quarter of the year, to meet the extra work thrown on this office by the preparation of plans for the Technical College workshops, museum, &c., a work which requires a great deal of care and thought in its initiation, as the future working of the institution may be injuriously affected by any errors in the arrangement of the plans.

I have pleasure in testifying that all the officers under me are steady and painstaking, doing a large amount of work in a satisfactory manner, and with general accuracy.

WM. E. KEMP,
Architect for Public Schools.

APPENDIX XVII.

REPORT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION BRANCH.

THE late Board of Technical Education had the management of all matters pertaining to technical education for ten months of the year, and made the arrangements for the examination of the students, so that the results given in this report are really the outcome of the Board's work.

The Board held 26 meetings, with an average attendance of 5 members. The last meeting was on the 6th November, when the business of the Board was formally handed over to the Minister of Public Instruction.

Though my appointment as Superintendent of Technical Education takes effect from the 1st November, I did not enter upon active duty until the 7th, the day after the final meeting of the Board. Mr. Edward Dowling, who had held the position of Secretary to the Board, was appointed Assistant Superintendent, but he did not really take any of the work of that position. For a few days he was engaged in winding up the business of the Board, and then, in consequence of illness, asked for leave of absence till the end of the year, when he retired from the Civil Service.

The operations of the Sydney Technical College are carried on in four buildings, viz., the Temperance Life Buildings, 301, Pitt-street, the School of Arts class-rooms, also in Pitt-street, the Technical Institute and workshops, in Sussex-street, and the Public School in Castlereagh-street. The supervision of work carried on in buildings so scattered must necessarily be difficult, and involve the loss of a great amount of time; but this is a trifling matter compared with the unsuitableness of the buildings for the purpose of technical instruction. The class-rooms generally are too small, and most of them are badly lighted and ventilated. The amount paid for rent, too, nearly £3,000 per annum, is a serious drain upon the annual vote, but as a site for a new Technical College has been purchased, and plans for buildings have been prepared, a better state of things will soon be brought about.

Schools and Classes.

There were in all 119 classes in operation during the year. Of these, 56 were connected with the Sydney College, and 8 in the suburbs of Sydney, 47 at the branch schools of Bathurst, Goulburn, and Newcastle, and 8 in various country towns. No additional branch schools were opened during the year, and only 3 new classes, all in Sydney, were started. Numerous applications for the establishment of classes were received, but the Board was unable, from want of funds, to accede to such applications. The class for mineralogy and geology at Glen Innes lapsed in consequence of the removal of the teacher, the Rev. J. Campbell, and the inability of the Board to get a suitable successor. The classes for veterinary science, actuarial science, elocution, photography, modelling (day class), and high-class cookery, having failed to keep up a reasonable number of students, were discontinued at the end of the year. Opportunity will be taken during the recess to so reorganize the classes as to take full advantage of the limited accommodation afforded, and to improve the lighting and ventilation of the various class-rooms.

Towards the end of the year steps were taken for the establishment of a branch school at Broken Hill. The Board could do no more than recommend the matter to the favourable consideration of the Minister. A resident Science Master has now been appointed, and work will be started with the first term of 1890. Action has been taken to secure a proper site, and steps will be taken at an early date to erect suitable buildings.

Students.

The number of individual students that attended classes during the year amounted to 2,719. Of these, 1,841 were enrolled at the Sydney Technical College, 745 at the branch schools, and 133 in the private classes held in the college class-rooms. These numbers are lower than those given for 1888, but the decrease is more apparent than real, as great care has been taken to count no student more than once. The following returns show the number of students enrolled each term, and the yearly average attendance at the various classes :—

A.

SYDNEY TECHNICAL COLLEGE, 1889.

Classes.	Enrolment 1st term.	Enrolment 2nd term.	Enrolment 3rd term.	Average attendance.
Agriculture (elementary)	27	24	26	18·4
,, (advanced)	18	15	14	13·3
,, (afternoon)	8	9	9	6·1
Botany		Not in operation in 1889		
Veterinary science	6	3	3	3 0
Wool-sorting	..	10	12	5·7
Mechanical drawing / Machine construction	53	50	58	28·4
Applied mechanics	4	2	41	4·9
Blacksmithing	.. ..	.....	11	6.6
Pattern-making	5	6	8	4·9
Plumbing	19	32	31	18·5
Naval architecture		Not in operation in 1889.		
Boiler-making	12	13	10	5·0
Fitting and turning	25	26	31	10·8
,, ,, (afternoon)	1	. .	... ..	1·0
Architecture	43	43	41	22·4
Carpentry and joinery (evening)	35	40	41	20·1
,, ,, (afternoon)	24	18	27	8·9
,, ,, (Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institute).	16	16	16	15·0
Bricklaying	10	6	7	5·4
Masonry	10	10	14	7·2
Cabinet-making	9	9	6	4·6
Carriage-building	7	6	7	4·8
Geometry (plane)	24	21	25	15·7
,, (solid and descriptive)	18	18	19	10·8
,, (afternoon)	13	22	22	9 4
,, (perspective)	20	34	38	21·7
Model drawing	30	38	56	13·6
Freehand drawing (1st and 2nd years)	95	110	123	43·7
,, ,, (3rd year)	19	16	14	7·9
,, ,, (Saturday morning)	34	26	39	24·4
Design	18	20	19	11·4

Classes.	Enrolment 1st term.	Enrolment 2nd term.	Enrolment 3rd term.	Average attendance.
Modelling	20	25	34	11·2
,, (day class)	.....	8	12	5·0
House-painting	17	18	30	12·1
,, decorating	8	12	18	8·8
Chemistry (practical) (Monday)	18	18	18	15·5
,, ,, (Friday)	19	17	17	14·7
,, (theoretical) (1st year)	33	24	19	20·1
,, ,, (2nd year)	5	5	4	3·9
Photography	9	12	9	5·8
Book-keeping	59	69	83	48·4
Caligraphy and Correspondence	52	68	65	37·3
Phonography	122	139	128	69·3
Actuarial Science	17	8	6	5·6
German	11	9	7	4·4
French	50	50	43	22·3
Latin	30	36	34	12·7
Elocution	23	15	10	6·6
Domestic Economy	2	2	.....	1·3
Cookery (plain)	37	27	34	6·6
,, (high-class)	.....	4	1	2·1
Scientific Dress-cutting	59	69	71	12·9
Tailor's Cutting	24	25	25	14·7
Mineralogy	14	12	13	9·1
Geology	4	4	3	2·7
Mining	5	4	3	2·9
Mathematics (geometry)	17	9	9	3·3
,, (algebra)	31	13	31	5·3
,, (trigonometry)	8	6	5	3·4
Technical Arithmetic	18	13	16	8·6
Pharmacy	14	19	17	11·4
Materia Medica	7	10	9	6·6
Pharmaceutical Chemistry	13	13	15	10·2
Dispensing	7	8	9	6·0
Anatomy and Physiology	15	13	9	7·6
Dentistry	16	16	10	5·1
Physics	13	12	11	6·4
Electricity	13	19	24	13·3
Telegraphy	5	13	12	5·9
Totals	1,418	1,487	1,632	822·7

B.—Classes in Suburbs.

Suburbs.	Classes.	Enrolment 1st term.	Enrolment 2nd term.	Enrolment 3rd term.	Average Attendance.
Petersham	Art Drawing	79	91	94	16·6
Kogarah	Mechanical Drawing	9	12	9	7·3
Paddington	Art Drawing and Architecture.	25	23	22	19·5
	Totals	113	126	125	43·4

C.—Classes at Branch Schools.

Towns.	Classes.	Enrolment 1st term.	Enrolment 2nd term	Enrolment 3rd term.	Average Attendance.
Bathurst	Chemistry	9	9	10	5·8
	Mineralogy	4	3	3	2·8
	Geology	11	9	11	4·8
	Mathematics	33	39	42	17·9
	Physics	14	13	12	8·4
	Book-keeping	32	37	38	16·5
	Botany	7	6	5	4·4
	Art Drawing	17	19	22	6·2
	French	30	30	26	10·0
	Totals	157	165	169	76·8
Goulburn	Chemistry (practical)	6	6	5	2·3
	,, (theoretical)	15	15	13	6·1
	Mineralogy	4	2	2	2·2
	Geology	4	5	5	4·0
	Mathematics (elementary).	33	33	32	8·3
	Art Drawing	71	71	89	20·7
	Mechanical Drawing	5	4	4	3·3
	Architecture	9	12	8	5·2
	Book-keeping	17	5	14	7·4
	Totals	164	163	172	59·5

Towns.	Classes.	Enrolment 1st term.	Enrolment 2nd term.	Enrolmen 3rd term.	Average Attendance.
Newcastle	Chemistry	10	8	8	6·4
	Mineralogy	9	9	9	6·9
	Mechanical Drawing / Building Construction	6	10	13	6·6
	Phonography (sen.)	13	20	16	12·3
	,, (jun.)	15	33	30	15·2
	Mathematics	6	8	7	4·1
	Geometry	7	9	9	6·5
	Model Drawing	16	14	17	11·2
	Perspective	6	.....	15	7·5
	Totals	88	111	124	76·7
Singleton	Chemistry	16	10	9	8·8
	Geology	17	9	8	8·1
	Art Drawing	77	59	52	20·1
	Totals	110	78	69	37·0
West Maitland	Mathematics	18	19	17	13·3
	Art Drawing	119	109	109	23·7
	Totals	137	128	126	37·0

D.—Classes in Country Towns.

Towns.	Classes.	Enrolment 1st term.	Enrolment 2nd term.	Enrolment 3rd term.	Average Attendance.
Glen Innes	Mineralogy and Geology.	16	12	.....	6·0
Granville	Art Drawing	11	18	9	5·9
,,	Mechanical Drawing	11	10	10	6·6
Lambton	Model Drawing	7	12	14	7·8
Morpeth	Art Drawing	15	23	20	11·3
Parramatta	Model Drawing	4	7	7	3·7
	Totals	64	72	60	41·3

Totals for all Schools.

	Enrolment 1st term.	Enrolment 2nd term.	Enrolment 3rd term.	Average Attendance.
A. Sydney Classes	1,418	1,487	1,632	822·7
B. Classes in Suburbs	113	126	125	43·4
C. Classes at Branch Schools	656	645	660	287·0
D. Classes in Country Towns	64	72	60	41·3
Grand Totals	2,251	2,330	2,477	1,194·4

The following table shows the occupations of students (for Sydney only) :—

Agents	27	Engravers	5	Plasterers	12
Architects	26	Electricians	8	Plumbers	56
Artillerymen	7	Farmers	5	Printers	26
Assayers	2	Farriers	2	Saddlers	3
Bakers	2	Fitters	17	Servants (domestic)*	16
Blacksmiths	16	Framemakers	3	Signwriters	12
Boatbuilder	1	French-polishers	3	Stationers	8
Bookbinder	1	Gardeners	8	Students	318
Bootmakers	5	Glassblower	1	Sugarboiler	1
Brewers	3	Grocers	14	Surveyors	11
Bricklayers	16	Ironmongers	12	Tailors	33
Brassfinishers	2	Ironmoulders	7	Teachers (male)	32
Brushmakers	2	Jewellers	6	Teachers (female)*	91
Butcher	1	Journalists	4	Tinsmiths	2
Boilermakers	11	Ladies*	324	Tobacco-manufacturer	1
Cabinetmakers	3	Labourers	4	Upholsterers	5
Carpenters and joiners	101	Lampmaker	1	Warehousemen	18
Carters	6	Lithographers	7	Woodcarvers	9
Chemists	31	Mariners	2	Woolsorters	3
Clerks, accountants, &c.	309	Masons	25		
Coachbuilders	18	Messengers	23	Total	1,974
Curators	4	Milliners*	3		
Decorators	15	Millwright	1	*Summary.*	
Dentists	10	Modellers	6	Male students	1,528
Drapers	26	Nurses*	5	Female students*	446
Draughtsmen	20	Operators	4		
Dressmakers	7	Painters	29		1,974
Engineers	88	Pattern-makers	10	Inclusive of 133 private students.	
Enginedrivers	11	Photographers	7		

The

The following table shows the nationality of students (in Sydney only) :—

New South Wales	1,264	Sweden	4
England	330	Africa	3
Victoria	96	Canada	3
Scotland	79	Russia	2
Ireland	57	Belgium	2
New Zealand	40	Switzerland	2
Queensland	39	New Hebrides	2
Tasmania	15	Italy	1
Germany	8	Norway	1
South Australia	8	Poland	1
America	7	China	1
India	5		
Wales	4	Total	1,974

Inclusive of 133 private students.

Course of Instruction.

The calendar for 1889 was prepared in accordance with the suggestions of the Committee of Instructors. Instead of four terms concurrent with the ordinary quarters, it was decided to arrange for three terms at the College during the year, viz. :—First term, 11th February to 18th May ; second term, 20th May to 24th August ; third term, 26th August to 30th November. By this arrangement the classes do not meet during the hottest part of the summer, and ample time is allowed for the completion of the yearly examinations before Christmas. On the whole, the scheme seems to have worked well , and will be followed in 1890.

The classes connected with the Sydney Technical College have been placed in ten groups or departments, each in charge of a lecturer, who exercises general supervision over the various teachers.

(1.)—Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Angus Mackay, F.C.S., lecturer in charge of this department, has furnished the following report :—

There were three classes under my immediate care. The department included, in addition, veterinary science and wool-sorting classes respectively. The botany class has been in abeyance since Dr. Katz was appointed to the staff investigating rabbit disease, &c. ; but for the coming session it is very desirable that this class should be re-established. Should this be done, I would suggest that the teaching, in order to be attractive and effective, might be more of a practical character than heretofore. In practice I find that, as an introductory step, it is most effective to first interest fresh-men students in the general principles of plant-life, or similar matters, when practicable, using Australian plants of simple construction, and such as come under ordinary observation. When they are once interested it becomes much more easy to lead them into the more scientific details. Touching botanical studies generally, observation leads me to the belief that in too many cases the scientific aspect crowds out the more practical and attractive features of the subject.

The classes taught by me personally were :—

I.—*Afternoon Class.*

Arranged so that ladies could attend. The subjects included fruit and flower gardening, poultry-farming, bee-keeping, insect and fungoid pests, use of the microscope, making essences, tests for water, milk, &c. During the session 14 students entered, of whom 5 were ladies. Students attended during the whole session, but, as the case is with the Elementary Class, numbers joined for the purpose of acquiring knowledge in some particular branch—as poultry, bees, flower-growing, &c.,—and then leave. The average attendance during the respective terms was high, as the monthly returns explain more fully.

II.—*Fresh-men or Elementary Class.*

This is the introductory class for the regular course of study of practical and scientific agriculture followed in the Technical College. The subjects taught are :—

First term—
- Australian agriculture—character and prospects.
- Soils of New South Wales, composition and qualities of.
- Organic (vegetable) and inorganic (mineral) value of soils.
- Climate and rainfall.
- Selecting land for sheep, stock, farm or garden.
- Water supply.
- Ring-barking, clearing, stumping.
- Fencing, for grass and cultivation.
- Stock and crop farming.
- Sheep and wheat farming, combined.
- Dairying, stock and soils for.
- Native *v.* cultivated pasture, respective values of.

Second term—
- The farm garden—vegetables and fruits.
- Poultry and pigs, bacon-curing, &c.
- Tree-planting, grafting, &c.
- Effects of seed and seed-sowing on crops.
- Common crops of New South Wales.
- Power of soils to absorb and retain moisture for plants.
- Where draining pays.
- Injurious matters in our soils.
- Requirements for tobacco, arrowroot, &c.
- Keeping a cow.
- Fruit-drying, curing, &c.

Third term—
- Effects of lime on soils and plants.
- Making and using manures—Preventing waste of manures.
- Root crops in rotation for this climate.
- Maize, wheat, potatoes, as crops.
- Bee-keeping as a business.
- Principles of dairying for milk, butter, cheese.
- Comparative values of native and cultivated pasture.
- Making and preserving feed for stock.
- Examination (practical) of creek, river, and well waters.
- Insect and fungoid pests.

In order to make the teaching as seasonable as possible, occasional alterations were made in the order in which the subjects were taken. But the course of instruction followed was substantially according to the foregoing ; and now, after four sessions, I find that it is a most suitable course for maintaining

maintaining the interest of students, and imparting knowledge, such as is most useful for the large numbers who in these classes made their first acquaintance with agriculture, as carried on in New South Wales. During the session 41 students entered for this class; some for a single term, but the majority taking the entire course. The average attendance, as the returns show, was high. Thirteen students from this class express intention to join for the second year.

III.—*Advanced Class.*

The entries for the term were 18, but owing to ill-health and removal from Sydney or other place of residence, 4 were irregular in attendance, or had to leave the class; otherwise, the attendance was very high. As a rule everyone was present, and the larger number lost not a single lesson during the term. The course of instruction (with the exception of changes in the order of lessons, so as to hav them as seasonable as possible) was:—

First term—
- Science of agriculture (practical, with use of apparatus).
- Sources of soils of New South Wales.
- Mechanical and chemical character of soils.
- Tests for water (practical).
- Irrigation for grass and crops.
- Rainfall and evaporation, their effects on grass and crops.
- Effects of burning grass land (practical tests).
- Sheep and cattle in Australian agriculture.
- Relations of soil to quality of wool.
- Dairying as a business—Various breeds of cattle for dairying.

Second term—
- Vegetable and fruit gardening—what the Chinese teach us.
- Planting trees, budding, grafting, &c.
- The grape-vine in Australia—wine-making and distilling.
- Fruit drying and curing.
- Wheat-farming, diseases of wheat, rust, &c.
- Barley, oats, rye, vetches.
- Root crops for rotation and feed.
- Comparative value of feeds.
- Semi-tropical products,—sugar, tobacco, arrowroot, &c.
- Siloing for dairy and other purposes.
- Lucerne, clover, and the grasses.

Third term—
- Defects in New South Wales soils (practical tests).
- Nature (chemical and botanical) of native vegetation.
- Lime, potash, phosphates, &c., in our soils.
- Tests for limestone, gypsum, &c. (practical).
- What grass and crops take from the land.
- Reducing bones to manure (practical).
- Analysis of plant ash (practical).
- Dry earth, the base for Australian manures.
- Starvation of plants, diseases of animals.
- Use of the microscope.
- Injurious and beneficial insects (anatomy).
- Mechanics of agriculture—steam on the farm.

Review of the Work done.

The students in this class provide such working apparatus as beakers, funnels, test tubes, &c.; also reagent bottles, in all costing each man from 16s. to 19s. The other apparatus used belongs to the Department. It answers the purpose, but it is still defective, as it is such as could be got in Sydney and Melbourne, in neither of which has attention been given to the importation of appliances for agricultural chemistry and kindred purposes.

Outside Teaching.—During the session there have been 13 outdoor lessons, for the purposes of which visits were made to gardens, to the State Nursery at Gosford (where two days were spent at Easter time), the sewage farm at Botany, Chinese gardens, the sheep-show and wool-sales, the gardens at Rookwood; for bee-keeping, to my apiary, &c. The average attendance at these outings was 23, and they proved most enjoyable and instructive. It is a feature in the teaching which could be encouraged still further with great advantage by offering reduced fares by rail and other means.

Requirements for the Classes.—The present class-room is deficient in size. When classes of over 20 assemble it is overcrowded, and possibly some students may have left after a term on that account. The greatest drawback, however, is with the advanced class, the bench accommodation for chemistry being very limited. But the students are generally of the order of men who make best use of what is available—in fact, that is part of the teaching of the system, and there has been no grumbling.

Class-books.—The "Elements of Australian Agriculture" is used in all the classes, and answers for elementary purposes. I am now engaged in revising for publication a second edition of the "Australian Agriculturist and Colonists' Guide," which will supply a much-needed requirement in the form of a practical guide for advanced students, and for practical use in field and garden work, with cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, poultry, &c., &c. Church's "Laboratory Guide" is used for agricultural chemistry. It is the Cirencester (England) College class-book, and is a very excellent work; its one defect for Australian teaching being in the differences existing—and they are very great—between soils, crops, &c., as we find them here, and such as are usual in England. Possibly in the advances being made for agricultural education, an Australian class-book for the chemistry and general science of the subjects would be very useful and welcome.

For Field Teaching.—I would again direct attention to the most serious defect in the system thus gradually forming for agricultural instruction at the Technical College. It is the want of opportunity for actual field-work. Were this available, say at Rookwood, which has many points of advantage for an institution of the kind, I am very confident that fully 100 students would enter. I am spoken to in all parts of the country by parents who have sons they would like to train in an agricultural college, were such available. Fees for residence, &c., up to £40 per annum would be paid cheerfully, and such a school would soon become one of the largest of its kind, and prove creditable and most beneficial to the agriculture of the Colony. As I have reported somewhat fully to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary concerning the suitability of the Rookwood buildings and ground for this purpose, I need not enlarge on the subject further than to remind that the more expensive branches of tuition necessary for agricultural instruction are available in the classes of the Technical College—such as geology, mechanics, chemistry, wool-sorting, &c., &c., and that it would be an advantage, and a most agreeable change to students, to come in the short distance to classes in Sydney. A large number of those attending the present classes come much further.

Resident and Evening-class Students.—Those who would join resident classes at Rookwood would be of a different class from those who attend the Technical College. The latter are business-men largely, who own or are farming farms, orchards, &c.—in fact, the very stamp of men, bringing, as they do, business tact, skill, and capital to bear upon their industry—the stamp of men who have made California the country it is for fruit-culture and other branches. I again mention these facts because there seems a risk of their being overlooked; that there are large numbers amongst us most

anxious

anxious to change from town to country life, and that the Technical College classes have offered some facilities for acquiring the information and skill which are so needful for success in a new country. Amongst the students are a large number of practical men, some of them holding very responsible positions, as gardeners, &c. I could not speak too highly of the earnestness and industry of the students as a whole. There has not been a single case of anything but the most creditable conduct. Several students have already settled in various parts of the Colony, fruit-growing, and in other branches, and others are preparing in the same direction.

Country Lectures.—During the year I have given 43 lectures in the country on the various subjects asked for by Agricultural Societies, Schools of Arts, &c. They pay all expenses of hall, advertising, &c. The attendances show a decidedly increased interest in such subjects as Home Gardening," "Dairying," "Poultry and Bee Farming," "The Ordinary Crops of Australia," "Insect and other annoyances," "Making and Using Manures," "Irrigation," &c. The country press, as a rule, report these lectures, occasionally very fully. To such an extent is this the case that I find in many places, as at Tamworth, Dubbo, Murrurundi, Orange, Wagga Wagga, Goulburn, Wollongong, Shoalhaven, Lismore, Grafton, Port Macquarie, Taree, &c., numbers, who cannot conveniently attend, depend upon their papers for sending them reports of the main points of interest. It might be worthy of consideration whether it would be an effective way for distributing the very Australian technical information brought forward in these lectures, and in the discussions that usually follow, to collect the reports and publish them in book form.

Investigation of Plants, Insects, &c.—During the year investigations have been made, mostly from specimens sent to the Technical College, into the nature of the codlin moth, rust in wheat, diseases of vines (including oidium, black rot and phylloxera), potato and tobacco disease, insect pests, &c. Several of the reports have been published, including that on the codlin moth and tobacco fungus, and also an introduction to the report on insect and other pests of New Zealand, by Professor Kirk, connecting it with what is known of similar things in New South Wales. I have still in hand investigations with maize leaf blight, which, as it seems at present, is likely to be traced to an indigenous plant. I should like to follow up the investigation of the insects that attack the root of grape-vines; still further. A considerable collection of these mites has been made, and so far as they have been followed, when compared under the excellent microscopes available in the Technical College, there appears to be marked differences between all the grape-vine pests I have been able to get, including specimens from Geelong and Camden and the phylloxera specimens from America and Europe. It may be that they are the same, and that the fearful scourge of Europe has found a footing in Australia. But it is possible that the insect that has been damaging the vines here is indigenous. Specimens got from the roots of oak, mulberry, and other trees, look very like those taken from grape-vines, and all of them are shorter in the sucking tubes, and otherwise less powerful than the European phylloxera. The things are so very minute that investigation is necessarily slow, and possible only with the aid of first-class instruments. Knowing how much is dependent upon solving the real nature of pests such as phylloxera, and the earnestness and industry of men who have given attention to the subject, it might prove of very great importance to follow up this with the kindred subjects of insect and fungoid investigations.

And now with the prospect, through ill-health, of retirement, perhaps permanently, from this work, I have only to add that the work and the men with whom it has brought me in contact, are amongst the most pleasant recollections.

The following is the substance of the examiner's report upon the papers of this class :—"The answers in the Agricultural Chemistry paper show careful instruction, clearly apprehended by the students. In the replies to the questions set on Agriculture proper, it seems to me that the majority of students labour under the disadvantage of having had no previous acquaintance with practical work on the farm, although some evince considerable knowledge of garden and orchard practice."

Veterinary Science.—This class was very poorly attended during the year, and has been discontinued. It does not appear that the teacher is in any way to blame, as one of the two students examined passed a very satisfactory examination.

Wool-sorting.—This class was not in operation during the first term. The teacher reports that 22 students were enrolled, that practical lessons in skirting, rolling, classing, and sorting were given, and that the attention and progress of the students were highly satisfactory. The report of the examiner is to the effect that the work of the students was highly creditable. A class of this kind would, I think, be very useful in Mudgee and other wool-producing localities.

(2.)—Department of Engineering.

This is a very important department, and includes the following classes :—Mechanical drawing, applied mechanics, fitting and turning, pattern-making, plumbing, boiler-making, and blacksmithing. Mr. Owen Blacket, C.E., in charge of the department, reports as follows :—

Mechanical Drawing.—"The conduct of the pupils was very good, their course of study being drawing from copies, models, and sketches. The progress made by the pupils was good, as also were the results of the year's work. There is sufficient accommodation, but we want new drawing copies and more models.

"This is a very satisfactory class, but the mode of taking average attendance does not show the true state—as, for instance, some pupils only join for one night, some for three, and if you take the average, say for the third term, we have, for one night, 62 per cent.; two nights, 80 per cent.; and three nights, 73 per cent.; whereas for the whole we have only 55½ per cent."

Applied Mechanics.—"This class passed through a very unsatisfactory time for the last two years, having been taught by three different teachers, all of whom taught in too advanced a style; hence, at the end of the second term, there were no students. To revive the class, I took it in hand myself, and told the students in the Engineering Department they might attend free for a term. By that means I revived it to about 30 students, giving a lecture on Tuesday to the Fitting Class and on Thursday to Mechanical Drawing students, and I think the class showed great improvement, but next term will prove that, when they have to pay for instruction. We have ample accommodation, but are wanting in modern models and diagrams, the diagrams we have being very old-fashioned and out of place." In both these classes the results of the examination were very satisfactory.

Fitting and Turning.—The teacher presents the following report :—"The conduct of pupils is very good. The instruction covered a general course of use of hand and machine tools for mechanical engineering, and included samples of fitting, turning, screw-cutting, wheel-cutting, milling, planing, scraping and tool-making. Dressing-room accommodation for pupils is badly needed. The planing, milling, and drilling machines used for class instruction are good, and the hand tools and vyces fairly good, but the lathes are of inferior quality. The great drawback to the class is the want of more lathes, also a slotting machine, a shaping machine, a milling cutter-making machine, and a machine for grinding cutters. The attendance at the class would be double what it is now if I had six more lathes, so that every term I could give six students a proper course of turning. This would encourage others to remain at the machines and fitting, being sure that in due time they would get their turn at the lathes. By adopting this plan, I should be able in the year to turn out 18 fitters, and double that number of fitters and machinists." The examiner reports :—"The teacher deserves great credit for the manner in which the pupils have done their work during the past year."

Pattern-making.—The teacher of pattern-making reports that the pupils have shown a commendable desire to learn, and have followed out the instructions given to the best of their ability. The majority of the pupils are juniors at the trade, having very little previous experience. The syllabus has been followed as far as practicable, and the pupils have made very fair progress, some of them showing remarkable aptitude for the trade. A number of patterns have been constructed by the pupils,

pupils, and several of these patterns have been subjected to the moulding process, and iron castings produced of a satisfactory nature. The accommodation for the class is ample, so far as room is concerned, but the tools and appliances, though of good quality, are not sufficient for the successful operations of the class. One lathe is, at present, all the students have at their disposal, and that only on sufferance, as the pupil operating has to remove his work often in an unfinished state, so that the Fitting and Turning Class may use the lathe the next evening. This is to be regretted, as not only is much time lost, but when a job is placed in the lathe it is an advantage to let it remain until quite finished.

In conclusion, I may point out that the demand for mechanics in this branch of the iron trade will, in the near future, be much greater, as they are indispensable in foundries and engineering works, and I think it will be admitted that there is a large field in this Colony for factories of this description.

This is only a new class, but the pupils are making good progress.

Plumbing.—This has been a very satisfactory course, and has shown in a marked manner the advantage of the College. There was a revival in the plumbing trade after the heavy rains of May last, and the attendance at the class doubled in consequence. The accommodation and appliances are both good, and the work of this class is carried on under favourable circumstances. The examiner reports that the written examination is the best of the last three years, and that the practical work is excellent.

Boilermaking.—This was a very good class, but unfortunately the teacher had to leave. The present teacher, though a very able man, does not belong to the Boilermakers' Society. On this account the class had but few students. The examiner reports, "The manual tests were of a better character than the paper questions as answered; very few of these were correct."

Blacksmithing.—The teacher reports that "the conduct of the pupils is very respectful and satisfactory. The class was only started during the third term, and the progress was therefore not great. The course of studies embraced explanations and practical demonstrations in forging under various conditions, viz. :—How to go about work if a workman had the use of steam-hammer, and how to do the same work without steam-hammer, &c., &c. How to get the lengths for various sized hoops; how to get conical shapes from various sized iron, &c. There are only two forges, and consequently accommodation for but four pupils, but two additional forges have just arrived from England, and now await fixing."

The lecturer in charge of the *Engineering Department* concludes his report in these words :—"The iron trades for the last two years have passed through such a dreadful state of depression that youths have not been able to go to the trade, but when a revival comes I doubt if the class-rooms will be half large enough, as tradesmen thoroughly appreciate the advantage of the Technical College."

(3.)—Department of Architecture.

Under this department are included the classes for architecture, carpentry and joinery, bricklaying, masonry, cabinetmaking, and carriage-building.

Mr. W. Wright Campbell, M.S.A. (London), F.I.A. (New South Wales), lecturer in charge of the department, reports that "during the second term the weather was very unfavourable. It may be pointed out also that very few of the students who were enrolled entered the class for three nights weekly, numbers of them having been enrolled for two nights per week, and some for one night only per week. It is needless to say that such enrolments affect the average attendance. The conduct of pupils was exemplary in every respect. The course of studies has been as follows :—

Planning and designing, resulting in original designs for a colonial mansion, bachelor's residence, school of arts, six villa residences, and four cottages. Specifications have been prepared of two of the cottages. The Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders (to different scales from the original) have been prepared by one student.

The remainder of students have been engaged upon "Busbridge's diagrams." Concurrent with the above work, lessons have been given to students individually upon the subjects in hand, treating of planning and designing, colouring and finishing drawings, building construction, preparation of specifications, and history of architecture.

The progress of pupils has been satisfactory.

The result of year's work were 3 honors, 8 first grades, and 10 second grades.

Historical Architecture.—1st year, 3 honors, 1 first grade, 6 second grades; 2nd year, 1 second grade.

Planning and Designing.—1st year, 1 first grade, 6 second grades; 2nd year, 1 first grade, 1 second grade.

Building Construction.—1st year, 2 honors, 2 first grades, 5 second grades; 2nd year, 3 second grades.

The accommodation served the purposes of the class, although a small private room for the use of the lecturer would be a desideratum.

The diagrams have been insufficient in their cope. The examples of plans and elevations, being English subjects (and bad subjects withal), do not apply to architecture suitable for Australia. There have been no large diagrams nor models for illustrating lectures.

The examiners report that,—(1) *Historical Architecture*—"The students show themselves to be fairly grounded in this subject." (2) *Planning and Designing*—"The results obtained being fairly good, and show a marked improvement on the last year's examination in this subject." (3) *Building Construction*—"The results are very good taken all through." (4) *Year's Work*—"The year's work of students shows a very creditable amount of work having been done, two of the sets of drawings being very good, and showing a considerable ability and diligence in their production."

Carpentry and Joinery Class.—The teacher reports as follows :—"I have been in charge of this class since its commencement in 1884, and have had the pleasure of seeing a gradual yearly increase on the average attendance. This year, however, owing to the new arrangement of three terms, instead of four as formerly, together with the change of fees and class-room, there has been a decrease. The work of the session should have commenced on 11th February, but did not do so, as the new class-room was not ready until three weeks after that date. The start this year was most discouraging both to the students and myself. I lost a good many of those who would have gone in for the London examinations, as the best of the time was lost, which should have been given to preparation. The behaviour and attention of the pupils have always been, and are still, all that could be desired.

The progress made is very variable, and depends greatly on the way the time is given to the class. Some can come only once a week, others twice. Others take too many classes in hand, and do nothing thoroughly. I find that those who get on best take the three nights, and give all their attention to this class, and work exercises at home in their spare time. These have made good progress during the year. The majority of those who come to this class work at the trade, and their chief aim is to improve their knowledge, so that they are enabled to do anything in the trade, and thereby obtain full wages, if possible steady employment. The students do not value much the certificates, as they are not required in the trade. One of the examinations at the beginning was unreasonable, and since that I have had great difficulty in presenting candidates. My class has taken a leading part in the London City and Guilds examinations, but this year very few went up.

The present class-room is smaller than the former one, which was found to be inadequate. It is not well ventilated, but will suffice till the accommodation asked for is provided in the new building. The tools are good, but none of the benches are, and should not be used in the new college. The principal part of the practical working drawings and models belong to the teacher.

Boys' Class.—The attendance has been much the same since its establishment some three years ago, the number on the roll being 23, with an average attendance of 9. This class meets on Monday and Friday afternoons. Some enter for one day per week, which causes a low average in comparison

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to the enrolment. There has been neither a definite course followed out nor an examination held. I have taught practical work associated with the articles in common use, the names of tools, and their uses carried into effect, by making small tables, stools, bookcases, flower-stands, &c., many taking great interest in their work. The behaviour and attention of the boys have been very good. The accommodation at present provided will suffice for a time, but it is inferior to the former class-room, as there is not sufficient light without the aid of gas, which is not good for carpentry work. There are 7 baskets of tools, each containing a sufficient supply for 2 boys, so that 14 can be arranged for each class day.

The examiner reports that :—"I find there are fewer competitors this year ; but the work on an average is equal to, if not better, than last year."

Carpentry and Joinery.—Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institution.—Boys' Class.—The Teacher reports :—"I have been in charge of this class over two years. I undertook the work with a good deal of reluctance, as I was by no means sure of success. I am, however, very glad to report that this class has been successful beyond my expectations, and find that these lads are even easier taught than other boys. I visit the Institution on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons instead of the boys coming to the Technical College workshops. At the beginning of the year 14 were enrolled, and the number increased to 16, with an average attendance of 15.

"There is at present no definite course, but I have given lessons on the use of the rule for measurements, the names of tools, how to handle and sharpen them, and to make all kinds of useful articles required in the house, such as shelves, boxes, picture-frames, pastry-boards, small tables, towel-horses, stools, &c. Articles have also been made for use in the Institution.

"The behaviour of boys and attention have been very good. No examination has been held, but a great deal of work has been done which cannot fail to be useful to the boys in after years. Some have made remarkable progress in the time, and can put as good a finish to the work as boys and men who have been years at the trade. All are not equal ; but the majority have done well. The whole of the appliances and accommodation required are supplied by the Institution, and are of the best quality, including a double bench for each pair of boys, with drawers and cupboard at each side, with locks and keys.

The boys at the Institution have a decided advantage over the boys that come to the Technical College, as they attend the two lessons each week regularly, and have their own benches and tools. They have to do their carpentry during play-hours ; but this proves no disadvantage, as they are all eager and earnest in their work."

Bricklaying Class.—The teacher reports :—"The conduct of the pupils at the various lessons was exceptionally good, they having all paid good attention to the subjects taught, and evinced a desire to learn all they could. The course of studies has been various, as some of the pupils were new beginners, while others had been attending the class formerly. The course embraced, amongst other subjects, the various bonds of brickwork (in all their branches), arches (striking, cutting, and setting), tuck-pointing, and other kinds of pointing, the drawings of plans, and setting of bakers' ovens and steam-boilers ; the building of chimney-breast, and forming the flue, and also the building of chimney stacks. The progress of pupils during the year has been fairly good, as they seem to have learnt a good proportion of the various subjects given above. Of course we cannot expect any great results at the end of the first year's training, but there has been a satisfactory rate of progress. The accommodation for my class is very good, and I have no fault to find whatever. The appliances for my class are in good condition, and of a sufficient quantity to enable me to accommodate a larger number of scholars, if they can only be induced to attend. They include, amongst other things, 9 copies of modern building and architecture ; 12 cards on building construction ; 8 books on bricklaying, by various anthors ; plans of steam-boiler, bakers' oven, mill chimney-shaft, and house chimney ; tools of all descriptions ; a large quantity of bricks ; various kinds of fire-bricks ; models of arches in wood ; miniature bricks, miniatnre wood bricks ; a model of steam-boiler, built by the students ; besides lime and sand, &c. I may mention that during the year the students have fixed up some hearths in the plumbers' class-room for the accommodation of that class." The examiner reports that most of the students have a thorough practical knowledge of the work.

Masonry Class.—The teacher reports :—"During the past year there were not so many pupils attending the masonry class as there were in previous years. I believe this is to be accounted for by the great number of masons who were out of employment, and of course could not see their way to attend a class when they were not working.

The conduct of the pupils was good. The course of studies consisted in showing the application of geometry to masonry, technical drawing, setting out in detail the various kinds of arches in common use, developing moulds, levels, templates, &c., for arches, developing the raking mould, mitre-joint mould, enlarging and diminishing mouldings, groined arch, oblique arch, skew bridge, &c.

The progress of the pupils was very satisfactory, and, although the number on the roll was not so great as in previous years, still I believe that the result of the year's work will be better. The accommodation for the class was quite sufficient, but the room is very close and hot; this has an injurious effect on the class. There is a number of wooden models of arches, &c., which are very suitable for illustrating and making clear to the pupils the subjects taught. I believe than when the building trade improves, which I hope will be soon, that there will be more pupils attend this class ; there are signs of improvement." The students of this class acquitted themselves well at examination.

Cabinet-making Class.—This class has been poorly attended during the year. This is accounted for by the great depression in the trade. The results of the examination show that the students have been faithfully and efficiently taught.

Carriage-building Class.—The teacher reports :—"I have good reason to be satisfied with the progress made for the time the students have attended. Several good students left after the second term, and did not of course present themselves for examination. Several that came up for examination had only attended the class for the last term. The result of the year's work was shown to the examiners, together with models made by the students. The drawings were very well executed, and the models finished were excellent pieces of work, showing great ability in the use of tools, aud method of laying out work. Their working drawings are very well executed. The course of instruction imparted in my class has been in accordance with the prescribed syllabus. The accommodation for my class is one room, 30 ft. x 20 ft., with eight double benches, with end vyces and hardwood tops, two presses for tools, and drawing-boards. I am using at the present time benches used by cabinet-makers. The appliances consist of large drawing-board, chalk compasses, large T square, and set square, in good order."

The examiners report as follows :—"We desire to express our satisfaction at the improvement which is evident in the work of this class, both practical and theoretical."

(4.)—Department of Art.

Under this department, which has by far the greatest number of students, the following classes were placed :—Freehand drawing, model drawing, perspective, practical plane geometry, solid geometry, and descriptive geometry, modelling, design, house-painting, and art decoration.

The Lecturer on Art, Mr. Lucien Henry, has made the following remarks in his report for the year :—"The word 'Art,' as applied to the department of which I am in charge, is misleading, and has frequently given rise to misapprehensions. For instance, it may and does appear to many that, considering the number of persons engaged in art in Sydney, nothing would be easier than to constitute a strong and efficient staff, but I maintain that such is far from being the case.

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"I contend that, owing to the youth of our industries, the rudimentary state in which many of our industries are still struggling, and the pitiable doctrine, commonly held here, that work has for its sole aim the making of money—that it has no dignity of its own, and contains no charms inherent to itself,—the effort of technical education in art is restricted to an exceedingly narrow area, which might be defined as the field of elementary principles—principles which, as every thinker knows, are the most difficult to teach. It is one thing to take charge of a class, in which a number of (so-called) students waste years of their lives, bringing home every quarter pictures or drawings, nine-tenths of which are not done by themselves, and it is quite another—less brilliant certainly, and full of difficulties, heart and head aches—to develop the intellect of young people, to open their brains to the reasoned knowledge of elementary forms, so that, if they should be obliged to leave the College after a short period of attendance, they may take away with them notions which will be of use to them whatever may be their pursuits in after life.

"The aim of the department has never been, is not, and never shall be to educate artists, but to train and help students intending to engage in industrial pursuits. [N.B.—The only branches of art dealt with are the industrial or decorative ones. These require specialists, because there are very few men in any part of the world engaged in the imitative arts of painting and sculpture who would be found able to treat these arts, which are so absolutely different, being adjuncts of architecture or construction, whether it be the question of a palace or a trinket, whilst the others exist by themselves, and are absolutely independent.]

My experience has taught me that Australian youth, owing to climatic and social conditions, has distinctive traits of its own, and it does not require either a long time or a keen eye to discover what those traits are, and also that it is no use trying to erase them; but any man, though born a teacher, who is not an Australian, has years of uphill work before finding the practical way of dealing with them and turning them to account. It is probably owing to the disregard of such considerations that Australian youth has frequently been libelled as lazy by persons who have judged it from a wrong point of view. For several years past duly certificated students of the Art Department, entirely educated in the College, have been acting as assistants in that department, and after the experience I have had of their services, I feel justified in preferring them to any others for the class of work to be performed. They have the advantage of addressing the students in a language common to both teacher and pupil, and having to deal with principles they are familiar with, they deal with them and with nothing else. For the welfare of Technical Education, and the good which would accrue to the country, I most sincerely wish that there were hundreds of young men, such as those I refer to, to draw staffs from.

The number of pupils enrolled in each class, with average attendance, is shown in the following table:—

Freehand Drawing—1 and 3 years' course—
1st term—Entries, 95; average attendance, 34·6.
2nd term—Entries, 111; average attendance, 43·12.
3rd term—Entries, 124; average attendance, 53·0.

Freehand Drawing—3rd year course—
1st term—Entries, 19; average attendance, 9·0.
2nd term—Entries, 15; average attendance, 8·0.
3rd term—Entries, 13; average attendance, 7·0.

Saturday morning Freehand Drawing—
1st term—Entries, 34; average attendance, 25·0
2nd term—Entries, 33; average attendance, 23·0.
3rd term—Entries, 39; average attendance, 28·0.

Design—
1st term—Entries, 18; average attendance, 10·0.
2nd term—Entries, 20; average attendance, 12·0.
3rd term—Entries, 19; average attendance, 12·0.

Modelling—
1st term—Entries, 20; average attendance, 8·13.
2nd term—Entries, 25; average attendance, 10·9.
3rd term—Entries, 34; average attendance, 17·9.

It would appear by the perusal of the above that the attendance is somewhat under the half of the number of pupils enrolled. This is due to the fact that students having to follow several courses have to divide their time accordingly.

The Saturday morning freehand class, held in order to afford an opportunity of learning to persons otherwise engaged during the week, and being therefore a special class, presents an average attendance above the two-thirds of the enrolment.

Freehand drawing classes are held three times a week. We find the attendance numbering under the half of the enrolment. This may be explained by analysing the enrolment of one term. We find it stands as follows:—

Three nights weekly	19	entries
Two nights weekly	40	,,
One night weekly	52	,,
Total	111	,,

The total entries being 189 per week, two-thirds of which make 126. The attendance being 129 shows that in reality the average attendance is greater than at first sight appears.

Conduct of Pupils—Accommodation for Classes.—The conduct of pupils is in general very satisfactory.

As for accommodation, besides the inconvenience of being so close to a music-hall, I think that the light and ventilation of the class-rooms are most deficient. The gas-pipes are inadequate to the supply required. The utter want of ventilation has, in many instances known to me, driven students away.

Course of Studies.—So far as I can see, and considering that the students of the Art Department are not engaged in any special industries, I am of opinion that the course of studies, as laid down in the calendar, is, if anything, in advance of the time rather than insufficient, particularly if, as pointed out in my previous reports, we aim in the department more at the practical than the artistic,—more at the technique than the fanciful.

Progress of Students.—As in all branches of education, many are called but few are chosen. The students progress very satisfactorily in the elementary work up to a certain standard, which, it is true, rises every year, as we may see by the results of the recent examinations; but when it is a question of advanced studies the number of students becomes smaller and smaller, the cause being the indifference of the employers. This fact is so much the more to be regretted when we consider the very gratifying progress accomplished by students who have applied themselves for the sake of knowledge to advanced studies.

The classes in geometry, perspective, and model drawing are taught by Mr. J. R. Wright, who reports as follows:—"The conduct of my pupils is and has always been of the best.

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The course of study has been that laid down in the calendar, with some very slight alterations. Practical plane geometry is a two-years course, Burchett's book being the text-book. Perspective is a supposed two-years course, but needs much alteration in the calendar. Model drawing is a two-years course also in need of a change. Descriptive geometry is a three-years course, and is carried on on similar lines to the course laid down in the Science Directory to the Science and Art Department, South Kensington. The progress of students, speaking generally, has never been better. My class examinations, which are the best test for answering the above, have been most satisfactory, except in the case of model drawing, and the principal cause of the failure in this class I set down to bad accommodation. The appliances for my several classes are almost nil, but I have hopes now of being better served. I can only hope the future will open out something better for the teacher and the earnest student."

The course of study has been rearranged in accordance with Mr. Wright's views, and the classes now meet in a commodious, well-lighted and well-ventilated room, provided with the best appliances.

The teacher of house-painting and art decoration class reports "that the conduct of students was on the whole very good, and taking into consideration the fact that nearly all of them are engaged in the painting trade during the day, the attendance at the evening classes after a day's work is very creditable. I find the best students to be young men who feel their apprenticeship slipping away without having learnt what they desired, and improvers and others when they feel the real want of the knowledge they can obtain in the classes.

The course of studies has been the same as laid down by me five years ago—two separate classes being held—the art decoration class and the house-painting and sign-writing class. The reason of the division in the last class was, that most of the students being connected with the trade, some had an opportunity of learning graining at their ordinary work, and wished to learn the sign-writing branch; others were sign-writers, and wished to learn graining and marbling; and I have found it to work exceedingly well to make this slight division (in the practical part only—the theory has been the same). The progress of pupils was, in general, very satisfactory, and in one or two exceptional cases promise of special abilities for the trade has been shown.

The accommodation for the classes is at present very limited. Fifteen is as many as can be comfortably accommodated in the present rooms. We have been overcrowded several times by twenty and over; if full attendance had occurred, the rooms would not have held them.

The appliances have been sufficient, both in quality and quantity, considering the rooms I have at my disposal.

Remarks.—The classes have gradually increased during the three terms of this year, and the number on the roll at the end of the year is the largest since the formation of the class.

As regards examinations in the classes held under me, I would suggest that less time be taken up by writing answers to questions, and more reliance placed on practical work. For example, a student may not be able to put into words, in answer to a question, what he would execute at once if the materials were placed before him. Again, some students being of other nationality, are handicapped as regards expressing themselves in language. Knowledge is good, but expertness of hand is better.

The house-painting class has now been removed to one of the rooms at the Technical Institute, Sussex-street.

The examiners in art have furnished the following report respecting the design class:—

"In submitting our report on the work of the Design Department of the Technical College we deem it due to the instructor to state that the progress made in this vital feature of the system of technical instruction reflects great credit upon him, and we have been pleased to witness the satisfactory result of the students' own composition, based upon the knowledge of the styles they have acquired under Mons. Henry's direction. There is, on the whole, good evidence that in the originating of ornamental design some of these students will in the future display good ability, and we think in the application of this talent in the active business of their lives will be able, at all events, to keep abreast of the time, amidst the active competition in this respect that animates the civilized nations of the earth."

Perspective (*3rd year*).—The examiner reports:—"The work of the candidates bears evidence of intelligent study, and careful training on the part of their instructor."

Solid and Descriptive Geometry.—The examiners report:—"The results of the examination papers in most instances show great aptitude in the practical application of studies."

House-painting and Art Decorating.—The examiner reports:—"The samples of graining, marbling, and lettering are very good indeed (the oak-graining especially). The answers by the candidates on the whole were satisfactory."

(5.)—Department of Chemistry.

Mr. W. A. Dixon, F.I.C., F.C.S., Lecturer-in-charge, reports:—

(1.) The students entered for the Monday evening practical chemistry class for the year was 56, or an average of 16·6 per term, and the average attendance was 15·5.
(2.) On Friday evening the numbers enrolled were 54, or an average of 16; and the average attendance was 14·1.
(3.) There have been 20 enrolled during the day for various times, and they have attended regularly.
(4.) In the first year theoretical chemistry, the entries have been 77, or an average of 25·6 per term, whilst the average attendance has been 20.
(5.) In the second year theoretical there were 14 entries, or 5 per term, and the average attendance has been 4.

The conduct of all the pupils has been satisfactory, and I have all the appliances I require except a lecture table, which I understand is to be constructed.

The results of the examinations in theoretical and practical chemistry were highly satisfactory.

A class in photography has been conducted in this department for several years. It has always been badly attended, and has been practically a failure.

(6.) Department of Commercial Economy.

Commercial Economy Department.—This included the following classes:—Book-keeping, caligraphy and correspondence, phonography, actuarial science, elocution, German, French, Latin, and mathematics.

Book-keeping.—This class has been largely attended, and the pupils have made fair progress.

Caligraphy and Correspondence.—This is a popular class, and is conducted with fair efficiency. As in all the other large classes, the work is carried on under great disadvantages. The teacher states: "With the limited teaching time at my disposal it has been impossible for me, with such a large body of students, at various stages of progression, to devote more than a mere fragment of the time to scrutinizing the work of the students. This I deplore, as in teaching the initial exercises in movements, &c., in business penmanship, it is of the utmost importance that the students be strictly supervised and frequently helped by personal illustration. It is my intention to introduce some new features, notably abbreviated long-hand, and special exercises for the attainment of a high rate of speed in commercial writing."

Arrangements have been made to give this class more time.

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The examiner reports :—"Prior to the annual examination of students in these subjects, for which I was to act as examiner for the first time, I thought it well to personally attend on one or two occasions the respective class-rooms. I am pleased to state that while there I was much gratified at the excellent order and discipline which seemed to prevail, in addition to which the close attention of the students to their duties was to me also very apparent.

Result of the examination papers, through which I have carefully gone, shows that, taken altogether, excellent and varied work has been accomplished by the students in these subjects during the past year."

Phonography.—The teacher reports :—"The conduct of the pupils has been good, with few exceptions. The course of studies has included :—(1) from text-book, the Phonographic Teacher (Pitman's); (2) explanations on the blackboard; (3) from the Manual of Phonography; (4) writing from dictation, and reading; (5) reporting; and (6) class lectures and occasional readings. The progress of pupils has been good in the majority. Some pupils pay but little attention, and do very little home practice, therefore their progress is very slow. The result of the year's work :—Some pupils have left the classes, having obtained sufficient knowledge to qualify them for employment as short-hand clerks. The accommodation is not good, the room being too small for special occasions, when over 100 pupils have attended; also, it is inconvenient to have three divisions in one room, especially the reporting class, which should be in a separate room."

In future there will be three classes carried on in separate rooms.

The examiner of the phonography classes reports that "the object of the examination was to test the knowledge of the art of phonography acquired by candidates, their style of writing, and their ability to record the utterances of a moderately slow speaker.

Four papers had been set by me in connection with the examination. The first of these embraced the report of a speech delivered by His Excellency Lord Carrington on the occasion of the presentation of prizes at the King's School, and was selected by me as being peculiarly suitable for affording students an opportunity for illustrating their method of writing short-hand. Lord Carrington's speech was printed in such a way that lines of matter alternated with ruled lines, on each of which the candidate was required to write the short-hand signs for the words printed on the line immediately above. The other three papers prepared for the examination were formed of a newspaper leading article, having reference to a recent visit of the Premier to Queensland, and dealing with the speed of various railways. The article was subdivided into three portions for dictation at speeds of 60, 80, and 100 words a minute, the reading of the 60-word portion occupying four minutes, that of the 80-word a similar length of time, and the 100-word portion five minutes. Candidates were required not only to take down in short-hand what was read to them, but to furnish transcripts in long-hand of their notes. The actual time allowed the students in which to complete the whole of the work set them was two and a quarter hours.

The results of the examination were, so far as the Sydney classes in phonography are concerned, far beyond anything previously obtained. 17 candidates presented themselves, as against 12 last year; but what is of much greater importance, the work of the majority was very much superior to that of last year. Two of the students (Nos. 1,202 and 1,218) did work that was exceedingly meritorious. The premier student (1,202) submitted in paper No. 1 an exhibition of short-hand which is entitled to take an exceedingly high place as a model. Both students furnished excellent transcripts of the dictation tests in a very legible style of commercial handwriting. Of the 17 Sydney candidates, 6 obtained classification, 2 being awarded honors, 3 others classified as of first grade and 1 as second grade. Of the 12 Sydney students who came forward last year only 2 secured classification, 1 being awarded honors, and the other second grade."

The *elocution* and *actuarial science* classes were attended by so few pupils that they were of no practical public benefit, and were therefore discontinued at the end of the year.

French.—The teacher of the French classes reports the conduct of pupils as highly satisfactory.

Course of studies :—First year's pupils : Cassell's Lessons, regular and irregular verbs, *viva-voce* exercises.

Course of studies :—Second years' pupils : Chardenal's Exercises for Advanced Students, Ragou's Commercial Correspondence, and Conversation.

Progress of pupils is very satisfactory.

The examiner reports :—"I am very sorry to have to report most unfavourably upon this year's work. With two exceptions, viz., 1,050 (second year) and 1,048 (first year) the papers before me are exceedingly weak. The conjugation of verbs, the spelling, the translation into French, and even the translation from French into English are bad, whilst the answers to questions, with a few exceptions, are decidedly poor."

German.—The teacher of the German classes reports :—"The conduct of students was exemplary through the whole year, the consequence of it was that I gave the lessons with the greatest pleasure.

"The course of studies comprised :—For the first year : Otto's German Conversational Grammar and Otto's German Reader. Part I. For the second year : Otto's Grammar and Schiller's 'Thirty Years' War.'

"The progress of the students was, on the whole, good."

Latin.—"The conduct of the pupils in my class was throughout exemplary. In the Upper Division, Cicero's Second Philippic and Ihne's Latin Syntax,—the work for the Matriculation—comprised the work done. In the Lower Division, Cæsar B.G., Book I, and Principia Latina, Part I, were read. In the Upper Division very good work was done, and I feel confident that, as before, pupils who attempt the Matriculation will have no difficulty in passing that examination in Latin. In the Lower Division the progress made was necessarily not very rapid. Most of the pupils attend but once a week and have but little leisure to spare from their business or trades to the study of Latin. The progress made, however, is as satisfactory as can be expected from that class of students. With the exception of the class above mentioned, I take the pupils separately, as it is impossible, with any justice to the students, to group them in classes, joining as they do at different times at different stages of progress. On the whole I am most satisfied with the work done during the year."

The examiner reports :—"The translation from the Latin author was generally good, both in accuracy and style. Improvement in knowledge of inflexions and syntax."

Mathematics.—For the first and second terms this class was so badly attended that the Board of Technical Education decided to change the teacher. For the third term Mr. Norman Fitz, B.E., had charge, and the class gradually improved.

The teacher reports :—"That the number of enrolments for the various classes were as follows :—arithmetic, 16; algebra, 13; euclid, 9; trigonometry, 5; algebra and trigonometry, 18.

"Course of Studies.—The work done during last term was that prescribed in the calendar. Owing to students having entered the classes at different times during the year, I had to adopt an almost individual system of instruction, which I found was most acceptable to the students. The work in class was also supplemented by a fair amount of home-work. The progress of the pupils varied from excellent to unsatisfactory—the latter term applying to students who have become stupid owing to the neglect of their education for many years, and others through frequent absence. In some cases, however, it was a real pleasure to teach pupils who worked so hard and made such good progress. The result of the term's work, owing to the small attendance of pupils, was disappointing; but I trust that next term the attendance will be at least twice as large."

The results of the examination were satisfactory in all the subjects except algebra.

Referring to this subject, the examiner reports :—"This paper was very poorly done indeed. It was purposely set difficult, and it appears to have been beyond the reading of many of the candidates. As none of the candidates indicated on their papers whether they were 'elementary' or 'advanced,' I have in consequence been unable to classify them as I should have liked. The total marks awarded to the elementary questions were 48, and to the whole paper 100.

"The

"The most serious defect in the papers, almost without exception, was the breaking down in the first two questions. This matter, in my opinion, requires immediate attention on the part of the teachers. Nearly every candidate showed that he could manipulate algebraical symbols in ordinary multiplication or division, while not a single candidate could clearly explain the exact meaning of the symbols he was using. Mathematical symbols have only one meaning, and should only be used with that meaning; if they are used in a slipshod or careless way, they confuse the student, and, at the same time, encourage him to be vague and ambiguous instead of concise, accurate, and to the point."

(7.)—Department of Domestic Economy.

Under this department are placed the classes for Domestic Economy, Cookery, Scientific Dress-cutting, and Tailor's Cutting.

The class for Domestic Economy was expected to take up such subjects as Food, Clothing, Health and Sickness, the House and its Furniture, Housekeeping and Thrift, but from some cause the students fell away, so that the class lapsed early in the year. A Cookery Class for the special benefit of the domestic servants was substituted, but this fared no better. I regret to have to report that the Cookery Classes have not been a success, either as regards the number of pupils drawn to them, or the results gained at the examinations. The Examiner reports:—"The progress made has been, I may say, very unsatisfactory, and not nearly up to the standard which I could wish. I think, if, in addition to the gas stoves, a small cooking-range were provided, it would materially assist progress, and lead to better results in practice." I shall take steps early in 1890 to ascertain the cause of this failure and to apply a remedy.

The class for Scientific Dress-cutting is large, regularly attended, and is efficiently taught. The Examiner reports:—"I have much pleasure in noticing the great improvement in the pupils, which reflects the highest credit on their teacher."

Tailor's Cutting.—The teacher reports:—"The work done comprised instruction in the art of measuring, cutting for all kinds of garments, fitting garments, altering and fitting, &c. The work done for the year, considering the class of pupils, is very satisfactory as regards work and conduct. The result of the examination is also satisfactory.

I find one hour and a-half not sufficient, and would recommend the time be increased to two hours per night."

The report of the examiner shows that the teaching is effective.

(8.)—Department of Geology, Mineralogy, and Mining.

The teacher reports:—"The course of studies followed in each case was that set down in the curriculum of the college. The accommodation for the classes has been ample in each case, and in the Mineralogy Class I am greatly indebted to Mr. Campbell, a former student, who has acted gratuitously as my assistant.

The appliances are fair, as far as they go, but more minerals are required, as well as a microscope, and rock sections for the study of rocks. Cases are also wanted to exhibit the fossil collections, as students may often gain much information by casual study before the classes commence."

The Examiner reports:—"In the Geology classes I regret that so many should have failed in Division C. (Stratigraphical Geology). This division, which treats of the identification and classification of formations, by means of the fossil animals or plants which they contain, is so essential to a sound knowledge of the whole science of Geology, that I cannot recommend a pass certificate being given to anyone who decidedly fails in this division, no matter how good his answers may have been in Divisions A. and B. I have, however, in one case, allowed a candidate to pass (No. 36), although his answers in C Division are alone insufficient for a pass in this division. He has, however, shown indirectly in his answers in Divisions A and B, that he has a tolerably sound general knowledge of Geology, and I have allowed this to compensate for some of his bad mistakes in Division C. I cannot, however, allow a pass to any of the candidates 35, 33, 31, 37, 2,068, and 4,072, as those of them who have attempted C, show such an utter ignorance of the subject. The questions set by me this year were particularly wide and general, and two out of the four fossil specimens set for determination, 'Orthoceras,' and 'Belemnile,' are such well known and common fossils, that any student who was unable to identify either of them, should certainly not be entitled to a pass. I can therefore see no excuse for the failure of these candidates. It might, perhaps, be as well to inform the respective instructors of the divisions in which their students failed, to invite their special attention next year to grounding the students well in 'Stratigraphical Geology.' It would be important for this purpose that each instructor should be provided with a small typical collection of fossils, as well as with one of rock specimens, minerals, and models of crystals. In mineralogy, the Sydney students gave excellent answers in the practical work, and mostly gave fair answers throughout. Only two students sent answers in mining, both from Sydney, and both fairly good, the one to whom I have awarded a first-class answering very fairly throughout."

(9.)—Department of Pharmacy.

In this department are included classes for the study of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Materia Medica, Dispensing, &c., Anatomy, and Physiology, and Ambulance Surgery, and Mechanical Dentistry. The lecturer in charge of the Pharmacy subjects reports:—"During the three terms, lectures accompanied with practical demonstrations have been delivered during four hours per week, or fifty-six hours per term, making the total time of instruction, 168 hours. Some difficulty has been experienced in securing regularity of attendance, as apprentices in the trade are only allowed two evenings off duty, and in many cases only one evening, which has to be spent in study if the apprentice wishes to become proficient. The practical proof of the good effect of the teaching is seen in the fact that the college students are always able to secure good positions as assistants in the establishments of city pharmacists, several have been taken as apprentices, and the masters have not only not required a premium, as is usually the case, but have paid a salary from the start of the term of service. Several wholesale firms have employed the students of this department, and speak of the services rendered as most satisfactory.

The experience of several leading pharmacists has been that the Technical College Pharmacy students are the most superior class of men in the trade; they are sober, industrious, intelligent, and well instructed young men who appear to take a great interest in their work. Testimony to this effect has been borne by Mr. F. Senior, Mr. J. S. Abrahams, Dr. J. F. Elliott, and others. One prominent suburban pharmacist has had five of his apprentices trained at the Technical College, and expresses himself as perfectly satisfied and highly pleased at the thorough instruction that has been imparted.

For some years some little friction has existed between the work of the Pharmacy Department of the Technical College, and the Teaching and Examining Staff of the Pharmaceutical Society. During the latter part of last year, however, the instructor of the Pharmaceutical Society resigned, and the college instructor was appointed in his place. The two examiners also who opposed the operations of the Technical College resigned, and two others who have expressed themselves favourable to the scheme of Technical Education have been appointed in their place."

The Examiner's report upon these classes was not altogether satisfactory. He states that the answers to the questions on Incompatibility, Posology, and Solubility, indicate that the students all require much attention to these subjects which are among the first, and yet the most important that are to be mastered in the whole series. In the answers to the last question, a most lamentable ignorance of elementary latin is displayed.

Dr. Roth, lecturer on Elementary Anatomy, Physiology, and Ambulance Surgery, reports:—"The conduct of the pupils has been excellent. The course of studies has comprised Elementary Anatomy and Physiology. During the last half-term, I gave an elementary course of ambulance work, comprising

comprising the 'first aid,' in hæmorrhage, fracture, dislocation; foreign bodies in eye, ear, &c., &c.; treatment of the apparently drowned and suffocated; sunstroke, snake-bite, &c.; also the carriage of those disabled or insensible.

The progress of the pupils, and the results of the year's work were both satisfactory; of the six students presenting themselves for examination, all passed, 4 in honors, 1 first grade, and 1 second grade.

The class accommodation is not good; the desks are fixed, and the lessons being practical as much as possible, the movements of myself and pupils are limited; *e.g.*, when showing dissections, microscopic sections, &c. The appliances are satisfactory, there being many duplicate models.

I should recommend that all students wishing to obtain a certificate in Pharmacy should undergo a course of teaching of Anatomy, Physiology, and Ambulance work. In this country in case of accident, the assistance of the chemist being generally first sought, such institution would be of great benefit."

The Examiner's report was very favourable.—("The honors papers are of high-class merit.")

Mechanical Dentistry Class.

The students of this class attend regularly, and evidently are very anxious to profit by the instruction given, as all who went up for examination passed creditably.

The Examiner reports:—"That the classes for the second and third years of Mechanical Dentistry show a very marked and decided improvement from last year. This is particularly noticeable in the extended form of answers to the questions, also in manipulative ability in active work. The teacher has certainly done his utmost to make the class a success as the results by examination papers this year show."

(10.)—Department of Physics.

The teacher reports the following entries for the year:—Electricity, 30; physics, 17; and telegraphy, 20.

The conduct of the pupils has been exceptionally good. The course of studies was confined strictly to the published syllabuses. The progress of the students has been good, and the results of the year's work are very satisfactory. The accommodation is ample, and the appliances, both in quantity and quality, generally good.

The results of the examinations were satisfactory in every way.

BRANCH TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

Bathurst.

The resident Science-master reports:—"During the year the following classes have met regularly, viz.:—

Science Cl sses,

Including physics, chemistry, geology, mineralogy, botany, book-keeping, mathematics. These were taught by me.

Art Classes,

Including freehand, model, architectural, perspective, and practical geometry. These classes were at first taught by Mr. L. Forde, subsequently by Mr. Jas. Hine.

French Classes,

Under Mrs. T. Hatley Boyd.

The total number of individual students enrolled during the year was as follows:—Science classes, 94; art classes, 25; French classes, 38.

In addition to the ordinary classes, a course of six lectures was given by me, with the approval of the Board of Technical Education, in the early part of the year, on "The strength of materials and structures." These lectures were mainly designed to assist those students who had entered for the City and Guilds of London Institute for Technical Education examinations in technology. The total number of entries for these examinations was 14. Of these, 11 presented themselves for examination in May, and 9 passed. The passes were in the following subjects:—Typography, raising and dressing of ores, carpentry and joinery, brickwork and masonry, photography, and flour-milling.

I now proceed to deal with the course of study, progress made, &c., in each class conducted by me.

Physics.

This class, although not so large as in 1888, has been fairly attended throughout the year. Most of the students have worked well, and made very satisfactory progress.

The course of study extends over two years, but, owing to the limited number, both first and second year students attend the same class, although I, to some extent, distinguish between elementary and more advanced work. The following branches of physics are treated:—Mechanics, hydrostatics, pneumatics, sound, light, heat, electricity, and magnetism. The time being limited, I especially aim at giving the students a thorough grasp of the great principles of physics, while placing less stress upon details, which can be worked up from text-books.

Apparatus to illustrate lectures.—We have a fair supply of Physical apparatus, which is mostly in good condition, but a few additional pieces are required, especially in connection with electricity.

Chemistry.

This class has fluctuated a good deal in the past, and has at times been very low, but the subject is so important that I have been reluctant to relinquish it, even for a time. During this year a fair number of students have been enrolled, but there have been several changes, some of those who joined in February having left, while others have only joined the last term. Owing to this, the progress as a whole has not been so satisfactory as I could have wished. The attendance of students at the close of the year was very regular, and I believe most of them intend to continue the study of the science. Chemistry is a two-years' course. The first year's work comprises chemical laws and the chemistry of the non-metallic elements, while the second year is devoted to the chemistry of the metals. Practical work is done by some students, and includes qualitative analysis of simple salts and complex mixtures.

Apparatus and reagents.—We have a good stock of chemicals, with the exception of some which are in constant use, such as the common acids and ammonia. There is also a good stock of beakers, funnels, &c., but very few retorts and flasks of a moderate size, suitable for class experiments. With the addition of an assortment of these, and a few lb. of acids, our stock of apparatus will be sufficient for ordinary work.

Geology.

This class, although not large, has had a fair average attendance for most of the year, and the progress made is, on the whole, good. The course of study is rather extensive, embracing physiography and dynamical geology, petrography, or the study of rocks in hand specimens and microscopically, structural geology, and the principles of geological surveying, historical or stratigraphical geology, and the outlines of palæontology. As far as compatible with the time available, I follow the plan of work taken at the Royal School of Mines, England. I also occasionally invite the students to places of geological interest in the neighbourhood. To illustrate the lessons we have a case of typical rock-forming minerals, rocks and fossils; also two smaller cases, one containing a set of 200 rock specimens, and the other minerals, rocks, and fossils. I also use my own collection of rocks and fossils collected in England and the Colonies. The only diagrams and illustrations are some which I have drawn myself or purchased.

Mineralogy.

Mineralogy.

I have recently reported in detail on the small attendance at this class. One or two students have done really good work. The course of study is divided into crystallography, examination and testing of minerals, systematic mineralogy. The lessons are made as practical as possible; the use of the blowpipe taught, and students encouraged to bring specimens for identification. I am often consulted by miners and others as to specimens which they have found.

We were for some time at a disadvantage, owing to the lack of a good standard collection of minerals for reference. This want has now been supplied by a fine collection of 400 minerals recently sent to Bathurst by the Board of Technical Education. This collection is now placed in a neat cabinet, and readily available for study, so that I can point out to prospectors and others valuable minerals which they would do well to look for.

Botany.

Another rather small class, but including some good students. The course includes vegetable morphology and physiology in some detail; outlines of systematic botany, with more careful study of important natural orders; very brief summary of cryptogamic botany. The lessons are illustrated by fresh plants for examination and dissection.

Mathemathics.

This class has been very largely attended throughout the year. Owing to the great increase in numbers I had to arrange for some of the students to come on Friday evening, instead of the usual evening, Thursday. The majority of the students have confined themselves to elementary work, such as technical arithmetic. A fair number have also taken algebra and geometry, while one or two have gone on to trigonometry. The method of instruction is partly by class-work, and partly by individual work under my supervision. The latter I have found to be the only method by which many older students can be retained. The progress of many students is very marked, and some of the younger students lately from the public schools are very promising.

Book-keeping.

This class was commenced in July, 1888, and has proved very successful, the number of students being nearly equal to those in mathematics, many taking both subjects. The course of study includes the complete theory and practice of double entry book-keeping. The work is mainly done in the class-room, students making their entries under my immediate supervision, so that they at once acquire a correct and business-like style of doing so. They check their work by means of trial balances, and finally learn to take out profit and loss accounts, and balance their books.

Many of the students are very young, and the progress made rather slow, but almost all have done good work, and a few thoroughly grasp the subject. Up to the very close of the year new students were anxious to join, which shows, I think, that the method of teaching wa successful, and that the class supplies a real want in the town.

In reference to the general condition of the school, I may say that the conduct of the students has been, on the whole, very good indeed. Some of the younger students do not work very hard, but nearly all come with a real desire to learn. In some cases marked ability is shown combined with earnest application, so that rapid progress is made. Many have already gained promotion, partly or wholly due to their studies. One of our students, Mr. G. F. Clements, has been selected by the Railway Commissioners, out of a large number of applicants, to proceed to England to study electrical engineering. The knowledge of physics and drawing gained at the Technical School was, I believe, of considerable weight in leading to his selection. Another student has recently been appointed to the railway works, and ascribes his success, after several previous applications which failed, to the fact that he was attending the classes. Many other cases might be mentioned.

Accommodation for the various classes.

The rooms now used for the Technical School are four in number, all in one building, which is rented on a weekly tenancy from Dr. W. G. Bassett. In one of the rooms the physics, mathematics, geology, mineralogy, and French classes generally meet. About 15 students can be comfortably seated at one time. The largest room is used for the art classes, and is fitted with boards and trestles. The overflow of students from the mathematical class also work there on Thursdays, and it is used for examinations. The third room is the smallest; it is used by the chemistry class. The fourth room is fitted up as a laboratory for practical chemistry, and is also used as a storeroom.

The rooms are well suited to the purposes of a Technical School, and as yet have proved sufficiently spacious. Should the number of students increase to a considerable extent and, especially, should the number of classes meeting at the same time also increase, we may become straightened for room.

In any case we shall require an addition to our stock of chairs and tables. At present I have to carry these from room to room every week, and sometimes we can barely accommodate all the students.

Remarks on the present condition and future prospects of the school.

Since it was first established, in 1885, the Technical School has progressed steadily. In proof of this I may quote the number of students enrolled in the science classes at the close of each of the last four years. They are as follows:—1886, 43 students; 1887, 58 students; 1888, 97 students; 1889, 121 students.

It will thus be seen that, although there has been progress in each successive year, this is most marked in 1888 and 1889. The rapid rise which took place last year was, no doubt, partly due to the fact that during the latter part of 1888 the classes met for the first time in one building, and in suitable rooms.

The prospects for the future appear most hopeful. The Technical School is now generally admitted to be one of the most important institutions in the town. The local press frequently alludes to it, and urges young men to avail themselves of the opportunities offered for self-improvement. I have already the names of new students for most of the classes, and several enquiries have been made in reference to the technological examinations. This year we had two classes of students whom I have long been anxious to attract, but previously without much success;—these are mechanics employed at the railway works, and boys just leaving the public schools. Several railway men have joined—mostly for technical arithmetic, and have proved earnest workers. The boys now come in considerable numbers; they generally take up book-keeping and mathematics. I have great hopes that many of them will acquire a taste for study, and gradually commence other subjects.

In speaking of the progress of the school I ought to mention that since the appointment of Mr. Jas. Hine as art master, the drawing classes have materially improved both in number of students and regularity of attendance of those enrolled.

In conclusion I may state my belief that in no previous year has so much good work been done as in that now closing, and at no former time has the future of the Technical School appeared so well assured as it is at present."

GOULBURN.

The Resident Science and Art Master reports:—"During the third term, ending 30th November, there have been in attendance 96 individual students. This is the largest number enrolled during any one quarter, since the school has been established. They have been classified as follows:—Theoretical chemistry, 13; practical chemistry, 5; geology, 5; mineralogy, 2; technical arithmetic, 32; book-keeping, 14; freehand drawing, 52; model drawing, 18; practical geometry, 13; perspective, 6; mechanical drawing, 4; architectural drawing and building construction, 8. The total registered attendances for the quarter amount to 2,081, which give an average of 148·6 per week. The classes have been held on five evenings, five afternoons, and one morning in each week.

During

During the year, 131 individual students have been enrolled; of these 46 have attended the whole three terms, 35 during two terms, and 50 only one. The majority of those who have attended but one term, will probably continue during first term of next year. The numbers for each term are 83, 84, and 96; average, 87·6.

The increased accommodation, given by the erection of the art room, has provided us with quarters well adapted to the work of teaching.

Out of the total number of students enrolled this year, about 71 per cent. already work for a livelihood; the remainder either attend schools, or are engaged in home duties.

A satisfactory number attend for instruction in drawing and arithmetic, and a very fair amount of work has been done. Specimens of drawing are sent to you with a view to classification at South Kensington.

The science classes are not so satisfactorily attended. Out of eleven members in first year theoretical chemistry, only three presented themselves for examination. The great difficulty is to secure students who have had sufficient general training to enable them to take full advantage of systematic scientific teaching. The mineralogy class has been well exercised in practically examining supplied specimens, and samples gathered from district; the models of crystals given at late examinations were partly compound forms; we have only simple forms in our collection.

The architectural classes remain small; winter amusements, and wintry weather have combined to produce an irregular attendance. There is reason to suppose that Mr. Furber will gather a larger number about him during first term of next year."

NEWCASTLE.

The Resident Science Master reports:—"The following classes are in operation:—Chemistry (theoretical and practical), geology, mineralogy, metallurgy, building construction, mechanical, geometrical, perspective, model, and freehand drawing, and phonography.

The conduct of the students has been excellent. The course of study in chemistry has been such as to carry students of the first year through the non-metallic elements, and to prepare them for the first year's examination; that for the second year dealt with the metallic elements, and in both cases ample experimental illustrations were given in connection with the lessons. Examination papers were set from time to time, and questions frequently put to the students during the lecture lessons to see that they comprehended the subject matter. In practical chemistry they worked at qualitative analysis, first of simple salts, then of mixtures of salts, minerals, &c. The text books used were Jago's chemistry, Roscoe's chemistry, and Thorpe and Muir's qualitative analysis.

In Mineralogy and Geology, the work was largely of a practical nature. After being instructed in blow-pipe analysis, and in the physical properties of minerals, they proceeded to test metallic minerals by wet and dry tests, especial attention being given to dry methods. They were provided with specimens of various metallic ores, and required to proceed in a systematic manner so as to ascertain the composition of these, not only as to the metals contained, but also whether sulphides, sulphates, silicates, carbonates, phosphates, fluorides, &c., &c. They then proceeded to non-metallic minerals, means for their recognition, crystallography, classification, &c. All the students in mineralogy appeared to enjoy the work and to pursue it with ardour, and my chief regret is that we are not in a metalliferous district, rather than in a carboniferous one, as we should then be sure of much larger classes of earnest learners, able to appreciate the actual value of their work, and able to make more immediate use of the knowledge they acquired. The text-books employed have been Jordan's Crystallography and Rutley's Mineralogy, with references to Bauerman's Mineralogy and Dana's. There was only one session in geology at Singleton, after which the class desired to proceed with mineralogy.

In metallurgy only two students attended regularly, who both studied assaying of various ores—gold, silver, copper, &c.—by wet and dry methods, Fletcher's gas furnace being used for the latter.

The progress of the pupils has been very satisfactory, considering that they have only one lesson per week in each subject, and that some of them have little or no time for home work. Among the older students there is not unfrequently an ignorance of arithmetic, so that the teacher has at times to instruct them in decimal fractions before he can get them to work chemical calculations. With the younger students, under 20 years of age, this is not so. Most of the science students are adults, following various occupations, as coal-miners, mechanics, &c.

Newly-formed classes are started with a goodly number of members, but the attendance soon dwindles, owing to the fact that many persons join simply with a view to get a class started, and not with any design to pursue the study. Thus, we have doctors, lawyers, surveyors, clergymen, and others who thus join at the outset, with no intention to continue attendance.

The number going up at the end of the year for examination was not satisfactory. There were only twelve when there should have been at least twice as many. The instruction is that of the class, and not individual. All ought, therefore, to be examined. But some are diffident, others profess to be satisfied with the information acquired, without undergoing any examination. The attendance at examinations should, I think, be considered imperative—though it would be difficult to make it so—not optional.

For the accommodation of the classes in Newcastle there are in the School of Arts two class-rooms and a lecture hall, and in the form of appliances we have chemical apparatus and chemicals (as per inventory sent in some little time ago) collections of minerals, rocks, and fossils. The minerals are open to the inspection of the public, as well as to that of students, in large glass stand-case in lecture-hall, properly arranged for reference, with name cards, showing chemical composition, crystal form, &c.

For metallurgical purposes there is a small Fletcher's gas injector furnace and a cupelling furnace. Both are too small. Gas is supplied, without charge, by the Committee of the School of Arts, and the members of the Committee have been individually and collectively the warmest friends to the technical classes. The apparatus generally is in fair condition allowing for deficiences from breakages, use, &c., such as are usual."

The Art Teacher reports:—"In Newcastle three classes were in operation, viz:—(*a*) Model, (*b*) Perspective and Freehand, and (*c*) Geometrical Drawing. Throughout the whole year the conduct was good. The courses adopted were (1) Model: groups of wooden models arranged before the students in positions above and below the eye to suit their ability and progress. (2) Perspective: the text books used were Hodges and Dennis'. (3) Freehand: drawing from the round from plaster casts supplied. (4) Geometrical: progressive studies in plane and solid from Rawle and Burchett. The results from the above courses were satisfactory, when tested by quarterly examinations. In Newcastle the accommodation for the classes is good."

WEST MAITLAND.

At this school there are large classes for the study of mathematics, and the various sections of drawing. These classes came out well at the examinations.

SINGLETON.

At Singleton the instruction in science is given by the Newcastle Resident Science Master, and that in drawing by the Art Master of West Maitland. The science classes are conducted in the Committee room, at the Mechanics' Institute, and the apparatus consists of a small elementary collection which was supplemented as required from the Newcastle stock, and then replaced. Minerals, rocks, &c., were conveyed there as needed from time to time. That the science classes in Newcastle are not larger I attribute to the numerous facilities provided for popular and sectional amusements, such as do not distract the attention in more remote districts.

LAMBTON.

The art teacher at Newcastle conducts drawing classes at Lambton in model and geometrical drawing. The remarks made respecting art classes at Newcastle apply also to Lambton. The room is reported to be rather inconvenient for technical classes.

GRANVILLE AND PARRAMATTA.

The Art Teacher reports :—"In the geometrical drawing class held at Granville School of Arts, twelve students were enrolled. The course of study consisted of practical plane geometry, 1st year (10 students), and solid and descriptive geometry, 3rd year (2 students). 5 students from this class presented themselves for examination. I have used a number of paper and wooden models, of my own, representing geometrical figures to elucidate this subject. In the mechanical drawing class, held in the same place, 13 students were enrolled. The course of study consisted of drawing to scale from dimensioned sketches, simple details of machines (11 students); and lessons in applied mechanics (2 students). 7 students presented themselves for examination from this class. A number of plates of machine drawing, provided by the late Board of Technical Education proved very useful in this class, but to make the course of more practical value, some models or actual specimens (broken or fragmentary would do) would assist the students to appreciate what the drawings represent. These classes have met for six months in the large hall of the School of Arts, which provides ample accommodation for very large classes; on certain evenings of the week a class-room would also be at liberty for teaching purposes.

In the model drawing class held in Parramatta School of Arts, 10 students were enrolled. The course of study consisted of 1st year's work (rectilinear figures). 4 students from this class presented themselves for examination. This class met in one of the class-rooms of which there are several. A set of wire models, together with the wooden models for last year's examination have been in use in this class, but several more wooden models are required to make the course thorough.

The conduct of all the students has been most exemplary in the class-room, but the irregular attendance, and the failure to work the home exercises of some has hindered, not only their own progress, but that of the whole class of which they were members: this applies especially to the class in geometrical drawing."

KOGARAH.

The Teacher reports :—"Hitherto there has been only one class carried on at Kogarah, viz :—The Mechanical Drawing. The conduct of the pupils throughout has been good, and in the case of the majority has been marked by an eager willingness to learn. The student who is totally unacquainted with drawing is given simple geometrical figures whereby to familiarize himself to the use of the instruments, afterwards he is given a lithograph copy (provided by the late Board) of some portion of machinery, or of building construction, of a more complicated character than the preceding lesson; and following this he draws from dimensioned sketches, when the use of the scale becomes a prominent feature in the work. At this stage inking in the drawings is permitted. In the case of those who have the advantage of workshop experience, original designing naturally follows, and this, combined with efficiency of execution, completes the course. In some cases the progress has been remarkable, while in others it has been slow; notwithstanding, progress of a satisfactory nature can be registered. Although nearly in all cases there has been an equal desire to learn, there seems to lack the equal capacity and grasp of the subject. The best criterion of progress that can be given is the result of the examinations of 1888, when one took honors with a prize, one a first-class certificate, and two second-class certificates, and there is no reason to believe that the progress of last year will not be as successful as its predecessor. Two of the students are quite fitted to occupy junior positions in a drawing office.

The class occupies an upper room in the Kogarah School of Arts, of large dimensions and of sufficient capacity to accommodate 20 students drawing at one time. The Institution itself is centrally situated, in an elevated position, for the municipalities of Rockdale, Kogarah, and Hurstville, about eight minutes' walk from the Kogarah or Carlton Railway stations."

PETERSHAM.

The Art Teacher reports :—"The following subjects are taught: Freehand, Model, Perspective, Practical Plane, and Solid and Descriptive Geometry, and Mechanical Drawing. The conduct of the students I have always found to be excellent. Students are encouraged to follow the course, although no restrictions are in force to compel any special work to be done. Occasionally a pupil may become a little assuming, but soon leaves when he finds others ahead of him.

Progress of Pupils.—If the results of examinations are anything to judge by, I have shown that, for the amount of time given, and the number of subjects taken in proportion, they should give satisfaction. The progress made by the industrious students has been very rapid. The accommodation for the various classes is extremely bad. The forms and desks are unsuitable (being too low and old-fashioned) for the class of students attending. The situation is central, and suits the district admirably."

PADDINGTON.

The Teacher reports that :—"The number of students in freehand and model drawing is 16.

In mechanical or geometrical drawing, 6.

The conduct of the pupils has very much improved during the past year. The improvement of the pupils on the whole has been satisfactory, when it is remembered that the classes are only held one night per week. I offered at the beginning of the third term, prizes for attendance and progress, and believe it has had a beneficial result. These prizes are to be awarded on the reopening of the classes.

The accommodation has been as satisfactory as it could be where narrow sloping fixed desks preclude the possibility of having room for tables.

The appliances are satisfactory, with the exception of the lighting, which is very variable, and never sufficient to bring out the models properly.

A set of wire models for the younger pupils would be useful to me.

I am much interested in the progress of the students, and many of them are really desirous of improvement; some few come only because they are sent."

General Results of Examinations.

The extracts from the reports of the examiners apply to the students of the country classes, as well as those of the city. The details of examinations are given in appendix.

The technological examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute for the advancement of Technical Education were held in May last at the Sydney Technical College, Bathurst and Newcastle Technical Schools; and works from the students were forwarded to the National Competition of the Science and Art Department of Great Britain for classification. The names of successful students are given in appendix.

Popular Science Lectures.

For several reasons the Board engaged fewer lecturers than in former years; only 10 were employed, who delivered 15 lectures on the following subjects :—

Profitable uses for Surplus Fruits and Vegetables—3 lectures.
Pharmaceutical Education.
Geology: Original Research, which may be undertaken by students.
Science in Agriculture.
What has been done for Agricultural Education in New South Wales.
Mathematics: Its History, Utility, &c.
Popular Cookery—3 lectures.
Chemistry.
Ambulance Work.
Woman's Work.
The Slide Rule, and how to use it.

In

In addition to the above, 43 lectures were delivered in country towns by Mr. Angus Mackay, F.C.S., Lecturer in Agriculture. The following are the towns: Beechwood, Berry, Bowral, Canterbury, Dundas, Dubbo, Ennis, Fairfield, Goulburn, Gosford, Glen Innes, Hamilton, Junee, Kendall, Largs, Moruya, Maitland, Moss Vale, Murrurundi, Orange, Parramatta, Rolland's Plains, Robertson, Richmond, Stroud, St. Leonards, Tamworth, Taree, Tenterfield, Port Macquarie, Wollongong, Windsor, Wickham, North Willoughby, Wagga Wagga, and Walcha. Three lectures were also delivered by Mr. Courtenay Smith, at Parramatta, on "Profitable Uses for Surplus Fruits and Vegetables." Besides the information conveyed by means of lectures, the lecturers and their assistants have made investigations into such matters as diseases of plants, insect pests, qualities of soil and water, and in this way have furnished much valuable information to farmers and others. Arrangements will be made in future to make this information public through the weekly papers.

Staff.

During this year there were nine lecturers in charge of departments, and 41 teachers employed at the Sydney Technical College; 3 resident Science Masters, and 16 teachers and assistant teachers at the branch schools. I cannot speak too highly of the earnestness, industry, and efficiency with which the various teachers discharge their duties. Among the many eminent services rendered by the late Board, the care and judgment displayed in the selection of teachers would rank not the least in importance.

Library.

A valuable collection of books, periodicals, reports, &c., was acquired by the late Board. Some of these have been kept in the class-rooms for the use of teachers and students. I propose to obtain duplicates of such works, and to make the whole collection available as a reference library for the use of all teachers and pupils of Technical and Primary schools.

Technical Education.

Return, showing expenditure for year ended 31st December, 1889 :—

	£ s. d.	£
Treasury advances from Parliamentary Vote		17,500
Allowances to instructors and teachers of Sydney Technical College and Branch Provincial Technical Schools (exclusive of £1,967 2s. 6d. paid to them as fees from students)	7,222 11 0	
Administration—Salaries	2,389 13 6	
Petty Cash	110 0 0	
Rent	3,027 7 8	
Apparatus	462 1 4	
Printing	384 11 6	
Advertising	348 5 0	
Library	27 17 0	
Fittings	975 1 11	
Lectures	206 15 8	
Prizes	159 5 4	
Lighting	451 16 5	
Stationery	101 10 5	
Examiner's fees	355 19 0	
General expenses	1,277 2 2	
Refund to Treasury—unexpended balance	0 2 1	
		17,500

NOTE.—There will be further liabilities (at present "outstanding") of the late Board of Technical Education, which will have to be met out of money voted for the present year (1890) and amounting to about £600.

Table showing enrolment of Students and amount of fees received for year 1889 :—

1889.	New Students.	Students enrolled previously.	When enrolled.	Total Students registered.	Total of Fees received.
					£ s. d.
1st term	1,072	.....	....	1,072	559 10 0
2nd term	426	741	1st term	1,167	508 1 0
3rd term	343	915	630 1st term ... 285 2nd term ...	1,258	452 12 3
Totals	1,841	1,656	.....	3,497	1,520 3 3

Exclusive of 133 private students, who paid £446 19s. 3d.

Summary of Statistics for 1889.

(1) Individual Students—		
Sydney Technical College		1,841
,, ,, (private students)		133
Branch Technical Schools		745
Total		2,719
Decrease on last year—130 students.		
(2) Average daily attendance—		
Sydney Technical College		814
Branch Technical Schools		371
Total		1,185
(3) Income—		
Advances from Parliamentary Vote	£17,500 0 0	
Fees received from students and paid to teachers	1,988 8 11	
Total	£19,488 8 11	
(4) Number of classes—		
Sydney Technical College		56
Branch Technical Schools		63
Total		119

(5) Number of Lecturers, Teachers, &c.—

Sydney Technical College	50
Branch Technical Schools	19
Total	69

(6) Number of Examiners for all classes 43

(7) Annual Examinations, 1889—

	Entered.	Passed.
1st year	996	641
2nd year	194	155
3rd year	25	23
4th year	4	4
	1,219	823 = 67 % of entries.

(8) Popular Science Lectures—
Sydney, 15; average attendance, 172; number of Lecturers, 10.
Country, 46 Lectures on Agriculture, &c.

(9) Technological Examinations, City and Guilds of London Institute: 29 entered, 24 obtained certificates.

(10) Science and Art Department of Great Britain, 1889:—7 obtained classification from the examiners.

Plans for Future Work.

The work of re-organization is being pushed on vigorously. As already intimated in various parts of this Report, action has been taken to re-distribute the classes, so as to utilise, to the greatest advantage, the accommodation at our disposal. As far as practicable, the lighting and ventilation of the class-rooms have been improved, and additional and improved appliances for carrying on the work of technical instruction have been provided. The arrangements necessary for giving preliminary technical training in the primary schools are well nigh completed. The revised standards of proficiency provide that drawing shall be taught to all classes, and that the object lessons shall be of a practical character, special prominence being given to lessons on matters pertaining to agriculture and manufactures, and to life and health. The girls will also receive instruction in needlework and cookery. Kindergarten lessons will be introduced into all infant schools, and will be gradually extended to all the schools of the Colony. With the view of assisting teachers in giving lessons in agriculture, Mr. Angus Mackay has been engaged to prepare a suitable text-book, for use in schools. Mr. Mackay has also undertaken to revise his work, *The Semi-tropical Agriculturist and Colonist's Guide*. This work, while of great service to all persons interested in pastoral and agricultural matters, will be specially valuable to teachers. An important step has been taken in the appointment of an officer to act as a visiting teacher, to give practical instruction in agriculture, bee-farming, poultry-keeping, &c. This officer entered upon his labours in January, 1890. It will be his duty to give regular lessons to the students of the two Training Schools, to visit the primary schools, and ascertain by what means school grounds can be improved by the cultivation of trees and flowers, and, wherever practicable, arrange for the work of cultivation to be effected by the pupils under the supervision of the teacher. A series of in-door and out-door lessons, the latter of a practical kind, will be given at the schools visited. It is confidently expected that one result of these lessons will be a marked improvement in the appearance of the school buildings and of the homes of the children.

Steps have been taken for the erection of workshops in connection with the Fort-street Training School, and an instructor in manual work will be appointed at an early date.

At the end of the year the Technological Museum was placed under this branch. The report upon that institution will be made by the Committee that has hitherto managed its affairs. The museum can be made to give great assistance to the work of technical education, and action will be taken at an early date to establish branch museums in connection with provincial technical schools.

The Board of Technical Education was dissolved by proclamation on the 15th November last. The country is deeply indebted to the gentlemen forming the Board,—particularly to Mr. Norman Selfe, whose enthusiastic devotion to the work cannot be over-rated,—for the energy and ability with which they managed the business of technical education, and the great amount of good they accomplished with the limited funds at their disposal.

F. BRIDGES,
Superintendent.

301, Pitt-street, Sydney.

APPENDIX A.

TECHNICAL CLASSES.

Results of Annual Examinations.

THE annual examinations of the classes of the Sydney Technical College and branch technical schools in the suburban and country districts were held in Sydney, Petersham, Granville, Bathurst, Goulburn, Newcastle, Morpeth, Maitland, Singleton and Kogarah from December 2 to December 20. In the subjects of the courses for the first year 996 entries were made and 88 obtained honors, 118 the first grade and 435 the second grade. In the subjects of the courses for the second year 194 entries were made and 34 obtained honors, 40 the first grade and 81 the second grade. In the subjects of the courses for the third year 25 entries were made and 6 obtained honors, 10 the first grade and seven the second grade. In the subjects of the courses for the fourth year four entries were made and three obtained honors and one the first grade. The total entries were 1,219, of which 131 obtained honors, 169 the first grade and 523 in the second grade, being an increase on the previous year of 219 entries, 26 honors, one first grade and 59 second grades. The following is the pass list:—

SYDNEY TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

Agriculture.—Second year: Honors, Henry Lord, G. J. Pitt, W. J. Davies, William Welch, William Brooks; first grade, Hedley Garforth, P. A. Scarr; second grade, David Little, William Franklin, Samuel Cheetham, William Freeman. First year: Honors, Henry Lord; first grade, Daniel Forbes, Samuel Cheetham; second grade, C. F. Jeanneret, F. T. Brooks, H. G. Fisher, Edward Fevyer, W. A. Holman, Archibald Ward, George Valder, Edward Sampson, William Franklin, James Ward, J. A. Cassidy.

Veterinary.—Second grade, G. J. Pitt.

Wool Sorting.—First grade, Mark Bembrick, A. W. Small; second grade, G. J. Pitt, J. P. Smyth.

Applied Mechanics.—First grade, Benjamin Dunstan, A. N. Macnicol; second grade, J. A. Doyle, George Walden, Arthur Blackadder.

Mechanical Drawing.—Honors, E. E. Chandler; first grade, William Atkinson; second grade, J. G. Ferguson, Robert M'Cubben, E. J. Chandler, David Little, A. V. Harrison, S. P. Fowler, A. H. Cameron, R. N. Smith, Edward Barnes, J. N. M'Alpin, Arthur Blackadder, Samuel Ogg, Edward Duence, R. Matthews, J. E. Close, J. W. Fearnley, M. L. Milne, Robert Greig, Ernest Hillman, Colman-Bernberg.

Patternmaking.—Second grade, A. E. Ferrier. Plumbing.—

Plumbing.—Honors: A. W. Thomas; first grade, J. A. Stevens, Francis Flitcroft; second grade, A. R. Copp, Joseph Beckhaus, F. G. Tuck, W. Anderson, J. H. Dunscombe, Herman Schaeffer.

Boiler-making.—Second grade: William Dickey, Robert Burns, J. N. Smith, George Meacle, Christopher Hutchinson, J. D. May.

Fitting and Turning.—Honors: A. N. Macnicol; first grade, James Burgess, W. Davidson, Charles Phillips; second grade, George Walden, C. W. Shepherd, G. A. Gondolf, William de Jersey, M. F. Twomey, E. H. Blanchard.

Architecture (Historical).—Second year: Second grade, F. E. Fry. First year: Honors, P. T. Hammond, E. H. Tebbutt, Alfred Spain; first grade, J. A. Kethel; second grade, Henry Rapp, G. M. Poole, F. L. Grace, Alexander M'Rae, Byera Hadley, James Nangle.

Architecture (Building Construction).—Second year: Second grade, F. E. Fry, T. A. Walker, P. E. Malumby. First year: Honors, J. A. Kethel, E. H. Tebbutt; first grade, Henry Rapp, Alexander M'Rae; second grade, James Nangle, G. M. Poole, Alfred Spain, John M'Intyre, Byera Hadley.

Architecture (Planning and Designing).—First year: First grade, Byera Hadley; second grade, E. H. Tebbutt, Henry Rapp, G. M. Poole, J. A. Kethel, Alexander M'Rae, P. T. Hammond.

Architecture (Year's Work).—Honors, J. A. Kethel, P. E. Malumby, H. Andrews; first grade, F. E. Fry, E. H. Tebbutt, L. S. Robertson, Alfred Spain, F. L. Grace, G. M. Poole, Alexander M'Rae, Byera Hadley; second grade, P. T. Hammond, T. A. Walker, Thomas Lockley, W. Wright, Alexander Neate, Henry Rapp, G. E. Stewart, W. Sharp, W. G. S. Broadwick, Robert Watson.

Carpentry and Joinery.—Honors: Robert Lang, W. E. Jones; first grade, H. R. Nelson; second grade, Robert Wilson, A. M. Harper, W. J. Buckland.

Bricklaying.—Honors, G. T. Broadhurst; second grade, William Jeremias.

Masonry.—First grade, Hector Ross, J. J. Ware; second grade, William Taylor.

Cabinetmaking.—Second grade, J. P. Whitworth, Robert Farran, E. W. Burton. F. N. Hilder.

Carriage Building.—Honors: James Cronin, P. J. Walsh; second grade, G. F. J. Ritchie.

Practical Plane Geometry.—Second year: Honors, James Nangle; first grade, E. S. Henderson, Alexander Donald; second grade, Robert M'Cubben. First year: Honors, F. J. M'Comas, Frederic Maccabe, jun.; first grade, Archibald Livingston, J. T. Gilmour; second grade, J. A. Barbour, Isabelle A. Tyler, Fred. Scholer, Florence Cowles, T. A. Walker.

Solid and Descriptive Geometry.—Third year: Second grade, William Powrie, James Nangle. Second year: Honors, E. S. Henderson, Alexander Donald. First year: Honors: J. N. Smith, Frederic Maccabe, jun., R. N. Smith; first grade, Archibald Livingston, Robert M'Cubben; second grade, T. A. Walker, J. A. Barbour.

Perspective.—Third year: Second grade, James Nangle, William Powrie. Second year: Honors, Frederic Maccabe, jun., Byera Hadley, Ernest Howes; second grade, J. W. Leatherland, William Glasgow, Mary Agnes Gent, W. G. Cook. First year: Honors, Agnes Maude Condran, Annie Mahoney, Florence Cowles, W. J. Pitty, Emma Jones, Minnie Edith Hilder, Geraldine Davis, Phillip Kean, F. H. Green, Addie Sullivan, Henry Lovell; first grade, Maud Pentecost, Agnes May Kilminster, George Robson, J. T. Gilmour, Mary Simpson; second grade, Ethel Alice Buckland, Lily Jane Button, J. C. Elphinstone, Edith Braine, Gertrude Upward, Annabella G. Dalglesh, William H. Darch.

Model Drawing.—Second year: First grade, C. H. Hampson, Anna Maud Sorenson, Minnie Edith Hilder, Geraldine Davis; Second grade, William Glasgow, Emma Louisa Hipsley, G. R. Cooper, Rose Davies. First year: First grade, Philip Kean, Maud Pentecost, N. J. Basnett; second grade, J. T. Gilmour, Lilly Jane Button, C. A. Fagan, F. J. M'Comas, Margaret A. W. Brown, Lillian L. W. Brown, A. G. Rush, Margaret Crimmings, Matilda Bernberg, Agnes Newton, Claude Smith, Grace Hammond, Henrietta G. M'Coy.

Freehand Drawing.—Second year: Honors, Robert Dennis, W. J. Pitty, C. H. Hampson; first grade, William Glasgow, G. R. Cooper, Emma Louisa Hipsley; second grade, Cissie Paterson, Anna Maud Sorensen, N. W. W. Thomas, Maude Prince, Minnie Edith Hilder, Annie Louisa Greenwood, C. A. Hug, J. T. Gilmour.

Freehand Drawing (continued)—First year: Honors, William Johnson; first grade, Phillip Kean, Thomas Tedswell, H. G. L. Harrison, Benjamin Dunstan, F. J. M'Comas, Marion Eliza Drewe, Frederick L. Grace, W. J. Taylor, J. F. Babiliniski; second grade, A. S. P. Townsend, R. T. Dolby, Florence Cowles, R. L. Peate, J. C. A. Snelton, J. Gelling, Arthur Batty, E. A. Buckland, Geraldine Davis, Elizabeth Doyle, Emily Isabelle Cole, Amelia Prince, Nettie Yarrow, Agnes Newton, Minnie A. M'Coy, John Hague, Elizabeth S. Rush, Lilian L. W. Brown, Elsie E. W. Brown, Margaret A. W. Brown, T. B. Hart.

Modelling.—Third year: Honors, A. E. Rice, J. S. Davie; first grade, Arthur Hallams, Joseph Craig; second grade, William Robbins, Lily Dowling; Gregory M'Intosh, assistant teacher, was also examined and passed in honors. Second year: Honors, E. J. Mueller; second grade, Louisa Dalton Banks. First year: Honors, Henri Bastings; first grade, Edward Paton, W. G. Cook; second grade, F. T. Booker, George Everitt, G. R. Cooper, James Macauley.

Design.—Fourth year: Honors, Lucien Dechaineux and J. R. Fryer (modern and renaissance), G. H. Aurousseau (modern); first grade, Gregory M'Intosh (Byzantine, Gothic and modern). Third year: First grade, A. E. Rice (modern). Second year: First grade, Lily Dowling (Roman, Romanesque, and Gothic), G. E. Smart (Roman, Gothic, and Byzantine). First year: First grade, W. G. Cook (Roman and Gothic), P. Kean (Egyptian and Greek), F. T. Booker (Greek and Roman).

Art Decoration.—Second year: First grade, E. S. Taylor, Adam Melville, J. F. Pearson, William Shaw.

House Painting.—First year: Honors, Walter Andrews, E. S. Taylor, Adam Melville; first grade, S. T. Larkin; second grade, Louis Segal, R. W. Goodsir, James Bennett, William Shaw, Alfred Dennett, James Ross.

Theoretical Chemistry.—Second year: First grade, H. G. Smith; second grade, J. G. Corner. First year: Honors, N. J. Basnett, F. L. Watt; second grade, R. J. G. Christie, Herman Simon, A. T. Eutroppe, J. D. Stewart, A. G. Fairfax, Henry Lord.

Practical Chemistry.—Second year: First grade, W. H. Wesley; second grade, Benjamin Dunstan, E. E. Chapple. First year: Honors, G. J. Pitt, W. H. Wesley; first grade, F. L. Watt, N. C. Lockyer, H. G. Smith, J. D. Stewart, C. F. Wright; second grade, Archibald Dennis, R. J. G. Christie, Christian Hildebrandt, E. C. Whittel, A. T. Eutroppe.

Photography.—Second grade, F. E. S. Hewison, Thomas Browne, John Thomas.

Book-keeping.—Second grade, G. H. Williams, H. E. Ross, J. W. Crane, Sarah Lloyd, Frederick Hawley, A. W. Thomas, W. P. Prentice.

Caligraphy.—Honors, F. W. D. Langford: first grade, A. S. Beaver; second grade, G. H. Williams, Frederic Johnson, E. A. Lawson, C. E. Beardsmore, M. B. Younger, George Hattersley, E. F. Crabbe, P. H. Bovey, Thomas Dixon, A. E. Harris, Charles Fotheringham, E. A. Dash, A. H. Polle, Thomas Grace, W. G. Hughes.

Correspondence.—Honors, F. W. D. Langford, Frederic Johnson; first grade, G. H. Williams, M. B. Younger; second grade, A. S. Beaver, E. F. Crabbe, W. G. Hughes, E. A. Lawson, A. E. Harris, Thomas Dixon, E. T. Middleton, W. F. Walker.

Phonography.—Honors, J. J. Potter, Harry Palmer; first grade, John Lannen, W. H. Clarke, A. J. Wheeler; second grade, J. W. Challinor.

German.—Second year: first grade, A. J. Johnston; second grade, P. J. Scanlan. First year: First grade, Alice Beatrice Quodling, Florence Susan Moore, W. W. Watson.

French.—Second year: First grade, Matilda Davies; second grade, Marie Francis Stafford, Maude Prince. First year: second grade, John M'Namara, E. R. Abigail, G. C. Henderson, William Rodick.

Latin.—

Latin.—Second year: Honors, Thomas Maher; first grade, G. C. Henderson; second grade, M. L. Johnson, J. B. Elkin, John Stack, J. C. Harris. First year: Honors, A. E. Chapman; second grade, Gertrude Muriel Greenwood, G. W. Cocks, Mary Maud Hollard, James Moreland, C. H. Sheppard.

High-class Cookery.—Honors. Mary Ann Keegan.

Plain Cookery.—Second grade, Agnes Hinchcliffe, Florence Clarke Manning, Mrs. Annie Wickham.

Scientific Dresscutting.—Honors, Edith Mary Pacey, Maud Pentecost, Emma Elizabeth Jones, Clara Rogers, Annie M'Lachlan; first grade, Harriett S. Millington, Florence Worthington, Rosa Holte Phillips, Mrs. Richard Wilson, Fanny M. Martin, Ellen Sadleir, Ada H. Hands, May Simpson, Edith Ada Pratt; second grade, Hannah Mackenzie, Agnes Burton, Amy R. Hollingworth, Florence L. Yabsley, Emily A. Farran.

Tailors' Cutting.—Honors, Herbert Nowland, Archibald Williamson; first grade, John Goodfellow, George Bone, L. J. C. Tomlin; second grade, B. H. Thomas, J. W. Jones.

Geology.—Second grade, F. W. Mottershead (E. E. Chapple and H. J. Chadwick pass only in A and B divisions)—division A, physiography; division B, rocks and the principles of stratigraphy and geological surveying.

Mineralogy.—First grade, E. C. Whittell, N. C. Lockyer, P. T. Hammond; second grade, J. D. Stewart, F. W. Mottershead, R. J. G. Christie, E. E. Chapple (Charles Fraser passes only in B and C. divisions)—division B, physical properties of minerals; division C (1), metallic minerals, (2) non-metallic minerals.

Mining.—First grade, H. J. Chadwick; second grade, F. W. Mottershead.

Trigonometry.—Honors, A. J. Wicks.

Algebra.—Honors, A. J. Wicks; second grade, P. J. Wallace, M. L. Johnson.

Geometry.—Honors, P. J. Wallace; second grade, Benjamin Dunstan, Jeanie Broadfoot, J. C. Harris.

Actuarial Science.—Second grade, W. H. Paradice, C. A. Elliott.

Elocution.—Second grade, William Rodick.

Pharmacy.—Second grade, A. H. M'Clatchie, Harold Tinley, A. E. Sharp, T. A. Gabriel, H. S. Newton.

Materia Medica.—Second grade, Harold Tinley, T. A. Gabriel, A. H. M'Clatchie, William Perrie, A. E. Sharp, H. S. Newton, A. N. Foldi.

Pharmaceutical Chemistry.—Second grade, Harold Tinley.

Medical Botany.—Second grade, A. H. M'Clutchie, Harold Tinley.

Mechanical Dentistry.—Third year: Honors, F. T. Burrows, E. A. Eastway. Second year: Honors, T. W. Neville, P. B. Cohen, Joseph Levin; first grade, J. A. Rainford, M. F. Albert. First year: First grade, A. E. Cane, W. E. Clifton.

Anatomy and Physiology.—Honors, W. H. Bogie, G. T. C. Adams, Rachael Hawley, Emily Arnold; first grade, Eliza M'Neilly; second grade, Maude Cree.

Physics.—Honors, A. J. W. Rush; first grade, Charles Taylor; second grade, F. L. Watt, E. E. Chapple.

Electricity.—Honors, A. E. Jeater, Frank Davis, F. S. Chester; second grade, T. R. B. Dearin, F. L. Watt, W. D. Massey, Boyd Armstrong, C. D. Booth.

Telegraphy.—Honors: A. E. Jeater; second grade, Florence Ethel Davis, W. R. Young, J. S. Hay, Edward Phillips, Maud Mary Poole.

BATHURST SCHOOL.

Botany.—First grade, Edith Gertrude Whalan; second grade, C. E. Newman, Minna Jane Thompson.

Architecture (Historical).—First year: Honors, W. H. Sadleir; first grade, J. J. Copeman.

Architecture (Building Construction).—Second year: Honors, W. H. Sadleir; second grade, J. J. Copeman. First year: Second grade, F. R. Jones, J. H. Bates, W. H. Roberts.

Architecture (Planning and Designing).—Second year: First grade, J. J. Copeman; second grade, W. H. Sadleir. First year: First grade, F. R. Jones.

Practical Plane Geometry.—Second year: Honors, J. J. Copeman; second grade, W. H. Roberts, E. J. Baldwin. First year: Second grade, A. W. Jones, Peter Beddie, C. E. Toovey, G. C. Butcher.

Perspective.—Second year: Honors, W. H. Sadleir; first grade, F. R. Jones; second grade, J. J. Copeman. First year: First grade, W. H. Roberts; second grade, Mary J. Thompson, Amy Laura Mullins.

Model Drawing.—Second year: Honors, J. J. Copeman; second grade, W. H. Roberts, F. R. Jones. First year: Second grade, Agnes G. O'Brien, A. W. Jones, Matilda Beddie, Mary J. Thompson.

Freehand Drawing.—Second year: Honors, J. J. Copeman; first grade, F. R. Jones; second grade, W. H. Roberts. First year: First grade, Agnes Gertrude O'Brien, Mildred Jones, Florence Mutton; second grade, J. H. Bates, W. C. Thomas, A. W. Jones, Peter Beddie, Matilda Beddie, E. J. Baldwin.

French.—Second year: Second grade, Minna Jane Thompson, Amy Laura Mullins, Edith Gertrude Whalan, Lily Hunt. First year: Second grade, H. F. Thompson, Constance Elizabeth Mullins.

Theoretical Chemistry.—First year: First grade, A. T. Atkins; second grade, Albert Page, Charles E. Toohey.

Practical Chemistry.—First year; Second grade, A. T. Atkins, C. W. Mills, C. E. Newman.

Geology.—First grade, Maud Lance; second grade, William Pascoe, Hannah Ross, Albert Page. (Lily Hunt, Minna Jane Thompson, Ethel May Slack, Edith Gertrude Whalan pass only in *A and †B Divisions). * Division A, physiography; † Division B, rocks and the principles of stratigraphy and geological surveying.

Mineralogy.—Second grade, William Pascoe, Albert Page.

Medical Botany.—Second grade, C. E. Newman.

Technical Arithmetic.—Honors, H. F. Thompson; first grade, Ethel May Slack, Lily Hunt; second grade, James Beddie, Edith Gertrude Whalan, Albert Kelly, A. J. Pollard, E. J. Baldwin, Minna Jane Thompson, Constance Elizabeth Mullins, John Copeman, C. E. Toovey, George Kell.

Algebra.—First grade, William Mugridge; second grade, James Beddie.

Geometry.—Second grade, H. F. Thompson, James Beddie, James Tinsley.

Trigonometry.—Second grade, William Mugridge.

Physics.—Second year: Honors, A. T. Atkins; second grade, G. F. Clements. First year: Honors, C. E. Toovey, Edith Martha Lance; second grade, Albert Page, F. J. Rodda, A. J. Pollard.

Bookkeeping.—Second grade, Arthur Clift, Peter Beddie, A. J. Pollard, G. F. Clements, Percy Neal, A. E. Ashworth, P. C. White, W. S. Moulton, A. T. Atkins.

GOULBURN SCHOOL.

Architecture (Building Construction)—Second year; second grade, Henry Laker.

Architecture (Planning and Designing).—First year: Second grade, Henry Laker.

Practical Plane Geometry.—Second year: Second grade, T. W. Weaver. First year: First grade, Louie A. Hunt; second grade, Amy Harris, G. E. Alexander, Mabel Simons, Gertrude Fletcher.

Perspective.—Second year: Honors, Henry Laker; second grade, Louie A. Hunt. First year: Honors, Marcella H. Sands; first grade, Johanna Beegling; second grade, Gertrude Fletcher.

Model

Model Drawing.—Second year: Honors, Annie Sach, Louie A. Hunt, Johanna Beegling; first grade, Amy Harris; second grade, Sydney Smith. First year: Second grade, Jenny Muirhead, Percy Meyer.

Freehand Drawing.—Third year: First grade, Johanna Beegling. Second year: First grade, Louie A. Hunt; second grade, Annie Sach, J. J. Nosworthy, W. J. Southan, B. R. Nosworthy, Percy Meyer, Florence Harris. First year: First grade, Marcella H. Sands. Second grade, Charles Peacock, W. J. H. Kingsell, S. A. Middleton, Nora L. Whitlow, E. A. C. Corlette, Marion J. Hanford, Mary Walsh, F. R. Wigg, Lilla Sheering.

Theoretical Chemistry.—Second year: Second grade, J. N. Nevill, T. W. Weaver. First year: Second grade, Annie Sach.

Practical Chemistry.—Second year: Second grade, P. A. Richardson. First year: Second grade, S. A. Moss, T. W. Weaver, W. L. Watt.

Geology.—Honors, W. G. Henderson; first grade, Annie Sach, J. N. Nevill.

Mineralogy.—First grade, W. G. Henderson; second grade, G. N. Nevill.

Technical Arithmetic.—Second grade, John Myles.

NEWCASTLE SCHOOL.

Mechanical Drawing.—Second grade, Samuel Dark.

Carpentry and Joinery.—Second grade, Joseph Wild.

Practical Plane Geometry.—First year: Honors, Annie Rosina Rothwell, W. J. Garland; second grade, Percy G. Oakes, E. J. Jones, E. J. Dawkins.

Perspective.—Second year: Second grade, Ada D. Creswick. First year: Second grade, Ada D. Creswick.

Model Drawing.—First year: Second grade, Helena Pegum, Annie Rosina Rothwell, W. J. Garland, A. A. Matthews, Sarah Swinburne, Edith Harris.

Freehand Drawing.—Second year: Second grade, Florence Annie Bradham, Florence J. M. Oakes. First year: Second grade, Florence Annie Bradham, Lily Catherine Oakes.

Theoretical Chemistry.—First year: Second grade, John Oakes.

Practical Chemistry.—First year: Second grade, Walter W. Coombes.

Mineralogy.—Second grade, W. W. Coombes (J. J. Dawson passes in B and C divisions only; John Oakes passes in C division only. Division B, physical properties of minerals; Division C—(1) metallic minerals; (2) non-metallic minerals.)

MAITLAND SCHOOL.

Practical Plane Geometry.—Second year: First grade, Alexander Thompson; second grade, R. A. Irwin. First year: First grade, R. A. Irwin; second grade, J. N. Peek, D. G. Brackley, Annie Alice Peek, C. H. D. Button, Annie Waddell, Mary Elizabeth Ryan.

Perspective.—Second year: First grade, Alexander Thompson, C. H. D. Button; second grade, R. A. Irwin, Jane Tipper, D. G. Brackley. First year: Honors, W. H. Lee; second grade, D. G. Brackley, R. A. Irwin, Naomi Crouch, Agnes Scobie, Annie Alice Peek.

Model Drawing.—Second year: Honors, Alexander Thompson; first grade, W. H. Lee; second grade, Jane Tipper. First year: Honors, C. H. D. Button, D. G. Brackley; first grade, Ruth Slater; second grade, E. W. Norman, Grace Hollings, Richard Wall, Violet Isabel Clarke, Clara Cruise, Naomi Crouch, Robert Dunlop, H. C. Laybutt.

Freehand Drawing.—Third year: First grade, D. G. Brackley, W. H. Lee, Ruth Slater. Second year: First grade, Jane Tipper; second grade, Richard Wall, Naomi Crouch, C. H. D. Button, E. W. Norman. First year: First grade, Alexander Thompson, E. W. Norman; second grade, Augustus Moss, J. W. Pender, jun., Ellen Harris, W. C. Quinton, Richard Johnson.

Modelling.—Second year: First grade, Richard Wall, D. G. Brackley, W. H. Lee; second grade, E. W. Norman. First year: First grade, Jane Tipper, E. W. Norman, C. H. D. Button; second grade, T. A. Warner, Richard Johnson, W. C. Quinton, J. W. Pender, jun., Augustus Moss, H. C. Laybutt.

Technical Arithmetic.—Honors, T. W. Lipscomb, John Stonham; first grade, D. W. Carter, Gertie L. Drew, W. H. Lipscomb, Maud Forest; second grade, John Owen, Grace Hollings, Clara E. Cruise, G. W. Lackey.

Algebra.—First grade, W. H. Lipscomb; second grade, T. W. Lipscomb, John Stonham, D. W. Carter, John Owen, G. W. Lackey.

Geometry.—Second grade, T. W. Lipscomb, G. W. Lackey, John Owen, D. W. Carter.

SINGLETON SCHOOL.

Theoretical Chemistry.—First year: Second grade, George Molster, R. J. L. Wright, W. J. May.

Practical Plane Geometry.—First year: Second grade, R. J. L. Wright.

Model Drawing.—Second year: Second grade, Ellen Molster, Sarah Molster. First year: Second grade, J. C. Coady, W. J. Bourke, Margaret Molster.

Freehand Drawing.—First year: Honors, F. W. Parsons; second grade, J. C. Coady, R. J. L. Wright, Margaret Molster.

MORPETH SCHOOL.

Perspective.—First year: Honors, F. Dewitt Taylor, Emily Rose Nicholas, Theresa Sarah Nicholas, Mary Emmeline Nicholas.

Model Drawing.—Second year: First grade, Emily Rose Nicholas, Mary Emmeline Nicholas; second grade: F. Dewitt Taylor. First year: Second grade, Josephine Haydon, Henry Albert Morrow, W. J. Nicholas.

Freehand Drawing.—Third year: First grade, Emily Rose Nicholas, Mary Emmeline Nicholas. Second year: Second grade, Theresa Sarah Nicholas. First year: Second grade, W. J. Nicholas, H. A. Morrow, A. P. Stevens, Josephine Haydon.

PETERSHAM SCHOOL.

Practical Plane Geometry.—First year: Honors, F. B. Shenstone; first grade: Mary Watts, W. D. Johnston; Second grade, Isabelle Marie Maitland.

Solid and Descriptive Geometry.—First year: Second grade, F. B. Shenstone.

Perspective.—Second year: Second grade, F. B. Shenstone. First year: Honors, F. B. Shenstone; first grade, W. D. Johnston; second grade, Isabelle Marie Maitland.

Model Drawing.—Second year: Second grade, Isabelle Marie Maitland. First year: Honors, J. H. Hodgson, W. D. Johnston; first grade, Alice Jordan; second grade, Sarah Gelding, Laura Purdie, Alice E. Pye, Sydney Gelding, Ellen Mary Gale.

Freehand Drawing.—Third year: Honors, F. B. Shenstone; First grade, Mary Agnes Gent. Second year: Honors, W. D. Johnston, J. H. Hodgson, Walter Rayment; First grade, Isabelle Marie Maitland. First year: First grade, W. D. Johnston, George Bretnall, David Lorimer, Sydney Gelding; Second grade, Florence Eleanor Flashman, Louise Rainsford, Edith Bradridge, Fanny Laura Rainsford.

GRANVILLE SCHOOL.

Applied Mechanics.—Second grade: A. F. Peake.

Mechanical Drawing.—Second grade: H. H. Higgs, A. F. Peak, J. A. Holmes.

Practical Plane Geometry.—First year: Honors, J. A. Holmes; first grade, A. F. Peake; second grade, H. H. Higgs.

Solid and Descriptive Geometry.—Third year: Second grade, Herbert Longbottom.

Model Drawing.—First year: Second grade, G. E. Cumming.

KOGARAH.

KOGARAH SCHOOL.

Mechanical Drawing.—First grade, Thomas Humphrey; Second grade, Ernest Cambridge.

PADDINGTON SCHOOL.

Freehand Drawing.—First year: Honors, Henry Rousel; Second grade: Florence Williams, Amy Ethel Anderson.

PRIZE LIST, 1889.

Name.	Subject.
Henry Lord	Agriculture, 2nd year.
G. J. Pitt	" "
W. J. Davies	" "
William Welsh	" "
William Brooks	" "
Henry Lord	" "
E. E. Chandler	" 1st year.
James Burness	Mechanical drawing.
W. Davidson	Fitting and turning.
Chas. Phillips	" "
W. H. Sadlier (Bathurst)	" "
J. A. Kethel	Historical architecture, 1st year.
W. H. Sadlier (Bathurst)	" "
J. A. Kethel	Building construction, 2nd year.
Henry Rapp	" 1st year.
Byera Hadley	" "
J. A. Kethel	Planning and designing, 1st year.
P. E. Malumby	Year's work (architecture).
Holland Andrews	" "
F. E. Fry	" "
G. T. Broadhurst	" "
Hector Ross	Bricklaying.
James Cronin	Masonry.
J. P. Walsh	Carriage-building.
Jas. Nangle	"
Frederic Maccabe, jun.	Practical plane geometry, 2nd year.
Archibald Livingstone	" " 1st year.
J. J. Copeman (Bathurst)	" " "
J. A. Holmes (Granville)	" " 2nd year.
R. A. Irwin (Maitland)	" " 1st year.
W. J. Garland (Newcastle)	" " "
F. B. Shenstone (Petersham)	" " "
Mary Watts (Petersham)	" " "
Alexander Donald	" " "
J. N. Smith	Solid and descriptive geometry, 2nd year.
Frederick Maccabe, jun.	" " "
" "	" " "
Byera Hadley	Perspective, 2nd year.
Ernest Howes	" "
W. J. Pitty	" "
Emma Jones	" 1st year.
Minnie E. Hilder	" "
Geraldine Davis	" "
Philip Kean	" "
W. H. Sadlier (Bathurst)	" "
Henry Laker, jun. (Goulburn)	" 2nd year.
Marcella H. Sands "	" "
Alexander Thompson (Maitland)	" 1st year.
W. H. Lee (Maitland)	" 2nd year.
F. de W. Taylor (Morpeth)	" 1st year.
Emily R. Nicholas "	" "
Theresa S. Nicholas "	" "
Mary E. Nicholas "	" "
F. B. Shenstone (Petersham)	" "
J. J. Copeman (Bathurst)	" "
Annie Sach (Goulburn)	Model drawing, 2nd year.
Louie A. Hunt (Goulburn)	" "
Johanna Beegling (Goulburn)	" "
Alexander Thompson (Maitland)	" "
C. H. D. Button (Maitland)	" "
D. G. Brackley "	" 1st year.
J. H. Hodgson (Petersham)	" "
W. D. Johnston "	" "
Robert Dennis	" "
W. J. Pitty	Freehand drawing, 2nd year.
C. H. Hampson	" "
Henry Rousel (Paddington)	" "
William Johnson	" 1st year.
J. J. Copeman (Bathurst)	" "
F. D. Shenstone (Petersham)	" 2nd year.
W. D. Johnson "	" 3rd year.
Walter Rayment "	" 2nd year.
J. H. Hodgson "	" "
F. W. Parsons (Singleton)	" "
E. J. Mueller	" 1st year.
Henri Bastings	Modelling, 2nd year.
Lucien Dechaineux	" 1st year.
J. R. Fryer	Design, 4th year.
Walter Andrews	" "
E. S. Taylor	House-painting, 1st year.
Adam Melville	" "
G. J. Pitt	" "
F. L. Watt	Practical chemistry, 1st year.
N. C. Lockyer	" "
H. G. Smith	" "
	" "

Name.	Subject.
N. J. Basnett	Theoretical chemistry, 1st year.
F. L. Watt	,, ,,
F. W. Langford	Caligraphy, 1st year.
,,	Correspondence, 1st year.
Fredric Johnson	,, ,,
J. J. Potter	Phonography, 1st year.
John Lannen	,, ,,
Matilda Davies	French, 2nd year.
A. E. Chapman	Latin, 1st year.
Mary A. Keegan	High-class cookery, 2nd year.
Edith M. Pacey	Scientific dresscutting.
Maud Pentecost	,,
Emma E. Jones	,,
Clara Rogers	,,
Ann C. M'Lachlan	,,
Harriett S. Millington	,,
Florence Worthington	,,
Herbert Nowland	Tailors' cutting.
George Bone	,,
W. G. Henderson (Goulburn)	Geology.
,, ,,	Mineralogy.
E. C. Whittell	,,
N. C. Lockyer	,,
A. J. Wicks	Trigonometry.
T. W. Lipscomb (Maitland)	Technical arithmetic.
A. J. Wicks	Algebra.
F. T. Burrows	Mechanical dentistry, 3rd year.
E. A. Eastway	,, ,,
T. W. Neville	,, 2nd year.
P. B. Cohen	,, ,,
Joseph Levin	,, ,,
J. A. Rainford	,, ,,
M. F. Albert	,, ,,
W. E. Clifton	,, 1st year.
Rachel Hawley	Anatomy and physiology.
Emily Arnold	,, ,,
A. T. Atkins (Bathurst)	Physics, 2nd year.
A. J. Rush	,, ,,
C. E. Toovey	,, 1st year.
Edith M. Lance	,, ,,
F. E. Davies	Electricity.

APPENDIX B.

THE following students of the Sydney Technical College were awarded prizes by the examiners of the Science and Art Department of Great Britain for works forwarded to the National Competition in 1889:—

Herman Simon, for machine design, drawing of plate-girder railway bridge:—Queen's prize of book

Gregory Macintosh and A. E. Rice, for modelling ornament.

William Powrie and T. H. Close, for descriptive geometry.

Joseph Buckley, Arthur Hallams, Gregory Macintosh, modelling ornament, obtained maximum number of (20) marks.

APPENDIX C.

THE following candidates passed the Technological Examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute for the advancement of Technical Education, held in New South Wales in 1889, and obtained certificates in the undermentioned grades:—

Name.	Subject.	Class grade.
James Schol	Typography	2 H.
,,	Compositors' work	1 H.
William Nelson	Plumbing	2 H.
Henry Hoare	Gas manufacture	2 H.
A. J. Fraser	Telegraphy	2 H.
J. H. D. Brearly	,,	2 H.
A. J. W. Rush	Electric lighting	2 H.
J. W. Williamson	,,	1 O.
C. W. Mills	Photography	1 O.
John Hutton	Plumbers' work	1 O.
Samuel Lownds	Carriage-building	1 O.
J. P. Walsh	,,	2 O.
W. Pascoe	Raising and dressing of ores	1 O.
J. J. Copeman	Carpentry and joinery	1 O.
J. M. Wilson	,,	2 O.
S. B. Alexander	,,	2 O.
R. M'Credie	,,	2 O.
F. R. Jones	,,	2 O.
P. E. Malumby	,,	2 O.
A. W. Jones	,,	2 O.
W. Roberts	,,	2 O.
Herman Simon	Mine-surveying	2 O.
J. N. Mitchell	Milling	2 O.
J. J. Ware	Brickwork and masonry	2 O.
W. H. Sadleir	,,	2 O.

O.—Ordinary Grade. H.—Honors Grade. 1.—First Class. 2.—Second Class.

APPENDIX D.

APPENDIX D.

THE following is a list of Examiners for the various classes :—

Subject.	Examiner.
Agriculture	F. B. Kyngdon, Esq.
Botany	T. Whitelegge, Esq.
Veterinary Science	Ed. Stanley, Esq., M.R.C., V.S.
Wool-sorting	Joseph Lees, Esq.
Mechanical Drawing	Henry Davies, Esq.
Applied Mechanics	P. G. Brunton, Esq., C.E., M.E.
Pattern-making	J. B. Brown, Esq.
Plumbing	J. L. Bruce, Esq., I.A.
Boiler-making	Philip Diamond, Esq.
Fitting and Turning	Samuel Briggs, Esq.
Architecture	A. T. Brindley, Esq. George M'Rae, Esq., City Architect.
Carpentry and Joinery	Peter Dow, Esq.
Bricklaying Masonry	Thomas Loveridge, Esq.
Cabinetmaking	A. W. Norton, Esq.
Carriage-building	J. B. Brown, Esq. George Webber, Esq.
Plane Geometry Perspective Drawing Freehand Drawing Model Drawing Modelling Design	James Dalgarno, Esq. J. Trevor Jones, Esq., C.E. E. W. Cracknell, Esq., C.E.
Solid and Descriptive Geometry	James Pringle, Esq. F. B. Gipps, Esq., Civil & Hydraulic Engineer.
Perspective (Third year)	James Pringle, Esq.
House-painting Art Decorating	James Beaumont, Esq.
Chemistry—Practical and Theoretical	Charles Watt, Esq.
Photography	J. S. Wigram, Esq.
Bookkeeping	James Robertson, Esq.
Caligraphy Correspondence	Thomas Hill, Esq.
Phonography	H. J. Dukieu, Esq.
Actuarial Science	Richard Teece, Esq.
German	E. Trechmann, Esq., Ph.D., M.A.
French	Mons. Albin Villeval.
Latin	A. B. Weigall, Esq., M.A.
Elocution	Albert Montgomery, Esq.
Mathematics	E. M. Moors, Esq., M.A.
Cookery	George Baumann, Esq.
Scientific Dresscutting	Mrs. S. H. Ritchie.
Tailors' Cutting	William Franklin, Esq.
Geology Mineralogy Mining	T. W. Edgeworth David, Esq., B.A., F.G.S.
Materia Medica Pharmacy Dispensing Medical Botany Pharmaceutical Chemistry	Andrew Houison, Esq., M.B.
Anatomy and Physiology	S. T. Knaggs, Esq., M.D.
Mechanical Dentistry	Alfred Burne, Esq., D.D.S.
Physics	W. M. Hamlet, Esq., F.C.S., F.I.C.
Electricity Telegraphy	J. V. Dalgarno, Esq.

APPENDIX E.

THE following is a list of Committees of Supervision of Examinations :—

Petersham.

W. H. Edmunds, Esq.
P. Rainsford, Esq.
E. Jennett, Esq.
C. T. Poole, Esq.
W. J. Harris, Esq.
John Henderson, Esq.

Kogarah.

J. B. Carroll, Esq., Mayor of Kogarah.
Edward Hogben, Esq., J.P.
John Bowmer, Esq., J.P.
John Andrews, Esq.
E. H. Myerson, Esq.
Edwin Godfrey, Mayor of Rockdale.
John Patrick, Esq., Mayor of Hurstville.
J. W. Bibby, Esq.

Granville.

Charles Unwin, Esq., Mayor of Granville.
H. Richardson, Esq.
John Scarborough, Esq.
George Parkin, Esq.
John Cole, Esq.
Ralph Richardson, Esq.

Bathurst.

J. B. Dulhunty, Esq., J.P.
H. Rouse, Esq.
H. H. Sutherland, Esq.
W. Roberts, Esq.
Very Rev. Dean Marriott, D.D., M.A., Ph.D.
Dr. T. B. Machattie.
Dr. W. F. Bassett.
A. W. Jose, Esq.
J. S. Adam, Esq.
Rev. D. Jackson.
Sidney Webb, Esq.
D. Ferguson, Esq.
A. J. Dowse, Esq.
C. White, Esq.
F. G. Munro, Esq.
J. Simmonds, Esq., Mayor.
W. G. Thompson, Esq.

Goulburn.

Goulburn.

Alfred Ellis, Esq., J.P.	E. C. Bryden, Esq.
T. J. Hebblewhite, Esq.	C. E. Mackenzie, Esq.
H. Pinn, Esq.	W. D. Armstrong, Esq.
A. A. Kerr, Esq.	H. S. Gannon, Esq., Mayor.
E. Howard, Esq.	W. H. Freeman, Esq.
E. Hunt, Esq.	H. Gaskell, Esq.
C. A. Middleton, Esq.	

Newcastle.

H. J. Brown, Esq.	F. W. Ash, Esq.
R. Morrison, Esq.	S. Ross, Esq.
Jas. Rorison, Esq.	T. L. Bates, Esq.
J. H. Gamack, Esq., M.A.	

Maitland.

L. A. Wilkinson, Esq.	E. W. Brierly, Esq.
H. Blair, Esq.	Donald Shaw, Esq.
J. W. Scobie, Esq.	G. Lackey, Esq.
J. W. Pender, Esq.	H. E. Wilkinson, Esq.
C. Norrie, Esq.	Winslow Scanlen, Esq.

Singleton.

A. S. Buchanan, Esq.	H. Pinchen, Esq.
D. M'Dougall, Esq.	— Key, Esq.
A. Grainger, Esq.	J. Lloyd, Esq.

Morpeth.

Dr. Bennett.	R. Sim, Esq.
Rev. A. D. Davis.	H. Upton, Esq.
Rev. — Goddard.	R. Waddy, Esq.
J. Pearce, Esq.	— Wakely, Esq.
Rev. — Robson.	J. White, Esq.

APPENDIX XVIII.

The Examiner's Report.

The following examinations were dealt with during the past year :—

1. The examination of applicants for the office of pupil-teacher.
2. The examination of all pupil-teachers, male and female.
3. The examination of applicants for admission to the Training Schools.
4. The examination of training students at the termination of their first year's course.
5. The examination of unclassified teachers and assistant teachers serving under the Department.
6. The examination of teachers and assistant teachers for promotion.

1.—Pupil-teacher Applicants.

Examined and found eligible	236
Ineligible	165
Total	401

The percentage of passes is 58·8, as against 53·7 for the previous year.

2.—Pupil-teachers.

The following pupil-teachers were promoted :—

From Class 4 to Class 3	204
,, 3 ,, 2	177
,, 2 ,, 1	119
,, 1 to Training	89
Failed to gain promotion	197
Total	786
Percentage of passes for 1889	74·9
" ,, 1888	82·5

3.—Applicants for Training.

Males passing successfully	36	Failures	9	Total	45
Females ,,	53	,,	26	,,	79
Total successful	89	Total failed	35	Total	124

Total number examined, 124.

Percentage of passes, 71·8, as against 85·4 in the previous year.

To the best sixteen of each sex full scholarships—value £72 a year—were awarded, to cover the cost of their maintenance in training; to the next ten, half-scholarships—value £36 a year—to assist towards their support while in training. These rich prizes—more generous and more numerous than those offered elsewhere—have drawn out the best efforts of the best pupil-teachers of the First Class, and are decidedly influencing for good the studies of all classes. The pupil-teachers are now recognizing that they are studying for a great profession, the prizes of which will certainly fall to the most zealous and intelligent students.

It is interesting to note that the "Jones Memorial Gold Medal" was taken in each case by a country pupil-teacher. This is particularly honorable to the successful students—Miss Isabella Brodie, of Deniliquin, and Mr. Patrick William Riley, of Newcastle South,—and should encourage the country pupil-teachers to recognize that industry and close study will enable them to compete successfully with their more favoured fellow-students in the metropolis.

4.—Training Students.

Thirty-two male students sat for examination at the termination of their first year's course. Twenty-eight were examined in the subjects taught during training, the remaining four electing to take third-class teachers' papers. All the students showed satisfactory results, and were either recommended for continuance at the Fort-street Training School, with the same allowances as in the previous year, or were deemed eligible for a provisional classification of 3A, should they decide to leave the institution.

Messrs.

Messrs. Albert E. Hadley and Ernest J. Rourke, who entered the Training School at their own expense, were promoted to the position of half-scholarship students; while Messrs. Arthur Saunders and Gerald Ryan were awarded full scholarships, in place of the half-scholarships held by them during the preceding twelve months.

Thirty-five female students were examined in the subjects in which they received instruction at the Hurlstone Training School. All passed a satisfactory examination, and were either recommended for continuance as students for another year or as eligible for a classification of 3A, provisionally, in the event of leaving the Training School.

In recognition of the very satisfactory progress made, Miss Florence A. Kaiser, a half-scholarship student, and Miss Annie L. Cahill, a non-scholarship student, were awarded full scholarships. Miss Agnes J. Dalrymple and Miss Honora Sheehy were promoted to the positions of half-scholarship students.

5.—Unclassified Teachers and Assistants.

Recommended for Class 2B	1
,, ,, 3A	11
,, ,, 3B	32
,, ,, 3C	20
Failures	45
Total	109

Percentage of passes, 58·7, as opposed to 45 per cent. for the year 1888.

It is very satisfactory to notice that a considerable number of the teachers are persevering in their efforts to get classifications, and thus reduce the undesirable number of unclassified teachers in the service.

6.—Classified Teachers and Assistants.

Recommended for promotion to 1A	2
,, ,, 1B	6
,, ,, 2A	19
,, ,, 2B	19
,, ,, 3A	40
,, ,, 3B	17
Not recommended for promotion	82
Total	185

Percentage of passes, 56·2, as against 53·3 for 1888.

Drawing.

Number of examinations in drawing only, not otherwise included:—

Teachers	63
Pupil-teachers	10
Total	73

The total number of examinations for the year 1889 is 1,621, as against 1,919 in 1888. The smaller number for 1889 is explained by the fact that only one general examination of teachers was held in that year, while in previous years there have been two.

On the whole, the intellectual status of our teachers, as evidenced by the results of the examination tests, is fairly satisfactory. Evidently a considerable number of the young teachers, more especially those in the metropolis and round about the large country towns, are availing themselves of the advantages of University evening lectures, technical classes, and other valuable aids to private study, and thus improving their own teaching capabilities and raising the tone of the Department.

On the other hand, it is only too evident that a considerable number of teachers in small country schools, and even some in large ones, are not earnestly striving to better their own positions in the Department or raise its intellectual standard. However, many of these men and women are, it is believed, gradually recognizing that it is only by attention to duty, combined with persistent study, that they can rise from their present humble spheres.

On September 30th, the Chief Examiner, Mr. John Gardiner, retired under the provisions of the Civil Service Act after thirty-eight years' honorable service in the different positions of Teacher, Inspector, Examiner, and Chief Examiner. Mr. Gardiner exerted a most beneficent effect on the early destinies of the Education Department of New South Wales. His strict attention to duty, studious habits, and high moral character were of great value in the early history of education in this Colony, and earned him the respect and goodwill of all honest teachers and his fellow-officers.

On 31st October, Mr. L. Forbes, A.M. (Aberdeen), also retired under the provisions of the Civil Service Act, after thirty-six years' service in the positions of Teacher, Inspector, and Examiner. Mr. Forbes' good scholastic training made him a valuable addition to the teaching staff of the early days, and his entire devotion to duty, uprightness of character, and high abilities have gained him a good record in the Department.

I have to record still another loss to the staff of this Branch, and this one, I fear, by the hand of death. On October 5th, Mr. W. H. Rogers, the Clerk in this Branch, left the office for three weeks' leave of absence. He started with two companions in a small boat for Broken Bay, and has never since been heard of. I trust it is not out of place for me to record my opinion that by Mr. Rogers' death the Department has lost a painstaking, efficient, and promising clerk, and I myself have, at a critical juncture, lost a particularly valuable assistant.

In consequence of the changes caused by the retirements of Messrs. Gardiner and Forbes, the Examining Branch was reorganized, and a Board of Examiners appointed, consisting of Mr. E. Johnson, chairman; Mr. H. C. L. Anderson, M.A., vice-chairman; Mr. J. C. Maynard, Chief Inspector of Schools; Mr. F. Bridges, Deputy Chief Inspector of Schools (now Chief Organizer of Technical Education); Mr. John M'Credie, District Inspector of Schools; Dr. Morris, Inspector of Schools; Mr. James Conway, Principal of the Fort-street Training School; and Mr. J. D. St. C. Maclardy.

The Board have drawn up a set of directions to examinees, directions to Inspectors, and have modified the syllabus of text-books and studies for teachers and pupil-teachers, with the view chiefly of harmonising our work as much as possible with that of the University, and of simplifying the work of principal teachers in instructing their pupil-teachers. This syllabus, as approved by the Governor-in-Council, is herewith enclosed.

It is confidently hoped that the varied experience of the different members of the Board in all the offices of the Department has enabled them to formulate a scheme of examinations and make a definite series of regulations that will make our examining system equitable to teachers and satisfactory to the Department and the Public.

HENRY C. L. ANDERSON,
Examiner.

APPENDIX XIX.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 12 February, 1886.

REGULATIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT OF 1880.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following Regulations, for carrying out the provisions of the Public Instruction Act of 1880, being made in accordance with the 37th section of that Act. These regulations are intended to supersede those of 4th May, 1880, and subsequent dates.

J. H. YOUNG,

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

1. Application for the establishment of a Public School must be made in the following form :—

Application for the establishment of a Public School at

Post Town,

Date,

The undersigned, on behalf of the residents at , hereby request that a Public School may be established at that place, under the provisions of the Public Instruction Act.

On behalf of the Residents... {.....

Information to be supplied by Applicants.

(1.) Describe the position of the proposed School, namely :—
County,—
Parish,—
Post Town,—

(2.) What other Schools, maintained or aided by the State, are within two miles of the site of the proposed School ?

(3.) If none are within two miles, what is the distance to the nearest School ?

(4.) Are there any Primary Schools, not aided by the State, within two miles of the proposed School ? If so, of what character, and how attended ?

(5.) State the number of children, from four to fourteen years of age, living within a radius of two miles of the site of the proposed School, *e.g.* :—

Boys .....
Girls .....

Total.....

Religious Denominations—
Church of England ... .
Roman Catholic .....
Presbyterian .....
Wesleyans .....
Others .....

Total.....

(6.) What land is available for a site on which to erect the necessary School buildings ? Give a Surveyor's description, and, if possible, a plan of the ground.

Annex to Application for establishment of a Public School at

We, the undersigned Parents (or Guardians) of Children residing within the undermentioned distances from the site of the proposed Public School at , hereby undertake that our Children, whose names are inserted below, shall attend the said School.

Name of Parent or Guardian. (To be written by himself.*)	Distance from proposed School.	Distance from nearest existing State School.	Name of Child.	Age.	Religious Denomination.

* If the Parent or Guardian be unable to write, his mark must be witnessed by one of the Promoters of the School.

2. A Public School may be established in any locality where a regular attendance of twenty children between the ages of 6 and 14 years can be guaranteed.

Inscription.

3. In the case of every Public School, whether the property be vested in the Minister or not, the inscription "Public School," and no other, shall be conspicuously put up on the outside of the building.

Uses of Public School Buildings.

4. No use shall be made of any Public School building tending to cause contention—such as the holding of political meetings, or bringing into it political petitions or documents for signature. And no such building shall be used as a place of public worship unless built and kept in repair without aid from the Minister ; nor in such case, if objected to in writing by one-fourth of the parents of the children attending the school.

Superior Public Schools.

5. Any Public School may be declared a Superior Public School, if, after due inquiry, it shall be found that the attendance thereat is sufficient to enable a class to be formed of not less than twenty pupils who have been educated up to the standard that completes the course prescribed for a Fourth Class.

6,

6. In addition to more advanced work in the ordinary subjects, lessons in other branches shall be given to the highest class, as under :—

To Boys.—In Mathematics, Latin, Science, and Drawing.

To Girls.—In French, Drawing, and Sanitary Science.

Instruction may also be given in such other branches as the Minister may from time to time consider expedient.

7. No special fee shall be charged.

8. Necessary text-books shall be supplied by the Minister.

9. In cases where the regular staff is unable to teach any prescribed subject efficiently, the Minister may employ a special teacher for such subject, and pay him such salary as he may deem expedient, provided that the special class so taught shall be drafted from the highest class, and contain not less than twenty pupils.

10. The course of instruction to be carried out in the highest class of a Superior Public School shall be that prescribed for a fifth class in the Standard of Proficiency ; and such portions of the course shall be studied each year as will coincide with the subjects prescribed annually for the Junior or Senior Examinations of the Sydney University.

EVENING PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

11. Application for the establishment of Evening Public Schools must be made by petition to the Minister of Public Instruction in the form subjoined.

Signatures to Petition.

12. Every such petition must be signed, on behalf of not fewer than ten persons, by the parents, guardians, or other residents of the locality in which it is desired to establish an Evening Public School.

Persons not eligible to be Pupils.

13. No person below the age of fourteen years shall be received as a pupil in any Evening Public School unless such person has received a certificate under section 35 of the Public Instruction Act ; and no teacher or pupil-teacher employed in any school established or maintained under this Act shall be eligible for admission into such Evening Public School unless authorized by the District Inspector.

Appointment of Teachers.

14. Teachers of Evening Public Schools will be appointed by the Minister, but no teacher can be appointed unless he has been trained and classified.

Place of holding Evening Public Schools.

15. An Evening Public School may be conducted in any Public School-room or in any class-room attached thereto, or elsewhere in a suitable place.

Furniture and Apparatus.

16. The ordinary school furniture and apparatus of any such Public School may be used in the management of an Evening Public School.

Books.

17. Necessary supplies of reading-books will be granted to Evening Public Schools.

Time of Meeting.

18. The pupils of an Evening Public School shall meet for instruction three times weekly at least, and every such meeting shall be of not less than two hours' duration.

Course of Instruction.

19. The course of instruction shall comprise Reading, Writing, Dictation, Arithmetic, Grammar, and Geography ; but other subjects may be included with the sanction of the District Inspector.

Instruction to be Secular.

20. The instruction imparted must be secular, in accordance with section 7 of the Public Instruction Act.

Fees.

21. Every pupil in an Evening Public School shall pay to the teacher weekly, in advance, a fee not exceeding one shilling ; but the Minister may relieve pupils from the payment of school fees in cases where inability to pay is satisfactorily shown, and make good the payment to the teacher.

Salaries.

22. The salaries of teachers of Evening Public Schools shall be at the following rates :—

For an average attendance of	10 to 15,	£20	per annum.
,, ,,	15 to 20,	£26	,,
,, ,,	20 to 30,	£32	,,
,, ,,	30 to 40,	£38	,,

Fuel and light.

23. The expense of providing fuel and light must be borne by the teacher.

Registers.

24. A class roll for recording the attendance of pupils, and a lesson register, shall be kept in every Evening Public School.

Returns.

25. Quarterly and annual returns shall be furnished in the same form as in Public Schools.

Inspection and control.

26. Evening Public Schools shall be subject to the same inspection and control as Public Schools.

FORM OF PETITION.

To the Honorable the Minister for Public Instruction.

The petition of the undersigned parents, guardians, and other residents, humbly showeth :—

THAT your Petitioners desire that an Evening Public School may be established at in accordance with the provisions of section 10 of the Public Instruction Act of 1880.

That your Petitioners guarantee the regular attendance for months at such school, when established, of the persons named in the annexed Schedule.

That your Petitioners undertake, on behalf of the said persons, that they shall conform to the Regulations for the conduct of Evening Public Schools now in force or that may hereafter be framed by authority.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE showing the names of persons who will attend an Evening Public School at

Name.	Age next birthday.	Occupation (if any).	Signature of parents, guardians, or employers.

PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS.

27. The standard of attainments for the admission of pupils to High Schools shall be as follows :—

BOYS AND GIRLS.

Reading.—To read a passage from some standard author, pronouncing every word distinctly, and giving due emphasis and modulation to each sentence as a whole. To have an acquaintance with the meanings of words selected from the passage read.

Dictation.—To write a passage of about fourteen lines dictated from some standard author, or an ordinary newspaper, with correct spelling and punctuation.

Arithmetic.—To solve questions in Proportion, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Interest, and Discount.

NOTE.—In the case of girls, Interest and Discount to be omitted.

Grammar.—To parse the more difficult words in a passage of about six lines. To distinguish the true subjects and the true predicates in sentences. To correct inelegant or ungrammatical expressions. To exemplify the correct usage of picked words.

BOYS.

Euclid.—Book I, Definitions, &c., Propositions 1 to 20 inclusive.

Algebra.—First Four Rules.

Latin.—Smith's Principia Latina, Part I, to Exercise 15 inclusive.

GIRLS.

French.—Schneider's First French Course, Exercises 1 to 60 inclusive.

28. The School fee shall be two guineas per quarter, payable in advance. Candidates whose parents are duly certified to be unable to pay the fee may be admitted free, provided they pass the entrance examination.

29. The fees shall in no case be the property of the Teachers, but shall be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

30. The ten candidates of each sex, and not over fourteen years of age, who gain most marks and show the necessary proficiency at the examination held at the beginning of each year for admission to the Sydney High Schools, shall be awarded Scholarships entitling them to free education therein for that year, and, subject to the Teacher's annual favourable report on their proficiency and conduct, for the two following years. In each of the other High Schools the first three successful candidates shall be awarded like Scholarships.

PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

31. Application for the establishment of a Provisional School must be made in the form contained in the subjoined Schedule.

32. A Provisional School may be established in any locality where not fewer than 12, but not more than 19, children between the ages of six and fourteen years can regularly attend such school: provided that no Provisional School shall be established within 4 miles by the nearest route practicable for children of any existing Public, Provisional, or Half-time School.

33. The necessary school buildings and furniture for a Provisional School, as well as the requisite books and apparatus, will be provided at the cost of the Department, subject to the following conditions :—

(*a*) That the grant in aid of the building and furniture shall be limited to £45, when, in the opinion of the Inspector, the average attendance will be from 12 to 15, and to £60 when the average attendance is likely to be 18; that payment shall not be made until the building has been erected, and reported by an Inspector or other officer of the Department of Public Instruction to be ready for occupation.

(*b*) That the building shall be placed on Crown lands, if sites thereon central to the school population and otherwise suitable can be obtained, and that, if built on private land, the right-of-way shall be secured, and the property leased to the Minister of Public Instruction for a term of years, as may be agreed upon, at a peppercorn rent, the Minister having the right to remove the building before or at the expiration of that term.

(*c*) That where the average attendance is expected to range from 12 to 15, the school-room shall measure 14 feet in length, 12 feet in width, and 9 feet in height to the wall-plates, and shall have a pitched roof, two windows, a boarded floor, and a fire-place; two out-offices must also be provided, and the following articles of furniture supplied, viz. :—

2 desks, each 10 feet 6 inches long.
2 forms, each 10 feet 6 inches long.
1 book-press or box.
1 table, 3 feet by 2 feet
1 chair.

(*d*) That where the average attendance is expected to be 18, the school-room shall measure 17 feet in length, 14 feet in width, and 9 feet in height to the wall-plates, and shall have a pitched roof, two windows, a boarded floor, and a fire-place; two out-offices must also be provided, together with the following articles of furniture, viz. :—

4 desks, each 7 feet 6 inches long.
4 forms, each 7 feet 6 inches long.
1 book-press or box.
1 table, 3 feet by 2 feet.
1 chair.

(*e*) That the applicants for a Provisional School state, on the usual form of application, the arrangements which they deem best for having the building erected, and the furniture supplied, with the least possible delay.

34. Teachers of Provisional Schools will be appointed by the Minister, after their competency for the office has been ascertained.

35. To ensure the continuance of a Provisional School, the provisions of the Public Instruction Act must be duly observed, and an average attendance of not fewer than 12 pupils maintained.

36. Provisional Schools shall be classified in the following manner :—

Schools with an average attendance below 20, but not below 18.....	First-class Provisional Schools.
Schools with an average attendance below 18, but not below 15.....	Second-class Provisional Schools.
Schools with an average attendance below 15, but not below 12.....	Third-class Provisional Schools.

37.

37. The Salaries of Teachers of Provisional Schools shall be at the following rates :—
In First-class Provisional Schools, £90 per annum.
In Second-class Provisional Schools, £75 per annum.
In Third-class Provisional Schools, £60 per annum.

38. School fees shall be paid at the same rate as prescribed for Public Schools, and the sums received shall be paid to the Consolidated Revenue.

39. Provisional Schools must be conducted in every respect as Public Schools, and be subject to all the provisions of the Public Instruction Act with respect to religious instruction.

40. The course of secular education shall embrace Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, and History, with needlework for girls, whenever practicable; and the instruction must be imparted in accordance with the prescribed standard of proficiency.

SCHEDULE.

Form of application for the establishment of Provisional School at

Post Town,
Date,

THE undersigned, on the behalf of the residents at request that a Provisional School may be established at that place, in accordance with the 22nd section of the Public Instruction Act of 1880.

.....
.....
.....
.....

Information to be supplied by Applicants.

Where is the proposed school situated?
In what county?
In what parish?
What other schools, maintained or aided by the Minister of Public Instruction, are within 4 miles of the site of the proposed school by the nearest practicable route?
If none are within 4 miles, what is the distance of the nearest school?
Are there any primary schools, not aided by the Minister, within four miles of the propcsed school? If so, what is their character, and by what number of pupils are they attended?
State the number of children from four to fourteen years of age living within a radius of 2 miles of the site of the proposed school, *e.g.* :—

Boys .....
Girls .....

Total.....

Religious Denominations—
Church of England .....
Roman Catholic .....
Presbyterian .....
Wesleyan.....
Others .....

Total.....

If a school building has been provided without cost to the Department, or can be rented, describe it.
Can a suitable and central site be obtained on Crown Lands? If not, is there a site on private property that can be *rented* by the Department for a term of years at a peppercorn rental, on the understanding that a building erected by the Minister can be removed before or at the expiration of that term?
What arrangements are deemed best for having the requisite building erected and furniture supplied, with the least possible delay, in accordance with article 3 of the Regulations for Provisional Schools.

Annex to Application for the establishment of a Provisional School.

WE, the undersigned, parents (or guardians) of children residing within the undermentioned distances of the proposed Provisional School at , hereby undertake that our children, whose names are inserted below, shall attend the said school :—

Name of Parent or Guardian. (*To be written by himself.)	Distance from proposed school.	Distance from nearest State School.	Name of Child.	Age.	Religious Denomination.

* If the Parent or Guardian be unable to write, his mark must be witnessed by a Member of the Local Committee.

SCHOOLS TAUGHT BY ITINERANT TEACHERS.

(A.) *Half-time Schools.*

41. Wherever twenty children, between the ages of six and fourteen years are residing within an estimated radius of 10 miles from a central point, and can be collected in groups of not less than ten children in each, the Itinerating Teacher will visit two such places only, and the schools so established will be designated Half-time Schools.

42. Applications for the establishment of Half-time Schools must be made in the form appended; but aid will not be granted towards the maintenance of such schools unless suitable school-houses be provided by the applicants.

43. No school-room will be approved unless it be 10 feet at least in width, be floored, be provided with a fireplace, and be properly lighted and ventilated.

44. A full supply of furniture and school books will be granted as a first stock to all schools newly established, and further grants will be made from time to time, as may be deemed expedient.

45. The same Registers are to be kept and the same Returns furnished as in Public Schools.

46. Every teacher must divide his time between the schools under his charge, with the view of effecting the largest amount of good. Where practicable, he is to devote the mornings to the teaching of one school and the afternoons to the teaching of the other; but, if found more suitable, other arrangements may be adopted, under the authority of the Inspector charged with the supervision of the school. In any case, the parent or guardian of each child is to be supplied with a time-table showing the hours at which school will open and close.

47. Half-time Schools will be classified in the same manner as Public Schools, according to the total average attendance of pupils at the stations at which a Teacher gives instruction.

48. Teachers will be paid the full rates of salary attached to the classification of their schools.

49. The scale of fees for Half-time Schools shall be, for five days teaching—

For one child in a family, three pence.
For two children in a family, six pence.
For three children in a family, nine pence.
For four or more in a family, one shilling.

50. Teachers will be paid a sufficient annual allowance, where necessary, for horse forage, irrespective of the salary attached to their schools.

51. As regards instruction, every Half-time School is to be conducted in all respects as a Public School.

52. Teachers are required to insist on the carrying out of a systematic course of Home Lessons.

53. Teachers will hold themselves directly responsible to the Inspectors under whose supervision they are placed.

54. At the end of each month a report upon the work done during that period must be furnished by each Teacher to the Inspector.

Application for the establishment of a Half-time School at and

Post Town
Date

Sir,

beg to apply to the Minister for Public Instruction for the establishment of Half-time Schools at and under the 23rd section of the Public Instruction Act of 1880.

have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

The Under Secretary,
Department of Public Instruction.

Information to be supplied by Applicants.

Describe the position of the proposed schools from each other.

What other schools maintained or aided by the Minister are within 2 miles of the site of the proposed school.

If none are within 2 miles, what is the distance of the nearest school.

Are there any Primary Schools not aided by the Minister within 2 miles of the proposed school? If so, of what character, and how attended?

State the number of children from four to fourteen years of age living within a radius of 2 miles of the site of each of the proposed schools, *e.g.* :—

At		At	
Boys	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...
Total	...	Total	...
Religious Denominations—		...	...
Church of England	...	...	...
Roman Catholic	...	...	...
Presbyterian	...	...	...
Wesleyan	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...
Total	...	Total	...

What is the character of the proposed school buildings at each place?

Annex to application for establishment of a Half-time School at

We, the undersigned, parents (or guardians) of children residing within the undermentioned distances from the site of the proposed Half-time School at hereby undertake that our children, whose names are inserted below, shall attend the said school.

Name of Parent or Guardian. (*To be written by himself.)	Distance from School.	Name of child.	Age.	Religious Denomination

* If the parent or guardian be unable to write, his mark must be witnessed.

(B.) *House-to-house Schools.*

55. Teachers not necessarily trained may be employed in house-to-house teaching; they must be persons of good moral character, and must satisfy the Inspector that they are capable of imparting the rudiments of an English education.

56. The mode in which their time shall be apportioned to the several families visited by them will be determined by the Minister, on information furnished by the Inspector.

57. The subjects of Instruction shall be limited to reading, writing, dictation, and arithmetic.

58. It is required that the teacher shall supplement his oral instruction by a systematic course of home lessons.

59. At the end of each month a report upon the work done during that period must be furnished by the teacher to the Inspector.

60. The remuneration of teachers engaged in the work will be at the rate of £5 per annum for each pupil in average attendance, up to a maximum salary of £100 per annum.

61. In addition to such remuneration they will be allowed a sum of £10 per annum as forage allowance. Application for payment should be made at the end of each quarter.

62. As a condition to payment of salary, they must keep a record of the pupils' attendance in a satisfactory manner, and furnish punctually and accurately such returns as may be required by the Department.

63. Necessary text-books and materials will be supplied on requisition, as in the case of other schools.

Application for the appointment of an Itinerating Teacher for the District of

Sir, Date

We hereby request that the Minister of Public Instruction, in accordance with the provisions of section 23 of the Public Instruction Act, will be pleased to appoint an Itinerating Teacher to instruct the children residing in the vicinity of , and within 10 miles of that place.

The information necessary for the Minister's decision is appended hereto.

We remain, Sir,
Your obedient Servants,

The Under Secretary,
Department of Public Instruction.

Information

Information to be supplied by Applicants for the appointment of an Itinerating Teacher.

NAMES of Teaching Stations, their distances from the most central position, and the number of children to be instructed at each :—

	Name.	Distance.	No. of Children.
1.—Residence of	————	.....	
2.— Do	————	.....	
3.— Do	————	.....	
4.— Do	————	....	
5.—			
6.—			

NATURE of provision made at each station for school accommodation. Local provision towards the support of Teachers.

WE, the undersigned, hereby promise that we will place under the instruction of the Itinerating Teacher to be appointed by the Minister of Public Instruction, the children whose names are inserted in the subjoined Schedule, and send them regularly and punctually to school :—

Place (if named).	Children's Names.	Ages.	Parents' Signatures.

Grants of School Books, &c.

64. Grants of school books and apparatus will be made from time to time as may be deemed expedient, to all schools under supervision of the Minister, in proportion to the average number of children in attendance. A full supply will be granted to schools newly established.

Requisitions for School Materials.

65. Requisitions for supplies should be forwarded at the end of a quarter only.

Character of School Books.

66. Such books only as are supplied or sanctioned by the Minister shall be used in any school for ordinary instruction.

Apparatus.

67. The term apparatus will include maps, diagrams, pictures, black-boards, easels, and ball-frames.

Registers, &c., to be kept.

68. The undermentioned registers and forms shall be kept, according to directions supplied with them, by every teacher : (*a*) an Admission Register, (*b*) a Class Roll, (*c*) a Daily Report Book, (*d*) Punishment Book, (*e*) a Lesson Register, (*f*) a Time-table, and (*g*) a Programme of Lessons for each Class.

Returns.

69. Quarterly and Annual Returns shall be furnished from every school. Each quarterly return must be neatly made out in duplicate, one copy to be retained by the teacher as a record and the other to be furnished to the Inspector on the Saturdays preceding the Midwinter and Christmas vacations, and in other cases on the last Saturdays in the months of March and September. The annual return must be forwarded, with the quarterly return, immediately after the close of the December quarter.

Default in sending Returns.

70. Negligence in compiling or sending returns, or in keeping School Registers, will render a teacher liable to a fine, or, if repeated, to a loss of classification. Any teacher guilty of fraudulently making false entries in any register or return will be dismissed.

Training of Teachers.

71. Every applicant for employment as a teacher must undergo a course of training before being permanently appointed, unless he shall have previously been trained in some recognized Training School. He must sign an undertaking to accept such employment in any locality indicated by the Minister.

Position of Teachers.

72. Teachers employed under the Department of Public Instruction are Civil Servants of the Crown, and are entitled to all the advantages and subject to all the restrictions of that position.

General Qualifications.

73. As a general rule, no person will be appointed as a teacher unless he has been examined and classified. In some cases a teacher may be appointed provisionally who has not undergone examination ; but his appointment will not be ratified until his competency has been tested in that manner.

Examination and Classification.

74. The attainments of teachers, students of the Training School, and candidates for employment as teachers, will be tested by oral and written examinations, and their skill in teaching will be determined by their ability to manage a school or class ; and according to such attainments and skill they will be classified in the following grades :—The first or highest class will have two grades, distinguished as A and B ; the second class will have two grades, distinguished as A and B ; and the third class will have three grades, distinguished as A, B, and C. A classification awarded to a teacher, a student of the Training School, or a candidate for employment, after his first successful examination, will be provisional only, and will be confirmed at the end of three years from the date of examination if the Inspectors' reports upon his school work be fully satisfactory : Provided that the classification of any teacher in the school service shall be liable to reduction or cancellation for inefficiency, gross neglect of duty, or serious misconduct on the part of the person holding such classification.

Commencement of duty.

75. When a teacher is appointed to a school he must report to the Inspector of the District the fact of arrival at his post, and the date of commencing duty.

Resignation

Resignation of Teachers.

76. Teachers are required to give not less than one month's notice of their intended resignation, which will take effect on the last day of the month indicated. Before receiving salary for the last month they must hand over to a person duly authorized all school property belonging to the Minister, and make out, in duplicate, an inventory of the same : one copy, to be forwarded to the Inspector, the other to be left with the School records.

Teachers' Occupation.

77. Teachers in the service of the Minister are prohibited from engaging in any occupation not having a distinctly educational character, unless the sanction of the Minister has been previously obtained.

Duties of Teachers.

78. The duties of teachers are the following :—

To observe faithfully these Regulations.
To carry out the suggestions of Inspectors to the best of their ability.
To teach according to the course of secular instruction.
To maintain the discipline prescribed in the Regulations.
To keep the School records neatly, and to furnish returns punctually.
To see that the undermentioned documents are kept posted in a conspicuous place in the school-room, namely :—(*a*) The Regulations ; (*b*) Notice to Visitors ; (*c*) Course of Secular Instruction ; (*d*) Time-table ; (*e*) Programme of Lessons ; (*f*) Scale of Fees.
To take charge of the school buildings and all property belonging to the Minister, and to be responsible for keeping the school premises in good order and tenantable repair—reasonable wear and tear excepted.

Teachers' Wives.

79. In schools containing female children but no female teacher it will be the duty of the teacher's wife to teach needlework to the girls during at least four hours in each week. In forming an estimate of the efficiency of schools, the competency and usefulness of teachers' wives, and the time they devote to school duties, will be taken into account.

Assistant Teachers.

80. Assistant teachers may be appointed to schools in which the average daily attendance exceeds seventy. They may be (*a*) persons who have served for three years at least as a pupil teacher, or (*b*) persons who have been examined and classified.

Pupil-teachers.

81. Pupil-teachers may be employed to serve not less than three years in any school in which the average attendance has been not less than fifty for the three months preceding, provided that the teacher holds a classification not lower than Class II.

Conditions of Appointment.

82. Candidates for the office of pupil-teacher must be not less than 13 nor more than 17 years of age, and free from any bodily infirmity likely to impair their usefulness. They must also pass an examination in the subjects specified in Regulation 84.

Remuneration.

83. The remuneration of pupil-teachers will consist partly of instruction to be given by the teacher, for at least one hour on every school day, and partly in a yearly salary.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS AND PUPIL-TEACHERS.

84. The subjects in which teachers, students of Training Schools, and pupil-teachers shall be examined for classification are those stated hereunder.

FOR A THIRD CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Reading—Full value, 800 marks. Prose and Poetry.
Writing—Full value, 800 marks. Specimens of copy-setting in round hand, half-text, and small hand.
Arithmetic—Full value, 1,000 marks. Simple and Compound Rules, Reduction, Proportion, Practice, Simple and Compound Interest, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
Text Books—Barnard Smith's Arithmetic, or
Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic.
Grammar—Full value, 1,000 marks. Including Punctuation, Paraphrasing, Parsing, Analysis of Sentences, Meanings and Applications of Words, Saxon and Latin Prefixes and Affixes, Dictation, and Composition.
Text Books—M'Leod's Grammar, and
Laurie's Composition.
Geography—Full value, 1,000 marks. Europe and Australia in detail. Mapping in connection with those Continents.
Text Books—Hughes' Class Book of Geography.
Geography of New South Wales (Wilkins').
History—Full value, 600 marks. Outlines of British History from the Conquest to the reign of Victoria inclusive ; date of Accession of each Sovereign ; leading Men ; and most important Events. General sketch of Australian History.
Text Books—Nelson's Royal History of England.
Sutherland's History of Australia.
School Management—Full value, 800 marks. Organization, Discipline, and Instruction of Schools—in outline.
Text Books—Gladman's School Method.
Public Instruction Act and Regulations.
Domestic Economy—(Female Teachers only)—Full value, 500 marks. Plain Needlework, Food, Clothing, Household Management.
Text Book—Hassall's Domestic Economy.
Drawing—Full value, 500 marks. Black-board, Freehand.
Text Books—As prescribed in the Standary of Proficiency.
Vocal Music—Full value, 500 marks. Rudiments of Music, either notation.
Text Books—Curwen's Standard Course, or
Sutton's Theory of Music.

FOR

FOR A SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Reading—Full value, 500 marks. Prose and Poetry from any English Reading Book.
Writing—Full value, 500 marks. Specimens of Copy-lines, Letter-writing, Ornamental Writing.
Arithmetic—Full value, 1,000 marks. The full course, with Elementary Mensuration.
Text Books—Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.
Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic.
Todhunter's Mensuration (for Males), Chap. I to XX inclusive. For Females, Chap. I to XIII inclusive.
Grammar—Full value, 1,000 marks. Including Spelling, Punctuation, Parsing, Paraphrasing, Meaning and Uses of Words, Etymology, and Analysis.
Text Books—Hunter's Grammar.
Lennie's Grammar (revised).
Morell's Grammar and Analysis.
Subject for Specal Study—"Julius Cæsar."—(Shakespeare).
Geography—Full value, 800 marks. Physical Geography.
Europe, Australasia, and North America, in detail.
Mapping within these limits.
Text Books—W. Hughes' Class Book of Geography, and
Edward Hughes' Physical Geography, or
Geikie's Physical Geography.
History and English Literature—Full value, 700 marks.
History—{British History, from the Conquest to the present times.
{Australian History.
Literature—Elizabeth to Cromwell inclusive.
Text Books—Nelson's Royal History.
Sutherland's History of Australia.
Smith's smaller History of English Literature.
Art of Teaching—Full value, 500 marks. Organization, Discipline, Method, and Instruction of Schools in greater detail.
Text Books—Gladman's School Method.
Public Instruction Act and Regulations.
Sanitary Science—(Female Teachers only)—Full value, 500 marks.
Text Books—Wilson's Healthy Life and Healthy Dwellings.
Drawing—Full value, 500 marks. Geometrical and Model Drawing.
Text Books—Nesbit and Brown's Handbook of Model and Object Drawing.
Rawle's Practical Plane Geometry.
Vocal Music—Full value, 500 marks. Rudiments of Music, either notation, with increased proficiency.
Text Books—Curwen's Standard Course, or
Sutton's Theory of Music.

* *Alternative Groups for Males.*

Group I.

Euclid—Full value, 1,000 marks. First three Books of Euclid's Elements, with Deductions.
Algebra—Full value, 1,000 marks. To Quadratic Equations, including Surds.
Text Books—Hamblin Smith's Algebra.
Todhunter's Euclid.

Group II.

Latin—Full value, 2,000 marks. Grammar, Composition, Cæsar De Bello Gallico. Books I to IV inclusive.
Text Books—Dr. Smith's Smaller Latin Grammar, "Principia Latina," Part I; and Ihne's Latin Syntax, Part I.

* *Alternative Groups for Females.*

Group I.

French—Full value, 1,500 marks. Grammar, Composition, Translation from an easy author.
Text Books—Voltaire's Charles XII. Books I to IV inclusive.
Havet's French Class Book (complete), or
Hallard's French Grammar.

Group II.

Latin—Full value, 1,500 marks. Grammar, Composition. Cæsar De Bello Gallico. Books I, II.
Text Books—As for Males.

Group III.

Euclid—Full value, 750 marks. Books I and II, with easy deductions on them.
Text Books—As for Males.
Algebra—Full value, 750 marks. To Quadratics, omitting Surds.
Text Books—As for Males.

Group IV.

Any two of the following Sciences:—

Experimental Physics—Full value, 750 marks.
Text Book—Balfour Stewart's Lessons on Elementary Physics.
Chemistry—Full value, 750 marks. Inorganic.
Text Book—Roscoe's Lessons in Elementary Chemistry.
Geology—Full value, 750 marks.
Text Book—Lyell's Student's Elements of Geology.
Zoology—Full value, 750 marks.
Text Book—Huxley's Lessons in Elementary Zoology.
Botany—Full value, 750 marks.
Text Book—Oliver's Lessons in Elementary Botany.
Physiology—Full value, 750 marks.
Text Book—Huxley's Lessons in Elementary Physiology.

FOR

* NOTE—These groups of subjects are styled Alternative, because candidates are allowed to choose from them the group in which they wish to be examined. Candidates are required to confine themselves to one group.

FOR A FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Reading—Full value, 500 marks. Prose and Poetry from a standard author.
Writing—Full value, 500 marks. Specimens of Copy-setting and Letter-writing, Ornamental Printing, Principles of Writing.
Arithmetic—Full value, 1,000 marks. The whole theory and practice.
Text Books—Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic.
Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.
Colenso's Arithmetic (as revised by Hunter.)
Todhunter's Mensuration (for Males only).
Grammar—Full value, 1,000 marks. Including Orthography, Punctuation, Parsing, Paraphrasing, Analysis, Composition, Etymology, Prosody, and Style.
Text Books—Mason's English Grammar.
Bain's Higher English Grammar.
Meiklejohn's Book of English.
Geography—Full value, 800 marks. Physical Geography.
Astronomical Geography.
Text Books—Geikie's Physical Geography.
Lockyer's Astronomy.
Art of Teaching—Full value, 700 marks. Organization, Method, Discipline, with a knowledge of the Constitution of the Human Mind.
Text Books—Gladman's School Method.
Tate's Philosophy of Education, or
Morell's Mental Philosophy.
Sanitary Science (Female Teachers only)—Full value, 500 marks.
Text Books—Wilson's Healthy Life and Healthy Dwellings.
Drawing—Full value, 500 marks. The full D Certificate.
Text Book—Dennis' Perspective.
Vocal Music—Full value, 500 marks. Rudiments of Music, either notation.
Text Books—Curwen's Standard Course, or
Sutton's Theory of Music.
History—Full value, 700 marks. History of England in detail. History of Australia.
Text Books—Smith's Student's Hume.
Creasy on the English Constitution. Chapters 10, 11, 15, 16.
Sutherland's History of Australia.
English Literature—Full value, 800 marks. Elizabeth to Anne.
Text Book—Morley's English Literature. Chapters VII to XI inclusive.
For Special Study—Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice."
Milton's "Paradise Lost." Book I.
Addison's Essays, 12 (Clarendon edition), Nos. 3, 15, 25, 61, 105, 106, 135, 159, 165, 409, 458, 487.
Bacon's Essays, 6 (Blackie's edition), Civil and Moral.

Alternative Groups for Males.

Group I.

Algebra—Full value, 1,000 marks. Including the Binomial Theorem.
Text Book—Colenso's Algebra, or
Hamblin Smith's Algebra.
Euclid—Full value, 1,000 marks. Books I to VI, with Deductions.
Text Books—Potts' Euclid, or
Todhunter's Euclid.
Plane Trigonometry—Full value, 1,000 marks.
Text Books—Todhunter's Trigonometry for Schools and Colleges, or
Hamblin Smith's Trigonometry.

* Group II.

Latin—Full value, 2,000 marks. Virgil, first two Books of Æneid; Livy, Book 21. Questions on Grammar. Composition.
Text Books—Dr. Smith's Larger Latin Grammar.
Abbott's Latin Prose Composition.
Ihne's Latin Syntax.
Greek—Full value, 1,000 marks.
Text Books—Xenophon's "Anabasis." Books I and II.
Smith's Larger Greek Grammar.
Abbott's Greek Prose Composition.
French—Full value 1,000 marks. Grammar, Translation, Composition.
Text Books—Souvestre's "Un Philosophe sous les Toits."
Racine's "Athalie."
Havet's French Grammar.
Hallard's French Grammar.
German—Full value, 1,000 marks. Grammar, Translation, Composition.
Text Books—Schiller's "History of the Thirty Years' War." Chaps. I to IV.
Geothe's "Faust."
Otto's German Grammar.

† Group III.

Natural Science—Full value, 750 marks. Experimental Physics.
Text Book—Ganot's Physics.
Chemistry—Full value, 750 marks. Inorganic.
Text Book—Roscoe's Class-book of Elementary Chemistry. (Macmillan.)
Geology—Full value, 750 marks.
Text Book—Juke's or Geikie's Geology.
Zoology—Full value, 750 marks.
Text Book—Huxley's Zoology.
Botany—Full value, 750 marks.
Text Book—Oliver's Manual of Botany.
Physiology—Full value, 750 marks.
Text Book—Huxley's Physiology.
Sanitary Science—Full value, 750 marks.
Text Book—Wilson's Handbook of Hygiene.

Group IV.

* NOTE.—In this group at least two languages must be taken, one of them being Latin.
† NOTE.—Any four of these Sciences may be taken.

Group IV.

Euclid—Full value, 1,000 marks. Books I to VI, with Deductions.
Text Books—As in Group I.
Algebra—Full value, 1,000 marks. Inclusive of the Binomial Theorem.
Text Books—As in Group I.
Latin—Full value, 1,000 marks. Cæsar De Bello Gallico. First two Books.
Virgil's Æneid. Book I.
Text Books—As in Group II.

Group V.

Euclid—Full value, 1,000 marks. Books I to VI, with Deductions.
Text Books—As in Group I.
Algebra—Full value, 1,000 marks. Inclusive of the Binomial Theorem.
Text Books—As in Group I.
And any two Sciences of the Science Group already specified in Group III. Full value, 1,000 marks.

Group VI.

Latin—Full value, 2,000 marks. Virgil's Æneid. Books I, II.
Livy. Book XXI.
Horace's Odes. Books I, II.
Grammar and Composition.
Text Books—As in Group II.
Together with any two of the following Sciences, namely :—Chemistry, Physics, Physiology, Geology. Full value, 1,000 marks.
Text Books—As in Group III.

Alternative Groups for Females.

Group I.

French—Full value, 1,500 marks. Grammar, Translation, Composition.
Text Books—Souvestre's "Un Philosophe sous les Toits."
Corneille's "Le Cid."
Racine's "Athalie."
Havet's French Grammar.
Hallard's French Grammar.

Group II.

German—Full value, 1,500 marks. Grammar, Translation, Composition.
Text Books—As for Males.

Group III.

Latin—Full value, 1,500 marks. Grammar, Translation, Composition.
Text Books—As for males.

Group IV.

Euclid—Full value, 800 marks. Books I to IV, with Deductions.
Text Books—As for Males.
Algebra—Full value, 700 marks. To Quadratic Equations inclusive.
Text Books—As for Males.

Group V.

Any three of the following Sciences :—
Experimental Physics—Full value, 500 marks.
Chemistry—Full value, 500 marks.
Geology—Full value, 500 marks.
Zoology—Full value, 500 marks.
Botany—Full value, 500 marks.
Physiology—Full value, 500 marks.
Text Books—As for Males of First Class.

SUBJECTS OF STUDY FOR PUPIL TEACHERS.

Before Appointment—Candidates.

Reading—Full value, 50 marks. To read an advanced Class Book, sanctioned by the Minister, with ease, fluency, and expression, to spell well, and to understand the meaning of the passage read.
Writing—Full value, 50 marks. To write from Dictation, in a neat hand, a simple Prose Narrative, with correct spelling and punctuation.
Dictation—Full value, 100 marks.
Arithmetic—Full value, 100 marks. To know the Arithmetical Tables, and to work the Rules in Vulgar Fractions, Proportion, and Practice, as in Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.
Grammar—Full value, 100 marks. To Parse and Analyze correctly a passage taken from an ordinary Class Book; to know the Elements of Grammar.
Geography—Full value, 100 marks. To understand the Geographical Terms, to be acquainted with the Map of the World, and to have a knowledge of the Geography of Australia.
Drawing—Full value, 50 marks. Freehand Tests, as prescribed for a Third Class in the Standard of proficiency.
Vocal Music—Full value, 50 marks. As prescribed for a Third Class in the Standard of Proficiency.
Skill in Teaching—To teach a Junior Class in the presence of an Inspector.

Pupil Teachers—Class IV.

Reading—Full value, 50 marks. To read the Fifth Reading Book, sanctioned by the Minister, with fluency and expression, give synonymous words and phrases, and answer upon the subject matter; to repeat from memory fifty lines of Poetry.
Writing—Full value, 50 marks. To write neatly and correctly from Dictation or from memory.
Dictation—Full value, 50 marks.
Arithmetic—Full value, 100 marks. To work Questions in Proportion, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and Practice.
Text Book—Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.
Grammar—Full value, 100 marks. To Parse, Paraphrase, and Analyze a Passage; Meanings of Words; Etymology.
Text-Books—Lennie's Grammar (revised).
Laurie's Spelling, and
Dictation Class Book.
Geography—Full value, 80 marks. New South Wales, in detail; Europe; the Physical Features and Chief Towns in each Country.
Text Books—Wilkins' Geography of New South Wales.
Hughes' Class Book of Geography.

History—

History—Full value, 70 marks. English History to William I.
Text Book—Nelson's Royal History of England.
Australian History—Sutherland's. Chap. I to V.
Drawing—Full value, 50 marks. Black-board Practice.
Vocal Music—Full value, 50 marks. Stimpson's Singing Class Book, Chaps. I to VIII.
Geometry (for Males)—Full value, 100 marks. Euclid. Book I. Propositions I to XXVI.
Text Book—Todhunter's Geometry.
Algebra (for Males)—Full value, 100 marks. Hamblin Smith's Algebra. Chaps. I to V inclusive.
Latin (for Males)—Full value, 100 marks. Smith's "Principia Latina" to Exercise XXIV inclusive.
* *French* (for Females)—Full value, 100 marks. De Fivas' "Grammaire des Grammaires," to Exercise XXX inclusive.
School Management—Full value, 50 marks. The Kindergarten Principle (Lyschinska). Gladman's School Method.
Needlework (for Females)—Full value, 50 marks.

PUPIL TEACHERS—Class III.

Reading—Full value, 50 marks. To read with improved intonation and expression.
Writing—Full value, 50 marks. Specimens of Penmanship; three hands.
Arithmetic—Full value, 100 marks. Compound Interest, Profit and Loss, and Square Root—as in Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.
Grammar—Full value, 100 marks. Parsing of Difficult Sentences, with a good knowledge of Syntax and the Analysis of Sentences: Meanings of Words; Force of Affixes; Latin Roots; Composition.
Text Book—Lennie's Grammar (revised).
Geography—Full value, 80 marks. Australia, Polynesia.
Mapping, confined within these limits.
Text Books—Collins' Geography of Australia and Pacific Ocean.
Collins' Australian and Primary Atlas.
History—Full value, 70 marks. English History; William I to Richard III inclusive.
Australian History—Sutherland's. Chaps. VI to X.
Text Books—Nelson's Royal History of England.
Sutherland's History of Australia.
Drawing—Full value, 50 marks. Freehand Drawing.
Vocal Music—Fullvalue, 50 marks. Stimpson's Singing Class Book, Chaps. IX to XII inclusive.
Geometry—Full value, 100 marks. Euclid. Book I.
Algebra—Full value 100 marks. Fractions and Simple Equations, to Chap. XIV inclusive.
Latin—Full value, 100 marks. Smith's "Principia Latina," to Exercise XXXIII.
French (for Females)—Full value, 150 marks. "Grammaire des Grammaires," to Exercise LX. (See note,* Fourth Class Pupil Teachers.)
School Management—Full value, 50 marks. Gladman's School Method. The Kindergarten Principle (Lyschinska).
Needlework (for Females)—Full value, 50 marks.

PUPIL TEACHERS—Class II.

Reading—Full value, 50 marks. A standard author, with correct intonation and emphasis.
Writing—Full value, 50 marks. Specimens of Penmanship; three hands, with increased skill.
Arithmetic—Full value, 100 marks. Cube Root, Discount, Stocks, Proportional Parts—as in Barnard Smith's Arithmetic, or Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic.
Grammar—Full value, 100 marks. Increased skill in Parsing, Paraphrasing, and in the Analysis of Sentences; Meanings of Words, Affixes, Roots, Composition.
Text Book—Hunter's Grammar.
Geography—Full value, 80 marks. Asia: Physical Features and Chief Towns of each Country of Asia and North America.
Physical Geography: Waves, Tides, Currents.
History—Full value, 70 marks. English History: Henry VII to Anne inclusive.
Australian History—Sutherland's. Chapters XI to XVI.
Drawing—Full value, 50 marks. Model Drawing.
Vocal Music—Full value, 50 marks. Stimpson's Class Book, Chap. XIII to XV inclusive.
Geometry—Full value, 100 marks. Books I and II, with Deductions in Book I.
Algebra—Full value, 100 marks. Simple Equations and Surds, to Chap. XXIV inclusive.
Latin—Full value, 100 marks. Smith's "Principia Latina," to Exercise XLVIII.
French (for Females)—Full value, 150 marks. "Grammaire des Grammaires," to Exercise XC. (See (Note,* Fourth Class Pupil Teachers.)
School Management—Full value, 50 marks. Gladman's School Method. The Kindergarten Principle (Lynschiska).
Needlework (for Females)—Full value, 50 marks.

PUPIL TEACHERS—Class I.

Reading—Full value, 50 marks. To read with ease and expression from a standard author.
Writing—Full value, 50 marks. Specimens of Penmanship; three hands, with increased skill.
Arithmetic—Full value, 100 marks. Application of Rules and Principles. Mensuration of Surfaces.
Text Books—Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.
Todhunter's Mensuration.
Grammar—Full value, 100 marks. Parsing, Paraphrasing, Prosody, Analysis of Sentences, Meanings of Words, Formation of Words, Derivations, Composition.
Text Book—Hunter's Grammar.
Geography—Full value 80 marks. Physical Geography.
Physical Features and Chief Towns of each of the Countries of Africa and South America.
Mapping, within these limits.
History—Full value, 70 marks. English History: George I to present time.
Australian History—Sutherland's. Chapters XVII to XXII.
Drawing—Full value, 50 marks. Advanced proficiency expected in the three sections.
Vocal Music—Full value, 50 marks. Stimpson's Class Book, Chap. XVI to end.
Geometry—Full value, 100 marks. Books I and II, with Deductions.
Algebra—Full value, 100 marks. Quadratic Equations, with Surds, to Chap. XXVI inclusive.
Latin—Full value, 100 marks. Smith's "Principia Latina," to end. Cæsar de Bello Gallico. Chap. I to III. Easy Translations.
French (for Females). Full value, 150 marks. "Grammaires des Grammaires," to the end. (See note,* Fourth Class Pupil Teachers.
School Management—Full value, 50 marks. Gladman's School Method. The Kindergarten Principle (Lyschinska).
Needlework (for Females)—Full value, 50 marks. *Annual*

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*NOTE.—From Female Pupil Teachers in Country Districts the following will be accepted in lieu of French, where it can be shown that the examinee has no means of acquiring a knowledge of the language in question:—

Latin or *Euclid and Algebra* } As for Males.

Annual Examinations.

85. Examinations of teachers will be held half-yearly in each Inspector's District. Teachers who desire to be examined, with a view to a higher certificate, must at least one month before the date of examination, apprise the Inspector of their wish, and furnish him with a list of the alternative subjects upon which they are prepared for examination.

Promotion for Good Service.

86. Teachers can only be promoted from one class to another by examination. But in each class a teacher may, without examination, be advanced to a higher grade for good service, counting from the end of 1885; that is to say, if his school, in the last five years during which he has held the classification, has increased in efficiency, if the Inspectors' reports throughout that period have been satisfactory, and the report for the fifth year indicates that the applicant's practical skill is equal to that required for the grade sought, and if his general conduct has merited the Minister's approval.

Promotion by Removal.

87. Teachers desirous of being promoted to more important schools must intimate their wishes to the Inspector of the district, in writing. A list of such teachers will be kept in the Department of Public Instruction; and, except in special cases, promotions will be made in accordance with the principle of classification and seniority.

Classification of Schools.

88. Primary schools established or maintained under this Act shall be classed as follows:—

First Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than 600 in three departments, boys', girls', and infants', and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of schools is fully reached.

Second Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than 400 children nor more than 600 in three departments, boys', girls', and infants', and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of schools is fully reached.

Third Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than 300 nor more than 400 in three departments, boys', girls', and infants', and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of schools is fully reached.

Fourth Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than 200 nor more than 300 in two departments, and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of schools is fully reached.

Fifth Class Schools.

All schools in which the daily average attendance is not less than 100 nor more than 200 children in one department, and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of schools is fully reached.

Sixth Class Schools.

All schools in which the daily average attendance is not less than fifty nor more than 100 children in one department, and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of schools is fully reached.

Seventh Class Schools.

All schools in which the daily average attendance is not less than forty nor more than fifty in one department, and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of schools is fully reached.

Eighth Class Schools.

All schools in which the daily average attendance is not less than thirty nor more than forty children, in one department, and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of schools is fully reached.

Ninth Class Schools.

All schools in which the daily average attendance is not less than twenty nor more than thirty children, in one department, and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of schools is fully reached.

Tenth Class Schools.

All Public Schools in which the daily average attendance does not exceed twenty.

Condition of Retention in Class.

89. If a school fail to meet any one of the conditions before specified for its class the Minister may remove such school to a lower class.

Eligibility of Teachers for appointment to certain Schools.

90. Teachers who have gained their classifications by examination, or by promotion under regulation 86, shall be eligible for appointment to any school or department, in accordance with the following schedule:—

Class of Schools or Department.	Teacher's Classification.
I	I. A.
II	I. B.
III	II. A.
IV	II. A.
V	II. B.
VI	II. B.
VII	III. A.
VIII	III. B.
IX	III. C.
X	III. C.

91. A teacher may be removed from the school in which he is employed to another of a lower class, should he fail, through any default on his part, to maintain the requisite number of pupils in average attendance, or to satisfy the conditions of the standard of proficiency.

Teachers'

Teachers' Emoluments.

92. The salaries of male teachers shall be according to the following scale :—

				£
For a teacher in charge of a school of the			First Class	400
Do	do	do	Second Class	336
Do	do	do	Third Class	252
Do	do	do	Fourth Class	240
Do	do	do	Fifth Class	228
Do	do	do	Sixth Class	216
Do	do	do	Seventh Class	180
Do	do	do	Eighth Class	156
Do	do	do	Ninth Class	132
Do	do	do	Tenth Class	108

In schools ranking below the fourth class, the salaries of unmarried male teachers, of married teachers who are not assisted by their wives, as required by regulation, and of female teachers in charge of schools, shall be £12 per annum less than the foregoing rates.

Mistresses.

93. The salaries of mistresses shall be according to the following scale :—

For a mistress in charge of a girls' or infants' department of a	£
School of the First Class	300
Do Second Class	252
Do Third Class	204
Do Fourth Class	192
Do Fifth Class	180

94. In addition to these salaries, residences, vested or rented, will be provided for married men in charge of Public Schools ; but a residence rented for a teacher shall be as near as practicable to his school. Mistresses of departments and unmarried teachers in charge of Public Schools may be paid such allowances in lieu of rent as the Minister may direct.

Assistant Teachers.

95. Salaries shall be paid to assistant teachers as follows :—

	Male.	Female.
To a First Assistant, holding a First Class Certificate, in a school of the First Class	£250	£168
To a Second Assistant, holding a Second Class Certificate, in a school of the First Class	150	120
To a Third Assistant, holding a Third Class Certificate, in a school of the First Class	108	100
To a First Assistant, holding a Second Class Certificate, in a school of the Second Class	180	144
To an Assistant holding a Second Class Certificate, in a school of the Third Class	150	114
To an Assistant holding a Second Class Certificate, in a school of the Fourth Class	150	114

Pupil-teachers.

96. Salaries shall be paid to pupil-teachers at the following rates :—

	Male.	Female.
First Class	£66	£48
Second Class	54	36
Third Class	42	30
Fourth Class	36	24

TRAINING SCHOOL.

Classes of Candidates.

97. The Minister will authorize to be received into the Training Schools three classes of candidates, namely:—*First Class* pupil-teachers whose term of service has expired, and teachers who have already been trained elsewhere. *Second Class*—Untrained teachers who have been in charge of schools. *Third Class*—Persons entering the teaching profession for the first time.

Qualifications.

98. Candidates must apply for admission in a form prescribed by the Minister. They must, except in the case of pupil-teachers, be not less than twenty years of age, and, as a general rule, not more than thirty ; they must be free from any bodily infirmity likely to impair their usefulness as teachers, and be persons of active habits and unblemished reputation. They must also satisfy the Minister as to their previous history and qualifications.

Conditions of Admission.

99. Before admission, every candidate must make a declaration that he intends, in good faith, to follow the profession of a teacher in schools under the Minister, and that he will accept a situation in any district, as the minister may see fit. He must also procure a guarantee from two responsible persons that the whole expense of his training will be refunded, if, from any cause whatever, he shall not enter the service of the Minister, or shall leave it in less than a period to be agreed upon at the time of his admission to training.

Term of Training.

100. Entrance examinations will be held half-yearly, in June and December ; and the periods of training will be six or twelve months, as may be found necessary.

Allowances During Training.

101. The following allowances may be made to students who satisfy the afore mentioned conditions and pass successfully the prescribed examinations :—To married couples, £8 per month ; to unmarried persons, £6 per month. When the school is prepared to receive students into residence, these allowances are not paid ; board and lodging being provided instead.

Practical Training.

102. The students will be trained in the practical management of schools by attendance at the practising school.

Examinations.

103. Oral examinations of the students will be held periodically to test their attention and progress ; and written examinations will take place half-yearly, in June and December—when classifications will be awarded according to attainments and teaching skill. No certificate will be given until the Inspectors' Report shows that the student is successful in the management of a school.

GOVERNMENT OF SCHOOLS.

Public School Boards.

104. The Minister reserves to himself the power of controlling, through his officers, the internal management of schools; but, for other purposes, he will avail himself of the assistance of Public School Boards, whenever suitable persons are found to fill the office.

105. Every Public School Board, at the first meeting thereof, shall elect from the members a chairman, whose duty will be to correspond with the Minister on behalf of the Board; and the Board may in like manner appoint such other honorary officers, being members of the Board, as the Board may deem expedient.

106. A Public School Board may, by resolution passed at a duly constituted meeting thereof, appoint any member or members to perform the duty, prescribed by the 19th section of the Public Instruction Act, of visiting any of the schools placed under the supervision of the Board; and it shall be the duty of the member or members so appointed to report the results of any such visitation to the Board.

107. In the visitation of schools placed under the supervision of a Public School Board in accordance with the aforesaid section of the Act, the Board may be represented by a quorum thereof, and the Board may, if it see fit, report the result of such visit to the Minister.

108. The grounds upon which any Public School Board shall exercise the power conferred on it by the section beforementioned to suspend a teacher for misconduct, should be the following:—Unfitness on the part of such teacher to perform his duties from intemperance; immoral conduct; gross neglect of duty; or continued absence from duty without leave.

109. Public School Boards shall, before leaving the school under visitation, report to the Minister any case in which a teacher is suspended by them, and apprise the Inspector having charge of such school by letter.

110. Public School Boards should use every endeavour to induce parents to send their children regularly to school, and should report, in cases coming under their notice, the names of any parents or guardians who refuse or fail to educate their children, for which purpose necessary forms will be provided.

111. When the course laid down in Regulations under the 13th section of the Public Instruction Act for relieving parents and guardians from payment of school fees by the Minister is not convenient, application may be made by parents or guardians to the Public School Board of the district; and, if satisfied as to the inability of the applicants to pay school fees, such Public School Board may issue a certificate of exemption from payment thereof for a period not exceeding three months and shall thereupon report the case to the Minister.

112. In fixing, in consultation with any teacher, the hour for special religious instruction, in accordance with section 17 of the Public Instruction Act, the Public School Board should take care that the daily routine of the school, as laid down in the Regulations, is not unduly interfered with.

113. In addition to the powers conferred on such Boards by the Public Instruction Act, the Minister entrusts to them the following duties:—(*a*) To take care that the school buildings are not used for any improper purpose. (*b*) To see that a sufficient quantity of suitable furniture and apparatus is provided. (*c*) To take precautions for excluding from the school, during its ordinary business, all books not sanctioned by the Minister. (*d*) To inspect periodically the School Registers and Records. (*e*) To see that the school is open on all the usual school-days, and that the teacher is present at his work. (*f*) To observe whether the teacher discharges his duties; to report his conduct to the Minister when he is in fault; and to protect him from vexatious complaints.

Inspectors of Schools.

114. Inspectors and other persons deputed by the Minister to visit any school will be furnished with proper credentials. Every teacher is required to treat such persons with deference; to carry out their suggestions for the improvement of the school; and to obey their instructions in all matters relating to the Public Instruction Act and these Regulations.

Duties of Inspectors.

115. Inspectors are to enforce observance of the provisions of the Public Instruction Act and of the Regulations; but their decisions are subject to appeal to the Minister. They are to examine into the condition of schools, and to inquire into all matters which it may be expedient to report to the Minister. They are authorized to determine all questions of school management, and to take the teaching of a class or of a school into their own hands for a time, to show the teacher how defective methods may be improved.

Annual Inspections.

116. Once at least in the year, every school in each Inspector's district shall be visited by him, and the pupils be examined as to their proficiency in the several branches of instruction which are authoritatively prescribed. He will, within six days of such inspection, send a report thereupon to the Minister, together with such observations on the state of the school generally as shall appear to him to be called for.

Conduct of Inspectors.

117. In their intercourse with teachers, Inspectors should be guided by feelings of respect for the teacher's office, and of sympathy with his labours. They will exhibit towards teachers every possible courtesy, treating them at all times with the consideration and kindness which the difficulties of their position demand.

Observation Book.

118. The Inspector's remarks upon the state of a school visited by him, will, at the close of the examination, be entered in the Observation Book of the school, which, as a record, is to be carefully preserved. Entries therein are not to be erased or altered.

SCHOOL ROUTINE AND DISCIPLINE.

Punctuality.

119. With a view to the proper training of their pupils, teachers must conduct the operations of their schools with punctuality and regularity.

Cleanliness.

120. Habits of personal neatness and cleanliness are to be encouraged among the pupils, not only by precept, but by the personal example of the teachers, and, if necessary, may be enforced. Teachers are also responsible for keeping the schoolrooms and furniture clean and arranged in an orderly manner.

Order and Conduct.

121. Teachers are to instil into the minds of their pupils the necessity for habits of orderly and modest behaviour, as well as of obedience to teachers and to the rules of the school. Pupils should also be trained to exhibit respect for the property of others, whether public or private; to regard the feelings of their fellows; to be honest and truthful, diligent under instruction, and conscientious in the discharge of every duty.

Government of Pupils.

122. In the government of pupils all degrading punishments are to be avoided. The teacher's discipline should be mild but firm, his manner kindly, his demeanour cheerful, and his language marked on all occasions by strict propriety. While overlooking no offence, his aim should be to prevent the necessity of punishment by effecting the improvement of the offender.

Corporal Punishment.

123. Corporal punishment may be inflicted, but by the principal teacher only, or by an assistant with his approval. It should be restricted as much as possible to extreme cases; and the teacher must keep a record of the time and place of punishment, its amount, and the nature of the offence.

Expulsion of Pupils.

124. No pupil shall be expelled from any school unless by the direction or with the express concurrence of the Inspector or the Public School Board, in writing; subject in every case to appeal to the Minister.

Suspension.

125. A pupil may, nevertheless, for gross insolence, persistent disobedience, profanity, or immoral conduct, be, by the teacher, forthwith removed from the school: provided that, in every such case, the matter shall be reported without delay to the Minister; and, until its settlement by him, the pupil shall not be readmitted.

Playground Supervision.

126. The conduct of pupils in the playground must be carefully supervised by the teacher; and he must see that, in proceeding to school and returning from it, their behaviour is orderly.

Religious Views of Pupils or Parents.

127. Nothing must ever be said or done by any teacher, in a pupil's hearing or presence, calculated to offend the religious views of that pupil, or of any other in the school, or of the parents of any such pupil.

Daily Routine.

128. In all schools maintained or aided by the Minister, the daily routine shall be that specified hereunder: provided that, by permission of the Minister, the time of assembling may be half an hour later than that so specified; in which case, the several times stated will be later in the same proportion.

Morning.

At 8·45. Pupils to assemble in the playground. All school materials to be prepared for lessons.
At 8·55. Pupils to be arranged in ranks, inspected as to cleanliness, and marched into school.
At 9. Lessons (or Special Religious Instruction) to commence; as noted in the time-table prescribed by Rule 131.
At 10·30. Recess for ten minutes, to be spent in the playground by pupils and teachers.
At 10·45. Lessons to be resumed according to the time-table.
At 11·55. Class-roll to be called and marked.
At 12. The school to be dismissed for mid-day recess.

Afternoon.

From 12 to 1·20. Recess for dinner and recreation, under the superintendence of the teachers.
At 1·20. Pupils to reassemble in the playground. School materials to be prepared for lessons.
At 1·25. Pupils to be arranged, inspected, and marched into school.
At 1·30. Lessons to recommence as noted in the time-table.
At 3·25. The roll to be called and marked.
At 3·30. The school to be dismissed.

Time-table.

129. The time-table to be observed in the schools is the following, except that, in cases within the proviso to the preceding regulation, the time in each instance will be half an hour later than specified:—

From 9 to 10. Special Religious Instruction; or, in Public and Provisional Schools, where no religious teacher is in attendance, Ordinary Instruction.
From 10 to 12. Ordinary Instruction.
From 12 to 1·30. Recess for dinner and reassembling.
From 1·30 to 3·30. Ordinary Instruction.

Special Religious Instruction.

130. The hour appropriated to Special Religious Instruction is to be fixed by mutual agreement between the Public School Board, the teacher, and the person giving such instruction.

Vacations and Holidays.

131. The vacations sanctioned by the Minister are—three weeks at Christmas, and a fortnight at Mid-winter. The holidays allowed, other than those occurring in vacation, are—the Anniversary of the Colony, and of the Queen's Birthday, Good Friday, and Easter Monday.

Teachers are to state on their time-tables these vacations and holidays.

Closing Schools.

132. No school is to be closed on any school-day without the written direction of the Minister or other person duly authorized by him on that behalf.

Infectious Diseases.

133. The attendance of any pupil suffering from any contagious, offensive, or infectious disease, may be temporarily suspended by the teacher.

INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS.

Course of Instruction.

134. The course of Secular Instruction, as the term is defined in the Public Instruction Act, shall, for each class be as follows:—

1.—*Infants' Department.*

(Course, 2 years.)

Reading—Primer, Reader I and Reader II to Lesson 24—"Australian School Series"; or (in last half-year) "I.N.B. Series," Book II, to end of Section III.
Writing—On slates, from copies and dictation, using capitals.
Arithmetic—Notation to four places, and Simple Addition on slates; easy mental operations in Addition and Subtraction, and the Multiplication Tables to "7 times."
Object Lessons—Familiar Objects, Domestic Animals, Common Vegetables, Common Materials.
Form—Lines and Angles, Three and Four-sided Figures, Curved-line, and other Plain Figures.
Colour—Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Colours; Combination, Shades, and Tints.
Singing—Simple Melodies by Ear.
Geography—School-premises and surrounding neighbourhood.
Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons.

2.—*First Class.*

(Course, 1½ year.)

Reading—Primer, Reader I, Reader II to Lesson 24—A.S. Series; or, I.N.B. Series as far as Book II, Section III, inclusive.
Writing—On slates from copy.
Dictation—From Lessons read, using capitals.
Arithmetic—
Singing—
Scripture— } As in Infants' Department.

Second Class.

(Course, 1½ year.)

Reading—Readers II and III—A.S. Series, or I.N.B. Series, Book II, with Sequel I, and Book III; Repetition of Poetry—50 lines.
Writing—On slates from copy; in copy-books—round-hand, half-text, and small-hand, with capitals.
Dictation—From Lessons read.
Arithmetic—Notation; Simple Rules; Addition, Subtraction, and Multiplication of Money by two figures. Mental Arithmetic:—Tables, Money, Weights and Measures, Prices of Dozens, easy Reduction.
Grammar—(In last half-year)—Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, and Verb, Parts of Speech.
Geography—(In last half-year)—School Locality, Cardinal Points; Continents, Oceans, and Chief Divisions marked on Map of the World.
Object Lessons—(In last half-year)—Domestic Animals, Common Objects, &c.
Singing—Simple Melodies by Ear; Scale Exercises, Intervals, Two-part Songs.
Scripture—I.N.B., Old Testament No. 1 to end of Lesson 18; Moral Lessons.

Third Class.

(Course, 1½ year.)

Reading—Reader IV, A.S. Series; or, I.N.B. Series, Book IV. Repetition of Poetry, 150 lines.
Writing—In copy-books—three hands.
Dictation—From the Reading Lessons, with correct spelling and punctuation.
Arithmetic—Compound Rules and Reduction; Vulgar and easy Decimal Fractions; Simple and Compound Proportion. Mental Arithmetic—Prices of Dozens and Scores, Exercises in Buying and Selling Transactions, and in Proportion and Fractions.
Grammar—All the Parts of Speech; Accidence, Parsing, and Analysis of simple Sentences; the Rules of Syntax; Composition—Letter-writing, description of places and events.
Geography—Outlines of the Geography of Australasia and Polynesia; Physical Geography and Towns of New South Wales, Europe, and Asia; Tides, Winds, Currents, Climates, Mapping.
Object Lessons—Common Minerals, Vegetables, and Animals; the Human Frame, and Laws of Health; Elementary Physiology; Important Manufactures.
History—Nelson's History of England for Junior Classes, to page 122; Sutherland's History of Australia, to end of Chapter III.
Singing—Part-singing; Notation, Pitch, Accent, Length of Sound; Double, Triple, and Quadruple Measures; Time Signatures; Scale, &c.
Drawing—"Royal Drawing Books," Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10; Miscellaneous Freehand Exercises.
Scripture—I.N.B. Old Testament No. 1 and No. 2 to Lesson 27; New Testament No. 1.

Fourth Class.

(Course, 1 year.)

Reading—Reader V to Lesson 56, A.S. Series; or I.N.B. 4th Supplement, to page 155. Repetition of Poetry—100 lines.
Writing—On unruled paper; three hands; Ornamental Writing; Commercial Forms.
Dictation—From any portion of books read, with punctuation.
Arithmetic—Practice; Simple and Compound Interest; Discount; Profit and Loss; Mensuration of Surfaces; Mental Arithmetic.
Grammar—Accidence; Parsing and Analysis generally; framing Sentences; simple Essays.
Geography—Physical features and Chief Towns of North America. Outlines of the Geography of Africa, South America, and West Indies. Ocean; Atmosphere.
Object Lessons—As in Third Class, with Light, Heat, and Air in relation to Health; Elementary Physical Science.
History—Nelson's History of England for Junior Classes, to page 232; Sutherland's History of Australia, Chapters 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.
Singing—As in Third Class; Sharps, Flats, Transition, Staff Notation, Key, and Time; Signatures and Intervals fully.
Drawing—"Royal Drawing Books," Nos. 11 and 12; Collins' Advanced Books, Nos. 1 and 2; Wire Models—cube, cone, prism, pyramid.
Scripture—I.N.B. Old Testament, No. 2, to end; New Testament, No. 2, to end.
Euclid—Book I, to Proposition XXVI.

Fifth Class.

(Course, 1 year.)

Reading—Reader V to the end, A.S. Series; or I.N.B. 4th Supplement, to the end.
Writing—As in Fourth Class.
Dictation—On unruled paper—difficult passages.
Arithmetic—Full course, from Hamblin Smith's Manual, or any equivalent.
Mensuration—Todhunter's Mensuration for Beginners.
Grammar—
Geography—
History— } As prescribed for Junior and Senior Public Examinations at the Sydney University.
Natural Science—Balfour Stewart's Lessons in Elementary Physics; or Huxley's Elementary Physiology.
Geometry—Euclid, Books I, II, III, and IV, with Exercises.
Algebra—Todhunter's Algebra for Beginners, to Chapter XXII inclusive.
Latin—Smith's "Principia Latina," Part I, to Exercise 28 inclusive.
French—(For Girls) Schneider's First Year's French Course; Caron's French Reader to Exercise 152.
Drawing—Geometrical Drawing—Royal, Vere Foster's, or Collins' Series; Collins' Advanced Books, Nos. 22 and 24; Wire Models—hexagon, pyramid, cylinder, flat circle, and square; Plaster Models, or grouping of Wire Models.
Music—As in Third and Fourth Classes; Major and Minor Modes; Inversions, &c.
Scripture—As in Fourth Class.

NOTE—Where there are not as many as ten pupils to form a Fourth Class or a Fifth Class, as required, the Fourth Class and Fifth Class courses are to be taken as additions to the courses of the Third and Fourth Classes respectively; and where pupils remain in the Fifth Class beyond a year, Trigonometry is to be taken in that class as an additional subject.

The

The Standards of Proficiency for the several Classes in Schools shall be as follow :—

FOR INFANTS' SCHOOLS.

First Half-year of Enrolment.

For children enrolled one half-year, and being five and a-half years old :—

Reading—To read Primer, Part I (Australian School Series), to Lesson 26.
Writing—To write on slates—i, u, n, m, v, r, w.
Arithmetic—To count and read up to 10, to know Ball-frame exercises in Addition, and addition of other concrete quantities as far as 10.
Object Lessons—Familiar Objects.
Singing—Simple Melodies by ear.
Form—The different kinds of lines and angles.
Colour—First (Primary) Colours.
Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons.

Second Half-year of Enrolment. (*Age*, 6 *years.*)

Reading—To read Primer (Part I), to end, Primer (Part II), to Lesson 70.
Writing—To write on slates all the letters of the Alphabet, with easy combinations.
Arithmetic—To count and read as far as 20; addition in single column to 20; add and subtract mentally, numbers not involving higher results than 20.
Object Lessons—Domestic Animals.
Singing—Simple Melodies by ear.
Form—Three and four sided figures.
Colour—Secondary Colours.
Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons.

Third Half-year of Enrolment. (*Age*, 6½ *years.*)

Reading—Primer (Part II), to end; and Reader I (A.S.S.), to Lesson 10.
Writing—To write on slates from copies, and Monosyllables from Dictation.
Arithmetic—To read and notate to three places; addition to three places—4 addends; Mental Arithmetic, up to 40; tables to "4 times."
Object Lessons—Common Vegetables.
Singing—Simple Melodies by ear.
Form—Curved-line figures.
Colour—Tertiary Colours.
Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons.

Fourth Half-year of Enrolment. (*Age*, 7 *years.*)

Reading—(A.S.S) Reader I, to the end; and Reader II, to Lesson 24. (I.N.B.) Book II, to the end of Section III.
Writing—On slates from Copies and Dictation, using Capitals.
Arithmetic—To read and notate as far as four places; addition—6 places, 6 lines; mental operations in Addition, Subtraction; Multiplication Tables to "7 times."
Geography—The School premises and surrounding neighbourhood.
Object Lessons—Common materials.
Singing—Simple Melodies by ear.
Form—Other plain figures.
Colour—Combination, Shades, and Tints.
Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons.

NOTE.—The enrolment of each Pupil in the several Classes must show the time of such Pupil in the School and not in the Class.

Values of Subjects taught in Infants' Schools.

Reading	100
Writing	100
Arithmetic	100
Object Lessons	30
Form	20
Colour	20
Singing	40
Geography	20
Scripture	30

FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND FOR BOYS' AND GIRLS' DEPARTMENTS.

FIRST CLASS.

First Half-year of Enrolment.

Children enrolled one half-year and being six years old must have completed the following course :—

Reading—One of the following books or an authorized equivalent :—1. (A.S.S.) Primer I. 2. (I.N.B.) Book I, Sections I and II.
Writing—To write on slates from the black-board the following letters with their combinations in words of four letters—i, u, n, m, o, a, c, e, v, w, r, t, d, l, b, h, j, f, y, g, p, q.
Arithmetic—To count and read any number as far as 20; to add in single columns numbers not involving a higher result than 20; to notate as far as 20; to add and subtract, mentally, numbers not involving results higher than 20.
Singing—Simple Melodies by ear.
Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons.

NOTE.—Object Lessons are to be included in the instruction to the First Class in all schools above Class 7

Second Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—1. (A.S.S.) Primer II, to the end; and Reader I, to Lesson 10. 2. (I.N.B.) Book I, to the end; and Book II, Section I.
Writing—To write on slates from copies and Dictation—Monosyllables, and Sentences consisting of Monosyllables.
Arithmetic—To read and notate easy numbers as far as three places; to work sums in Addition—four addends; to add mentally numbers involving results not higher than 40; Tables to "4 times."
Singing—Simple Melodies by ear.
Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons.

Third

Third Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—1. (A.S.S.) Reader I, to the end; and Reader II, to Lesson 24. 2. (I.N.B.) Book II, Sections II and III.
Writing—On slates from copy.
Dictation—From Lessons read, using capitals.
Arithmetic—To read and notate numbers as far as four places; to work sums in Addition to six places, 6 lines; to perform easy mental operations in Addition and Subtraction; to know the Multiplication Tables to "7 times."
Singing—Simple Melodies by ear.
Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons.

Values of Subjects taught to First Class.

Reading (Reading, 80; Spelling and Meanings, 20)	100
Writing	60
Dictation	60
Arithmetic (Notation, 20; Slate work, 60; Mental, 20)	100
Singing	30
Scripture Narratives and Moral Lessons	30

SECOND CLASS.

First Half-year of Enrolment.

Children enrolled one half-year, and being seven and a-half years old, must have completed the following course:—
Reading—One of the following books, or an authorized equivalent:—1. (A.S.S.) Reader II, to Lesson 70. 2. (I.N.B.) Book II, to the end.
Writing—On slates from copy; in copy-books—Round-hand, with capitals.
Dictation—8 lines from Lessons read.
Arithmetic—Notation as far as seven places—4 lines; Subtraction; Multiplication by two digits. Mental Arithmetic—More difficult operations in Addition and Subtraction. Multiplication Tables to "12 times."
Singing—Simple Melodies by ear. Scale Exercises on Modulator.
Scripture—(I.N.B.) Old Testament, No. 1, to the end of Lesson 6. Moral Lessons.

Second Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—1. (A.S.S.) Reader II, to the end; and Reader III, to Lesson 25. 2. (I.N.B.) Sequel I, to the end; and Book III, to Lesson 25. Repetition from memory of 20 lines of Poetry.
Writing—On slates from copy. In copy-books—Half-text and Round-hand.
Dictation—8 lines from Lessons read.
Arithmetic—Notation to 9 places—5 lines; Multiplication in full; Division by 3 figures. Mental Arithmetic—Exercises in Simple Rules. Tables—Money, Weights and Measures.
Singing—Scale Exercises and Simple Melodies.
Scripture—Old Testament No. 1, to the end of Lesson 12. Moral Lessons.

Third Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—1. (A.S.S.) Reader III, to the end. 2. (I.N.B.) Book III, to the end. Repetition from memory of 30 additional lines of Poetry.
Writing—In copy-books—Round-hand, Half-text, and Small-hand.
Dictation—8 lines from Lessons read.
Arithmethic—Notation; Long Division; Compound Addition; Subtraction; and Multiplication of Money by 2 figures. Mental Arithmetic—Prices of Dozens; Easy Exercises in Reduction.
Geography—To know the School locality and the Cardinal Points, and the names and positions of the Continents, Oceans, and chief divisions of Land and Water, marked on a Map of the World
Grammar—To define the Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, and Verb, and to distinguish them in easy sentences.
Singing—Scale Exercises; Intervals; Two-part Songs.
Scripture—Old Testament, No. 1, to the end of Lesson 18. Moral Lessons.
Object Lessons should be given to the Second Class twice a week.

Values of Subjects taught to Second Class.

Reading (Reading, 80; Meaning, &c., 20)	100
Writing	60
Dictation	60
Arithmetic (Notation, 10; Slate-work, 80; Mental, 10)	100
Grammar	40
Geography	40
Object Lessons	30
Singing	30
Scripture	60

THIRD CLASS.

First Half-year of Enrolment.

Children enrolled one half-year must have completed the following course:—

Reading—One of the following books or an authorized equivalent:—1. (A.S.S.) Reader IV, to the end of Lesson 27. 2. (I.N.B.) Book IV, to Lesson 18, Section II. Repetition from memory of 40 lines of Poetry.
Writing—In copy-books—Round-hand, Half-text, and Small-hand.
Dictation—12 lines from the Reading Lessons, marking periods.
Arithmetic—All the Compound Rules and Reduction. Mental Arithmetic—Prices of dozens and scores.
Grammar—To distinguish readily all the Parts of Speech; to know the Accidence of the Noun; to be able to point out the Subject and Predicate; and to construct Simple Sentences.
Composition—To write a letter of not less than 12 lines.
Geography—To know the outlines of the Geography of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand; and the Physical Geography of New South Wales and its Towns.
Object Lessons—On common Minerals, Vegetables, and Animals.
English History—To page 58, Nelson's "History of England for Junior Classes."
Singing—Two-part Songs, and Rounds in three parts; Notation of Pitch; Accent.
Drawing—Royal Drawing Book No. 7, and Miscellaneous Free-hand Exercises in straight line figures.
Scripture Lessons—(I.N.B.) Old Testament, No. I, Lessons 1 to 23. New Testament, No. 1, Lessons 1 to 12.

Second

Second Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—1. (A.S.S.) Reader IV, to the end of Lesson 50. 2. (I.N.B.) Book IV, to the end of Section III. Repetition from memory of 40 additional lines of Poetry.
Writing—In copy-books, three hands.
Dictation—12 lines from the Reading Lessons, with proper punctuation.
Arithmetic—Vulgar Fractions—Addition and Subtraction; Simple Proportion by First Principles. Mental Arithmetic—Questions in Buying and Selling, and easy questions in Proportion and Vulgar Fractions.
Grammar—Parsing of Simple Sentences, Accidence, and Analysis of Simple Sentences.
Composition—To write a letter on paper of not less than 12 lines.
Geography—Europe—Physical Features and Chief Towns of each Country; Tides, Winds, and Mapping.
Object Lessons—Elementary Lessons on the Human Frame and on the Laws of Health.
English History—Nelson's "History of England for Junior Classes," to page 84.
Singing—As in last half-year; and also Length of Sound; Double and Treble Measures; Notation.
Drawing—Royal Drawing Book, No. 8, and Miscellaneous Free-hand Exercises in curved figures.
Scripture Lessons—Old Testament, No. 1, to the end. New Testament, No. 1, to Lesson 24.

Third Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—1. (A.S.S.) Reader IV, to the end. 2. (I.N.B.) Book IV, to the end. Synonyms, Meanings, Derivations; Repetition from memory of 50 additional lines of Poetry.
Writing—In copy-books, three hands.
Dictation—12 lines on paper, with correct spelling and punctuation.
Arithmetic—Vulgar and easy Decimal Fractions, Simple and Compound Proportion. Mental Arithmetic—exercises in the foregoing.
Grammar—Increased skill in Parsing and Analysis of Sentences, with a knowledge of the Rules of Syntax. Composition—description of places and events.
Geography—Asia—Physical Features and Chief Towns of each Country. Polynesia in outline; Currents, Climate, Mapping.
Object Lessons—Elementary Physiology; Important Manufactures.
English History—Nelson's "History for Junior Classes," to page 122. History of Australia—Sutherland's "History of Australia," Chapters I, II, and III.
Singing—Scale and Voice Exercises; Two-part Songs from Notation; Quadruple Measure; Time Signatures; Structure of the Scale.
Drawing—Royal Drawing Books, Nos. 9 and 10, with Miscellaneous Free-hand Exercises in figures of corresponding difficulty.
Scripture Lessons—Old Testament, No. 2, to Lesson 27. New Testament, No. 1, to the end.

Values of Subjects taught to Third Class.

Reading (Reading, 80; Meanings, &c., 20)	100
Writing	50
Dictation	50
Arithmetic	100
Grammar (Accidence, 20; Parsing, 40; Analysis, 10; Composition, 30)	100
Geography	70
Object Lessons	40
History	60
Singing	30
Drawing	30
Scripture Lessons	30

NOTE.—Where there are not ten pupils to form a Fourth Class, the Standard prescribed for the First Half-year in the Fourth Class shall be that for the Fourth Half-year in the Third Class.

FOURTH CLASS.

First Half-year of Enrolment.

Children enrolled one half-year must have completed the following course:—

Reading—One of the following books or an authorized equivalent:—1. (A.S.S.) Reader V, to the end of Lesson 22. 2. (I.N.B.) 4th Supplement to page 63. Repetition from memory of 50 lines of Poetry.
Writing—On unruled paper, three hands; Ornamental Writing; Ordinary Commercial Forms.
Dictation—As in last half-year—12 lines on unruled paper.
Arithmetic—Practice; Interest; Mensuration of Surfaces. Mental Arithmetic as in last half year.
Grammar—Parsing passages from Reading Lessons; Analysis of Compound Sentences; Framing Sentences; Composition of Simple Essays.
Geography—North America—Physical Features and Chief Towns of each Country. South America, West Indian Islands, and Africa, in outline.
Object Lessons—As in previous half-year, with Light, Heat, and Air in relation to Health.
History—English History—Nelson's "History for Junior Classes" to page 155. History of Australia—Sutherland's, Chapters IV, V, and VI.
Singing—As before; Sharpened and Flattened Sounds; Transition; Expression Marks.
Drawing—Royal Drawing Book, No. 11. Drawing from Wire Models—Cube and Cone.
Scripture Lessons—Old Testament (I.N.B.), No. 2, to end. New Testament (I.N.B.), No. 2, to Lesson 21.
Euclid—Definitions—Book I, Propositions I to VII.

Second Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—1. (A.S.S.) Reader V, to the end of Lesson 56. 2. (I.N.B.) 4th Supplement, to page 155. Repetition from memory of additional 50 lines.
Writing—As in last half-year.
Dictation—Selected passages and separate words from any portion of the books read, with punctuation.
Arithmetic—Compound Interest; Discount; Profit and Loss; Mensuration of Surfaces.
Grammar—Accidence; Parsing and Analysis generally; Framing Sentences; Simple Essays.
Geography—Physical—Ocean and Atmosphere.
Object Lessons—Elementary Physical Science.
History—English History—Nelson's Junior, to page 232. History of Australia—Sutherland's, Chapters VII, VIII, IX, and X.
Singing—Staff Notation; Sol-faing. Key and Time; Signatures fully; Three-part Songs. The Intervals fully.

Drawing—

Drawing—Royal Drawing Book, No. 12, Collins' Advanced Drawing Books, Nos. 1 and 2. Drawing from Wire Models—Prism and Pyramid.
Scripture Lessons—New Testament, No. 2, to end.
Euclid—Book I, to Proposition XXVI.

Values of Subjects taught to Fourth Class.

Reading (Reading, 70; Meanings, &c., 30)	100
Writing	50
Dictation	50
Arithmetic	100
Grammar (Accidence. 20; Parsing, 40; Analysis, 10; Composition, 30)	100
Geography	60
Object Lessons	40
History	60
Singing	30
Drawing	30
Scripture	60
Euclid	60

NOTE.—Where there are not ten pupils to form a Fifth Class, the Standard prescribed for the First Half-year Fifth Class shall become that for the Third Half-year of the Fourth Class.

FIFTH CLASS.

First Half-year of Enrolment.

Children enrolled one half-year must have completed the following course :—

Reading—One of the following books, or an authorized equivalent :—1. (A.S.S.) Reader V, to the end of Lesson 114. 2. (I.N.B.) 4th Supplement, to page 275.
Writing—Ornamental, and three hands.
Dictation—On unruled paper—Difficult passages.
Arithmetic—The Full Course as treated in Hamblin Smith's Manual, or any equivalent. Mensuration—Todhunter's Mensuration for Beginners, to page 120.
Grammar—, *Geography*—, *History*— } As prescribed for the Senior or Junior Public Examinations at the Sydney University.
Natural Science—Physics or Physiology. Physics—Balfour Stewart's Lessons in Elementary Physics. Physiology—Huxley's Lessons in Elementary Physiology.
Euclid—Books I and II, with Exercises.
Algebra—Todhunter's Algebra for Beginners, to Chapter IX.
Latin (for Boys)—Smith's "Principia Latina," to Exercise 21.
French (for Girls)—Schneider's "First Year's French Course," to Exercise 85, or an equivalent.
Drawing—Geometrical Drawing; Royal, Vere Foster's, or Collins' Series. Collins' Advanced Drawing Books, Nos. 22 and 24. Drawing from Wire Models; Hexagon, Pyramid, Cylinder, Flat Circle, and Square.
Music—Staff Notation, Major and Minor Modes; Part Singing; Consonant and Dissonant Intervals; Inversions.
Scripture Lessons—As in Fourth Class.

Second Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—1. (A.S.S.) Reader V, to the end. 2. (I.N.B.) 4th Supplement, to the end.
Writing—, *Dictation*— } As in last half-year.
Arithmetic—As before. Mensuration—Todhunter's, to end.
Grammar—, *Geography*—, *History*—, *Natural Science*—, *Music*—, *Scripture Lessons*— } As in last half-year.
Drawing—From Plaster Models, or from Groupings of Wire Models.
Euclid—Books III and IV, with Exercises.
Algebra—Todhunter's Algebra for Beginners, to Chapter XXII inclusive.
Latin—Smith's "Principia Latina," Part I, to Exercise 28 inclusive.
French—Schneider's "First Year's French Course," to end. Caron's "French Reader," to Exercise 152.

NOTE.—Where there are pupils in a Fifth Class in Third Half-year it is expected that Trigonometry will be introduced; and provided the pupils are able to work as far as page 104 of Todhunter's Trigonometry for Beginners, full marks (100) will be awarded.

Values of Subjects taught to Fifth Class.

Reading (Reading, 20; Derivations, &c., 30)	50
Writing	30
Dictation	50
Arithmetic (Arithmetic, 70; Mensuration, 30)	100
Grammar (Accidence, 10; Parsing, 20; Analysis, 10; Prosody, 10; Composition, 30)	80
Geography	40
History	50
Natural Science	70
Geometry (Euclid, 70; Exercises, 30)	100
Algebra	70
Latin	100
French	100
Drawing	30
Music	30
Scripture	60

NOTE.—Teachers are required to see that the two Series of Reading Books specified are duly read by their Pupils.

Provisional Schools.

135. The last preceding regulation, with all others respecting routine, discipline, and inspection, shall apply equally to Provisional as to other schools.

Special Religious Instruction.

136. No pupil is to be required to receive Special Religious Instruction if the parents or guardians of such pupil object to such religious instruction being given.

Denominational

Denominational Books.

137. The teacher, in all schools under the superintendence of the Minister, shall see that the religious books employed in the classes for Special Religious Instruction are confined to the time and place of such instruction, and not left in the way of children whose parents may object to them.

Methods of Teaching.

138. Every teacher is required to make himself acquainted with improved methods of teaching, and to practice them in his school; and, as the efficiency of teachers will be judged of by the attainments, as well as the moral improvement of their pupils, *results*, as well as the mode of instruction should be kept in view.

Teaching power to be justly distributed.

139. Teachers are to provide for the equitable distribution of their time through all the Classes, so that the instruction of no pupil shall be neglected.

Persons visiting Schools.

140. Visitors shall have access to every school maintained or aided by the Minister, during the hours of Secular Instruction—not to take part in the business or interrupt it, but simply to observe how it is conducted.

Duty of Teachers to Visitors.

141. Every teacher is required to receive courteously visitors seeking to inspect his school, to afford them access to the schoolroom, and liberty to observe what books are in the hands of the children or on the desks, what tablets are on the walls, and what is the method of teaching; but teachers should not permit any person to interrupt the business of the school by asking questions of the children, examining classes, calling for papers, or in any way diverting attention from the usual business.

Official Visits.

142. The restriction expressed in the preceding rule, will, of course, not interfere with the provision in section 17 of the Public Instruction Act, whereby access is afforded to religious teachers for the purpose of communicating special religious instruction.

Visitors' Book.

143. Every teacher is required to have the visitors' book lying upon his desk, in which the visitors may enter their names, and, if they think proper, any remarks. Teachers are by no means to erase or alter any remark so made.

INSTRUCTIONS TO TEACHERS.

THE following Instructions, issued for the information and guidance of principal teachers of schools comprising two or more departments, and of mistresses of Girls' and Infants' Departments, are also to be acted upon as far as practicable by teachers generally.

I. INSTRUCTIONS RELATING TO PRINCIPAL TEACHERS ONLY.

1. The principal teacher will keep a teachers' time-book, and will see that all teachers enter therein the time of their arrival at and departure from school.

2. He will report to the Inspector all teachers absent from duty without leave, and any who are habitually unpunctual.

3. He will visit the other School Departments once a day at least, to ascertain that the Teachers are at their posts and are observing the time-tables. He will see that all documents required by the Regulations are exhibited in their proper places. It is not intended that he shall interfere with the teaching, the discipline, or the internal management of the other departments; nor is he at liberty to remove children therefrom to his own department without the sanction of the Inspector; but he is empowered to decide questions relating to the general order and routine of the entire school, subject to appeal to higher authority.

4. He will, with the concurrence and aid of the heads of departments, arrange for the regular cleaning of the schoolrooms, will see that the water-closets and all external premises are kept clean, and that the fences and gates are uninjured by the pupils. He will report promptly any damage done to the school buildings, as also any necessity for emptying the water-closets. If the water for the use of the pupils should become bad, the Inspector should be informed to that effect; and, in dry seasons, care is to be taken to prevent any persons, other than the pupils or the Teacher's family, from obtaining water from the school tanks or wells.

5. He will receive all letters addressed to teachers at the school, and deliver them to the owners as soon as convenient. At the same time he will impress upon Teachers that having private letters addressed to them at the school is an inconvenient arrangement, justified only by urgent circumstances. Letters intended for pupils, and non-official letters addressed to pupil-teachers, should be forwarded to the parents of the persons concerned.

6. Persons visiting the school, or calling upon teachers, should in the first instance be brought to the principal teacher.

7. He will receive and investigate complaints from parents and others. It is expected that he will attentively consider such complaints, that he will endeavour to ascertain whether they are well founded, and that he will afford the redress which their nature may require or suggest.

8. The principal teacher will register all children applying for admission to the school, and will determine the department for which they are fit.

9. Under the heading in the Annual Return, "Number of Scholars on the Records," pupils who have left, but who have subsequently been re-enrolled in the same school during the year, should only be counted once. A school with two or more departments is to furnish but *one* Annual Return, in which children transferred from one department to another during the year are only to be counted once.

II. INSTRUCTIONS RELATING ALIKE TO PRINCIPAL TEACHERS AND MISTRESSES OF DEPARTMENTS.

10. He will give vigilant attention to the ventilation and temperature of the rooms, and will especially avoid an excessive degree of heat. At each recess the doors and windows should be opened so as to secure an effectual change of air. Windows should be opened, where practicable, by lowering them from the top; and children must not be allowed to sit in a strong current of air.

11. He will note the methods employed and the discipline maintained by the several teachers under his immediate supervision, and will have power to interfere whenever he may consider either to be defective.

12. He will arrange his classes, if four or more, in sections, each section to contain two or three classes; and will place in charge of each section an assistant teacher, who, when the staff admits, will be aided by a pupil-teacher.

13. When a subordinate Teacher relinquishes the charge of a class or section, it should be examined by the Head of the Department in the presence of the outgoing Teacher and his successor. A record of the condition of the class or section, as elicited by such examination, should be entered in the Lesson Register, and be attested by the signatures of all the persons concerned.

14. A similar course should be followed with respect to the materials used by the class or section in charge of the outgoing Teacher.

15. He will carefully preserve in the School all completed records and duplicate returns, for the use of future Teachers.

16. Corporal punishment must not be inflicted except by the Head of the Department, or—under his direction and responsibility—by an Assistant Teacher. Pupil-teachers are, under no circumstances, to be permitted to inflict corporal punishment. Careful attention must be paid to the Regulation which provides that corporal punishment "should be restricted as much as possible to extreme cases." The frequent infliction of such punishment will be regarded as evidence of a Teacher's want of disciplinary power. The boxing of pupils' ears is strictly forbidden, as is also the infliction of corporal punishment upon female pupils twelve years of age and over. It must be distinctly understood that *all* cases of corporal punishment are to be recorded at the time the punishment is inflicted. A book for that purpose may be obtained by requisition in the usual way, and should be preserved in the Department.

17. Pupils shall not be detained in School for study or for punishment during any part of the forenoon recess.

18. During recesses, the Teacher will make the necessary arrangements for the proper oversight of the playground. It is competent for the Head of a School or of a Department, the staff of which contains more than one Teacher, to so arrange that each half of the staff shall be relieved of playground supervision during an equal portion of the recess for dinner. Principal Teachers and Mistresses of Departments must undertake playground duty equally with the other Teachers.

19. He will construct Programmes of Lessons for classes in his department taught by Pupil-teachers, and will decide upon the suitableness of those framed by Assistant Teachers. His signature is to be attached to these documents, in evidence that they have been examined by him and have received his approval.

20. He will devote a portion of his time weekly to the instruction of each class in his department.

21. He will examine each class in his department at least once a month, and will record the results, note the defects, and enter suggestions for their remedy in a book kept for the purpose. Such entries should be signed by himself and the teacher of the class.

22. He will be responsible for the progress of all children in his department, and for the condition of the department in all other matters, excepting those points of organization for which he cannot reasonably be held accountable.

23. He will devote at least one hour daily to the instruction of pupil-teachers, and will see that *all* the prescribed subjects are duly studied by them. Suitable programmes are to be prepared, and a Register is to be kept showing (*a*) the time of commencing the daily lesson and the time at which it was concluded, (*b*) the exercise or home-lesson appointed for the day. It must be clearly understood that mistresses of departments are to perform a fair share of the work of instructing pupil-teachers.

24. He will be responsible for posting Quarterly Returns on the Saturdays preceding the Mid-winter and Christmas vacations; and, in other cases, on the last Saturdays of the months of March and September. In country places where no post leaves on Saturday or the preceding Friday evening, the Returns must be sent, without fail, by the first subsequent opportunity.

25. In making application for increased assistance, he will give attention to the following rules, by which the numerical strength of teaching staffs is regulated:—

In a mixed school, or in a separate boys' or girls' department, having an average attendance of—
50 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher and Pupil-teacher.
80 to 110 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher and 2 Pupil-teachers.
110 to 140 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, Assistant, and Pupil-teacher.
140 to 180 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, Assistant, and 2 Pupil-teachers.
180 to 220 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, Assistant, and 3 Pupil-teachers.
220 to 270 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 2 Assistants, and 2 Pupil-teachers.
270 to 310 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 2 Assistants, and 3 Pupil-teachers.
310 to 350 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 2 Assistants, and 4 Pupil-teachers.
350 to 400 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 3 Assistants, and 4 Pupil-teachers.
400 to 450 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 3 Assistants, and 5 Pupil-teachers.
450 to 500 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 3 Assistants, and 6 Pupil-teachers.

In every separate Infants' Department having an average attendance of—
60 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher and a Pupil-teacher.
100 to 120 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher and 2 Pupil-teachers.
120 to 160 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, Assistant, and Pupil-teacher.
160 to 200 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, Assistant, and 2 Pupil-teachers.
200 to 240 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, Assistant, and 3 Pupil-teachers.
240 to 300 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 2 Assistants, and 3 Pupil-teachers.
300 to 340 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 2 Assistants, and 4 Pupil-teachers.
340 to 380 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 2 Assistants, and 5 Pupil-teachers.
380 to 440 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 3 Assistants, and 5 Pupil-teachers.
440 to 480 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 3 Assistants, and 6 Pupil-teachers.
480 to 550 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 3 Assistants, and 7 Pupil-teachers.

26 Principal Teachers and Mistresses of Departments are empowered to grant leave of absence to Assistants and Pupil-teachers employed under their supervision, respectively, for a period not exceeding one day, subject to the conditions stated in paragraph 3 of the rules regulating leave of absence. It must, however, be distinctly understood that such leave of absence can only be granted in cases where the necessity for it is clearly shown. In forwarding applications for leave of absence for more than one day, the Principal Teacher or Mistress of a Department, will state thereon the arrangements proposed for the performance of the duties of those applying; will express an opinion as to whether such arrangements are satisfactory; and will state what previous leave has been granted, and on what terms, during the past twelve months. Applications for sick leave for three or more days should be accompanied by medical certificates.

27. All correspondence and returns (except those relating to fees) should be sent to the Inspector under whose immediate supervision the school is placed. Salary abstracts should be sent direct to the accountant.

28. Teachers of all ranks are required to abstain from public discussions on political or religious topics, and from public controversy upon the merits of the system of education now in force, as also from acting as local preachers, lay readers, or local correspondents of newspapers.

29. No sectarian or denominational publications of any kind whatsoever shall be used in school, nor shall any denominational or sectarian doctrines be inculcated.

30. It shall be the duty of all teachers to impress on the minds of their pupils the principles of morality, truth, justice, and patriotism; to teach them to avoid idleness, profanity, and falsehood; to instruct them in the principles of a free Government; and to train them up to a true comprehension of the rights, duties, and dignity of citizenship.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT OF 1880: AMENDED REGULATIONS AS TO TRAINING, EXAMINATION, AND CLASSIFICATION OF TEACHERS.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 25th September, 1888.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following amended Regulations, in substitution for those relating to the Training, Examination, and Classification of Teachers, of date 12th February, 1886.

JAMES INGLIS.

Examination and Classification.

74. The attainments of Teachers, Students of the Training Schools, and Candidates for employment as Teachers, will be tested by written and oral examinations, and their skill in teaching will be determined by their ability to manage a school or class; and, according to such attainments and skill, they will be classified in the following grades:—The First, or highest class, will have three grades, distinguished as A with Honors, A (without Honors), and B; the Second Class will have three grades, distinguished as A with Honors, A (without Honors), and B; and the Third Class will have three grades, distinguished as A, B, and C. A classification awarded to a Teacher, a Student of the Training School, or a Candidate for employment, after his first successful examination, will be provisional only, and will be confirmed at the end of three years from the date of examination if the Inspectors' reports upon his school work be fully satisfactory: Provided that the classification of any Teacher in the School Service shall be liable to reduction or cancellation for inefficiency, gross neglect of duty, or serious misconduct on the part of the person holding such classification.

Assistant Teachers.

80. Assistant teachers may be appointed to schools in which the average daily attendance exceeds seventy. They may be (*a*) persons who have served for four years at least as a pupil-teacher, or (*b*) persons who have been examined and classified.

Pupil-teachers.

81. Pupil-teachers may be employed to serve not less than four years in any school in which the average attendance has been not less than fifty for the three months preceding; provided that the teacher holds a classification not lower than Class II.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS AND PUPIL-TEACHERS.

84. The subjects in which teachers, students of Training Schools, and pupil-teachers shall be examined for classification are those stated hereunder.

For a Third-class Certificate.

Reading—Full value, 800 marks. Prose and Poetry.
Writing—Full value, 800 marks. Specimens of Copy-setting in round hand, half-text, and small hand.
Arithmetic—Full value, 1,000 marks. Simple and Compound Rules, Reduction, Proportion, Practice, Simple and Compound Interest, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
Text Books—Barnard Smith's Arithmetic, or
Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic.
Grammar—Full value, 1,000 marks. Including Punctuation, Paraphrasing, Parsing, Analysis of Sentences, Meanings and Applications of Words, Saxon and Latin Prefixes and Affixes, Dictation and Composition.
Text Books—M'Leod's Grammar, and
Laurie's Composition.
Geography—Full value, 1,000 marks. Europe and Australia in detail. Mapping in connection with those Continents.
Text Books—Hughes' Class Book of Geography.
Geography of New South Wales (Wilkins').
History—Full value, 600 marks. Outlines of British History from the Conquest to the reign of Victoria inclusive; date of Accession of each Sovereign; leading Men; and most important Events. General Sketch of Australian History.
Text Books—Nelson's Royal History of England.
Sutherland's History of Australia.
School Management—Full value, 800 marks. Organization, Discipline, and Instruction of Schools—in outline.
Text Books—Gladman's School Method.
Public Instruction Act and Regulations.
Domestic Economy (Female Teachers only)—Full value, 500 marks. Plain Needlework, Food, Clothing, Household Management.
Text Book—Hassall's Domestic Economy.
Drawing—Full value, 500 marks. Black-board, Freehand.
Text Books—As prescribed in the Standard of Proficiency.
Vocal Music—Full value, 500 marks. Rudiments of Music, either notation.
Text Books—Curwen's Standard Course, or
Sutton's Theory of Music.

For a Second-class Certificate.

Reading—Full value, 500 marks. Prose and Poetry from any English Reading Book.
Writing—Full value, 500 marks. Specimens of Copy-lines, Letter-writing, Ornamental Writing.
Arithmetic—Full value, 1,000 marks. The full Course, with Elementary Mensuration.
Text Books—Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.
Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic.
Todhunter's Mensuration (for Males, Chap. I to XX inclusive. For Females, Chap. I to XIII inclusive).
Grammar—Full value, 1,000 marks. Including Spelling, Punctuation, Parsing, Paraphrasing, Meaning and uses of Words, Etymology and Analysis.
Text Books—Hunter's Grammar.
Lennie's Grammar (revised).
Morell's Grammar and Analysis.
Subject for Special Study—"Julius Cæsar."—(Shakespeare).
Geography—Full value, 800 marks. Physical Geography.
Europe, Australasia, and North America, in detail.
Mapping within these limits.
Text Books—W. Hughes' Class Book of Geography, and
Edward Hughes' Physical Geography, or
Geikie's Physical Geography.

History

History and English Literature—Full value, 700 marks.
History { British History, from the Conquest to the present times.
History { Australian History.
Literature—Elizabeth to Cromwell inclusive.
Text Books—Nelson's Royal History.
Sutherland's History of Australia.
Smith's Smaller History of English Literature.
Art of Teaching—Full value, 500 marks. Organization, Discipline, Method, and Instruction of Schools in greater detail.
Text Books—Gladman's School Method.
Public Instruction Act and Regulations.
Sanitary Science—(Female Teachers only)—Full value, 500 marks.
Text Books—Wilson's Healthy Life and Healthy Dwellings.
Drawing—Full value, 500 marks. Geometrical and Model Drawing.
Text Books—Nesbit and Brown's Handbook of Model and Object Drawing.
Rawle's Practical Plane Geometry.
Vocal Music—Full value, 500 marks. Rudiments of Music, either notation, with increased proficiency
Text Books—Curwen's Standard Course, or
Sutton's Theory of Music.

* *Alternative Groups for Males.*

Group I.

Euclid—Full value, 1,000 marks. First three Books of Euclid's Elements, with Deductions.
Algebra—Full value, 1,000 marks. To Quadratic Equations, including Surds.
Text Books—Hamblin Smith's Algebra.
Todhunter's Euclid.

Group II.

Latin—Full value, 2,000 marks. Grammar, Composition. Cæsar, De Bello Gallico. Books I to IV inclusive.
Text Books—Dr. Smith's Smaller Latin Grammar. "Principia Latina," Part I; and Ihne's Latin Syntax, Part I.

* *Alternative Groups for Females.*

Group I.

French—Full value, 1,500 marks. Grammar, Composition. Translation from an easy author.
Text Books—Voltaire's Charles XII. Books I to IV inclusive.
Havet's French Class Book (complete), or
Hallard's French Grammar.

Group II.

Latin—Full value, 1,500 marks. Grammar, Composition. Cæsar, De Bellò Gallico. Books I, II.
Text Books—As for Males.

Group III.

Euclid—Full value, 750 marks. Books I and II, with easy Deductions on them.
Text Books—As for Males.
Algebra—Full value, 750 marks. To Quadratics, omitting Surds.
Text Books—As for Males.

Group IV.

Any two of the following Sciences :—

Experimental Physics—Full value, 750 marks.
Text Book—Balfour Stewart's Lessons on Elementary Physics.
Chemistry—Full value, 750 marks. Inorganic.
Text Book—Roscoe's Lessons in Elementary Chemistry.
Geology—Full value, 750 marks.
Text Book—Lyell's Student's Elements of Geology.
Zoology—Full value, 750 marks.
Text Book—Huxley's Lessons in Elementary Zoology.
Botany—Full value, 750 marks.
Text Book—Oliver's Lessons in Elementary Botany.
Physiology—Full value, 750 marks.
Text Book—Huxley's Lessons in Elementary Physiology.

For a First-class Certificate.

Reading—Full value, 500 marks. Prose and Poetry from a standard author.
Writing—Full value, 500 marks. Specimens of Copy-setting and Letter-writing, Ornamental Printing, Principles of Writing.
Arithmetic—Full value, 1,000 marks. The whole theory and practice.
Text Books—Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic.
Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.
Colenso's Arithmetic (as revised by Hunter).
Todhunter's Mensuration (for Males only).
Grammar—Full value, 1,000 marks. Including Orthography, Punctuation, Parsing, Paraphrasing, Analysis, Composition, Etymology, Prosody, and Style.
Text Books—Mason's English Grammar.
Bain's Higher English Grammar.
Meiklejohn's Book of English.
Geography—Full value, 800 marks. Physical Geography.
Astronomical Geography.
Text Books—Geike's Physical Geography.
Lockyer's Astronomy.
Art of Teaching—Full value, 700 marks. Organization, Method, Discipline, with a knowledge of the Constitution of the Human Mind.
Text Books—Gladman's School Method.
Tate's Philosophy of Education, or
Morell's Mental Philosophy.
Sanitary Science—(Female Teachers only)—Full value, 500 marks.
Text Book—Wilson's Healthy Life and Healthy Dwellings.
Drawing—Full value, 500 marks. The full D Certificate.
Text Book—Dennis' Perspective.

Vocal

* Note.—These groups of subjects are styled Alternative, because candidates are allowed to choose from them the group in which they wish to be examined. Candidates are required to confine themselves to one group.

Vocal Music—Full value, 500 marks. Rudiments of Music, either notation.
Text Books—Curwen's Standard Course, or Sutton's Theory of Music.
History—Full value, 700 marks. History of England in detail. History of Australia.
Text Books—Smith's Student's Hume.
Creasy on the English Constitution. Chapters 10, 11, 15, 16.
Sutherland's History of Australia.
English Literature—Full value, 800 marks. Elizabeth to Anne.
Text Book—Morley's English Literature. Chapters VII to XI inclusive.
For Special Study—Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice."
Milton's "Paradise Lost." Book I.
Addison's Essays, 12 (Clarendon edition), Nos. 3, 15, 25, 61, 105, 106, 135, 159. 165, 409, 458, 487.
Bacon's Essays, 6, Blackie's edition, Civil and Moral.

Alternative Groups for Males.

Group I.

Algebra—Full value, 1,000 marks. Including the Binomial Theorem.
Text Books—Colenso's Algebra, or
Hamblin Smith's Algebra.
Euclid—Full value, 1,000 marks. Books I to VI, with Deductions.
Text Books—Potts' Euclid, or
Todhunter's Euclid.
Plane Trigonometry—Full value, 1,000 marks.
Text Books—Todhunter's Trigonometry for Schools and Colleges, or
Hamblin Smith's Trigonometry.

* Group II.

Latin—Full value, 2,000 marks. Virgil, first two Books of Æneid; Livy, Book 21. Questions on Grammar. Composition.
Text Books—Dr. Smith's Larger Latin Grammar.
Abbott's Latin Prose Composition.
Ihne's Latin Syntax.
Greek—Full value, 1,000 marks.
Text Books—Xenophon's "Anabasis." Books I and II.
Smith's Larger Greek Grammar.
Abbott's Greek Prose Composition.
French—Full value, 1,000 marks. Grammar, Translation, Composition.
Text Books—Souvestre's "Un Philosophe sous les Toits."
Racine's "Athalie."
Havet's French Grammar.
Hallard's French Grammar.
German—Full value, 1,000 marks. Grammar, Translation, Composition.
Text Books—Schiller's "History of the Thirty Years' War." Chapters I to IV.
Goethe's "Faust."
Otto's German Grammar.

* NOTE.—In this group at least two languages must be taken, one of them being Latin.

† Group III.

Natural Science—Full value, 750 marks. Experimental Physics.
Text Book—Ganot's Physics.
Chemistry—Full value, 750 marks. Inorganic.
Text Book—Roscoe's Class Book of Elementary Chemistry (Macmillan).
Geology—Full value, 750 marks.
Text Book—Jukes' or Geikie's Geology.
Zoology—Full value, 750 marks.
Text Book—Huxley's Zoology.
Botany—Full value, 750 marks.
Text Book—Oliver's Manual of Botany.
Physiology—Full value, 750 marks.
Text Book—Huxley's Physiology.
Sanitary Science—Full value, 750 marks.
Text Book—Wilson's Handbook of Hygiene.

† NOTE.—Any *four* of these Sciences may be taken.

Group IV.

Euclid—Full value, 1,000 marks. Book I to VI, with Deductions.
Text Books—As in Group I.
Algebra—Full value, 1,000 marks. Inclusive of the Binomial Theorem.
Text Book—As in Group I.
Latin—Full value, 1,000 marks. Cæsar, De Bello Gallico. First two books.
Virgil's Æneid. Book I.
Text Books—As in Group II.

Group V.

Euclid—Full value, 1,000 marks. Books I to VI, with Deductions.
Text Books—As in Group I.
Algebra.—Full value, 1,000 marks. Inclusive of the Binomial Theorem.
Text Books—As in Group I.
And any two Sciences of the Science Group already specified in Group III. Full value, 1,000 marks.

Group VI.

Latin—Full value, 2,000 marks. Virgil's Æneid. Books I, II.
Livy. Book XXI.
Horace's Odes. Books I, II.
Grammar and Composition.
Text Books—As in Group II.
Together with any two of the following Sciences, namely, Chemistry, Physics, Physiology, Geology. Full value, 1,000 marks.
Text Books—As in Group III.

Alternative

Alternative Groups for Females.

Group I.

French—Full value, 1,500 marks. Grammar, Translation, Composition.
Text Books—Souvestre's "Un Philosophe sous les Toits."
Corneille's "Le Cid."
Racine's "Athalie."
Havet's French Grammar.
Hallard's French Grammar.

Group II.

German—Full value, 1,500 marks. Grammar, Translation, Composition.
Text Books—As for Males.

Group III.

Latin—Full value, 1,500 marks. Grammar, Translation, Composition.
Text Books—As for Males.

Group IV.

Euclid—Full value, 800 marks. Books I to IV, with Deduction.
Text Books—As for Males.
Algebra—Full value, 700 marks. To Quadratic Equations inclusive.
Text Books—As for Males.

Group V.

Any three of the following Sciences:—

Experimental Physics—Full value, 500 marks.
Chemistry—Full value, 500 marks.
Geology—Full value, 500 marks.
Zoology—Full value, 500 marks.
Botany—Full value, 500 marks.
Physiology—Full value, 500 marks.
Text Books—As for Males of First Class.

NOTE.—In lieu of the Alternative Subjects of examination herein prescribed for a Second-class or a First-class Certificate, the subjects of the Sydney University Arts Course (as set forth in the by-laws and annually published in the Calendar) will be taken up in the Training Schools by those students who have passed the University Matriculation examination and who may desire to compete, in subsequent University examinations, for the special privilege of remaining a third year in Training and proceeding to the final examination for the B.A. degree.

SUBJECTS OF STUDY FOR PUPIL-TEACHERS.

Before Appointment—*Candidates.*

Reading—Full value, 50 marks. To Read an advanced Class Book, sanctioned by the Minister, with ease, fluency, and expression, to Spell well, and to understand the meaning of the passage read.
Writing—Full value, 50 marks. To write from Dictation, in a neat hand, a simple Prose Narrative, with correct spelling and punctuation.
Dictation—Full value, 100 marks.
Arithmetic—Full value, 100 marks. To know the Arithmetical Tables, and to work the rules in Vulgar Fractions, Proportion, and Practice, as in Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.
Grammar—Full value, 100 marks. To Parse and Analyse correctly a passage taken from an ordinary Class-book; to know the Elements of Grammar.
Geography—Full value, 100 marks. To understand the Geographical Terms, to be acquainted with the Map of the World, and to have a knowledge of the Geography of Australia.
Drawing—Full value, 50 marks. Freehand Tests, as prescribed for a Third Class in the Standard of Proficiency.
Vocal Music—Full value, 50 marks. As prescribed for a Third Class in the Standard of Proficiency.
Skill in Teaching—To Teach a Junior Class in the presence of an Inspector.

Pupil-teachers—Class IV.

Reading—Full value, 50 marks. To read the Fifth Reading Book, sanctioned by the Minister, with fluency and expression, give synonymous words and phrases, and answer upon the subject-matter; to repeat from memory 50 lines of Poetry.
Writing—Full value, 50 marks. To write neatly and correctly from Dictation or from Memory.
Dictation—Full value, 50 marks.
Arithmetic—Full value, 100 marks. To work questions in Proportion, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and Practice.
Text Book—Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.
Grammar—Full value, 100 marks. To Parse, Paraphrase, and Analyse a Passage; Meanings of Words; Etymology.
Text Books—Lennie's Grammar (revised).
Laurie's Spelling and Dictation Class Book.
Geography—Full value, 80 marks. New South Wales, in detail; Europe. The Physical Features and Chief Towns in each Country.
Text Books—Wilkins' Geography of New South Wales.
Hughes' Class Book of Geography.
History—Full value, 70 marks. English History to William I.
Text Book—Nelson's Royal History of England.
Australian History—Sutherland's. Chaps. I to V.
Drawing—Full value, 50 marks. Black-board Practice.
Vocal Music—Full value, 50 marks. Stimpson's Singing Class Book, Chaps. I to VIII.
Geometry (for Males)—Full value, 100 marks. Euclid. Book I. Propositions I to XXVI.
Text Book—Todhunter's Geometry.
Algebra (for Males)—Full value, 100 marks. Hamblin Smith's Algebra. Chaps. I to V inclusive.
Latin (for Males)—Full value, 100 marks. Smith's "Principia Latina" to Exercise XXIV inclusive.
**French* (for Females)—Full value, 100 marks. De Fivas' "Grammaire des Grammaires," to Exercise XXX inclusive.
School Management—Full value, 50 marks. The Kindergarten Principle (Lyschinska). Gladman's School Method.
Needlework (for Females)—Full value, 50 marks.

Pupil-teachers

* NOTE.—From female pupil-teachers in country districts the following will be accepted in lieu of French, where it can be shown that the examinee has no means of acquiring a knowledge of the language in question:—

Latin or Euclid and Algebra. } As fo Males.

Pupil-teachers—Class III.

Reading—Full value, 50 marks. To read with improved intonation and expression.
Writing—Full value, 50 marks. Specimens of Penmanship; three hands.
Arithmetic—Full value, 100 marks. Compound Interest, Profit and Loss, and Square Root—as in Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.
Grammar—Full value, 100 marks. Parsing of difficult Sentences, with a good knowledge of Syntax, and the Analysis of Sentences; Meanings of Words; Force of Affixes; Latin Roots; Composition.
Text Book—Lennie's Grammar (revised).
Geography—Full value, 80 marks. Australia; Polynesia.
Mapping, confined within these limits.
Text Books—Collins' Geography of Australia and Pacific Ocean.
Collins' Australian and Primary Atlas.
History—Full value, 70 marks. English History; William I to Richard III inclusive.
Australian History—Sutherland's. Chaps. VI to X.
Text Books—Nelson's Royal History of England.
Sutherland's History of Australia.
Drawing—Full value, 50 marks. Freehand Drawing.
Vocal Music—Full value, 50 marks Stimpson's Singing Class Book, Chaps IX to XII inclusive.
Geometry—Full value, 100 marks. Euclid. Book I.
Algebra—Full value, 100 marks. Fractions and Simple Equations, to Chap. XIV inclusive.
Latin—Full value, 100 marks. Smith's "Principia Latina," to Exercise XXXIII.
French (for Females)—Full value, 150 marks. "Grammaire des Grammaires," to Exercise LX. (See note*, Fourth-class Pupil-teachers.)
School Management—Full value, 50 marks. Gladman's School Method. The Kindergarten Principle (Lyschinska).
Needlework (for Females)—Full value, 50 marks.

Pupil-teachers—Class II.

Reading—Full value, 50 marks. A standard author, with correct intonation and emphasis.
Writing—Full value, 50 marks. Specimen of Penmanship; three hands, with increased skill.
Arithmetic—Full value, 100 marks. Cube Root, Discount, Stocks, Proportional Parts—as in Barnard Smith's Arithmetic, or Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic.
Grammar—Full value, 100 marks. Increased skill in Parsing, Paraphrasing, and in the Analysis of Sentences; Meanings of Words; Affixes; Roots; Composition.
Text Book—Hunter's Grammar.
Geography—Full value, 80 marks. Asia: Physical Features and Chief Towns of each Country of Asia and North America.
Physical Geography; Waves, Tides, Currents.
History—Full value, 70 marks. English History: Henry VII to Anne, inclusive.
Australian History—Sutherland's. Chapters XI to XVI.
Drawing—Full value, 50 marks. Model Drawing.
Vocal Music—Full value, 50 marks. Stimpson's Class Book, Chaps. XIII to XV inclusive.
Geometry—Full value, 100. Books I and II, with Deductions in Book I.
Algebra—Full value, 100 marks. Simple Equations and Surds, to Chapter XXIV inclusive.
Latin—Full value, 100 marks. Smith's "Principia Latina," to Exercise XLVIII.
French (for Females)—Full value, 150 marks. "Grammaire des Grammaires," to Exercise XC. (See note*, Fourth-class Pupil-teachers.)
School Management—Full value, 50 marks. Gladman's School method. The Kindergarten Principle (Lyschinska).
Needlework (for Females)—Full value, 50 marks.

Pupil-teachers—Class I.

Reading—Full value, 50 marks. To read with ease and expression from a standard author.
Writing—Full value, 50 marks. Specimen of Penmanship; three hands, with increased skill.
Arithmetic—Full value, 100 marks. Application of Rules and Principles. Mensuration of Surfaces.
Text Books—Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.
Todhunter's Mensuration.
Grammar—Full value, 100 marks. Parsing, Paraphrasing, Prosody, Analysis of Sentences, Meanings of Words, Formation of Words, Derivations, Composition.
Text Book—Hunter's Grammar.
Geography—Full value, 80 marks. Physical Geography. Physical Features and Chief Towns of each of the Countries of Africa and South America.
Mapping within these limits.
History—Full value, 70 marks. English History: George I to present time.
Australian History: Sutherland's. Chapters XVII to XXII.
Drawing—Full value, 50 marks. Advanced proficiency expected in the three sections.
Vocal Music—Full value, 50 marks. Stimpson's Class Book, Chaps. XVI to end.
Geometry—Full value, 100 marks. Books I and II, with Deductions.
Algebra—Full value, 100 marks. Quadratic Equations, with Surds, to Chap. XXVI, inclusive.
Latin—Full value, 100 marks. Smith's "Principia Latina," to end. Cæsar, De Bello Gallico. Chaps. I to III. Easy translations.
French (for Females)—Full value, 150 marks. "Grammaire des Grammaires," to the end. (See note,* Fourth-class Pupil-teachers.)
School Management—Full value, 50 marks. Gladman's School Method. The Kindergarten Principle (Lyschinska).
Needlework (for Females)—Full value, 50 marks.

NOTE.—The course herein prescribed is for all pupil-teachers alike. It is recommended, however, that the Sydney University Matriculation subjects (as set forth in the by-laws and annually published in the Calendar) be also studied by those pupil-teachers who may desire or intend, after admission to the Training School, to present themselves at the Matriculation examination, and to compete in subsequent University examinations, for the privilege of remaining three years in training and proceeding to the final examination for the B.A. degree.

Examinations.

85. Examinations of teachers will be held yearly in each Inspector's District. Teachers who desire to be examined, with a view to a higher certificate, must, at least one month before the date of examination, apprise the Inspector of their wish, and furnish him with a list of the alternative subjects upon which they are prepared for examination.

Eligibility

* NOTE.—From female pupil-teachers in country districts the following will be accepted in lieu of French, where it can be shown that the examinee has no means of acquiring a knowledge of the language in question :—
Latini, or Euclid and Algebra. } As for Males.

Eligibility of Teachers for appointment to certain Schools.

90. Teachers who have gained their classifications by examination, or by promotion under Regulation 86, shall be eligible for appointment to any school or department, in accordance with the following Schedule :—

Class of Schools or Department.	Teacher's Classification.
I	I A with Honors, or I A.
II	I B.
III	II A with Honors.
IV	II A.
V	II B.
VI	II B.
VII	III A.
VIII	III B.
IX	III C.
X	III C.

TRAINING SCHOOLS.

Classes of Candidates.

97. The Minister may authorize to be received into the Training Schools, annually, three classes of candidates, namely, *First Class, or Scholarship Candidates*—Thirty pupil-teachers whose term of service has expired, and who have obtained the highest marks among those passing the entrance examination successfully; *Second Class, or Half-scholarship Candidates*—Twenty pupil-teachers whose term of service has expired, and who have obtained, after the first 30, the next highest marks among those passing the entrance examination successfully, and are prepared to pay half the cost of their maintenance while in training; *Third Class, or Non-scholarship Candidates*—Other Pupil-teachers whose term of service has expired, untrained teachers who have had charge of schools, and persons entering the Teaching profession for the first time, who have passed the entrance examination successfully, and are prepared to pay the whole cost of their maintenance while in training.

Conditions of Admission.

99. Before admission, every candidate must make a declaration that he intends, in good faith, to follow the profession of a teacher in schools under the Minister, and that he will accept a situation in any district, as the Minister may see fit. He must also procure a guarantee from two responsible persons that the whole expense of his training defrayed by the State will be refunded, if, from any cause whatever, he shall not enter the service of the Minister, or shall leave it in less than a period to be agreed upon at the time of his admission to training.

Term of Training.

100. Entrance examinations will be held yearly, in December; and the period of training will be one year, two years, or three years, as may be found expedient.

Allowances during Training.

101. The following allowances may be made to students who satisfy the aforementioned conditions and pass successfully the prescribed examinations :—To Scholarship Students, £6 per month; and to Half-scholarship Students, £3 per month. When the school is prepared to receive students into residence, these allowances are not paid; board and lodging being provided instead.

Examinations.

103. Oral examinations of the students will be held periodically to test their attention and progress; and written examinations will take place yearly, in December—when classifications will be awarded according to attainments and teaching skill to students who have completed their course. No certificate will be given until the Inspector's Report shows that the student is successful in the management of a school.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT OF 1880: ADDITIONAL AND AMENDED REGULATIONS.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 15th August, 1889.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following additional and amended Regulations, in substitution for those of date 12th February, 1886.

J. H. CARRUTHERS.

Instructions to Teachers.

28. Teachers of all ranks are required to abstain from participation in any public meetings or other gatherings on party, political, or sectarian topics, and generally to refrain from all action in such matters calculated to give offence to any section of the community or to impair their own usefulness as teachers; they must also abstain from public controversy upon the merits of the system of education now in force, and from acting as local preachers, lay readers, or local correspondents of newspapers.

28A. It is incumbent on teachers to attend to directions given them by Inspectors, and all departmental orders issued to them must be strictly observed. Should a teacher at any time feel aggrieved, he may appeal to the Minister for redress, but such appeal must be made in a proper and respectful manner. Pending an appeal, no teacher will be justified in disobeying orders, nor in the course of an appeal shall he knowingly make unfounded charges or improperly introduce subjects foreign to the matter of appeal.

Appointment and Training of Teachers.

71. Every applicant for employment as a teacher, unless he be a University graduate, or a person holding a certificate from a recognized training institution, must show that he has gained in the Colony, either as a pupil in a State School, or otherwise, a sufficient experience of the established Public School system to warrant his employment. Every untrained applicant must undergo a course of training before being permanently appointed, and he must sign an undertaking to accept such employment in any locality indicated by the Minister.

Vacations and Holidays.

131. The vacations sanctioned by the Minister are: three weeks at Christmas, one week at Easter, and a fortnight at Midwinter. The holidays allowed, other than those occurring at vacation, are: the Anniversary of the Colony, the Anniversary of the Queen's Birthday and of the Prince of Wales' Birthday, and Good Friday.

Teachers are to state on their time-tables these vacations and holidays.

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PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT OF 1880: AMENDED REGULATION.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 17th December, 1889.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following amended Regulation, in substitution for that of date 15th August, 1889, relating to the subjects of examination for Teachers and Pupil-teachers.

J. H. CARRUTHERS.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS AND PUPIL-TEACHERS.

84. The subjects in which teachers and pupil-teachers shall be examined for classification are those stated hereunder.

NOTE.—These amended Standards and Text-books will be first used at the December Examination, 1890.

FOR A THIRD-CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Reading—Full value, 800 marks. Prose and Poetry.
Writing and Dictation—Full value, 1,000 marks. Specimens of Copy-setting in round hand, half-text, and small hand.
Arithmetic—Full value, 1,000 marks. Simple and Compound Rules, Reduction, Proportion, Practice, Simple and Compound Interest, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
Text Books—Barnard Smith's Arithmetic, or
Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic.
Grammar—Full value, 1,000 marks. Including Accidence, Parsing, Analysis of Sentences, Meanings and Applications of Words, Saxon and Latin Prefixes and Affixes, and Composition.
Text Books—Lennie's Grammar and Laurie's Composition. For special study—the Text-book prescribed for the Junior University Examination of the current year.
Geography—Full value, 800 marks. Europe and Australia in detail. Mapping in connection with those Continents.
Text Books—Hughes' Class Book of Geography.
Geography of New South Wales (Wilkins').
History—Full value, 600 marks. Outlines of British History from the Conquest to the reign of Victoria inclusive; date of Accession of each Sovereign; leading Men; and most important Events. General sketch of Australian History.
Text Books—Nelson's Royal History of England.
History of Australia.
School Management—Full value, 800 marks. Organization, Discipline, and Instruction of Schools—in outline.
Text Books—Gladman's School Method.
Public Instruction Act and Regulations.
Domestic Economy—(Female Teachers only)—Full value, 500 marks. Plain Needlework, Food, Clothing, Household Management.
Text Book—Hassell's Domestic Economy.
Drawing—Full value, 500 marks. Black-board, Freehand.
Text Books—As prescribed in the Standard of Proficiency.
Vocal Music—Full value, 500 marks. Rudiments of Music, either notation.
Text Books—Curwen's Standard Course to Step IV inclusive, or
Stimpson's Singing Class Book.

FOR A SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Reading—Full value, 500 marks. Prose and Poetry.
Writing—Full value, 500 marks. Specimens of Copy-lines, Ornamental Writing.
Arithmetic—Full value, 1,000 marks. The full Course, with Elementary Mensuration.
Text Books—Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.
Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic.
Todhunter's Mensuration (for Males), Chap. I to XVII, omitting Chap. VI.
Grammar—Full value, 1,000 marks. Including Accidence, Parsing, Derivations, Meaning and uses of Words, Composition, and Analysis.
Text Books—Hunter's Grammar.
Lennie's Grammar (revised).
Subject for Special Study—Same as that prescribed for the Senior University Examination of the current year.
Geography—Full value, 800 marks. Physical Geography.
Europe, Australasia, and North America, in detail.
Mapping within these limits.
Text Books—W. Hughes' Class Book of Geography, and
W. Hughes' Physical Geography, or
Geikie's Physical Geography.
History—Full value, 600 marks. British History, from the Conquest to the present times
Text Book—Ransome's Short History of England.
Australian History.
British Literature—Full value, 600 marks. Period for study—Elizabeth to Cromwell, inclusive.
Text Books—Smith's Smaller History of English Literature.
Smith's Specimens of English Literature.
Art of Teaching—Full value, 1,000 marks. Organization, Discipline, Method, and Instruction of Schools in greater detail.
Text Books—Gladman's School Work.
Public Instruction Act and Regulations.
Sanitary Science (Female Teachers only)—Full value, 500 marks.
Text Book—Wilson's Healthy Life and Healthy Dwellings.
Drawing—Full value, 500 marks. Geometrical and Model Drawing.
Text Books—Nesbit and Brown's Handbook of Model and Object Drawing.
Rawle's Practical Plane Geometry.
Vocal Music—Full value, 500 marks. Rudiments of Music, either notation, with increased proficiency.
Text Books—Curwen's Standard Course to Step VI inclusive, or
{ Dunstan's Teachers' Manual of Music.
{ Kohler's Elements of Music.
{ Stainer's Rudiments of Harmony, Chaps. I to IV.

* *Alternative*

* *Alternative Groups for Males.*

Group I.

Euclid—Full value, 1,000 marks. First three Books of Euclid's Elements, with Deductions.
Algebra—Full value, 1,000 marks. To Quadratic Equations, including Surds.
Text Books—Hamblin Smith's Algebra.
Todhunter's Euclid.

Group II.

Latin—Full value, 2,000 marks. Grammar, Composition. Cæsar, De Bello Gallico, Books I to IV inclusive.
Text Books—Dr. Smith's Smaller Latin Grammar. Ihne's Latin Syntax.

Group III.

Euclid—700 marks. Books I and II, with deductions.
Algebra—700 marks. To Quadratics, without Surds.
Science—600 marks. Any one mentioned in Group IV for Females.

* *Alternative Groups for Females.*

Group I.

French—Full value, 2,000 marks. Grammar, Composition. Translation from an easy author.
Text Books—(For translation.) Book prescribed for Junior University of current year
Havet's French Class Book (complete), or
Hallard's French Grammar.

Group II.

Latin—Full value, 2,000 marks. Grammar, Composition. Cæsar, De Bello Gallico, Books I, II.
Text Books—As for Males.

Group III.

Euclid—Full value, 1,000 marks. Books I and II, with easy Deductions on them.
Text Books—As for Males.
Algebra—Full value, 1,000 marks. To Quadratics, omitting Surds.
Text Books—As for Males.

Group IV.

Any two of the following Sciences:—

Experimental Physics—Full value, 1,000 marks.
Text Book—Balfour Stewart's Lessons on Elementary Physics.
Chemistry—Full value, 1,000 marks. Inorganic.
Text Book—Roscoe's Lessons in Elementary Chemistry.
Geology—Full value, 1,000 marks.
Text Book—Geikie's Class Book of Geology.
Wilkinson's Notes on the Geology of New South Wales.
Botany—Full value, 1,000 marks.
Text Book—Oliver's Lessons in Elementary Botany.
Physiology—Full value, 1,000 marks.
Text Book—Huxley's Lessons in Elementary Physiology.

FOR A FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Reading—Full value, 500 marks. Prose and Poetry from a standard author.
Writing—Full value, 500 marks. Specimens of Copy-setting and Letter-writing, Ornamental Printing.
Arithmetic—Full value, 900 marks. The whole theory and practice.
Text Books—Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic.
Colenso's Arithmetic (as revised by Hunter).
Todhunter's Mensuration (for Males only). Chaps. 1 to 32.
Grammar—Full value, 900 marks. Including Accidence, Parsing, Analysis, Composition, Prosody, and Derivations.
Text Books—Mason's English Grammar.
Meiklejohn's English Language.
Geography—Full value, 800 marks. Physical Geography.
Astronomical Geography. Map Drawing.
Text Books—Geikie's Physical Geography.
Lockyer's Astronomy.
Art of Teaching—Full value, 900 marks. Organization, Method, Discipline, with a knowledge of the Constitution of the Human Mind.
Text Books—Bain's Education as a Science.
Morell's Mental Philosophy.
Public Instruction Act and Regulations.
Sanitary Science—(Female Teachers only)—Full value, 500 marks.
Text Book—Wilson's Healthy Life and Healthy Dwellings.
Drawing—Full value, 500 marks. To complete the full D Certificate.
Text Book—Dennis' Perspective.
Vocal Music—Full value, 500 marks. Rudiments of Music and Elements of Harmony, either notation.
Text Books—Curwen's Standard Course, or same as for Class II, with Stainer's Rudiments of Harmony, Chapters 1 to 8.
History—Full value, 700 marks. History of England in detail. History of Australia.
Text Books—Smith's Student's Hume. (Brewer.)
Creasy on the English Constitution. Chapters 10, 11, 15, 16.
History of Australia.
English Literature—Full value, 800 marks. Elizabeth to Anne.
Text Book—Morley's English Literature. Chapters VII to XI inclusive.
For Special Study—Shakespeare's "Hamlet."
Milton's "Paradise Lost." Book I.
Addison's Essays, 12 (Clarendon edition), Nos. 3, 15, 25, 61, 105, 106, 135, 159, 165, 409, 458, 487.
Bacon's Essays, 6, Blackie's edition, Civil and Moral.

Alternative

* NOTE.—These groups of subjects are styled Alternative, because candidates are allowed to choose from them the Group in which they wish to be examined. Candidates are required to confine themselves to one group

Alternative Groups for Males.

Group I.

Algebra—Full value, 1,000 marks. Including the Binomial Theorem.
Text Books—Colenso's Algebra, or
Hamblin Smith's Algebra.
Euclid—Full value, 1,000 marks. Books I to VI, with Deductions.
Text Books—Mackay's Euclid, or
Todhunter's Euclid.
Plane Trigonometry—Full value, 1,000 marks.
Text Book—Todhunter's Trigonometry for Schools and Colleges.

* Group II.

Latin—Full value, 2,000 marks. Virgil, first two Books of Æneid; Livy, Book 21. Horace s Odes, Books I, II. Questions on Grammar. Composition.
Text Books—Dr. Smith's Larger Latin Grammar.
Abbott's Latin Prose through English Idiom.
Arnold's Latin Prose Composition. (Bradley.)
Greek—Full value 1,000 marks.
Text Books—Xenophon's "Memorabilia." Books I and II.
Smith's Smaller Greek Grammar.
Abbott's Greek Prose Composition.
French—Full value, 1,000 marks. Grammar, Translation, Composition.
Text Books—Subjects as for Senior University Examination of the current year.
Havet's French Grammar.
Hallard's French Grammar.
German—Full value, 1,000 marks. Grammar, Translation, Composition.
Text Books—Subjects as for Senior University Examination of the current year.
Otto's German Grammar.

† Group III.

Physics—Full value, 750 marks.
Text Book—Ganot's Physics.
Chemistry—Full value, 750 marks. Inorganic.
Text Book—Roscoe's Class Book of Elementary Chemistry (Macmillan).
Geology—Full value, 750 marks.
Text Book—Jukes' or Geikie's Geology.
Botany—Full value, 750 marks.
Text Book—Oliver's Lessons in Elementary Botany.
Physiology—Full value, 750 marks.
Text Book—Huxley's Elementary Lessons in Physiology.
Sanitary Science—Full value, 750 marks.
Text Book—Wilson's Handbook of Hygiene.

Group IV.

Euclid—Full value, 1,000 marks. Books I to VI, with Deductions.
Text Books—As in Group I.
Algebra—Full value, 1,000 marks. Inclusive of the Binomial Theorem.
Text Books—As in Group I.
Latin—Full value, 1,000 marks. Cæsar, De Bello Gallico. First two books.
Virgil's Æneid. Book I.
Text Books—As in Group II.

Group V.

Euclid—Full value, 1,000 marks. Books I to VI, with Deductions.
Text Books—As in Group I.
Algebra—Full value, 1,000 marks. Inclusive of the Binomial Theorem.
Text Books—As in Group I.
And any two Sciences of the Science Group already specified in Group III. Full value 1,000 marks.

Group VI.

Latin—Full value, 2,000 marks. Virgil's Æneid. Books I, II.
Livy. Book XXI.
Horace's Odes. Books I, II.
Grammar and Composition.
Text Books—As in Group II.
Together with any two of the Sciences in Group III,
Full value 1,000 marks.
Text Books—As in Group III.

Alternative Groups for Females.

Group I.

French—Full value, 2,000 marks. Grammar, Translation, Composition.
Text Books—Subjects as for the Senior University Examination of the current year.
Havet's French Grammar.
Hallard's French Grammar.

Group II.

German—Full value, 2,000 marks. Grammar, Translation, Composition.
Text Books—As for Males.

Group III.

Latin—Full value, 2,000 marks. Grammar, Translation, Composition.
Text Books—As for Males.

Group IV.

Euclid—Full value, 1,000 marks. Books I to IV, with Deductions.
Text Books—As for Males.
Algebra—Full value, 1,000 marks. To Quadratic Equations including Surds.
Text Books—As for Males.

Group V.

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* NOTE.—In this group at least two languages must be taken, one of them being Latin.
† NOTE.—Any *four* of these Sciences may be taken.

Group V.

Any two of the following Sciences :—

Experimental Physics—Full value, 1,000 marks.
Chemistry—Full value, 1,000 marks.
Geology—Full value, 1,000 marks.
Botany—Full value, 1,000 marks.
Physiology—Full value, 1,000 marks.
Text Books—As for Males of First Class.

NOTE 1. In lieu of the Alternative Subjects of examination herein prescribed for a Second-class or a First-class Certificate, the subjects of the Sydney University Arts' Course (as set forth in the by-laws and annually published in the Calendar) will be taken up in the Training Schools by those students who have passed the University Matriculation examination and who may desire to compete, in subsequent University examinations, for the special privilege of remaining a third year in Training and proceeding to the final examination for the B.A. degree.

NOTE 2. Graduates of any recognized British or Colonial University of not more than five years standing may be exempted from examination in the Alternative Group for Class I or Class II.

NOTE. 3. Any Teacher who can show to the satisfaction of the Minister that he is unable to take Music or Drawing, may substitute for each and either of these any one of the Sciences specified in Group IV, Class II.

SUBJECTS OF STUDY FOR PUPIL-TEACHERS.

Before Appointment—*Candidates.*

Reading—Full value, 100 marks. To Read an advanced Class Book, sanctioned by the Minister, with ease, fluency, and expression, to Spell well, and to understand the meaning of the passage read.
Writing—Full value, 100 marks. Specimens of penmanship, not less than two lines, in round and small hand.
Dictation—Full value, 100 marks. As for a Fourth Class.
Arithmetic—Full value, 100 marks. To know the Arithmetical Tables, and to work the rules in Vulgar Fractions, Proportion, and Practice.
Grammar—Full value, 100 marks. To Parse and Analyse correctly a passage taken from an ordinary Class-book; to know the Elements of Grammar, including Prefixes, Affixes, and Common Roots.
Geography—Full value 100 marks. To understand the Geographical Terms, to have a general knowledge of the Map of the World, and the Outlines of the Geography of Australia.
Drawing—Full value, 50 marks. Freehand Tests, as prescribed for a Third Class in the Standard of Proficiency.
Vocal Music—Full value, 50 marks. As prescribed for a Third Class in the Standard of Proficiency.
Skill in Teaching—To Teach a Junior Class in the presence of an Inspector.

Pupil-teachers—Class IV.

Reading—Full value, 100 marks. To Read the Fifth Reading Book, sanctioned by the Minister, with fluency and expression, give synonymous words and phrases, and answer upon the subject matter; to repeat from memory 50 lines of Poetry.
Writing—Full value, 100 marks Specimens of copy-setting.
Dictation—Full value, 100 marks. Coutie's Word Expositor to page 41.
Arithmetic—Full value, 100 marks. To work Questions in Proportion, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and Practice.
Text Book—Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.
Grammar—Full value, 100 marks. Accidence, Parsing, Analysis, Derivations, and Composition.
Text Book—Lennie's Grammar (revised).
Special Text Book—Same as prescribed for Junior of current year.
Geography—Full value, 80 marks. Cycle of Study for Pupil-teachers of all classes. Outlines of each continent, together with—

1890—Africa and South America,	in detail.	Physical Geography,		Chaps. I to VI.
1891—Asia and North America,	,,	,,	,,	Chaps. VII to VIII.
1892—Australia and Polynesia,	,,	,,	,,	Chaps. IX to XI.
1893—Europe,	,,	,,	,,	Chaps. XII to end.

and so on in cycles of four years.

NOTE.—One question at least may be proposed on the Geography of New South Wales *in each year*, and Mapping within the limits of each year's study.
Text Books—Wilkins' Geography of New South Wales.
W. Hughes' Class Book of Geography.
W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

History—Full value, 70 marks. Pupil-teachers of all classes will be expected to have a knowledge of the Order and date of Accession of each Sovereign, and of the Chief Events of each Reign.
Cycle of Special Study for Pupil-teachers of all classes :—
1890—George I. to present time. Australian History from 1859 to present date.
1891—Commencement of Book to Stephen (1154). Australian History to 1808.
1892—Henry II. to Elizabeth (1603). Australian History to 1851.
1893—James I. to Anne (1714). ,, ,, 1859.
And so on in cycles of four years.
Text Books—Nelson's Royal History of England.
Australian History.
Drawing—Full value, 50 marks. Black-board Practice.
Vocal Music—Full value, 50 marks. Stimpson's Singing Class Book, Chaps. I to VIII.
Geometry (for Males)—Full value, 100 marks. Euclid. Book I. Props. I to XXVI.
Text Book—Todhunter's Geometry.
Algebra (for Males)—Full value, 100 marks. Hamblin Smith's Algebra. Chaps. I to V inclusive.
Latin (for Males)—Full value, 100 marks. *Via Latina* to Exercise XXV inclusive.
**French* (for Females)—Full value, 100 marks. Macmillan's French Course, First Year.
School Management—Full value, 50 marks. The Kindergarten Principle. Gladman's School Method. Laurie's Kindergarten Manual.
Needlework (for Females)—Full value, 50 marks.

Pupil-teachers—Class III.

Reading—Full value, 100 marks. To read with improved intonation and expression.
Writing—Full value, 100 marks. Specimens of Penmanship; three hands.
Dictation—Full value, 100 marks. Coutie's Word Expositor to page 81.
Arithmetic—Full value, 100 marks. Compound Interest, Profit and Loss, and Square Root—as in Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.
Grammar—Full value, 100 marks. Accidence, Parsing, Analysis, Derivations, Composition.
Text Books—Lennie's Grammar (revised), and Text Book for Junior of current year.

Geography—

Geography—Full value, 80 marks. *See* Cycle in Class IV.
Text Books—As for Class IV.
History—Full value, 70 marks. English History. Australian History. *See* Cycle in Class IV.
Text Books—Nelson's Royal History of England.
History of Australia.
Drawing—Full value, 50 marks. Freehand Drawing.
Vocal Music—Full value, 50 marks. Stimpson's Singing Class Book, Chaps. IX to XII inclusive.
Geometry—Full value, 100 marks. Euclid. Book I. With easy deductions on Book I.
Algebra—Full value, 100 marks. Fractions and Simple Equations, to Chap. XIV inclusive.
Latin—Full value, 100 marks. *Via Latina* to Exercise 48; appendix 2, pages 200 to 205; appendix V, page 226.
**French* (for Females)—Full value, 150 marks. Macmillan's French Course, Second Year. Exercises pages 77-103. Grammar pages 1-19. Macmillan's First French Reader, pages 1-17.
School Management—Full value, 50 marks. Gladman's School Method. The Kindergarten. Laurie's Kindergarten Manual.
Needlework (for Females)—Full value, 50 marks.

Pupil-teachers—Class II.

Reading—Full value, 50 marks. A standard author, with correct intonation and emphasis.
Writing—Full value, 50 marks. Specimens of Penmanship; three hands, with increased skill.
Arithmetic—Full value, 100 marks. Cube Root, Discount, Stocks, Proportional Parts—as in Barnard Smith's Arithmetic, or Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic.
Grammar—Full value, 100 marks. Accidence, Parsing, Analysis, Derivations, Composition.
Text Books—Lennie's Grammar and Special Text-book as for Junior of current year.
Geography—Full value, 80 marks. See Cycle in Class IV.
History—Full value, 70 marks. English History and Australian History: same as for Class IV.
Drawing—Full value, 50 marks. Model Drawing.
Vocal Music—Full value, 50 marks. Stimpson's Class Book, Chaps. XIII to XV inclusive.
Geometry—Full value, 100 marks. Books I and II, with deductions on Book I.
Algebra—Full value, 100 marks. Simple Equations, to Chapter XIX inclusive.
Latin—Full value, 100 marks. *Via Latina* to Exercise 72; appendix 2, pages 206-210; appendix V. page 227.
**French* (for Females)—Full value, 150 marks. Macmillan's French Course, Second Year. Grammar pages 1 to 38. Exercises pages 104-140. Macmillan's First French Reader, pages 1-43.
School Management—Full value, 50 marks. Gladman's School Method. The Kindergarten Principle (Laurie's Kindergarten Manual).
Needlework (for Females)—Full value, 50 marks.

Pupil-teachers—Class I.

Reading—Full value, 50 marks. To read with ease and expression from a standard author.
Writing—Full value, 50 marks. Specimen of Penmanship; three hands, with increased skill.
Arithmetic—Full value, 100 marks. Application of Rules and Principles. Mensuration of Surfaces.
Text Books—Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.
Todhunter's Mensuration. Chapters 7 to 17 inclusive.
Grammar—Full value, 100 marks. Accidence, Parsing, Analysis, Derivations, Composition.
Text Book—Lennie's Grammar.
Geography—Full value, 80 marks. See Cycle in Class IV.
History—Full value, 70 marks. English History (Australian History). See Cycle in Class IV.
Drawing—Full value, 50 marks. Advanced proficiency expected in the three sections.
Vocal Music—Full value, 50 marks. Stimpson's Class Book, Chaps. XVI to end.
Geometry—Full value, 100 marks. Books I, II, and III, with Deductions on Book I.
Algebra—Full value, 100 marks. Quadratic Equations, with Surds, to Chap. XXVI, inclusive, omitting Chapter XXII.
Latin—Full value, 100 marks. *Via Latina*, to exercise 93; Appendices 2 and 5. Easy translations. Cæsar, De Bello Gallico. (Chaps. I to III.)
**French* (for Females)—Full value, 150 marks. Macmillan's French Course, Second Year. Macmillan's First French Reader, pages 1-73.
School Management—Full value, 50 marks. Gladman's School Method. The Kindergarten Principle (Laurie's Kindergarten Manual).
Needlework (for Females)—Full value, 50 marks.

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* NOTE.—From female pupil-teachers in country districts the following will be accepted in lieu of French, where it can be shown that the examinee has no means of acquiring a knowledge of the language in question:—

Latin, or Euclid and Algebra. } As for Males.

NOTE I.—The course herein prescribed is for all pupil-teachers alike. It is recommended, however, that the Sydney University Matriculation subjects (as set forth in the by-laws and annually published in the Calendar) be also studied by those pupil-teachers who may desire or intend, after admission to the Training School, to present themselves at the Matriculation examination and to compete, in subsequent University examinations, for the privilege of remaining three years in training and proceeding to the final examination for the B.A. degree.

NOTE II.—Any pupil-teacher who may have passed the Junior or the Senior University Examination in Euclid, Algebra, Latin, or French, may be exempted from further examination in such subject or subjects in Classes IV, III, and II.

NOTE III.—Drawing must be taken by all candidates for scholarships, even though the standard has been previously satisfied.

APPENDIX XX.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS of the Department of Public Instruction, from 1st January to 31st December, 1889.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	DISBURSEMENTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance from 1888	1,391 6 1	MINISTERIAL OFFICE.		
,, Amount received from Treasury on account of Vote for 1888	132 10 0	By Salaries	11,353 0 2	
,, Amount received from Treasury on account of Vote for 1889	615,050 18 3	,, Repairs and furniture	77 5 0	
,, Amount received from Treasury on account of Loan Vote	5,000 0 0	,, Rent	16 13 4	
,, Amount received from Treasury on account of Public School Property Account	14,904 7 0	,, Books, printing, and stationery	89 10 3	
		,, Miscellaneous expenses— £ s. d.		
		Fuel and light 44 12 7		
		Travelling expenses, freight, cartage, and cab hire 58 12 3		
		Sundry small expenses 18 7 9		
			121 12 7	
				11,658 1 4
		EXAMINER'S BRANCH.		
		,, Salaries	1,970 8 10	
		,, Rent, repairs, and furniture	112 7 0	
		,, Fuel and light	5 0 0	
		,, Books, printing, and stationery	1 2 6	
		,, Examination fees	110 5 0	
				2,199 3 4
		CHIEF INSPECTOR'S BRANCH.		
		,, Salaries	24,199 6 10	
		,, Rent, repairs, and furniture	465 19 10	
		,, Fuel and light	46 6 7	
		,, Books, printing, and stationery	92 18 3	
		,, Travelling expenses	7,260 7 7	
		,, Sundry small expenses	10 1 0	
				32,075 0 1
		ARCHITECT'S BRANCH.		
		,, Salaries	4,827 10 10	
		,, Rent, repairs, and furniture	21 18 0	
		,, Books, printing, and stationery	11 17 6	
		,, Travelling expenses	1,555 19 9	
				6,417 6 1
		TRAINING SCHOOL, FORT-STREET.		
		,, Salaries and allowances	3,797 6 2	
		,, Rent, repairs, and furniture	75 12 10	
		,, Books, printing, and stationery	209 0 7	
		,, Medical fees	31 10 0	
		,, Fuel and light	9 8 6	
		,, Travelling expenses	12 0 0	
				4,134 18 1
		TRAINING SCHOOL, HURLSTONE.		
		,, Salaries	1,630 16 5	
		,, Repairs and furniture	131 7 11	
		,, Books, printing, and stationery	129 13 3	
		,, House expenses	1,000 15 6	
		,, Travelling expenses	6 18 0	
		,, Lectures	100 0 0	
		,, Medical fees	34 13 0	
		,, Advertising	9 8 0	
				3,043 12 1
		HIGH SCHOOLS.		
		,, Salaries	5,672 3 4	
		,, Rent, repairs, and furniture	1,156 9 1	
		,, Books, printing, and stationery	93 8 11	
		,, Travelling expenses	8 5 4	
		,, Advertising	68 14 0	
		,, Sundry small expenses	3 5 8	
				7,002 6 4
		PUBLIC SCHOOLS.		
		,, Salaries and allowances	409,741 17 4	
		,, Buildings, repairs, rent, furniture, and sites	98,680 19 2	
		,, Cleaning allowance	1,779 0 8	
		,, Fuel	511 19 3	
		,, Books, printing, and stationery	7,516 14 2	
		,, Advertising	698 5 5	
		,, Travelling expenses	1,442 19 2	
		,, ,, Railway Passes	395 19 4	
		,, Medical fees	69 16 6	
		,, Law costs	26 19 3	
		,, Cookery Instruction—Miscellaneous	107 18 7	
		,, Sundry small expenses	27 0 0	
				520,999 8 10
		PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.		
		,, Salaries and allowances	21,471 19 7	
		,, Buildings, repairs, rent, and furniture	3,201 12 6	
		,, Fuel	18 3 6	
		,, Books, printing, and stationery	710 9 9	
		,, Forage allowance	10 0 0	
		,, Travelling expenses	258 4 6	
		,, Advertising	5 2 9	
				25,675 12 7
		HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.		
		,, Salaries and allowances	13,499 15 6	
		,, Buildings, repairs, and furniture	114 5 6	
		,, Fuel	2 5 0	
		,, Books, printing, and stationery	223 19 8	
		,, Travelling expenses	54 16 0	
		,, Forage allowance	1,117 15 1	
		,, Advertising	1 14 0	
				15,014 10 9
		HOUSE-TO HOUSE TEACHING.		
		,, Salaries and allowances	6,281 6 9	
		,, Furniture	2 6 6	
		,, Books, printing, and stationery	121 15 11	
		,, Travelling expenses	28 0 1	
		,, Forage allowance	605 10 11	
		,, Fuel	0 10 0	
				7,039 10 2
		EVENING SCHOOLS.		
		,, Salaries	245 18 3	
		,, Books, printing, and stationery	0 10 5	
		,, Repairs	3 0 0	
				249 8 8
		,, Refund to Treasury of balance of Vote for 1887		797 19 2
		,, Refund to Treasury on account of Vote for 1888		0 6 10
				636,307 4 4
		Balance		171 17 0
£	636,479 1 4		£	636,479 1 4

E. & O. E.

Department of Public Instruction,
17th February, 1890.

ROB. MUNRO,
Accountant.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1890.

[*Supplement to the Australian Museum Report for* 1889.]

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TECHNOLOGICAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND SANITARY MUSEUM.

(TENTH AND FINAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT FOR 1889.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Act 17 Vic. No. 2, sec. 9.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,—

The Trustees of the Australian Museum, incorporated by the Act 17 Victoria No. 2, have the honor to submit to your Excellency in Council, in accordance with the 9th section of that Act, this the Tenth Annual Report of the Committee of Management of the Technological, Industrial, and Sanitary Museum.

The business of the Museum has been conducted by the same Committee as in the previous year, namely, Sir Alfred Roberts, M.R.C.S.,E., Robert Hunt, Esq., C.M.G., F.G.S., and Professor Liversidge, M.A., F.R.S.

The Committee resigned at the end of the year, whereupon the Museum was transferred to the Minister for Public Instruction. The Committee are glad to learn that their representations have been considered, and that there is now a prospect of the collections being properly housed in the near future, and thus more fully utilized for the technical education and general information of the people than has hitherto been possible in the present temporary building.

In handing over the Museum to the Minister, the Committee feel it a duty to the public, the Minister, and themselves to present the following brief account of their past ten years' work in connection with the formation and management of the Museum.

Following is an approximate statement of the number of exhibits actually displayed in the following groups or sections:—

A.—Animal Kingdom.

Animal Products and Economic Entomology.

Horn, bone, and ivory	200
Wool (raw)	2,000
„ (manufactured)	350
Skins, &c.	30
Silk	100
Oils, wax, &c.	100
Bee	60
Fankhauser's collection of wood-destroying insects	250
Miscellaneous animal products	250
	3,340

[1,870 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £29 16s. 0d.]

B.—Vegetable Kingdom.

Indian vegetable products (Set from Indian Government)	1,200	
Resins and gum resins	150	
Kinos	120	
Expressed oils	250	
Essential oils	100	
Dyes	250	
Tans	300	
Drugs	800	
Perfumes	50	
Fibres	500	
„ (manufactured)	100	
Timbers	1,500	
„ (manufactured)...	150	
Foods	500	
Miscellaneous	200	
		6,270

C.—Mineral Kingdom.

Minerals and Rocks.

a. Teaching sets	130	
	200	
	100	
	200	
	40	
	100	
	200	
		970
b. Special sets—		
Cements...	120	
Pseudomorphs of minerals	120	
Specific gravity	25	
Form and structure	76	
Order of melting...	7	
Cleavage	21	
Colour	61	
Diaphaneity	5	
Optical effects	50	
Pigments	40	
Taste, smell, &c.	25	
Grinding, &c.	50	
Miscellaneous	12	
Electricity, &c.	25	
Crystallographic systems	50	
		687
c. Ores and Metallurgy—		
Arsenic	25	
Antimony...	50	
„ (metallurgy)	20	
Tin	100	
„ (metallurgy)	10	
Bismuth	14	
Copper	200	
„ (metallurgy)	10	
Cadmium	2	
Gold	40	
Silver	250	
Mercury	13	
Lead	50	
Iron	200	
„ (metallurgy)	1,000	
Aluminium	40	
Chromium	10	
Zinc	50	
Manganese	45	
Cobalt	50	
Nickel	20	
Sodium	50	
Rarer metals	80	
Calcium	200	
Barium	40	
Strontium...	15	
Magnesium	25	
		2,709

C.—Mineral Kingdom—*continued.*

d. Non-metals (chiefly)—		
Coal, lignite, sulphur	150	
Silicates (reference sets)	300	
Quartz	250	
Gems, &c.	100	
		800
e. Building and ornamental stones—		
Marbles, large slabs	160	
,, small slabs	200	
Marble and sandstone cubes	125	
Miscellaneous	50	
		535
f. Miscellaneous—		
Phenomenal geology set	70	
Reference collection of rocks	600	
Clays	100	
Fire-clay goods	100	
Asbestos	100	
		970

D.—Educational.

Sewing, &c.	26	
School Museum sets	800	
Special teaching sets	1,500	
Articles made by and for the blind	100	
Kindergarten	100	
Object-lesson cards	50	
		2,576

E.—Manufactures and Miscellaneous.

a. Pottery and Glass—		
Doulton	100	
Worcester	100	
Other British	40	
Continental	50	
Japanese	100	
Aligarh and Sewan	80	
Ancient and Miscellaneous	100	
Glass	50	
Venetian Glass	30	
		650
b. Metal Work—		
Electrotypes	130	
Other metals	100	
Coins	100	
Filigree	50	
		380
c. Applied Art—		
Miscellaneous Japanese Manufactures	350	
Do Tools	50	
Musical instruments	25	
Ethnology	50	
Lacquer ware	40	
		515
d. Engineering—		
South Kensington Building and Engineering construction models (Rigg)	200	
Large models for metallurgy and various industries	100	
Tested materials (Kirkaldy)	250	
Sanitary appliances	250	
		800
e. Other models (including Engineering, &c.)—		
Drawing	25	
Types of plants, &c.	100	
Crystallography	200	
Foraminifera	25	
Ploughs, &c.	35	
Animal Physiology	12	
The Horse	30	
		427

E.—Manufactures and Miscellaneous—*continued.*

f. Casts—			
Meteorites	10		
Nuggets	40		
Fictile Ivories, casts of metal-work, wood-work, &c....	800		
Wax and plaster models of fruits and vegetables	300		
		1,150	
g. Chemical and Pharmaceutical products—			
Chemical and Pharmaceutical	300		
Fabrics dyed with aniline dyes, &c.	150		
		450	
		23,229	

It will be observed, on perusal of past Reports, that the Committee have been very successful in obtaining donations of valuable specimens, and that the year which has just come to a close has been no exception in this respect.

Considering that wool is the staple product of the Colony, the Committee have used every endeavour to get together the nucleus of a complete collection, and they believe that the Museum already possesses a series of good classified samples, such as have not before been brought together under one roof. Other animal products are represented by numerous varied and valuable specimens.

Turning to the vegetable kingdom, this section is numerically the strongest in the Museum, and alone would form an excellent Museum of Economic Botany. But while the chief raw products of vegetable origin used for food, medicine, raiment, &c., have been assiduously got together from all parts of the world, the Committee have been at particular pains to illustrate the economic botany of Australia, and particularly of New South Wales. The collection of logs of New South Wales timbers is unrivalled, and herbarium specimens of all of them have been retained, so that no doubts as to their identity may remain unsettled. The smaller hand specimens of the woods of this and other Colonies are numerous and fairly complete, and other vegetable products of indigenous Australian origin are numerous and continually increasing. This collection has already been the means of correcting many erroneous impressions which have obtained currency in regard to our little-known products.

The mineral kingdom is fairly well represented, and the specimens have been eagerly examined by large numbers of people interested in mining. The arrangement of these specimens has been made on a different principle to that which obtains with any of the other public mineral collections, as it is technological, in contradistinction to purely scientific. Thus all the ores of a particular metal will be found together, and, as far as the space of the building has allowed, ores of chemically-allied metals have been placed in such sequence as to bring out this alliance. The mineral collection will also be found to contain a number of students' sets, to illustrate different standard works and methods of teaching, also individual collections, especially selected with a view to bring out the *properties of minerals*, *e.g.*, those used (*a*) for optical purposes, (*b*) for grinding and polishing, (*c*) for pigments, &c.

The Museum will be found to contain a number of series of specimens to illustrate the utilization of raw products by manufacture, while models to illustrate apparatus used in metallurgical and other processes will be found well represented.

The Committee are not able to undertake the task of making a full list of the contents of the Museum, but matter for full descriptive catalogues of the sections is contained in the MS. list of the various sections. In fact, descriptive catalogues of the various sections have been commenced, and would have been completed and issued ere this, had not the limited museum space, and consequent crowded state of the collections, prevented such catalogues being of any real use to the public. An exception has, however, been made of the wool collection, owing to its paramount importance to the Colony. A descriptive catalogue of "Raw Wools and specimens to illustrate the woollen industry" has been printed, and is being got out as quickly as possible.* It will be a well-printed volume of about 150 pages, and the distribution of it to wool-buyers in various parts of the world will, the Committee feel sure, excite or stimulate an interest in our staple product. The despatch by the Committee of a small representative collection of Australian wools to the United States a few months ago has already brought serious inquiries on the subject to the United States Consul at Sydney and this Museum.

The

* This work was issued in January, 1890.

The books in the Museum Library may be roughly classified as follows :—

Agriculture		100
Animal Products		140
Economic Botany	140	
Australian Botany	50	
Floras	54	
		244
Chemistry, Metallurgy, Pharmacy, &c.		160
Economic Geology		150
Mechanics and Engineering		100
Reports, &c., on Education, together with a large number of Calendars, Prospectuses, &c.		156
Educational Literature—Text-books for primary and other schools. These are in various languages, and belong to the Educational Section		800
Works for the Blind (in Braille and other type)		50
Technology (miscellaneous manufactures)		800
Sanitary and Hygiene		30
Applied Art		100
Cyclopædias, Dictionaries, Gazetteers, &c.		94
Scientific Serials		160
Books (chiefly economic and statistical) on the Australian Colonies		50
Exhibition Catalogues—these contain a mass of information respecting the countries to which they refer, which can be obtained from no other source ..		200
Consular Reports (commercial)		177
Miscellaneous Reports (commercial)...		12

In addition to the above, the collection of technological periodical literature is unique in the Colony, and this is the more satisfactory, as almost the whole of it is owing to the generosity of donors. Those which have been acquired during the past year will be found acknowledged in the proper appendix to this Report, and there is no doubt that future contributions will be received in this section as soon as suitable reading-room accommodation can be provided. Out of the Technological Museum some of the trade journals cannot be procured for reference. Over 400 volumes of such literature have been strongly bound, while a large quantity, in addition, can be bound as soon as suitable space is available.

A specialty has been made of pictorial illustrations in the Museum, and well-executed diagrams, maps, &c., have been displayed wherever space could be made for them. A number of them have been drawn specially for the Museum, such as illustrations of our useful timber-trees, gold-saving apparatus, together with improved appliances employed in industries actually existent or capable of development in this Colony.

The drawings, diagrams, maps, and other pictorial representations (not including those in bound volumes) now in the Museum may be divided as follows :—

English Educational Series	100
Foreign	60
Architecture and Building Construction	110
Engineering (Diagrams and Photos.)	168
Economic Geology	100
Botany and Economic Botany	36
a Australian Economic Botany	186
b Miscellaneous and useful plants	119
c Engineering and Metallurgy	52
Food Fishes	55
New South Wales Fisheries and Maps	11
Other Economic Zoology	58
Foods	100
Manufactures (Miscellaneous)	166
Object-lesson Cards	68
Applied Art (Textiles)	169
„ (Metal)	120
„ (Miscellaneous objects of artistic workmanship)	350
Photographic Views...	74
Plans and Maps	158
Miscellaneous	100
	2,360

The Committee beg to add to this, their Report, the following Appendices:—

I. Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1889.
II. Attendance of visitors.
III. Lists of specimens purchased.
IV. List of specimens presented.
V. List of specimens lent to the Museum.
VI. List of books, periodicals, &c., purchased.
VII. List of books, periodicals, &c., presented.
VIII. List of diagrams, maps, &c., purchased.
IX. List of diagrams, maps, &c., presented.
X. List of specimens sent away in exchange.

The Common Seal of the Museum is affixed by order of the Board this 28th day of May, 1890.

(Signed) ALFRED ROBERTS,
(Signed) ROBERT HUNT,
(Signed) ARCHD. LIVERSIDGE,
} Members of Committee.

(Signed) JAMES C. COX,
Crown Trustee.

J. H. MAIDEN,
Curator and Secretary.

(L.S.)

APPENDIX I.

APPENDIX I.

BALANCE-SHEET of the Technological Museum for the year ending 31st December, 1889.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
The Honorable the Treasurer—Vote for 1889	3,400	0	0	Salaries	1,104	6	9
				Models, apparatus, and chemicals	41	13	10
				Show and other cases	75	11	0
				Bottles	125	7	0
				Freights, storage, &c.	162	2	10
				Stationery	18	16	9
				Catalogues	13	18	0
				Labels	159	0	0
				Sundries	33	1	1
				Mounting specimens, &c.	477	0	0
				Ironmongery	67	3	4
				Painters' materials	31	7	1
				Timber	40	0	10
				Books, binding, maps, diagrams, &c.	513	12	6
				Diagrams executed in the Colony	58	0	0
				Collection of specimens	192	4	0
				Uniforms	12	1	0
				Postages, exchanges, &c.	2	14	9
				Insurances	64	8	9
				Gas	27	4	5
				Exhibitions	92	18	0
				Night watchman	58	6	8
				Purchase of specimens	28	0	4
Total receipts	3,400	0	0	Total expenditure	3,398	18	11
Balance from 1888—				Balance to 1890—			
Union Bank £609 0 5				Union Bank £608 2 7			
Cash in hand 0 8 11				Cash in hand 2 7 10			
	609	9	4		610	10	5
£	4,009	9	4	£	4,009	9	4

Examined and found correct,
ROBERT HUNT.

APPENDIX II.

NUMBER of Visitors for the year 1889.

	Sundays.	Week days.	Totals.
January	790	2,615	3,405
February	706	1,456	2,162
March	954	2,047	3,001
April	882	2,465	3,347
May	646	1,738	2,384
June	1,422	1,764	3,186
July	1,000	1,786	2,786
August	1,072	1,796	2,868
September	1,171	1,818	2,989
October	672	1,978	2,650
November	709	1,849	2,558
December	832	2,034	2,866
Totals	10,856	23,346	34,202

APPENDIX III.

LIST OF SPECIMENS PURCHASED.

Important Note:—Separate Stock-registers were opened for all specimens received after 1st January, 1889. Economic botany specimens, for example, are now indicated by the letter D preceding the number.

Museum No.	Date and Description.

Economic Botany.

15 June.

D 402–413 Slabs of Cedar and Kauri polished with Grass-tree Gum, Gum benzoin, ordinary French polish, &c., in order to show comparatively the properties of various polishes.

19 July.

D 441 Eucalyptus sp. (Myrtaceæ.) "Ironbark." Manning River, N.S.W. Slab.
D 442 E. longifolia; Linn. (Myrtaceæ.) "Woollybutt." Clarence River, N.S.W. Slab.
D 443 Araucaria Cunninghamii; Ait. (Coniferæ.) "Pine." Richmond River, N.S.W. Slab.
D 444 Gmelina Leichhardtii; F. v. M. (Verbenaceæ.) "Beech." Richmond River, N S.W. Slab.
D 445 Eucalyptus microcorys; F. v. M. (Myrtaceæ.) "Tallow-wood." Manning River, N.S.W. Slab.
D 446 Cedrela Toona; Roxb. (Meliaceæ.) "Cedar." Richmond River, N.S.W. Slab.
D 447 Eucalyptus pilularis; Sm. (Myrtaceæ.) "Blackbutt." Manning River, N.S.W. Slab.
D 448 Ceratopetalum apetalum; D. Don. (Saxifrageæ.) "Coachwood." Gosford, N.S.W. Slab.
D 449 Monotoca elliptica; R. Br. (Epacrideæ.) "Beech." Tweed River, N.S.W. Slab.

26 August.

D 480 Set of six Fugi (Japan) basket trays.
D 481 Bambusa sp. (Gramineæ.) "Bamboo." Japan. Japanese basket.
D 482 Bambusa sp. (Gramineæ.) "Bamboo." Japan. Japanese basket, of different shape and pattern.

28 August.

D 485 Oleum Terebinthinæ; B. P. "Pure Turpentine Oil," or "Spirit of Turpentine."
D 486 Callitris quadrivalvis; Vent. (Coniferæ.) "Sandarach" (second quality). North Africa. It is used in making French polish and other varnishes; powdered, it forms "Pounce."
D 487 Callitris quadrivalvis; Vent. (Coniferæ.) "Sandarach" (third quality). North Africa. It is used in making French polish and other varnishes; powdered, it forms "Pounce."

19 September.

D 502 Rosin, or Common Pine Resin. (Coniferæ.)
D 503 Common Turpentine. (Coniferæ.)

11 October.

D 519 Goundry's Consolidated Tea.

26 October.

D 523 Paulownia imperialis; S. et Z. (Scrophularineæ.) "Kiri-wood." Japan. Box.
D 524 Cryptomeria Japonica; S. et Z. (Scrophularineæ.) "Sugi-wood." Japan. Two boxes.
D 525 Box-lid of unknown wood from Japan.

19 November.

D 532 Metrosideros sp. (Myrtaceæ.) "Rata." New Zealand. Burr. When cut up is highly ornamental, and is used for picture frames, &c.; also suited for veneering.

23 November.

D 533 Sagus sp. (Palmæ.) "Vegetable Ivory." Solomon Islands. Nut in husk. Unusually large.

The following specimens have been acquired by the Collector for the Museum:—

8 January, 1889.

D 1 Drimys aromatica; F. v. M. (Magnoliaceæ.) "Pepper-tree." Braidwood, N.S.W. Bark.
D 2 Banksia ericifolia; Linn. (Proteaceæ.) "Honeysuckle." Nowra, N.S.W. Bark.
D 3 Callicoma serratifolia; Andr. (Saxifrageæ.) Braidwood, N.S.W. Bark.
D 4 Dianella longifolia; R. Br. (Liliaceæ.) Braidwood, N.S.W. Leaves.
D 5 Eucalyptus Sieberiana; F. v. M. (Myrtaceæ.) "Mountain Ash." Braidwood, N.S.W. Log (101).
D 6 Eucalyptus Gunnii; J. Hook. (Myrtaceæ.) "Thick-barked Cabbage Gum." Braidwood, N.S.W. Log (102).
D 7 Acacia mollissima, var. Leichhardtii. (Leguminosæ.) "Wattle." Monga, near Braidwood. Log (103).
D 11 Eucalyptus amygdalina; Labill. (Myrtaceæ.) "Peppermint." Tingiringi Mount, Delegate, N.S.W. A fungoid (?) substance obtained from the trunk.

23 February.

D 12 Eucalyptus stricta (?); Sieb. (Myrtaceæ.) Delegate, N.S.W. Kino.

6 March.

D 133 Acacia penninervis; Sieb. (Leguminosæ.) "Mountain Hickory." Brown's Camp, Delegate. Gum.

9 March.

D 134 Pittosporum bicolor; Hook. (Pittosporeæ.) "Cheesewood." Tingiringi Mountain, N.S.W. Gum.

20 March.

D 135 Eucalyptus stricta (?). (Myrtaceæ.) "Cut Tail." Delegate, N.S.W. Kino.
D 136 E. amygdalina, var. (Myrtaceæ.) Delegate, N.S.W. Kino.

29 May.

D 355 Persoonia lanceolata; Andr. (Proteaceæ.) "Bonewood." Delegate River, N.S.W. Log (109).
D 356 Notelæa ligustrina; Vent. (Jasmineæ.) "Silkwood." Delegate River, N.S.W. Log (110).
D 357 Notelæa ligustrina; Vent. (Jasmineæ.) "Silkwood." Bark.

APPENDIX III—*continued.*

LIST OF SPECIMENS PURCHASED.

Museum No.	Date and Description.
	28 May.
D 358	Eucalyptus hybrid,—stellulata and pauciflora. (Myrtaceæ.) Delegate River, N.S.W. Two logs, Nos. (106A), (106B).
D 359	Ditto (Myrtaceæ.) Delegate River, N.S.W. Bark.
D 389A	Ditto (Myrtaceæ.) Delegate River, N.S.W. Kino.
D 360	Eucalyptus goniocalyx; F. v. M. (Myrtaceæ.) "Mountain Gum." Delegate River, N.S.W. Log (107).
D 361	Eucalyptus goniocalyx; F. v. M. (Myrtaceæ.) "Mountain Gum." Delegate River, N.S.W. Bark.
D 362	Eucalyptus goniocalyx; F. v. M. (Myrtaceæ.) "Mountain Gum." Delegate River, N.S.W. Kino.
D 363	Eucalyptus macrorrhyncha; F. v. M. (Myrtaceæ.) "Stringy Bark." Brown's Camp, Delegate, N.S.W. 2 logs (Nos. 108A, 108B).
D 364	Banksia marginata; Cav. (Proteaceæ.) "Honeysuckle." Brown's Camp, Delegate, N.S.W. Log (104).
D 365	Banksia marginata; Cav. (Proteaceæ.) "Honeysuckle." Brown's Camp, Delegate, N.S.W. Bark.
D 366	Eucalyptus amygdalina; Labill. (Myrtaceæ.) "Cut Tail." Brown's Camp, Delegate, N.S.W. Log (105).
D 367	Eucalyptus amygdalina; Labill. (Myrtaceæ.) "Cut Tail." Brown's Camp, Delegate River, N.S.W. Bark.
D 368	Eucalyptus amygdalina; Labill. (Myrtaceæ.) "Cut Tail." Brown's Camp, Delegate River, N.S.W. Kino.
D 369	Eucalyptus goniocalyx, var. (?) F. v. M. (Myrtaceæ.) "Giant Gum," "White Gum." Delegate River, N.S.W. Two pieces of timber.
D 370	Eucalyptus goniocalyx, var. (?) F. v. M. (Myrtaceæ.) "Giant Gum," "White Gum." Delegate River, N.S.W. Bark.
D 371	Eucalyptus goniocalyx, var. (?) F. v. M. (Myrtaceæ.) "Giant Gum," "White Gum." Delegate River, N.S.W. Kino.
D 372	Exocarpus cupressiformis; Labill. (Santalaceæ.) "Cherry Tree." Corrowong, Delegate, N.S.W. Log (125).
D 373	Acacia penninervis; Sieb. (Leguminosæ.) "Mountain Hickory." Brown's Camp, Delegate, N.S.W. Two logs (Nos. 126 and 127.)
D 374	Acacia penninervis; Sieb. (Leguminosæ.) "Mountain Hickory." Brown's Camp, Delegate, N.S.W. Bark.
D 375	Eucalyptus viminalis; Labill. (Myrtaceæ.) "Manna Gum." Brown's Camp, Delegate, N.S.W. Log (128).
D 376	Eucalyptus viminalis; Labill. (Myrtaceæ.) "Manna Gum." Brown's Camp, Delegate, N.S.W. Bark.
D 377	Acacia dealbata; Link. (Leguminosæ.) "Silver Wattle." Delegate River, N.S.W. Log (122).
D 378	Acacia dealbata; Link. (Leguminosæ.) "Silver Wattle." Delegate River, N.S.W. Bark.
D 379	Acacia dealbata; Link. (Leguminosæ.) "Silver Wattle." Brown's Camp, Delegate, N.S.W. Log (123).
D 380	Eucalyptus sp. (Myrtaceæ.) "White Gum." Brown's Camp, Delegate, N.S.W. Log (124).
D 381	Eucalyptus sp. (Myrtaceæ). "White Gum." Brown's Camp, Delegate, N.S.W. Bark.
	29 May.
D 382	Senecio Bedfordii; F. v. M. (Compositæ.) "Cotton Tree," "Dogwood." Delegate River, N.S.W. Log (112).
D 383	Telopea oreades; F. v. M. (Proteaceæ.) "Gippsland Waratah." Delegate River, N.S.W. Log (113).
D 384	Telopea oreades; F. v. M. (Proteaceæ.) "Gippsland Waratah." Delegate River, N.S.W. Piece of timber.
D 385	Telopea oreades; F. v. M. (Proteaceæ.) "Gippsland Waratah." Delegate River, N.S.W. Bark.
D 386	Elæocarpus holopetalus; F. v. M. (Tiliaceæ.) "Maddogowrie Beech." Delegate River, N.S.W. Log (114).
D 387	Elæocarpus holopetalus; F. v. M. (Tiliaceæ.) "Maddogowrie Beech." Delegate River, N.S.W. Bark.
D 388	Pittosporum bicolor; Hook. (Pittosporeæ.) "Cheesewood." Delegate River, N.S.W. Log (119).
D 389	Pittosporum bicolor; Hook. (Pittosporeæ.) "Cheesewood." Delegate River, N.S.W. Bark.
D 390	Pittosporum bicolor; Hook. (Pittosporeæ.) "Cheesewood." Delegate River, N.S.W. Gums
D 391	Lomatia Frazeri; R. Br. (Proteaceæ.) "Lancewood." Delegate River, N.S.W. Two log. (120A and 120B).
D 392	Drimys aromatica; F. v. M. (Magnoliaceæ.) "Pepper Tree." Delegate River, N.S.W. Log (121).
D 393	Drimys aromatica; F. v. M. (Magnoliaceæ.) "Pepper Tree." Delegate River, N.S.W. Fruit.
D 394	Aster argophyllus; Labill. (Compositæ.) "Musk." Delegate River, N.S.W. Log (115).
D 395	Hedycarya Cunninghamii; Tulasne. (Monimiaceæ.) "Native Mulberry." Delegate River, N.S.W. Log (116).

APPENDIX III—*continued.*

LIST OF SPECIMENS PURCHASED.

Museum No.	Date and Description.
D 396	Hedycarya Cunninghamii; Tulasne. (Monimiaceæ.) "Native Mulberry." Delegate River, N.S.W. Bark.
D 397	Commerçonia Fraseri; J Gay. (Sterculiaceæ.) "Hazel." Delegate River, N.S.W. Two logs, 117 and 188.
	4 June.
D 398	Drimys aromatica; F. v. M. (Magnoliaceæ.) "Pepper Tree." Delegate River, N.S.W. Fruit.
	15 June.
D 399A	Acacia vestita; Ker. (Leguminosæ.) Snowy River, N.S.W. Gum.
D 400	Acacia glaucescens; Willd. (Leguminosæ.) "Myall Boree." Snowy River, N.S.W. Gum.
D 401	Callitris calcarata; R. Br. (Coniferæ.) "Pine." Snowy River. N.S.W. Resin.
D 416	Acacia subporosa; F v. M. (Leguminosæ.) "River Wattle." Colombo, N.S.W. Log (129).
D 417	Acacia subporosa; F. v. M. (Leguminosæ.) "River Wattle." Colombo, N.S.W. Bark.
	8 July.
D 419	Acacia vestita; Ker. (Leguminosæ.) Snowy River, N.S.W. Gum.
D 420	Acacia glaucescens; Willd. (Leguminosæ) "Myall Boree." Snowy River, N.S.W. Gum.
D 421	Callitris calcarata; R. Br. (Coniferæ.) "Pine." Snowy River (Tombong), N.S.W. Resin.
D 422	Callitris calcarata; R. Br. (Coniferæ.) "Pine." Snowy River (Tombong), N.S.W. Bark.
D 423	Hakea saligna; R. Br. (Proteaceæ.) Delegate River, N.S.W. Bark.
D 424	Eucalyptus Gunnii, var.; Hook. f. (Myrtaceæ) Tingiringi Mountain, Delegate, N.S.W. Bark.
D 425	Eucalyptus Gunnii, var.; Hook. f. (Myrtaceæ.) Tingiringi Mountain, Delegate, N.S.W. Bark.
D 426	Eucalyptus hybrid, Gunnii—viminalis. (Myrtaceæ.) Tingiringi Mountains, Delegate, N.S.W. Bark.
D 427	Eucalyptus sp. (Myrtaceæ.) "White Gum." Delegate River, N.S.W. Kino.
D 428	Eucalyptus goniocalyx; F. v. M. (Myrtaceæ.) "Mountain Gum." Delegate River, N.S.W. Kino.
D 429	Acacia mollissima; Willd. (Leguminosæ) "Green Wattle." Snowy River, N.S.W. Bark.
D 430	Eucalyptus Gunnii; Hook. (Myrtaceæ.) "Water Gum." Currowong, Delegate, N.S.W. Kino.
D 431	Eucalyptus hybrid, Gunnii—viminalis. (Myrtaceæ.) Brown's Camp, Delegate, N.S.W. Kino.
D 432	Acacia glaucescens; Willd. (Leguminosæ.) "Myall Boree." Snowy River, N.S.W. Chips.
D 433	Pittosporum bicolor; Hook. (Pittosporeæ) "Cheesewood." Tingiringi Mountain, Delegate. Gum.
D 434	Eucalyptus amygdalina, var.; Labill. (Myrtaceæ.) "Cut Tail." Delegate River, N.S.W. Kino.
	19 July.
D 435	Eucalyptus sp. (Myrtaceæ.) "White Ash." Tantawanglo Mountain, near Candelo, N.S.W. Kino.
D 436	E. Sieberiana; F. v. M. (Myrtaceæ) "Black Ash." Tantawanglo Mountain, near Candelo, N.S.W. Kino.
D 437	E. pauciflora; Sieb. (Myrtaceæ) "Cabbage Gum." Colombo, N.S.W. Kino.
D 438	E. pauciflora; Sieb. (Myrtaceæ.) "Cabbage Gum." Colombo, N.S.W. Log. (130).
D 439	Eucalyptus sp. (Myrtaceæ.) "Appletop Box." Colombo, N S.W. Log. (130).
D 440	Eucalyptus sp. (Myrtaceæ.) "Appletop Box." Colombo, N.S.W. Bark.
	6 August.
D 457	Eucalyptus, sp. (Myrtaceæ.) "White Ash." Tantawanglo Mountain, near Candelo, N.S.W. Two logs. (132 and 133).
D 458	Eucalyptus sp. (Myrtaceæ.) Tantawanglo Mountain, near Candelo, N.S.W. Rough bark.
D 459	Eucalyptus sp. (Myrtaceæ.) Tantawanglo Mountain, near Candelo, N.S.W. Smooth bark.
D 460	Eucalyptus sp. (Myrtaceæ.) Tantawanglo Mountain, near Candelo, N.S.W. Fibrous bark.
D 461	Eucalyptus sp. (Myrtaceæ.) Tantawanglo Mountain, near Candelo, N.S.W. Kino.
D 462	Eucalyptus sp. (Myrtaceæ.) Tantawanglo Mountain, near Candelo, N.S.W. Yellow stain.
	6 August.
D 463	Eucalyptus sp. (Myrtaceæ.) Tantawanglo Mountain, near Candelo, N.S.W. Bark with insect marking.
D 464	Hakea saligna; R. Br. (Proteaceæ.) "Foleywood." Tantawanglo Mountain, near Candelo, N.S.W. Two logs (137 and 138).
D 465	Hakea saligna; R. Br. (Proteaceæ.) "Foleywood." Tantawanglo Mountain, near Candelo, N.S.W. Bark.
D 466	Acacia longifolia; Willd. (Leguminosæ.) "Hickory." Tantawanglo Mountain, near Candelo, N S.W. Two logs (135 and 136).
D 467	Acacia longifolia; Willd. (Leguminosæ.) "Hickory." Tantawanglo Mountain, near Candelo, N.S.W. Bark.
D 470	Eucalyptus Sieberiana; F. v. M. (Myrtaceæ.) "Black Ash." Tantawanglo Mountain, near Candelo, N.S.W. Log (134).
D 471	Eucalyptus Sieberiana; F. v. M. (Myrtaceæ) "Black Ash." Tantawanglo Mountain, near Candelo, N.S.W. Bark.
D 472	Eucalyptus Sieberiana; F. v. M. (Myrtaceæ.) "Black Ash." Tantawanglo Mountain, near Candelo, N.S.W. Inner layers of bark.
D 474	Acacia sp. (Leguminosæ.) Tantawanglo Mountain, near Candelo, N.S.W. Bark.
D 476	Eucalyptus sp. (Myrtaceæ.) "Silvertop." Mountain Top, Nimitybelle, N.S.W. Kino.

APPENDIX III—*continued.*

LIST OF SPECIMENS PURCHASED.

Museum No.	Date and Description.
D 477	Eucalyptus sp. (Myrtaceæ.) "Blue Gum." Colombo, N.S.W. Kino.
D 478	Hakea Macræana; F. v. M. (Proteaceæ.) Bembooka Mountain, Bega. Gum.
D 479	Brachychiton populneum; R. Br. (Sterculiaceæ.) "Kurrajong" or "Yam Tree." Colombo, N.S.W. Gum.
	26 August.
D 484	Eucalyptus sp. (Myrtaceæ.) "White Ash." Tantawanglo Mountain, near Candelo, N.S.W. Slab of timber.
	2 September.
D 488	Hakea Macræana: F. v. M. (Proteaceæ.) Bembooka Mountain, Bega. Log (142)
D 489	Sambucus xanthocarpa; F. v. M. (Caprifoliaceæ.) "Native Elder." Colombo, N.S.W. Two logs (143 and 144).
D 490	Cassinia longifolia; R. Br. (Compositæ.) "Dogwood." Colombo, N.S.W. Log (145).
D 491	Acacia implexa; Benth. (Laguminosæ.) "Hickory." Candelo, N.S.W. Log (139).
D 492	Eucalyptus sp. (Myrtaceæ.) "Silver top." Mountain Top, Nimitybelle, N.S.W. Log (140).
D 493	E. amygdalina; Labill. (Myrtaceæ.) "Cut-tail." Mountain Top, Nimitybelle, N.S.W. Log (141).
D 494	Eucalyptus sp. (Myrtaceæ.) Mountain Top, Nimitybelle, N.S.W. Bark of log (140).
D 495	Eucalyptus piperita, var; Sm. (Myrtaceæ.) "Peppermint." Mountain Top, Nimitybelle, N.S.W. Kino.
D 496	Prostanthera lasiantha; Labill. (Labiatæ.) "Mintbush." Colombo, Delegate, N.S.W. Log (146).
D 497	Pomaderris cinerea; Benth. (Rhamnaceæ.) Colombo, Delegate, N.S.W. Log (147).
D 498	Eucalyptus sp. (Myrtaceæ.) "White Ash." Tantawanglo Mountain, near Candelo. Two boards.
	14 September.
D 499	Casuarina quadrivalvis; Labill. (Casuarineæ.) "River Oak." Brogo, Bega, N.S.W. Gum.
D 499A	Pittosporum undulatum; Andr. (Pittosporeæ.) "Cheesewood." Dromedary Mountain, Tilba Tilba, N.S.W. Gum.
D 500	Brachychiton populneum; R.Br. (Sterculiaceæ.) "Kurrajong Yam Tree." Dromedary Mountain, Tilba Tilba, N.S.W. Gum.
D 500A	Eucalyptus hemiphloia; F. v. M. (Myrtaceæ.) "Box." Dromedary Mountain, Tilba Tilba, N.S.W. Kino.
	23 September.
D 506	Eucalyptus longifolia; Link. (Myrtaceæ.) "Woollybutt." Dromedary Mountain, Bermagui, N.S.W. Log (148).
D 507	Eucalyptus longifolia; Link. (Myrtaceæ.) "Woollybutt." Dromedary Mountain, Bermagui, N.S.W. Bark.
D 508	Eucalyptus longifolia; Link. (Myrtaceæ.) "Woollybutt." Dromedary Mountain, Bermagui, N.S.W. Kino.
D 509	Eucalyptus botryoides; Smith. (Myrtaceæ.) "Bastard Mahogany." Dromedary Mountain, Bermagui, N.S.W. Log (149).
D 510	Eucalyptus botryoides; Smith. (Myrtaceæ.) "Bastard Mahogany." Dromedary Mountain, Bermagui, N.S.W. Bark.
D 511	Ficus scabra; G. Forst. (Urticaceæ.) "Rough Fig." Dromedary Mountain, Bermagui, N.S.W. Log (150).
D 512	Zieria granulata; C. Moore. (Rutaceæ.) Dromedary Mountain, Bermagui, N.S.W. Piece of timber.
D 513	Zieria granulata; C. Moore. (Rutaceæ.) Dromedary Mountain, Bermagui, N.S.W. Bark.
D 514	Hymenanthera Banksii; F.v.M. (Violaceæ.) Dromedary Mountain, Bermagui, N.S.W. Piece of timber.
D 515	Notelæa longifolia; Vent. (Jasmineæ.) Dromedary Mountain, Bermagui, N.S.W. Horizontal section of timber.
D 516	Beyeria lasiocarpa; F. v. M. (Euphorbiaceæ.) Dromedary Mountain, Bermagui, N.S.W. Log (151).
D 517	Dodonæa viscosa; Linn. (Sapindaceæ.) Dromedary Mountain, Bermagui, N.S.W. Log (151).
D 526	Sambucus xanthocarpa; F. v. M. (Caprifoliaceæ.) "Native Elder." Dromedary Mountain, Bermagui, N.S.W. Log (151).
	22 October.
D 520	Acacia verniciflua. A. Cunn. (Leguminosæ.) Delegate River, N.S.W. Bark.
D 521	Acacia longifolia, var. mucronata. (Leguminosæ.) Delegate River, N.S.W. Bark.
D 522	Leptospermum lanigerum; Sm. (Myrtaceæ.) "Tea-tree." Delegate River, N.S.W. Log.
	29 October.
D 526	Sambucus xanthocarpa; F. v. M. (Caprifoliaceæ.) "Native Elder." Dromedary Mountain, Bermagui, N.S.W. Small slab of wood.
	31 October.
D 528	Grevillea robusta; A. Cunn. (Proteaceæ.) "Silky Oak." Ashfield. Gum.
	Economic Geology.
	13 June.
C 220	Medium red carnelians (71).
C 221	Carnelians engraved for seals (7).
C 222	Dark red carnelians (18).
C 223	Yellow carnelians (9).

APPENDIX III—*continued.*

LIST OF SPECIMENS PURCHASED.

Museum No.	Date and Description.
C 224	Specimens of jasper, polished (20).
C 225	Sardonyx (1).
C 226	White carnelians (15).
C 227	Opaque carnelians—jasper (3).
C 228	Agates (23).
C 229	Heliotrope (4).
C 230	Onyx (2).
	4 July.
C 234–5	Black aluminous clay (two samples), both occurring in broad seams on the bank of a creek; the water in the creek hardly fit for use. Spring Flat Creek, Snowy River, N.S.W.
C 237	Model of "Welcome Stranger" Nugget. Original obtained near the surface, at Bull-dog Reef, Dunolly, Victoria. Gross weight, 2,280 oz. Found 9th February, 1869.
	APPLIED ART AND MISCELLANEOUS.
	Collection of Modern Venetian (Murano) Glass.
A 4	Tumbler. Filigree, with aventurine edge. Height, 4¼ inches.
A 5	Vase. Pagliesco, with gilt wings. Height, 8 inches.
A 6	,, ,, (from the Slade Collection).
A 7	Cup. Hexagonal-shaped bowl, with aquamarina wings and stem. From the Museo Municipale, Marano. Height, 4¾ inches.
A 8	Bouquetière. In pagliesco, with gilt handles. From the Slade Collection.
A 9	Small tazza. In retorto, ruby and aventurine, with crystal wings.
A 10	Tour de force. In pagliesco, with ruby wings.
A 11	Small bottle. In gialto and lattimo, with crystal ornaments, Hispano Moresque. From South Kensington Museum.
D 12	Wine-glass. In aquamarina. From the Copenhagen Collection. Height, 5⅓ inches.
D 13	Tour de force. In crystal, with festoncino stem, ornamented with aquamarina. Fifteenth century. Height, 13 inches.
D 14	Wine decanter. In filigree, with gilt ribs and decoration. Height, 11 inches.
D 15	Ampulla. In festoncino, green lattimo, and aventurine. Height, 3¾ inches.
D 16	Amphora. In pagliesco, with decorations of aquamarina and gilt. From the Slade Collection. Height, 7 inches.
A 17	Amphora. In bright green glass, encrusted with gold. From the Castellano Collection. Height, 6⅓ inches.
A 18	Amphora. In pagliesco, lattimo, and gilt decoration. From the Slade Collection. Height, 8⅓ inches.
A 19	Small flat-shaped vase. In aventurine, splashed with green. From the Collection of the late E. W. Cooke, R.A. Height, 6 inches.
A 20	Goblet (early Roman). In opalescent glass. Height, 4½ inches.
A 21	Compostière (with cover). In aquamarina, with lattimo and gilt ornament. Height, 11½ inches.
A 22	Cup. Enamelled and gilt in the style of the renaissance. Height, 5¾ inches.
A 23	Tazza. In opal, with gilt decorations. From the Castellani Collection. Height, 8⅓ inches.
A 24	Shell-shaped flower vase. With gilt decorations. From the South Kensington Museum. Height, 8 inches.
A 25	Tour de force. In amethyst, with decorations in crystal and gilt. From the Museo Municipale, Murano.
A 26	Flower vase. In giallo d'oro, with lattimo and gilt ornaments. Height, 7½ inches.
A 27	Tazza. In ruby, with gilt ornaments. Height, 6½ inches.
A 28	Tour de force. In festoncino, with bird stem, rococo style. Seventeenth century. Height, 9 inches.
A 29	Tripod salt-cellar. In aventurine and crystal, with gilt feet.
	29 April, 1889.
H 7	Model of Indian Temple, made from the pith of Sesbania ægyptica, Pers.
H 8	Model of Brahmin or Sacred Bull at Madura, Madras, made from the pith of Sesbania ægyptica, Pers.
H 9	Model of Masulah Surf Boat, 2 ft. x 9 in., with ten paddles.
	26 August.
A 30	Set of common Japanese flower-pots. In Seiji-ware.
A 31	Set of two octagonal bamboo trays. With painted floral and bird subject. Diameter, 18 inches.
A 32	Nest of circular brown lacquer boxes.
A 33	Lampstand, in red Bishin-ware. Height, 13½ inches.
A 34	Pair of Matzutawa vases. A new ware, to imitate material of iron, with cloisonné ornaments.
A 35	Koro, made of bronze. Dimensions: Greatest diameter, 8 inches; length, 18 inches. Used for fumigating purposes, sandal wood, &c., being thrown on hot charcoal contained in the enclosed vessel.
H 110	Model of Japanese house. In white pine, such as is often seen in Japan, utilized as a second-class Japanese restaurant.
H 111	Box of Japanese toothpicks.
H 112	Japanese paper slate.
H 113-22	Japanese book (fairy tale series, Nos. 4, 15.)
A 36	One pair of Chinese lady's shoes or slippers, 3 inches long. The uppers are made of silk lined with calico, and the soles and heels of light material covered with silk.
	11 November.
	Purchased from Captain Drevar:—
H 133–45	Collection of shells. Solomon Islands.

APPENDIX IV.

LIST OF SPECIMENS PRESENTED.

Museum No.	Date and Description.

Economic Botany.

1 March, 1889.

Presented by the N. S. W. Commission, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne.

D 449A Handsome specimen of Parquetry work, 5 ft. square, entirely made of New South Wales timbers.
D 14 Eucalyptus microcorys; F. v. M. (Myrtaceæ.) "Tallow-wood." Camden. Piece of flooring.
D 15 Eucalyptus microcorys; F. v. M. (Myrtaceæ.) "Tallow-wood." Camden Haven. Piece of flooring.
D 16 Eucalyptus microcorys; F. v. M. (Myrtaceæ.) "Tallow-wood." Camden Haven. Piece of flooring.
D 17 Eucalyptus microcorys; F. v. M. (Myrtaceæ.) "Tallow-wood." Manning River. Piece of flooring.
D 18 Eucalyptus microcorys; F. v. M. (Myrtaceæ.) "Tallow-wood." Manning River. Piece of flooring.
D 19 Gmelina Leichhardtii; F. v. M. (Verbenaceæ.) "Beech." Bellinger River. Piece of flooring.
D 20 Gmelina Leichhardtii; F. v. M. (Verbenaceæ.) "Beech." Bellinger River. Piece of balcony flooring.
D 21 Gmelina Leichhardtii; F. v. M. (Verbenaceæ.) "Beech." Richmond River. Piece of balcony flooring.
D 22 Gmelina Leichhardtii; F. v. M. (Verbenaceæ.) "Beech." Richmond River. Piece of balcony flooring.
D 23 Araucaria Cunninghamii; Ait. (Coniferæ.) Richmond River. Piece of flooring.
D 24 Gmelina Leichhardtii; F. v. M. (Verbenaceæ.) "Beech." Richmond River. Lining.
D 25 Cedrela australis; F. v. M. (Meliaceæ.) "Cedar." Tweed. Skirting board.
D 26 Cedrela australis; F. v. M. (Meliaceæ.) "Cedar." Tweed River, N.S.W. Moulding.
D 27 Cedrela australis; F. v. M. (Meliaceæ.) "Cedar." Richmond River, N.S.W. Moulding.
D 28 Gmelina Leichhardtii; Ait. (Verbenaceæ.) "Beech." Bellinger River, N.S.W. Moulding.
D 29 Gmelina Leichhardtii; Ait. (Verbenaceæ.) "Beech." Richmond River, N.S.W. Angle bead.
D 30 Gmelina Leichhardtii; Ait. (Verbenaceæ.) "Beech." Richmond River, N.S.W. Circular architrave.
D 31 Araucaria Cunninghamii; Ait. (Coniferæ.) "Pine." Richmond River, N.S.W. Circular architrave.
D 32 Cedrela australis; F. v. M. (Meliaceæ.) Richmond River, N.S.W. Circular architrave.
D 33 Elæocarpus sp. (Tiliaceæ.) "Blue-berry Ash or Mountain Ash." Nambuccra River, N.S.W. Circular architrave.
D 34 Cedrela australis; F. v. M. (Meliaceæ.) "Cedar." Richmond River, N.S.W. Architrave.
D 35 Cedrela australis; F. v. M. (Meliaceæ.) "Cedar." Tweed River, N.S.W. Architrave.
D 36 Cedrela australis; F. v. M. (Meliaceæ.) "Cedar." Richmond River, N.S.W. Architrave.
D 37 Cedrela australis; F. v. M. (Meliaceæ.) "Cedar." Bellinger River, N.S.W. Architrave.
D 38 Araucaria Cunninghamii; Ait. (Coniferæ.) "Pine." Richmond River, N.S.W. Architrave.
D 39 Araucaria Cunninghamii; Ait. (Coniferæ.) "Pine." Tweed River, N.S.W. Architrave.
D 40 Araucaria Cunninghamii; Ait. (Coniferæ.) "Pine." Richmond River, N.S.W. Architrave.
D 41 Araucaria Cunninghamii; Ait. (Coniferæ.) "Pine." Richmond River, N.S.W. Architrave.
D 42 Elæocarpus sp. (Tiliaceæ.) Nambuccra River, N.S.W. Architrave.
D 43 Elæocarpus sp. (Tiliaceæ.) Nambuccra River, N.S.W. Architrave.
D 44 Elæocarpus sp. (Tiliaceæ.) Nambuccra River, N.S.W. Architrave.
D 45 Gmelina Leichhardtii; F. v. M. (Verbenaceæ.) "Beech." Bellinger River. Architrave.
D 46 Gmelina Leichhardtii; F. v. M. (Verbenaceæ.) "Beech." Bellinger River. Architrave.
D 47 Gmelina Leichhardtii; F. v. M. (Verbenaceæ.) "Beech." Bellinger River. Architrave.
D 48 Cedrela australis; F. v. M. (Meliaceæ.) "Cedar." Richmond River. Newel post.
D 49 Cedrela australis; F. v. M. (Meliaceæ.) "Cedar." Richmond River. Newel post.
D 50 Cedrela australis; F. v. M. (Meliaceæ.) "Cedar." Richmond River. Stair post.
D 51 Gmelina Leichhardtii; F. v. M. (Verbenaceæ.) Richmond River. Stair post.
D 52 Gmelina Leichhardtii; F. v. M. (Verbenaceæ.) "White Beech." Tweed River, N.S.W. Twisted newel post.
D 53 Gmelina Leichhardtii; F. v. M. (Verbenaceæ.) "Beech." Richmond River, N.S.W. Baluster.
D 54 Cedrela australis; F. v. M. (Meliaceæ.) "Cedar." Richmond River, N.S.W. Baluster.
D 55 Cedrela australis; F. v. M. (Meliaceæ.) "Cedar." Richmond River, N.S.W. Baluster.
D 56 Cedrela australis; F. v. M. (Meliaceæ.) "Cedar." Richmond River, N.S.W. Baluster.
D 57 Cedrela australis; F. v. M. (Meliaceæ.) "Cedar." Richmond River, N.S.W. Baluster.
D 58 Flindersia australis; R. Br. (prob.) (Meliaceæ.) "Flindosa." Richmond River, N.S.W. Baluster.
D 59 Cedrela australis; F. v. M. (Meliaceæ.) "Cedar." Richmond River. Baluster.
D 60 Elæocarpus sp. (Tiliaceæ.) "Blue-berry Ash," or "Mountain Ash." Nambuccra River. Baluster.
D 61-3 Cedrela australis; F. v. M. (Meliaceæ.) "Cedar." Richmond River. Three balusters.
D 64 Elæocarpus sp. (Tiliaceæ.) "Blue-berry Ash," or "Mountain Ash." Nambuccra River. Baluster.
D 65 Gmelina Leichhardtii; F. v. M. (Verbenaceæ.) "Beech." Richmond River. Baluster.
D 66 Cedrela australis; F. v. M. (Meliaceæ.) "Cedar." Richmond River. Handrail.
D 67 Araucaria Cunninghamii; Ait. (Coniferæ.) "Pine." Richmond River. Stair baluster.
D 68 Cedrela australis; Ait. (Meliaceæ.) "Cedar." Richmond River. Stair baluster.
D 69 Gmelina Leichhardtii; F. v. M. (Verbenaceæ.) "Beech." Richmond River. Stair baluster.
D 70 Gmelina Leichhardtii; F. v. M. (Verbenaceæ.) "Beech." Richmond River. Mantel bracket.
D 71 Cedrela australis; F. v. M. (Meliaceæ.) "Cedar." Richmond River. Mantel bracket.
D 72 Araucaria Cunninghamii; Ait. (Coniferæ.) "Pine." Richmond River. Mantel bracket.
D 73 Araucaria Cunninghamii; Ait. (Coniferæ.) "Mountain Pine." Richmond River. Mantel board.

APPENDIX III—*continued.*

LIST OF SPECIMENS PRESENTED.

Museum No.	Date and Description.
D 74	Araucaria Cunninghamii; Ait. (Coniferæ.) "Pine." Richmond River, N.S.W. Finial.
D 75	Elæocarpus sp. (Tiliaceæ.) "Blue-berry" or "Mountain Ash." Nambuccra River, N.S.W. Ball for gate post.
D 76	Cedrela australis; F. v. M. (Meliaceæ.) Richmond River, N.S.W. Ball for gate post.
D 77	Cedrela australis; F. v. M. (Meliaceæ.) Richmond River, N.S.W. Billiard table leg.
D 78	Gmelina Leichhardtii; F. v. M. (Verbenaceæ.) "Beech." Bellinger River, N.S.W. Billiard table leg.
D 79	Elæocarpus sp. (Tiliaceæ.) "Blue-berry" or "Mountain Ash." Nambuccra River. Billiard table leg.
D 80	Araucaria Cunninghamii; Ait. (Coniferæ.) "Pine." Richmond River. Claw table pillar.
D 81	Cedrela australis; F. v. M. (Meliaceæ.) "Cedar." Richmond River. Loo table pillar.
D 82	Cedrela australis; F. v. M. (Meliaceæ.) "Cedar." Richmond River. Seat leg for steamboat.
D 83	Cedrela australis; F. v. M. (Meliaceæ.) "Cedar." Tweed River. Chair leg.
D 84	Cedrela australis; F. v. M. (Meliaceæ.) "Cedar." Tweed River. Arm-chair leg.
D 85	Araucaria Cunninghamii; Ait. (Coniferæ.) "Pine." Richmond River. Washstand leg.
D 86	Cedrela australis; F. v. M. (Meliaceæ.) Richmond River. Chair rail (top in the rough).
D 87	Cedrela australis; F. v. M. (Meliaceæ.) Richmond River. Chair rail (middle in the rough).
D 88	Cedrela australis; F. v. M. (Meliaceæ.) Richmond River. Back leg of chair (cut in the rough).
D 89	Cedrela australis; F. v. M. (Meliaceæ.) Richmond River. Donkey sofa leg (cut in the rough).
D 90	Harpullia pendula; Planch. (Sapindaceæ.) "Tulip-wood." Nambuccra River. Table leg.
D 91	Gmelina Leichhardtii; F. v. M. (Verbenaceæ.) "Beech." Nambuccra River. Bread tray.
D 92	Elæocarpus, sp. (Tiliaceæ.) "Blue-berry" or "Mountain Ash. Nambuccra River. Bread tray.
D 93	Gmelina Leichhardtii; F. v. M. (Verbenaceæ.) "Beech." Richmond River. Bread tray.
D 94	Araucaria Cunninghamii; Ait. (Coniferæ.) "Pine." Tweed River. Seven bellows-bands.
D 95	Araucaria Cunninghamii; Ait. (Coniferæ.) "Pine." Richmond River. Three bellows (complete).
D 96	Gmelina Leichhardtii; F. v. M. "Beech." Bellinger River. Butter Print. Diameter, $3\frac{7}{8}$ in.
D 97	Gmelina Leichhardtii; F. v. M. "Beech." Bellinger River. Flour roller. Length, $19\frac{1}{2}$ in.; diameter, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in.
D 98	Gmelina Leichhardtii; F. v. M. "Beech." Richmond River Potato masher. Length, $12\frac{1}{2}$ in.; diameter, $3\frac{1}{8}$ in.
D 99	Elæocarpus sp. "Blue-berry Ash," or "Mountain Ash." Nambuccra River. One collection plate. Diameter, 10 in.
D 100	Gmelina Leichhardtii; F. v. M. "Beech." Richmond River. One collection plate. Diameter, 10 in.
D 101	Cedrela australis; F. v. M. "Cedar." Broughton Creek. Two collection plates. Diameter, 1 foot.
D 102	Banksia serrata; Linn., fils. "Honeysuckle." Brisbane Water. Boat-knee (dressed). $16\frac{3}{8}$ in. × $12\frac{3}{8}$ in.
D 103	Melaleuca sp. "Tea-tree." Brisbane Water. Boat-knee (dressed). $16\frac{3}{8}$ in. × $12\frac{3}{4}$ in.
D 104	Banksia serrata; Linn., fil. "Honeysuckle." Brisbane Water. Boat-knee (in the rough). $17\frac{3}{8}$ in. × $14\frac{1}{4}$ in.
D 105	Melaleuca sp. "Tea-tree." Brisbane Water. Boat-knee (in the rough). 19 in. × $17\frac{1}{2}$ in.
D 106	Ficus rubiginosa; Desf. "Fig-tree." Brisbane Water. Boat-knee (in the rough). 19 in × $17\frac{1}{4}$ in.
D 107	Cryptocarya sp. "Corkwood." Brisbane Water. Boat-knee (in the rough). 18 in. × $17\frac{1}{8}$ in.
D 108	Avicennia officinalis; Linn. "Mangrove." Brisbane Water. Boat knee (in the rough). 16 in. + 14 in.
D 109	Araucaria Cunninghamii; Ait. "Pine." Tweed River. Scull. Length, 9 ft.; width of blade, 6 in.
D 110	Elæocarpus sp; "Blue-berry Ash," or "Mountain Ash." Nambuccra River. Scull. Length, 9 ft.; width of blade, 6 in.
D 111	Dysoxylon Fraserianum; Benth. "Rosewood." Manning River. Spoke for ship's steering-wheel. Length, 2 ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.; width, 2 in.
D 112	Eucalyptus leucoxylon; F. v. M. (probably.) "Ironbark." Jervis Bay. Spoke, split (in the rough.) Length 2 ft. $6\frac{3}{4}$ in.; width, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in.
D 113	Eucalyptus paniculata; Smith (probably.) "White Ironbark." Jervis Bay. Dray spoke. Length 2 ft. 5 in.; width, $3\frac{3}{8}$ in.
D 114	Eucalyptus tereticornis; Smith (probably.) "Blue Gum." Jervis Bay. Van spoke. Length, 2 ft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.; width, 2 in.
D 115	Eucalyptus maculata; Hook. "Spotted Gum." Jervis Bay. Buggy spoke. Length, 2 ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.; width, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.
D 116	Eucalyptus leucoxylon; F. v M. "Red Ironbark." Jervis Bay. Two naves for dray. Length, 2 ft. 7 in.; width, $12\frac{1}{2}$ in.
D 117	Eucalyptus maculata; Hook. "Spotted Gum." Jervis Bay. Nave for buggy. Length, $8\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; width, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.
D 118	Eucalyptus tereticornis; Smith (probably.) "Blue Gum." Jervis Bay. Waggon felloe (as sawn.) Length, 2 ft. 6 in.; width, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in.
D 119	Eucalyptus tereticornis; Smith (probably.) "Blue gum." Jervis Bay. Dray shaft. Length; 15 ft. 6 in.; width, 3 in.
D 120	Eucalyptus maculata; Hook. "Spotted Gum." Jervis Bay. Van shaft. Length, 9ft. 10 in.; width, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.
D 121	Eucalyptus maculata; Hook. "Spotted Gum." Jervis Bay. Pagnel cart shaft. Length, 12 ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.; width, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in.

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

LIST OF SPECIMENS PRESENTED.

Museum No.	Date and Description.
D 122	Harpullia pendula; Planch. "Tulipwood." Nambuccra River. Auctioneer's hammer. Length, 6½ in.; diameter of head, 1⅞ in.
D 123	Harpullia pendula; Planch. "Tulipwood." Nambuccra River. Two drumsticks. Length, 17⅛ in.; diameter, ⅞ in., tapering to ⅜ in.
D 124	Eucalyptus tereticornis; Sm. "Blue Gum." Jervis Bay. Waggon felloe (as sawn).
D 125	Eucalyptus tereticornis; Smith (probably.) "Blue Gum." Jervis Bay. Dray felloe (as sawn.) Length, 2 ft. 1⅛in.; width, 3½ in.
D 126	Eucalyptus tereticornis; Smith (probably.) "Blue Gum." Jervis Bay. Dray felloe (as sawn.) Length, 2ft. 4 in.; width, 3⅝ in.
D 127	Eucalyptus tereticornis; Smith (probably.) "Blue Gum." Jervis Bay. Van felloe (as sawn.) Length, 2 ft. 4 in.; width, 3 in.
D 128	Eucalyptus tereticornis; Smith (probably.) "Blue Gum." Jervis Bay. Van felloe (as sawn.) Length, 2ft. 2½ in.; width, 3⅜ in.
D 129	"Mountain Ash." Jervis Bay. Pair of cart rails.
D 130	E. maculata; Hooker. (Myrtaceæ.) "Spotted Gum." Jervis Bay. One shaft.
D 131	E. maculata; Hooker. (Myrtaceæ.) "Spotted Gum." Jervis Bay. One shaft.
D 132	E. maculata; Hooker. (Myrtaceæ.) "Spotted Gum." Jervis Bay. One shaft.
D 298	Casuarina torulosa; Ait. (Casuarineæ.) "Forest Oak." Kurrajong, *via* Richmond. Piece of firewood.
D 299	Eucalyptus punctata; DC. (Myrtaceæ) "Grey Gum." Kurrajong, *via* Richmond. Piece of firewood.
D 304	(Casuarineæ.) "Forest Oak." Kurrajong, *via* Richmond. Shingles.
D 305	(Myrtaceæ.) "Stringybark." Kurrajong, *via* Richmond. Shingles.
D 306	(Myrtaceæ.) "Grey Gum." Kurrajong, *via* Richmond. Shingles.
D 320	(Myrtaceæ) "Peppermint." Kurrajong, *via* Richmond. Slab, 2 ft. x 4 in.
D 321	"Broad-leaved Sallee." Kurrajong, *via* Richmond. Slab, 2 ft. x 4 in.
D 322	"Broad-leaved Sallee." Kurrajong, *via* Richmond. Slab, 2 ft. x 4 in.
D 323	"White Honeysuckle." Kurrajong, *via* Richmond. Slab, 2 ft. x 4 in.
D 324	"Beech." Kurrajong, *via* Richmond. Slab, 2 ft. x 4 in.
D 325	(Myrtaceæ.) "Black-tree." Kurrajong, *via* Richmond. Slab, 2 ft. 4 in.
	Billets of wood from N.S.W. under 15 inches in length, polished on face:—
D 326	(Meliaceæ.) "Red Cedar" (scrub).
D 327	(Verbenaceæ ?.) "Beech" (scrub).
D 328	(Myrtaceæ ?.) "Swamp Mahogany."
D 329	(Myrtaceæ ?.) "Water Gum."
D 330	"Black Box."
D 330A	"Broom."
D 331	(Myrtaceæ.) "Ironbark." Dray-spoke (in the rough).
D 332	(Myrtaceæ.) "Stringybark." Dray-spoke (in the rough).
D 333	(Myrtaceæ.) "Ironbark." Finished dray-spoke.
D 334	(Myrtaceæ.) "Spotted Gum." Finished dray-spoke.
D 313	Cedrela australis; F. v. M. (Meliaceæ.) "Cedar." Kempsey, Macleay River. Slab, 2 ft. x 6 in. x 1 in.
D 314	Eucalyptus corymbosa; Sm. (Myrtaceæ.) "Bloodwood." Kempsey, Macleay River. Slab, 2 ft. x 6 in. x 1 in.
D 315	E. rostrata (?). (Myrtaceæ.) "Flooded Gum." Kempsey, Macleay River. Slab, 2 ft. x 6 in. x 1 in.
D 316	E. microcorys; F. v. M. (Myrtaceæ.) "Tallow-wood." Kempsey, Macleay River. Slab, 2 ft. x 6 in. x 1 in.
D 317	E. hemiphloia; F. v. M. (Myrtaceæ.) "Box." Kempsey, Macleay River Slab, 2 ft. x 6 in. x 1 in.
D 318	E. resinifera; Sm. (Myrtaceæ.) "Mahogany." Kempsey, Macleay River. Slab, 2 ft. x 6 in x 1 in.
D 319	Gmelina Leichhardtii (?). (Verbenaceæ.) "Beech." Kempsey, Macleay River. Slab, 2 ft. x 6 in. x 1 in.
D 307	"Forest Oak." (Casuarineæ.) Kempsey, Macleay River. Slab, 24 ft. x 6 in. x 1 in.
D 308	E. siderophloia; Benth. (Myrtaceæ.) "Ironbark." Kempsey, Macleay River. Slab, 24 ft. x 6 in. x 1 in.
D 309	Dysoxylon sp. (Meliaceæ.) "Rosewood." Kempsey, Macleay River. Slab, 24 ft. x 6 in. x 1 in.
D 310	Eucalyptus maculata; Hook. (Myrtaceæ.) "Spotted Gum." Kempsey, Macleay River. Slab, 24 ft. x 6 in. x 1 in.
D 311	E. pilularis; Sm. (Myrtaceæ.) "Blackbutt." Kempsey, Macleay River. Slab, 24 ft. x 6 in. x 1 in.
D 312	E. acmenoides; Schau. (Myrtaceæ.) "White Mahogany." Kempsey, Macleay River. Slab, 24 ft. x 6 in. x 1 in.
D 300	Frenela Endlicheri; Parlot. (Coniferæ.) "Murray River Pine." Corowa, N.S.W. Plank.
D 301	Frenela robusta; A. Cunn. "Cypress Pine." West Tamworth. Dressed board.
D 302	Frenela robusta; A. Cunn. "Cypress Pine." West Tamworth. Dressed board, tongued and grooved.
D 303	Frenela robusta; A. Cunn. "Cypress Pine." West Tamworth. Architrave.
D 335	Sterculia lurida; F. v. M. (Sterculiaceæ.) "Sycamore or Hat-tree." Inner bark worked into a rope, and also a few plaits which show how well it is suited for making hats.
D 336	Sida retusa; Linn. (Meliaceæ.) "Queensland Hemp" or "Paddy Lucerne." Plant and fibre. An excellent fibre plant.
D 350	Gmelina Leichhardtii; F. v. M. (Verbenaceæ.) "Beech." Hastings and Manning Rivers Slab, about 14 ft. long and 2 in. thick.

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

LIST OF SPECIMENS PRESENTED.

Museum No.	Date and Description.
D 351	Elæocarpus sp. (Tiliaceæ.) "Blue-berry" or "White Mountain Ash." Hastings and Manning Rivers. Slab, about 14 ft. long and 2 in. thick.
D 352	Eucalyptus microcorys; F. v. M. (Myrtaceæ.) "Tallow-wood." Hastings and Manning Rivers. Slab, about 14 ft. long and 2 in. thick.
D 353	E. maculata; Hook. (Myrtaceæ.) "Spotted Gum." Hastings and Manning Rivers. Slab, about 14 ft. long and 2 in. thick.
D 354	E. siderophloia; Benth. (Myrtaceæ.) "Iron-bark." Erina Creek, Hawkesbury River. Slab, about 14 ft. long and 2 in. thick. Presented by the Executive Commissioner for N.S.W., Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne.
D 159–285	A collection of models of fruit grown in New South Wales. They are in wax, and are cast and coloured from actual specimens.
D 287	"Tumana" Wood. New Hebrides. Plank, 3 ft. x 14 in. x ¾ in., and table-leg, 5½ in.

Presented by the South Australian Commission, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne :—
1 March, 1888.

Vegetable Products grown in the Northern Territory.

D 138	Sesamum indicum ; Linn. (Sesameæ.) "Black Gingelly Seeds."
D 139	Oryza sativa, var. (Gramineæ.) "Paddy" (Rice.)
D 140	Dolichos biflorus ; Linn. (Leguminosæ.) "Horse Grain."
D 141	Ricinus communis ; Linn. (Euphorbiaceæ.) "Castor Oil Beans."
D 142-6	"Bearded Millet" (in ear and threshed.) (Gramineæ)
D 143	Arachis hypogæa ; Linn. (Leguminosæ.) "Pea-nuts."
D 144	Cyperus sp. (Cyperaceæ.) "Chufa" (roots of.)
D 145	Helianthus annuus ; Linn. (Compositæ.) "Sun-flower Seeds.
D 147-50	Pennisetum typhoideum ; Rich. (Gramineæ.) "Pearl Millet" (in ear and threshed.)
D 148	"Dhol-nuts."
D 149	Sorghum vulgare ; Pers. (Gramineæ.) "Sorghum."
D 151	"Madagascar Earth Beans."

Presented by the Executive Commissioner for New Zealand, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne. :—
1 March, 1889.

D 289	Olea Cunninghamii ; Hook. J. (Jasmineæ.) "Black Maire." Halcombe, New Zealand. Bar, 20 in. x 1 in. x 1 in.
D 290	Podocarpus spicata ; Br. (Coniferæ.) "Matai." Halcombe, New Zealand. Bar, 20 in. x 1 in. x 1 in.
D 291	Podocarpus dacrydioides ; A. Rich. (Coniferæ.) "Kahikatea," or "White Pine." Halcombe, New Zealand. Bar, 20 in. x 1 in. x 1 in.
D 292	Fagus sp. (Cupuliferæ.) "Birch." Halcombe, New Zealand. Bar, 20 in. x 1 in. x 1 in.
D 293	Podocarpus Totara ; A. Cunn. (Coniferæ.) "Totara." Halcombe, New Zealand. Bar, 20 in. x 1 in. x 1 in.
D 294	Dammara australis ; Lambert. (Coniferæ.) "Kauri." Halcombe, New Zealand. Bar, 20 in. x 1 in. x 1 in.
D 295	Dacrydium sp. (Coniferæ.) "Rimu," or "Red Pine." Halcombe, New Zealand. Bar, 20 in. x 1 in. x 1 in.
D 296	Phyllocladus trichomanoides ; Don ; (Coniferæ.) "Celery Pineor," or "Tanekaha Bark." Auckland, New Zealand. Bark, as stripped from the tree. Used (chiefly in France) for producing a fashionable tint in ladies' Suède gloves.
D 297	Phyllocladus trichomanoides, Don ; "Celery Pineor," or "Tanekaha Bark." Ground.

Presented by Messrs. T. Hubbuck & Co., London, through Mr. H. B. Hardt, British Court, Melbourne Exhibition :—

D 152	Brassica napus ; Linn. (Cruciferæ.) "Colza Oil."
D 153	Linum usitatissimum ; Linn. (Lineæ.) "Raw Linseed Oil."
D 154	"Boiled Oil."
D 155	"Pale Boiled Oil."
D 156	"Pale Boiled Linseed Oil."
D 157	"Double Linseed Oil."
D 158	"Single Linseed Oil."

8 January, 1889.

Presented by R. C. Riley, Esq., Glenmore, Penrith :—

D 8–10	Acacia decurrens (?). (Leguminosæ.) Penrith. Bark and wood.

1 March.

Presented by W. H. Webb, Esq :—

D 13	Eucalyptus viminalis ; Labill. (Myrtaceæ.) "Red Gum." Forest Reefs, Orange, N.S.W. Manna.

2 March.

Presented by J. A. Boyd, Esq., Herbert River :—

D 337	"Toopoolah." Herbert River, North Queensland. Nuts. Eaten by the blacks of the Herbert River.

14 April.

Presented by A. J. Vogan, Esq., Sydney :—

D 338	Sterculia sp. Chembigne, near Grafton. Inner bark. Plait.

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

LIST OF SPECIMENS PRESENTED.

Museum No.	Date and Description.

Presented by J. T. Hutchinson, Esq., Sydney:—

D 343 Litsæa dealbata; Nees. (Laurineæ.) Edible "Native Currants." The Big Scrub, between the Richmond and Tweed Rivers.

D 344 Macadamia ternifolia; F. v. M. (Proteaceæ.) "Queensland Nuts." The Big Scrub, between the Richmond and Tweed Rivers.

29 April.

D 339 Castanospermum australe; A. Cunn. (Leguminosæ.) "Moreton Bay Chesnuts." The Big Scrub, between the Richmond and Tweed Rivers. Two pods.

D 343 Eucalyptus corymbosa; Sm. (Myrtaceæ.) "Bloodwood." The Big Scrub, between the Richmond and Tweed Rivers. Kino.

D 341 Casuarina sp. (Casuarineæ). "Forest Oak." The Big Scrub, between the Richmond and Tweed Rivers. Fruits.

D 342 Citrus australasica; F. v. M. (Rutaceæ.) "Native Citrons." The Big Scrub, between the Richmond and Tweed Rivers. Used to make an acidulous drink.

2 May.

Presented by the Curator:—

D 345 Eucalyptus Sieberiana; F. v. M. (Myrtaceæ) "Mountain Ash." Mount Victoria. Kino.

D 346 E. viminalis; Labill. (Myrtaceæ.) "Manna Gum." Mount Victoria. Kino.

14 May.

Presented by W. S. Campbell, Esq., Mines Department:—

D 348 Citrus australasica; F. v. M. (Rutaceæ.) "Native Finger Limes." Richmond River, N.S.W.

D 349 Æsculus californica; Linn. (Hippocastaneæ) "Californian Chesnuts." Sydney. Fruit.

14 June.

Presented by Captain Cabal, of the ship "Maroon":—

D 399 Sagus sp. (Palmæ) "Vegetable Ivory." Solomon Islands. Three fruits.

18 June.

Presented by A. D. Nelson, Esq.:—

D 414 Flindersia Bennettiana; F. v. M. (Meliaceæ.) "Teak" (prob.) One piece.

18 June.

Presented by N. V. Fletcher, Esq., B.A.:—

D 415 Eucalyptus viminalis; Labill. (Myrtaceæ.) Cultivated at Stanmore, Sydney. Leaves (with manna adhering).

30 July.

Specimens of Western Australian timbers, presented by M. C. Davies, Esq, Melbourne:—

D 450 Cedar; 4 pieces.

D 451 Karri; 10 pieces.

D 452 Peppermint; 5 pieces.

D 453 Jarrah; 13 pieces.

D 454 Banksia; 5 pieces.

D 455 Red Gum; 8 pieces.

5 August.

Presented by Baron von Mueller:—

D 456 Sterculia diversifolia; G. Don. (Sterculiaceæ.) "Kurrajong." Gum.

10 August.

Presented by R. T. Baker, Esq.:—

D 475 Hakea acicularis; R. Br. (Proteaceæ.) Watson's Bay, near Sydney. Gum.

26 August.

Presented by the Curator:—

D 483 Jacaranda mimosifolia; G. Don. (Bignoniaceæ.) Cultivated at Rockhampton, Queensland. Fruits.

19 September.

D 504 Dammara australis; D. Don. (Coniferæ.) "Kauri." The resin, commonly called "Gum."

D 505 Amber. Russian shores of the Baltic Sea. Mouth-piece for a hookah.

28 September.

Presented by J. Brazier, Esq., Sydney:—

D 518 Aromatic coniferous resin from New Caledonia.

29 September.

Presented by R. T. Baker, Esq., Sydney:—

D 526 Eucalyptus crebra; F. v. M. (Myrtaceæ.) "Narrow-leaved Ironbark." S. Mary's, N.S.W. Kino.

18 November.

Presented by Baron Fred. von Mueller:—

D 529 Eucalyptus clavigera; A. Cunn. (Myrtaceæ.) Arnheim's Land, Northern Australia. Kino.

18 November.

Presented by J. Banfield, Esq.:—

D 530 Helicia prealta; F. v. M. (Proteaceæ.) "Coo-hoy." Herberton Tableland, Queensland. Fruits. The aboriginals are very fond of these nuts, getting quite fat on them.

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

LIST OF SPECIMENS PRESENTED.

Museum No.	Date and Description.
	19 November.
	Presented by J. C. M'Mahon, Esq.:—
D 531	"Mitchenbill." (Palmæ.) Lismore, N.S.W. Walking-stick.
	16 December.
	Presented by the Curator:—
D 545	Doryphora sassafras, Endl. (Monimiaceæ.) "Sassafras." Mount Victoria. Sample of timber.
	16 December.
	Presented by J. Brazier, Esq., Sydney:—
D 545A	Sagus sp. "Vegetable Ivory." Solomon Islands.
	Presented by G. S. Home, Esq.:—
D 545B	Hakea leucoptera; R. Br. (Proteaceæ.) Wooyeo Station, Condobolin, N.S.W. Four specimens of timber.
	Economic Zoology.—Wool.
	7 January.
F 1–14	Samples of Wool of stud rams; station-bred. Breeder and donor: G. Clarke, Esq., East Talgai, Darling Downs, Queensland.
F 15–27	Samples of Wool of stud ewes; station-bred. Breeder and donor: G. Clarke, Esq., East Talgai, Darling Downs, Queensland.
F 28–30	Samples of Wool of stud rams; station-bred; grass-fed (lucerne). Breeders and donors: Darling Downs Pastoral Co., Jimbour, Darling Downs, Queensland.
F 31–33	Samples of Wool of stud ewes; grass-fed; growth of wool, 12 months. Breeders and donors: Darling Downs Pastoral Co., Jimbour, Darling Downs, Queensland.
F 34–40	Samples of Wool of ewes; grass-fed. Breeders and donors: Darling Downs Pastoral Co., Jimbour, Darling Downs, Queensland.
F 41	Sample of Wool from ewe; grass-fed; faulty; result of disease. Breeders and donors: Darling Downs Pastoral Co., Jimbour, Darling Downs, Queensland.
F 42–44	Sample of Wool of ewe hoggets; grass-fed; growth of wool, 12 and 10 months. Breeders and donors: Darling Downs Pastoral Co., Jimbour, Darling Downs, Queensland.
F 45–49	Sample of Wool of hoggets; progeny of Tooralie ewes. Breeders and donors: Darling Downs Pastoral Co., Ayrshire Downs, Winton, Queensland.
F 50–53	Sample of Wool of hoggets; progeny of Jundah ewes. Breeders and donors: Darling Downs Pastoral Co., Ayrshire Downs, Winton, Queensland.
F 54–58	Sample of Wool of hoggets; progeny of Rodney Downs ewes. Breeders and donors: Darling Downs Pastoral Co., Ayrshire Downs, Winton, Queensland.
F 59–62	Samples of Wool of 4-tooth ewes; progeny of Old Jimbour flock. Breeders and donors: Darling Downs Pastoral Co., Ayrshire Downs, Winton, Queensland.
F 63–67	Samples of Wool of 4-tooth ewes; progeny of Old Jundah flock. Breeders and donors: Darling Downs Pastoral Co., Ayrshire Downs, Winton, Queensland.
F 68–71	Samples of Wool of hoggets; progeny of Old Jimbour flock. Breeders and donors: Darling Downs Pastoral Co., Ayrshire Downs, Winton, Queensland.
F 72–74	Samples of Wool of rams. Breeders and donors: Darling Downs Pastoral Co., Ayrshire Downs, Winton, Queensland.
F 75, 76	Samples of Wool of ewes; progeny of Jimbour blood. Breeders and donors: Darling Downs Pastoral Co., Ayrshire Downs, Winton, Queensland.
F 77, 78	Samples of Wool of maiden ewes. Breeders and donors: Darling Downs Pastoral Co., Ayrshire Downs, Winton, Queensland.
F 79–83	Samples of Wool of lambs; progeny of Old Jimbour flock. Breeders and donors, Darling Downs Pastoral Co., Ayrshire Downs, Winton, Queensland.
F 84, 85	Samples of Wool of 6-tooth ewes; station-bred. Marathan Station, Hughendon, Queensland.
F 86	Sample of extra superior Combing. Breeders and donors: A. Crombie & Co., Strathdarr, Muttaburrah, Queensland.
	1 March.
F 87–92	Six samples of Wool of rams. Winner of "Grand Champion Prize," Melbourne Exhibition, 1889. Breeders and donors: Messrs. T. Dowling and Son, Jellalabad, W. Victoria.
F 93–98	Six samples of Wool of rams. Second prize "Grand Champion Class." Breeder and donor: J. Gibson, Esq., Bellevue, Tasmania.
F 99–101	Three samples of Wool of rams. First prize for rams over 1½ years, Melbourne, 1888–9; competed for "Grand Champion Prize"; growth of wool, 366 days. Breeders and donors: Messrs. Austin and Millear, Wanganella, Riverina, New South Wales.
F 102	Sample of Wool of ram; weight of fleece, 17 lb. Breeders and donors: Messrs. Marshall and Slade, Glengallen, Darling Downs.
F 103	Sample of Wool of ram; weight of fleece, 14 lb. Breeders and donors: Messrs. Marshall and Slade, Glengallen, Darling Downs.
F 104	Sample of Wool of ram; weight of fleece, 15 lb. Breeders and donors: Messrs. Marshall and Slade, Glengallen, Darling Downs.
F 104A–6	Three samples of Wool of rams; station-bred. Breeders and donors: Messrs. Marshall and Slade, Glengallen, Darling Downs, Queensland.
F 107–9	Three samples of Wool of stud ewes; 4, 5, and 2½ years respectively. Breeders and donors: Messrs. Marshall & Slade, Glengallen, Darling Downs, Queensland.
F 110–15	Six samples of Wool of stud rams. Breeder and donor: The Hon. Phillip Russell, Carngham, Victoria.

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

LIST OF SPECIMENS PRESENTED.

Museum No.	Date and Description.
F 116–21	Six samples of Wool of rams; growth of wool, 355 days; weight of fleece, 135 lb. Breeders and donors: Collaroy Company, Limited, Merriwa, New South Wales.
F 122–24	Three samples of Wool of rams. Breeders and donors: G. Russell & Co., Barunah, Victoria.
F 125–27	Three samples of Wool of rams; growth of wool, 361 days. Second order of merit for rams over 1½ years, 1888, Melbourne. Breeders and donors: J. L. Currie & Co., Lara, Victoria.
F 128–30	Three samples of Wool of rams. Breeder and donor: J. L. Currie, Titanga, Victoria.
F 131–34	Four samples of Wool of ewes; station-bred; purely grass-fed. Breeders and donors: J. & G. Riddock, Weinteriga, Darling River, New South Wales.
F 135–36	Two samples of Wool of ewes; growth of wool, 350 days. Breeder and donor: H. G. Bullivant, Esq., Longerenong, Murtoa, Victoria.
F 137	Sample of Wool of ewe; washed in hot water. Breeder and donor: Sir S. Wilson, Ercildoune, Victoria.
F 138–39	Two samples of Wool of ewes; washed in hot water. Breeder and donor: W. Lewis, Esq., Mawallock, Victoria.
F 140–41	Two samples of Wool of ewes; washed in hot water; Breeder and donor: W. Lewis, Esq., Stoneleigh, Victoria.
F 142–45	Four samples of Wool of ram (Emulation); station-bred. Breeders and donors: Messrs. James & Gray, Corowa, New South Wales.
F 146	Sample of Fleece of ewe; washed in hot water. First prize for ewes over 1½ years, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne. Breeder and donor: Sir Samuel Wilson, Ercildoune, Victoria.
F 147	Sample of Fleece of ewe; washed in hot water. Second prize for ewe over 1½ years, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne. Breeder and donor: Sir Samuel Wilson, Ercildoune, Victoria.
F 148	Sample of Fleece of ewe; washed in hot water. Third prize for ewe over 1½ years, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne. Breeder and donor: The Hon. P. Russell, Carngham, Victoria.
F 149	Sample of Fleece of ewe; washed in hot water. First prize for ewe under 2½ years, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne. Breeder and donor: Sir Samuel Wilson, Ercildoune, Victoria.
F 150	Sample of Fleece of ewe; washed in hot water. Second prize for ewe under 2½ years, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne. Breeder and donor: Sir Samuel Wilson, Ercildoune, Victoria.
F 151	Sample of Fleece of ewe; washed in hot water. Third prize for ewe under 2½ years, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne. Breeder and donor: W. Lewis, Esq., Mawallock.
F 152	Sample of Fleece of ewe; washed in hot water. Fourth place, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne. Breeder and donor: W. Lewis, Esq., Stoneleigh.
F 153	Sample of Fleece of ewe; washed in hot water. First prize for bale of wool, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne. Breeder and donor: Sir Samuel Wilson, Mount Bute, Victoria.
F 154	Sample of Fleece of ewe; washed in hot water. Second prize for bale of wool, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne. Breeder and donor: Sir Samuel Wilson, Ercildoune, Victoria.
F 155	Sample of Fleece of ewe; washed in hot water. Third prize for bale of wool, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne. Breeders and donors: Messrs. Beggs Bros., Eurambeen.
F 155A	Sample of Wool of ewe; washed in hot water. Breeder and donor: W. Lewis, Esq., Stoneleigh, Victoria.
F 156	Sample of Wool of ewe; washed in hot water. Breeders and donors: Messrs. Bailey & Wynne, Terinallum.
F 157	Sample of Wool of hogget; washed in hot water. First prize for bale of wool, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne. Breeder and donor: Sir Samuel Wilson, Mount Bute, Victoria.
F 158	Sample of Wool of hogget; washed in hot water. Second prize for bale of wool, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne. Breeder and donor: Sir Samuel Wilson, Mount Bute, Victoria.
F 159	Sample of Wool of hogget; washed in hot water. Third prize for bale of wool, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne. Breeder and donor: The Hon. R. Simpson, Trawalla Victoria.
F 160	Sample of Wool of hogget. Breeder and donor: The Hon. P. Russell, Carngham, Victoria.
F 161	Sample of lamb's Wool, washed in hot water. First Prize, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne. Breeder and donor: Hon. P. Russell, Carngham, Victoria.
F 162	Sample of lamb's Wool washed. Second Prize, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne. Breeder and donor: Sir S. Wilson, Ercildoune, Victoria.
F 163	Sample of lamb's Wool, washed. Third Prize, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne. Breeder and donor: Sir S. Wilson, Ercildoune, Victoria.
F 164	Sample of lamb's Wool, washed in hot water. Breeder and donor: W. Lewis, Esq., Mawallock.
F 165	Sample of lamb's Wool, washed in hot water. Breeder and donor: W. Lewis, Esq., Stoneleigh, Victoria.
F 166	Sample of Mohair, washed, from Angora goat. Special Prize, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne. Breeder and donor: Sir S. Wilson, Mount Bute.
F 167	Sample of scoured merino Wool. First Prize, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne. Donors: Messrs. Strachen, Murray, and Shannon, Geelong, Victoria.
F 168	Sample of scoured merino. Donor: G. F. Sugden, Esq., Tocumwall, New South Wales.
F 169–71	Three samples of greasy Wool. Third Prize, rams over 1½ years, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne. Breeders and donors: Collaroy Coy. (Ltd.), Merriwa, New South Wales.

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

LIST OF SPECIMENS PRESENTED.

Museum No.	Date and Description.
F 172–74	Three samples of greasy Wool. Rams over 1½ years, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne. Breeder and donor: C. Goulter, Esq., Hawkesbury, Blenheim, New Zealand.
F 175–7	Three samples Wool of rams. Rams over 1½ years, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne. Breeder and donor: Hon. P. Russell, Carngham, Victoria.
F 178–80	Three samples of Wool, pure Negrettis—a type of wool which seems to be disappearing from Australia; rams over 1½ years old, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne. Breeder and donor: Donald Gunn, Esq., Pikedale, Darling Downs, Queensland.
F 181–82	Two samples of Wool of rams over 1½ years; growth of wool, 363 days. Breeder and donor: R. D. M'Lean, Esq., Hawke's Bay, New Zealand.
F 183–85	Three samples of Wool of rams over 1½ years; growth of wool, 364 days. Breeder and donor: Hon. J. Balfour, Round Hill, Albury.
F 186–88	Three samples of Wool of rams over 1½ years; growth of wool, 371 days. Breeder and donor: J. W. L. M'Donald, Esq., Wallabadah.
F 189–90	Two samples of Wool of rams over 1½ years; growth of wool, 340 days. Breeder and donor: J. A. Scott, Esq., Bogamildi, Warialda, New South Wales.
F 191–93	Three samples of Wool. First Prize, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, for unskirted rams under 1½ years which have been shorn as lambs. Breeders and donors: Collaroy Coy. (Limited), Merriwa, New South Wales.
F 194–96	Three samples of Wool. Prize takers, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, for unskirted rams under 1½ years which have been shorn as lambs. Breeders and donors: Messrs. Austin and Millear, Wanganella, Riverina.
F 197–200	Four samples of Wool. Prize takers, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, for unskirted rams under 1½ years which have been shorn as lambs. Breeder and donor: R. D. M'Lean, Esq., Hawke's Bay, New Zealand.
F 200A	Sample of Wool. First Prize, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, for unskirted rams under 1½ years which have been shorn as lambs. Breeder and donor: A. Sloane, Esq., Mulwala, New South Wales.
F 201–5	Five samples of Wool of ewes. First Prize, ewes over 1½ years, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne. Breeders and donors: Collaroy Co. (Limited), Merriwa, New South Wales.
F 206–7	Two samples of Wool of ewes over 1½ years. Breeders and donors: J. L. Currie & Co., Lara, Victoria.
F 208–10	Three samples of Wool of ewes over 1½ years. Breeders and donors: Messrs. Austin and Millear, Wanganella, Riverina.
F 211–12	Two samples of Wool of ewes over 1½ years. Breeder and donor: C. Goulter, Esq., Hawkesbury, Blenheim, New Zealand.
F 213–15	Three samples of Wool of ewes over 1½ years. Breeder and donor: J. Riddock, Esq., Yallum Park, South Australia.
F 216–19	Four samples of Wool of ewes over 1½ years. Breeder and donor: A. Busby, Esq., Cassilis, New South Wales.
F 220–2	Three samples of Wool of ewes over 1½ year. Breeders and donors: Messrs. Laughlin & Co., Welltown, Goondiwindi.
F 223–4	Two samples of Wool of ewes over 1½ year. Breeders and donors. Messrs. R. Campbell and Son, Otakaike, Oamaru, New Zealand.
F 225–28	Four samples of Wool of ewes over 1½ year. Breeder and donor: A. Beaumont, Esq. Marengo, New South Wales.
F 229–30	Two samples of Wool of ewes over 1½ year. Breeder and donor: D. Gunn, Esq., Pikedale, Darling Downs, Queensland.
F 230A	Sample of Wool of ewe over 1½ year. Breeder and donor: G. J. Mulholland, Esq., Oura, Wagga.
F 231–33	Three samples of Wool of ewes under 1½ year. First prize, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne. Breeder and donor: H. Gatenby, Esq., Longford, Tasmania.
F 234–36	Three samples of Wool of ewes under 1½ year. Prize, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne. Breeders and donors: Messrs. Austin and Millear, Wanganella, Riverina.
F 237–39	Three samples of Wool of ewes under 1½ year. Prize, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne. Breeder and donor: Hon. Phillip Russell, Carngham, Victoria.
F 240–41	Two samples of Wool of ewes under 1½ year. Breeder and donor: Hon. J. Balfour, Round Hill, Albury.
F 242–44	Three samples of Wool of ewes under 1½ year. Collaroy Co. (Limited), Merriwa, New South Wales.
F 245–46	Two samples of Wool of ewes under 1½ year. Breeder and donor: J. C. Manchee, Esq., Glen Moan, New South Wales.
F 247–48	Two samples of Wool of ewes under 1½ year. Breeder and donor: C. W. Simson, Esq., Mungadal.
F 247A–48A	Two samples of Wool of ewes under 1½ year. Breeder and donor: H. G. Bullivant, Esq., Murtoa, Victoria.
F 249–50	Two samples of Wool of ewes under 1½ year. Breeder and donor: J. L. Currie, Esq., Lara, Victoria.
F 251–52	Two samples of ewes' Wool. First prize, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, for highest priced greasy wool from ewes any age. Breeder and donor: Hon. Phillip Russell, Carngham, Victoria.
F 253–4	Two samples of ewes' Wool. Second prize, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, for highest priced greasy wool from ewes any age. Breeders and donors: Messrs. J. L. Currie & Co., Lara, Victoria.

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

LIST OF SPECIMENS PRESENTED.

Museum No.	Date and Description.
F 255–6	Two samples of ewes' Wool. Second prize, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, for highest priced greasy, from ewes any age. Breeder and donor: J. Gibson, Esq., Bellevue, Tasmania.
F 257–8	Two samples of ewes' Wool. Second prize, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, for highest priced greasy, from ewes any age. Breeder and donor: W. H. Davidson, Esq., Elphinstone, Victoria.
F 259–60	Two samples of ewes' Wool. Second prize, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, for highest priced greasy, from ewes any age. Donor: T. Russell, Esq., Warrook, Victoria.
F 361–62	Two samples of ewe's Wool. Second Prize, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, for highest priced greasy, from ewes any age. Locality: Redlands, New Norfolk, Tasmania.
F 263–5	Three samples of ewe's Wool. Second Prize, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, for highest priced greasy, from ewes any age. Breeder and donor: Sir W. J. Clarke, Cobran, Riverina.
F 266	Sample of ewe's Wool. Highest priced greasy, from ewes any age, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne. Breeder and donor: S. H. Collan, Esq., Hawke's Bay, New Zealand.
F 267	Sample of ewe's Wool. Highest priced greasy, from ewes any age, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne. Breeder and donor: C. W. Simpson, Esq., Mungadal, Hay, New South Wales.
F 268	Sample of ewe's Wool. Highest priced greasy, from ewes any age, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne. Breeder and donor: J. Riddock, Esq., Yallum Park, South Australia.
F 269–70	Two samples of ewe's Wool. Highest priced greasy, from ewes any age, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne. Breeder and donor: S. Cox, Esq., Rawdon, Rylstone, New South Wales.
F 271–2	Two samples of ewe's Wool. Highest priced greasy, from ewes any age, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne. Breeder and donor: Hon. J. Balfour, Round Hill, near Albury.
F 273–4	Two samples of ewe's Wool. Highest priced greasy, from ewes any age, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne. Breeder and donor: R. Samuelson, Esq., Darlington, Victoria.
F 275–6	Two samples of ewe's Wool. Highest priced greasy, from ewes any age, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne. Breeder and donor: Sir J. Hall, Canterbury, New Zealand.
F 277–8	Two samples of ewe's Wool. Highest priced greasy, from ewes any age, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne. Breeder and donor: W. Macfarlane, Esq., Canterbury, New Zealand.
F 279–81	Three samples of ewe's Wool. Highest priced greasy, from ewes any age, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne. Breeders and donors: Lansdowne Pastoral Co., Tambo, Queensland.
F 282–3	Two samples of ewe's Wool. Highest priced greasy, from ewes any age, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne. Brand: A. B., Queensland.
F 284–5	Two samples of ewe's Wool. Highest priced greasy, from ewes any age, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne. Brand: A. A., Queensland.
F 286–7	Two samples of ewe's Wool. Highest priced greasy, from ewes any age, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne. Brand: A. H., Queensland.
F 288–9	Two samples of ewe's Wool. Highest priced greasy, from ewes any age, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne. Breeders and donors: Messrs. E. and T. Wittenoon, Geraldton, Champion Bay, Western Australia.
F 290–1	Two samples of ewe hogget's Wool (in bale). First Prize, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne. Breeder and donor: G. W. Keach, Esq., Chiswick, Tasmania.
F 292	Sample of lamb's Wool (greasy). First Prize, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne. Breeder and donor: W. H. Davidson, Esq., Elphinstone, Victoria.
F 293	Sample of lamb's Wool (greasy). Second Prize, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne. Breeder and donor: J. L. Currie, Esq., Lara, Victoria.
F 394	Sample of lamb's Wool (greasy). Third Prize, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne. Breeder and donor: R. Jamieson, Esq., Darlington, Victoria.
F 294A	Sample of lamb's Wool (greasy). Breeder and donor: T. Russell, Esq., Warrook, Victoria.
F 295	Sample of lamb's Wool (greasy). Breeders and donors: Messrs. G. Russell and Son, Barunah Plains, Victoria.
F 296	Sample of lamb's Wool (greasy). Breeder and donor: W. H. Bullivant, Esq., Murtoa, Victoria.
F 297	Sample of lamb's Wool (greasy). Breeders and donors: Collaroy Company (Limited), Meriwa, New South Wales.
F 298	Sample of lamb's Wool (greasy). Breeder and donor: Hon. P. Russell, Carngham, Victoria.
F 299	Sample of lamb's Wool (greasy). Breeder and donor: J. Riddock, Esq., Yallum Park, South Australia.
F 300	Sample of pure bred Lincoln Wool. First Prize, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne (in bale). Breeder and donor: J. Reid, Esq., Oamaru, New Zealand.
F 301	Sample of crossbred hogget Wool. First Prize, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne (in bale). Breeder and donor: T. Turner, Esq., New Zealand.
F 302	Sample of crossbred hogget Wool. Second Prize, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne (in bale). Breeder and donor: Sir W. J. Clarke, Victoria.
F 303	Sample of crossbred hogget ewe's Wool. First Prize, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne (in bale). Breeder and donor: D. G. Hamilton, Esq., New Zealand.

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

LIST OF SPECIMENS PRESENTED.

Museum No.	Date and Description.
F 304	Sample of crossbred ram's Wool. Non-competitive, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne (in bale). Wentworth, New South Wales.
F 305–11	Seven samples of ram's Wool. Non-competitive, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne. Mudgee, New South Wales.
F 312–13	Two samples of ewe's Wool. Non-competitive, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne.
F 314	Sample of ram's Wool. Non-competitive, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne. Deniliquin, New South Wales.
F 315–16	Sample of ram's Wool. Non-competitive, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne. Narrandera, New South Wales.
F 317	Sample of ram's Wool. Non-competitive, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne. Albury, New South Wales.
F 318	Two samples of ram's Wool. Non-competitive, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne. Wagga Wagga, New South Wales.
F 319–20	Two samples of ram's Wool. Non-competitive, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne. Goulburn, New South Wales.
F 321	Sample of ram's Wool. Non-competitive, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, Yass, New South Wales.
F 322	Sample of ewe hogget's Wool. Yass, New South Wales.
F 323	Sample of ewe hogget's Wool. Murrurundi, New South Wales.
F 324	Sample of ewe hogget's Wool. Murrurundi, New South Wales.
F 325	Sample of ewe hogget's Wool. Walgett, New South Wales.
F 326	Sample of hogget's Wool. Walgett, New South Wales.
F 327–28	Two samples ewe's Wool. Young, New South Wales.
F 329	Sample of 2-toothed stud rams' Wool; station bred; weight of fleece, 16½ lb. Breeders and donors: Messrs. E. and T. Darlot, Berringarra, Western Australia.
F 330	Sample of aged stud rams' Wool, (imported). Donors: Messrs. E. and T. Darlot, Berringarra, Western Australia.
F 331–38	Eight samples of ewes' Wool. Donors: Messrs. E. and T. Darlot, Berringarra, Western Australia.
F 339–42	Four samples of ewes' Wool (flock). Donors: Messrs. E. and T. Darlot, Berringarra, Western Australia.
F 343–45	Three samples of rams' Wool (stud). Breeders and donors: Messrs. Austin and Millear, Wanganella, New South Wales.
F 346	Sample of champion ram's Wool, First Duke by Royal Duke; growth of wool, 12 months; weight of fleece, 17 lb. Breeder and donor: A. L. Faithfull, Esq., Springfield, Goulburn, New South Wales.
F 347	Sample of champion ram's Wool, First Duke by Royal Duke; growth of wool, 12 months; weight of fleece, 17 lb. Breeder and donor: A. L. Faithfull, Esq., Springfield, Goulburn, New South Wales.
F 348	Sample of ram's Wool, Grand Prince; growth of wool, 12 months. Breeder and donor: A. L. Faithfull, Esq., Springfield, Goulburn, New South Wales.
F 349	Sample of Wool from stud ram Remus by Grand Prince. Breeder and donor: A. L. Faithfull, Esq., Springfield, Goulburn, New South Wales.
F 350	Sample of Wool from stud ram Silver King. Breeder and donor: A. L. Faithfull, Esq., Springfield, Goulburn, New South Wales.
F 351	Sample of Wool from stud ram; growth of wool, 364 days. Breeder and donor: A. L. Faithfull, Esq., Springfield, Goulburn, New South Wales.
F 352	Sample of Wool from stud ram, 2 years old, sired by Royal Duke. Breeder and donor: A. L. Faithfull, Esq., Springfield, Goulburn, New South Wales.
F 353	Sample of Wool from stud ewe hogget, 13 months' old; grass-fed; never housed. Breeder and donor: A. L. Faithfull, Esq., Springfield, Goulburn, New South Wales.
F 354	Sample of Wool from stud ewe hogget. Breeder and donor: A. L. Faithfull, Esq., Springfield, Goulburn, New South Wales.
F 355–58	Sample of Wool from stud rams, Springfield blood. Breeder and donor: J. Lee, Esq., The Lake, Molong, New South Wales.
F 359–63	Five samples of Wool from stud ewes, Springfield blood. Breeder and donor: J. Lee, Esq., The Lake, Molong, New South Wales.

ECONOMIC ZOOLOGY.—SPECIMENS OTHER THAN WOOL.

Donations, 1889.

1 March.

E 1	Oil of grey nurse shark. (Odontaspis taurus.) Commissioners of Fisheries, N.S.W.
E 2	Oil of wobbigong shark. (Crossorrhinus barbatus.) Commissioners of Fisheries, N.S.W.
E 3	Oil of blue pointer shark. (Isurus glaucus.) Commissioners of Fisheries, N.S.W.
E 4	Oil of sun fish. (Orthagoriscus mola.) Commissioners of Fisheries, N.S.W.
E 5	Oil of fiddler ray. (Trygonorrhina fasciata.) Commissioners of Fisheries, N.S.W.
E 6	Oil of tiger shark. (Galeocerdo rayneri.) Commissioners of Fisheries, N.S.W.
E 7	Oil of turtle. (Caouana alinoces.) Commissioners of Fisheries, N.S.W.
E 8	Oil of black whale. (Balæna, sp.) Commissioners of Fisheries of N.S.W.
E 9	Oil of hump-backed whale. (Megaptera, sp.) Commissioners of Fisheries of N.S.W.
E 10	Oil of one-fin shark. (Notidanus indicus.) Commissioners of Fisheries of N.S.W.

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

LIST OF SPECIMENS PRESENTED.

Museum No.	Date and Description.
E 11	Oil of mullet. (Mugil grandis.) Commissioners of Fisheries of N.S.W.
E 12	Oil of whiting. (Sillago maculata.) Commissioners of Fisheries of N.S.W.
E 13	Oil of jew fish. (Sciaena antarctica.) Commissioners of Fisheries of N.S.W.
E 14	Oil of ray. (Probably Trygon sp.) Commissioners of Fisheries of N.S.W.
E 15	Great Eel skins. (Muræenesox cinereus.) Commissioners of Fisheries, N.S.W.
E 16	Four Porpoise hides. (Delphinus sp.) Trustees of Australian Museum.
E 17	Trepang (two specimens). (Holothuria edulis.) South Australian Commission, Centennial International Exhibition Melbourne.
	6 August.
E 26	Bezoars, from stomach of a bullock. H. Jones, Balmain.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.

1 March, 1889.

Presented by Barrier Range Mine Managers' Association, Broken Hill. (Collection exhibited at the Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, 1888.)

C 3	Native Copper	North Broken Hill Silver-mining Company.
C 4	Galena	
C 5	Cerussite, with native silver	
C 6	Pyromorphite, with native silver	
C 7	Footwall Rock	
C 8	Pyromorphite, with native copper	
C 9	Smithsonite	Broken Hill Junction Silver-mining Company.
C 10	Siliceous manganic ironstone, with chloride of silver	
C 11	Cerussite, with native silver and smithsonite	
C 12	Anglesite, with native silver	
C 13	Oxides and carbonates of copper	
C 14	Siliceous iron ore, with native silver	
C 15	Siliceous iron ore, with chloride of silver	
C 16	Lead ore, with native silver	
C 17	Siliceous lead ore, with native silver	
C 18	Siliceous manganic ironstone, with anglesite and chloride of silver	
C 19	Siliceous ironstone, with chloride of silver	
C 20	Siliceous carbonate of iron and native silver	
C 21	Siliceous lead ore and native silver	
C 22	Ferruginous copper ore, with chloride of silver	War Dance Silver-mining Company.
C 23	Antimonial silver, and chloride of silver	
C 24	Galena	Victoria Silver-mining Company.
C 25	Galena	Great Britain Silver-mining Company.
C 26	Siliceous ironstone, with chloride of silver	
C 27	Anglesite	
C 28	Galena	
C 29	Galena	Great Britain East Silver-mining Company.
C 30	Ironstone, with silver	
C 31	Galena	
C 32	Siliceous ironstone, smithsonite, and chloride of silver	Central Broken Hill Silver-mining Company.
C 33	Siliceous ore	
C 34	Anglesite	Broken Hill South Silver-mining Company.
C 35	Siliceous rock, with chloride of silver	
C 36	Stone, with galena	
C 37	Siliceous ironstone, with kaolin and chloride of silver	
C 38	Siliceous ironstone, with chloride of silver.	
C 39	Do do	
C 40	Do do	
C 41	Siliceous ore, with kaolin and chloride of silver	
C 42	Siliceous ore, with anglesite	
C 43	Siliceous ironstone, with chloride of silver	
C 44	Do do	
C 45	Garnetiferous siliceous ore, with lead and chloride of silver	
C 46	Siliceous ore	
C 47	Siliceous kaolin	
C 48	Siliceous ore	
C 49	Siliceous lead ore, with carbonate of copper	
C 50	Galena, with anglesite and chloride of silver	
C 51	Anglesite, with chloride of silver	
C 52	Siliceous manganese, with chloride of silver	
C 53	Siliceous ironstone, with carbonates of copper	
C 54	Siliceous ore, with chloride of silver	
C 55	Anglesite, with cloride of silver	
C 56	Siliceous lead ore, with chloride of silver	

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

LIST OF SPECIMENS PRESENTED.

Museum No.	Date and Description.	
C 57	Copper ore, 6 specimens	Red Flag Mine.
C 58	Mica schist	
C 59	Siliceous ore, with calamine, cerussite, and native silver	Broken Hill Junction Silver-mining Company.
C 60	Ferro-manganese, with cerussite and chloride of silver	
C 61	Cerussite, with smithsonite, chloride of silver, and native silver	
C 62	Cerussite, with smithsonite and chloride of silver	
C 63	Galena, with pyromorphite	Broken Hill North Silver-mining Company.
C 64	Siliceous ore, with native copper and native silver	
C 65	Cerussite, with native copper and native silver	
C 66	Native copper	
C 67	Pyromorphite, with native copper	
C 68	Decomposed felspathic rock, with chloride of silver (7 specimens)	Broken Hill Proprietary Silver-mining Company.
C 69	Manganic ironstone, with chloro-bromide of silver	
C 70	Spathic iron, with chloro-bromide of silver (3 specimens)	
C 71	Decomposed felspathic rock, with chloride of silver	
C 72	Siliceous galena	Silver King Silver-mining Company
C 73	Siliceous silver ore, with carbonate of copper	
C 74	Specular and botryoidal ironstone, from cap of lode	Rockwell Amalgamated Silver-mining Company's Leases.
C 75	Black hæmatite ironstone, with azurite, from cap of lode	
C 76	Quartzite and hæmatite, with garnets, from cap of lode	
C 77	Micaceous schistose quartz, stained with azurite, from cap of lode	
C 78	Ferruginous quartzite and kaolin, from cap of lode	
C 79	Ferruginous quartz, with galena and garnets	
C 80	Ferruginous quartzite, with galena and garnets	
C 81	Quartzite, with galena and garnets	
C 82	Micaceous, argillaceous schists, showing manganese dendrites	
C 83	Argillaceous schist	
C 84	Micaceous schist, with alternating laminæ of garnets	
C 85	Galena and cerussite	Kaiser Silver-mining Company.
C 86	Portion of lode, carrying galena and felspar crystals	
C 87	Galena and cerussite.	
C 88	Siliceous carbonate of lead (two specimens), with galena	
C 89	Rose-coloured quartz	
C 90	Portion of lode, showing kaolin and galena	
C 91	Portion of lode, showing kaolin and spar	
C 92	Ironstone and manganese, with carbonate of lead, from 100 feet level	Rising Sun Silver-mining Company.
C 93	Carbonate of lead. Assay—107 oz. 16 dwt. silver, and 50 per cent. of lead	White Lead Proprietary Silver-mining Company—from 130 feet level.
C 94	Carbonate of lead, showing chloride of silver. Assays—106 oz. 3 dwt. 8 grs. silver per ton, and 34 per cent. of lead	
C 95	Galena. Assay—51 oz. 9 dwt. silver per ton, and 40 per cent. of lead	
C 96	Galena. Assay—51 oz. 9 dwt. silver per ton, and 40 per cent. of lead	
C 97	Galena, carrying pyrites. Assay—150 oz. of silver and 7 dwt. of gold per ton	Red Hill Gold and Silver-mining Company—from 70 feet level.
C 98	Copper-stained micaceous schist	
C 99	Argillaceous mica schist	
C 100	Pyrite, assaying 7 dwt. of gold per ton	
C 101	Blende, with pyrite	
C 102	Surface galena, carrying pyrite	Shamrock Silver-mining Company.
C 103	Country rock—mica schist	
C 104	Schist, carrying garnets, from 35 feet deep, assaying 50 to 150 oz. silver per ton	Maiden Silver-mining Company.
C 105	Schist, carrying garnets, with galena	
C 106	Copper-stained schist, 35 feet deep	
C 107	Mica schist and garnets, from 35 feet deep	
C 108	Schist (silver bearing), with garnets	
C 109	Mottled blue and green carbonate of copper, with disseminated chrysocolla (silicate of copper) and atacamite (chloride of copper) coatings. Average assay—29 oz. 8 dwt. silver per ton; copper 21 per cent.	Great Barrier Copper and Silver Syndicate.
C 110	Carbonate of copper, from Copper Blow Mining Company	
C 111	Quartzite, carrying galena and garnets, from Block 48, Rockwell Paddock.	
C 112	Portion from a garnet vugh, 80 feet level, from the Sydney Rockwell Silver-mining Company	

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

LIST OF SPECIMENS PRESENTED.

Museum No.	Date and Description.	
C 113	Hæmatite in quartzite from cap of lode	Sydney Rockwell Silver-mining Company.
C 114	Massive ironstone	
C 115	Rose-coloured argillaceous schist	
C 116	Specimen showing uniform disseminations of galena through the lode	
C 117	Galena carrying pyrite, Eureka Rockwell Silver-mining Company	Various Mines.
C 118	Country rock, carrying extremely fine chloride of silver, from Bismarck Silver-mining Company	
C 119	Ironstone, from cap of lode, Bismarck Extended Silver-mining Company	
C 120	Silver-bearing ironstone veins in the country rock, from Sydney Rockwell Silver-mining Company	Various Mines.
C 121	Galena. Assay—35 oz. 16 dwt. silver per ton, from Sydney Rockwell Silver-mining Company	
C 122	Massive fine-grained galena, yielding 48·99 oz. of silver per ton, and 82·25 per cent. of lead. *Seconds* (for concentration), yielding 15·5 oz. silver per ton, and 30 per cent. of lead, from the Pioneer Silver Lead Mining Company (Limited), Thackaringa	
C 123	Siliceous, garnetiferous galena, from the Parnell Silver-mining Company, Barrier Range	
C 124	Massive coarse and fine-grained galena, yielding 60·42 oz. of silver per ton, and 74·25 per cent. of lead, from the Alberta Silver-mining Company, Thackaringa	
C 195	Silver ore	Broken Hill, New South Wales.
C 196	Silver ore	
C 197	Mineral specimen	
	Presented by Messrs. Casebourne & Co., through Mr. Hardt :—	
C 198	Briquettes. London.	
C 198A	Portland cement. London.	
C 150	Two white and two red brick tiles, each 6 in. square by 2 in. thick.	
	Presented by R. Cook, Esq., Marrickville :—	
C 151	Four white bricks. Marrickville.	
	Presented by Signor Bernacchi :—	
C 152	Gas and steam coal. Schouten Island, Tasmania.	
	Presented by South Australian Commission, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne :—	
C 125	Auriferous pyrites. Howley Mine, Northern Territory, S.A.	
C 126	Auriferous quartz. Houxhildt's Rush, Eureka Gold-mining Co., Northern Territory, S.A.	
C 127	Goldbearing ironstone. Grove Hill, Northern Territory, S.A.	
C 128	Galena. Eveleen Mine, Northern Territory, S.A.	
C 129	Galena. Flora Bell Mine, Northern Territory, S.A.	
C 130	Silver ore. McKinlay and Mount Wells Mine, Northern Territory, S.A.	
C 131	Silver ore. McKinlay and Mount Wells Mine, Northern Territory, S.A.	
C 132	Galena and carbonates. Burrundie, Northern Territory, S.A.	
C 133	Sluiced tin. Bynoe Harbour, Northern Territory, S.A.	
C 134	Tin ore. Bynoe Harbour, Northern Territory, S.A.	
C 135	Stream tin. Snadden's Creek, Northern Territory, S.A.	
C 136	Tin ore. McKinlay and Mount Wells Tin-mine, Northern Territory, S.A.	
C 137	Tin ore. Shoobridge, Northern Territory, S.A.	
C 138	Tin ore. Furniss River Tin-mines, Northern Territory, S.A.	
C 139	Tin oxide. Mount Shoobridge, Northern Territory, S.A.	
C 140	Copper ore. Daly River Copper-mines, Northern Territory, S.A.	
C 141	Copper ore. Copperfield, Pine Creek, Northern Territory, S.A.	
C 142	Copper ore. Mount Ellison, Northern Territory, S.A.	
C 143	Copper ore. Wheal Danks Mine, Northern Territory, S.A.	
C 144	Plumbago. McKinlay and Mount Wells Mine, Northern Territory, S.A.	
C 145	Manganese ore. Gorden, S.A.	
C 146	Galena and auriferous pyrites. Eureka Mine, Woodside, S.A.	
C 147	Iron ore. Caroona, S.A.	
C 148	Auriferous quartz. Yam Creek, Northern Territory, S.A.	
	1 March, 1889.	
	Presented by the New Zealand Commission, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne :—	
C 171	Coal. Auckland, N.Z.	
C 172	Anhydrous coal. Bay of Islands, N.Z. From seam 10ft. thick.	
C 173	Bituminous coal (large). Greymouth, N.Z. From seam 12ft. thick.	
	Bituminous coal (small). Greymouth, N.Z. Used in the manufacture of coke.	
	Bituminous coal. Greymouth, N.Z. Very small; used for steam and smithy purposes.	

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

LIST OF SPECIMENS PRESENTED.

Museum No.	Date and Description.
C 174	Coal. Mokihinu, N.Z. From seams 32ft., 3ft., and 7ft. 6in. thick.
C 175	Specimens of coal. New Zealand.
C 176	Specimens of coal. Nelson, N.Z. From seams 4ft. and 7ft. thick.
C 177	Bituminous coal. Tyneside, Grey River. From working seam, 16ft. thick.
C 178	Coal. Coalbrookdale, Mount Rockfort, N.Z. From seam 18ft. thick.
C 179	Coal. Hunua, N.Z.
C 180	Coal. Cobden, Greymouth, N.Z. From seams, upper 6ft., and lower 10ft. thick.
C 181	Specimens of Coal. Dunedin, N.Z. From seam 27 feet thick.
C 182	Coke. Mount Rockfort, N.Z.
C 183	Fireclay. Greymouth, N.Z.
C 184	Fireclay. Greymouth, N.Z.
C 185	Three fireclay bricks. Greymouth, N.Z.
C 186	Volcanic bomb. Mount Eden, Auckland.
C 187	Natural hæmatite paints. N.Z.
C 188	Quartz. New Zealand. Assays—15 dwt. gold per ton.
C 189	Samples of wash-dirt. N.Z. Depth of wash, 25 feet.
C 190	Auriferous quartz. Reefton, N.Z.
C 191	Auriferous quartz, with arsenical pyrites. Reefton, N.Z.
C 192	Auriferous quartz. Reefton, N.Z.
C 193	Stibnite. Endeavour Inlet, N.Z. Assays—antimony, 70 per cent.; sulphur, 30 per cent.
C 194	A quarter cake of Star antimony. N.Z.
C 199	Geological Models. Sculptured by Sir James Hector, F.R.S. No. 1. Relief model of New Zealand in fifteen slabs, geologically coloured. Scale: 1 inch = 4 miles horizontal, 4,000 feet vertical. Described in "Outline of New Zealand Geology," Guide to Geological Exhibits in New Zealand Court, Colonial Exhibition. Original in Colonial Museum. No. 2. Relief model of the central volcanic region of the North Island, to illustrate the structure of New Zealand mountains which have been formed by the accumulation of volcanic materials, combined with the upheavel of the land. In three slabs; size, 6 ft. 8 in. by 3 ft. Original in Colonial Museum. No. 3. Relief model of Milford Sound, intended to illustrate the formation of mountains in New Zealand by excessive atmospheric denudation and glacial sculpturing, followed by subsidence of the land. Size, 31 in. x 31 in. Original in Colonial Museum.
C 208	Specimen of Richmondite (silver ore). Tarapara, Collingwood, N.Z.
	Presented by the Commissioners for Tasmania, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne:—
	1 March.
C 149	Ruby tin gravel. South Mount Cameron, Tasmania.
C 153	Bituminous coal. Sandfly, Tasmania. 4ft. 6in. seams.
C 154	Tin. Upper Ringarooma, Tasmania
C 155	Tin ore. St. Paul's River, Tasmania.
C 156	Lead ore. Mount Zeehan, Tasmania.
C 157	Argentiferous galena. Scamander Silver-lead Co., Tasmania.
C 158	Argentiferous galena. Penguin Prospecting, Tasmania.
C 159	Argentiferous galena. Ben Lomond, Tasmania.
C 160	Argentiferous galena. Tasmania. Assays—84 oz. silver and 53 per cent. lead.
C 161	Argentiferous galena. Latrobe, Tasmania. Assays—55·75 oz. silver and 60 per cent. lead.
C 162	Argentiferous galena. Tasmania.
C 163	Argentiferous galena. Tasmania. Assays—75 oz. 5 dwt. silver and 55 per cent. lead to the ton.
C 164	Argentiferous galena. Near Mount Bischoff, Tasmania. Assays, 130 oz. silver to the ton.
C 165	Argentiferous galena. Tasmania.
C 166	Copper ore (bornite in chlorite schist). Tasmania.
C 167	Pottery clay. Launceston, Tasmania.
C 168	Micaceous clay. Launceston, Tasmania.
C 169	Serpentinous rock. Tasmania.
C 170	Fire brick and ordinary brick. Maria Island, Tasmania.
	Presented by Signor Bernacchi:—
C 200	Two limestone fossils. Maria Island, Tasmania.
C 201	Large slab of limestone rock, polished. Maria Island, Tasmania.
C 202	6-in. cube of limestone (marble), polished. Maria Island, Tasmania.
C 203	6-in. cube of sandstone. Maria Island, Tasmania.
C 204	Red granite gravel. Maria Island, Tasmania.
C 205	White granite gravel. Maria Island, Tasmania.
C 206	Hydraulic-ground lime. Maria Island, Tasmania.
C 207	Ironstone (hæmatite). Maria Island, Tasmania.
	9 April.
	Presented by the Colonial Architect, Sydney (through Mr. Telfer):—
C 210	Sandstone (3 x 4 x 6 inches). Gosford, N.S.W.
	2 May.
	Presented by A. Hagman, Esq., Sydney:—
C 211	Fine-grained galena, showing native silver. Drake, N.S.W..

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

LIST OF SPECIMENS PRESENTED.

Museum No.	Date and Description.
	10 May.
C 212	Model of the Baretta Meteorite. The original weighs 145 lb., and the fragments broken off it weighed perhaps 10 lb. more. It belongs to the class known as "mixed meteorites," consisting of a mixture of metallic iron with various silicates. The original is the property of the Government Astronomer, H. C. Russell, Esq., B.A., &c.
	14 May.
C 213	Model of Thunda Meteorite. Thunda Windorah, Diamentina District, Queensland. At present supposed not to differ materially in composition from the Bingera Meteorite. It has a specific gravity of 8·0. The original weighs 137 lb., and had been covered up by the natives. [See Prof. Liversidge's "Minerals of New South Wales," p. 241.]
C 219	Model of earthy meteorite. J. Russell's Station, near Hay, N.S.W. The original weighs 35½ lb., and has apparently been under the earth for a long time, and oxidation was going on so rapidly that it was probable that the stone would not last very long.
	23 May.
	Presented by J. A. M'Killop, Esq., Carcoar :—
C 214	Arsenical cobalt (cobaltite). Shaw, near Carcoar, N.S.W.
C 215	Erythrite (cobalt bloom). Shaw, Carcoar, N.S.W.
	29 May.
	Presented by Mr. H. Watt, St. Leonards :—
C 216	Specimen of serpentine. New England, N.S.W.
	Presented by Mr. A. Thompson, Surry Hills ;—
C 217	Three specimens of lead ore (cerussite). Mount Wilson, Burrowa.
C 218	Galena. Mount Wilson, Burrowa.
	29 May.
	Presented by W. P. Pridham, Esq., Wellington, N.S.W. :—
C 236	Limonite (pseudomorph after pyrite). Woolomin Mountain, Wellington, N.S.W.
	13 June.
C 231	Pipeclay. Maria Island, Tasmania.
	18 June.
	Presented by Messrs. Rowell, Brothers, Summer Hill, Sydney :—
C 232	Sample of polishing powder. Gulgong, N.S.W. A fine-grained sandstone with cylindrical forms of infusoriæ, but not in sufficient quantity to constitute "tripolite." It closely resembles bath-brick in composition.
	4 July.
	Presented by the Deputy Master of the Mint, Sydney :—
C 233	Piece of sandstone, 2 ft. 4 in. × 1 ft. × 1 ft. Obtained from a chimney at the Sydney Mint, and bearing the inscription—"Royal Branch Mint, October, 1854, E." Quarried at Woolloomooloo, near the site of the present baths.
	14 August.
	Presented by G. Kilminster, Esq., Sydney :—
C 238	Feather alum (alunogen). Thames District, N.Z. From the bottom of a drive.
C 239	Native sulphate of iron (melanterite). Thames District, N.Z. From the side of a drive.
C 240	Coal with resinite. Auckland, N.Z.
	9 August.
	Presented by J. C. M'Mahon, Esq., Sydney :—
C 241	Specimen of fine-grained galena. Pam, New Caledonia.
C 242	Copper ore. Pam, New Caledonia.
C 243	Two specimens of malachite. Pam, New Caledonia.
	31 October.
	Presented by W. Lego, Esq., St. Leonards :—
C 244	Cassiterite (stream tin). Colesberg, Orange River, South Africa.
	4 November.
	Presented by J. E. Jopling, Esq., 22 Clarence-street, Sydney :—
C 245	Lignite. From an artesian well bore (300 ft.), Hay.
	8 November.
	Presented by J. Nimmo, Esq., Tasmania :—
C 246	Wad (bog manganese). Castle Forbes Bay, Tasmania.
	Presented by Colonial Architect, Sydney :—
C 247	Porphyry. Port Stephens.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
	19 January.
	Presented by Messrs. Tabrett and Draper, Goodsell-street, Newtown, Sydney :—
B 1	Model of ventilating sash, with lithograph of same, and instructions.
	4 February.
	Presented by Mrs. Kennedy, Wonnaminta, N.S.W. :—
H 1	Net, made by the natives of North-west Albert, N.S.W., composed of new worsted, old socks unravelled, &c.,—used for carrying their goods, &c., swung across one shoulder.

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

LIST OF SPECIMENS PRESENTED.

Museum No.	Date and Description.
	19 February.
	Presented by the South Australian Commission, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne :—
A 1	Plaster cast of soap-stone carving—Thibetian Priest on Camel. Original found 25 ft. below the surface at , Northern Territory of South Australia.
	1 March.
	Presented by the Anti-attrition Metal Co., London (through Mr. Hardt) :—
A 3	Two samples of anti-attrition metal. The British and Colonial Dermatine Co., London.
A 4	Twelve washers
A 5	Four caps
A 6	Four valve-washers } Specimens to illustrate the use of Dermatine.
A 7	disc.
A 8	One buffer
	30 March.
	Presented by Mr. T. Colyer.
H 3	One rupee, East Indian Company, 1840.
	1 April.
	Presented by the Minister for Public Works, Sydney :—
B 9	Model of the new Graving Dock, Cockatoo Island, Sydney.
	2 April.
	Presented by the Executive Commission, Adelaide Exhibition, 1887 :—
B 4	Bronze Medal, received for first "Order of Merit," for collections forwarded to Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition, 1887.
	23 April.
B 5	Three Swedish Bronze Coins. Presented anonymously.
	29 April.
	Presented by Messrs. Borroughs, Wellcome, & Co., London :—
H 6	Six samples to illustrate the processes of manufacture of Lanoline.
	31 July.
	Specimens showing the most approved methods of sewing, darning and knitting, as carried on in Holland.
	Presented by Mrs. Gurney, Sydney :—
H 10	Lawn handkerchief.
	Presented by the Committee of the Protestant "Diakenie" Orphanage, Amsterdam (through Mrs. Gurney) :—
H 11	Sampler.
H 12	Model of Orphan's dress and cap.
H 13	Pocket, as worn by the Orphans.
H 14	Cloak, as worn by the Orphans.
H 15	Model of man's shirt.
H 16	Boy's night-cap.
H 17	Child's stocking.
H 18	Knitted baby's sock.
	KNITTING.
H 19	Knitted gusset.
H 20	Specimens of two heels for renewing stockings.
H 21	Sampler, to show the method of darning with needle and thread.
H 22	Sampler.
	DAMASK DARNING.
	Presented by the Committee of the Protestant "Burger" Orphanage (Burger Weeshuis), Rotterdam (through Mrs. Gurney) :—
H 23	Handkerchief.
H 24	Miniature hand-sewn shirt.
H 25	Patchwork.
H 26	Sampler of sewing.
H 27	Sampler.
H 28	Damask darning.
H 29	Baby-boy's night-cap.
H 30	Stocking.
H 31	Portion of stocking.
	DARNING.
H 32	Two specimens of darning.
H 33	Stocking darning.
H 34	Two samples of net darning.
	6 September.
	Presented by Mr. Mathis Wigasokere, Ceylon :—
H 125	Coin, 5 cents. Ceylon.
H 126	Coin, 1 cent. Ceylon.
	7 October.
	Presented by E. Knox, Esq., Secretary Colonial Sugar Refining Co. :—
H 127–31	Fine samples of fertilisers.
	Presented by James Gibson, Esq., Redfern :—
H 127A	Bronze coin. France.
H 128	Bronze coin. France.

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

LIST OF SPECIMENS PRESENTED.

Museum No.	Date and Description.
	28 October.
	Presented by Mr. John Fagan, Sydney:—
H 10	Instrument used in boot making. Used for drawing the upper over the broad part of the sole.
H 11	Instrument used in boot making. Used for drawing the upper over the waist of the inside sole.
	11 November.
	Presented by Thomas Foster, Esq., Melbourne:—
H 134	10 Dollar Bill of the "Confederate States" of North America, 1864. Richmond, U.S.A. Issued during the Civil War.
	Presented by J. Brazier, Esq.:—
H 135	Nautilus shell. (N. Pompilius.) New Zealand.
	Presented by E. P. Ramsay, Esq., LL.D.:—
H 136	Japanese fish-hooks. Japan. About 120, of various sizes.
H 137	Packet of Scotch haddock hooks, with one hank of horse-hair.
	20 November.
	Presented by Mr. J. Fagan, Sydney:—
H 12	Two rifles with flint locks. Used in the American Navy.
	Presented by M. Pogonowski, Esq., Sydney:—
H 185–200	Collection of coins.
	Presented by S. P. Benson, Esq., Bexley:—
H 201	Sun ring or dial. Used in Norway and Sweden.

APPENDIX V.

LIST OF SPECIMENS LENT TO THE MUSEUM.

Museum No.	Description.
	March 26.
	Lent by the Hon. R. H. D. White, M.L.C., Sydney:—
A 2	Two plates. (Chamberlains Worcester.) Reputed to have been made to the order of one of the Georges (?), and are from the Duke of Hamilton's Collection. They bear the coat of arms of the Earls of Erroll.
A 3	Blue glass vase. Said to have been the first blue glass made in France, and to have been presented to Queen Elizabeth as a jug. It was afterwards mounted as a vase by Minton, of London. From the Duke of Hamilton's Collection.

APPENDIX VI.

LIST OF BOOKS, PERIODICALS, &c., PURCHASED.

Library No.	Title of Book.	Author.
	AGRICULTURE AND BOTANY.	
2,058	Illustrations of British Fungi. Vols. V and VI. (Bound) ...	M. C. Cooke.
2,087	Kew Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information. 1887. (Bound) ..	
2,205	Tropical Agriculturalist. 1887–88	
2,332	Modern Butter-making	J. Mackenzie.
2,342	Second Annual Report of the Agricultural Adviser to the Lords of the Committee of Council for Agriculture.	Chas. Whitehead.
2,348	Phormium tenax, as a Fibrous Plant. (Government Printer, Wellington, N.Z.)	J. Hector.
2,349	Coffee; its Culture and Commerce	C. G. W. Lock.
2,380	The Forest Flora of New Zealand	T. Kirk, F.L.S.
2,393	Index to the Native Scientific names of Indian and other Eastern Economic Plants.	J. F. Watson, M.D.
2,395	Report on the Forest Resources of Western Australia	Baron Von Mueller.
2,398	A Treatise on Manures, or the Philosophy of Manuring	Griffiths.
2,399	The Cow and Calf	Walker.
2,400	Pasture Grasses and Forage Plants	Preston.
2,401	Timber and some of its Diseases	Ward.
2,402	The Sheep and Lamb	Walker.
2,406	Farming to Profit in Modern Times	Walker.
2,408	The Best Forage Plants	Stebler and Schroter.
2,419	All about Tobacco	Editor of "Tropical Agriculturalist," Colombo.
2,420	Egyptian Irrigation	Wilcocks.
2,421	The Cinchona Barks Pharmacognostically Considered	Flüchiger.

APPENDIX VI—*continued.*

LIST OF BOOKS, PERIODICALS, &c., PURCHASED.

Library No.	Title of Book.	Author.
	CHEMISTRY.	
2,336	Abriss der Chemischen Technologie	Dr. C. Heinzerling.
2,352	The Laboratory Guide	A. H. Chuerh.
2,369	Treatise on Chemistry. Vol. III, Part 5.	Roscoe and Schorlemmer.
2,394	On the Constitution of Resins	J. F. W. Johnston.
2,391	Commercial Organic Analysis. Vol. III	A. H. Allen.
	ECONOMIC ENTOMOLOGY AND ZOOLOGY.	
1,626	Report on Injurious Insects, 1888	A. H. Allen.
2,391	Entomology for Beginners	Packard.
2,368	Notes on the Australian Bug in South Africa	E. A. Ormerod.
2,405	Notes and Descriptions of a few Injurious Farm and Fruit Insects of South Africa.	Ormerod.
2,404	The History of Wool and Wool-combing	Burnaby.
	GEOLOGY, MINERALOGY, AND METALLURGY.	
2,350	Notes for a History of Lead	W. H. Pulsifer.
2,396	Practical Iron Founding	Lockwood
2,452	Iron and Steel Manufacture	Hiorns.
2,345	The Metallurgy of Gold	M. Eissler.
2,378	Geology, vols. 1 and 2...	Prestwich.
2,416	Manual of Assaying Gold, Silver, Copper, and Lead Ores ...	W. L. Brown.
	MANUFACTURES AND ENGINEERING.	
2,333	Marine Engines and Boilers	G. C. V. Holmes.
2,334	Cotton Manufacturing	C. P. Brooks.
2,337	Manufacture of Soap and Candles	W. T. Brannt.
2,355	Modern Printing Machinery	Wilson and Gray.
2,377	Plumbing Practice	J. W. Clark.
2,403	An Index to Engineering Periodicals—1883-87	Galloupe.
2,407	The Industries of Japan	J. J. Rein.
2,422	Modern Heliographic Processes	Leitze.
2,451	Irish Lace	Arundel Society, London.
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
900	Encyclopœdia Americana, Vol. 4.	
2,161	Year Book of the Scientific and Learned Societies of Great Britain and Ireland, 1889.	
2,374	The Printers' Handbook	C. J. Jacobi.
2,375	The Printers' Vocabulary	C. J. Jacobi.
2,392	Official Handbook, History, Productions, and Resources of the Cape of Good Hope.	J. Noble.
2,415	Treatise on Water Supply and Drainage	Colyer.
2,347	Dictionary of Technical and Trade Terms	The Editor of the Technical Journal and Industrial Self Instructor.
	REPORTS.	
2,082	United States Consular Reports, January to December, 1888. Vol. XXIX. Nos. 101–4. 1889.	
2,214	Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance. Parts 420–44, 1888; 443–563, 1889.	
2,367	Commercial Reports from H.M. Consuls on the Manufactures, Commerce, &c., of their Consular Districts. Parts 105–110, 1888; 111–132, 1889.	
2,210	L'Année Scientifique, 1888	L. Figuier.
2,255	Report of the British Association (Bath), 1888.	
	CATALOGUES OF EXHIBITIONS, MUSEUMS, AND ART GALLERIES.	
2,147	Catalogue of the Sportsmen's Exhibition, 1889.	
2,329	Catalogue of the Brewers' Exhibition, 1888, London.	
2,330	Catalogue of the Ironmongers' Exhibition, 1888.	
2,351	Museums and Art Galleries	T. Greenwood.
2,373	Catalogue of Building Trades' Exhibition, 1889.	
2,389	Catalogue of the Paris Exhibition, 1889. In 8 Parts.	
2,411	Katalog der Goldschmiedekunst, Ausstellung.	
2,412	Deutsche Allgemeine Ausstellung fur unfallverhütung.	
2,413	Officieller Katalog der Hamburgischer Gewerbe Austellung, 1889.	
2,410	Hastings Health Exhibition 1889 (Catalogue).	
2,413A	The Spanish Exhibition, London Catalogue.	
2,417	Catalogue of the Industrial Exhibition at the People's Palace, London, 1889.	
2,414	Catalogue of the Paris Exhibition, 1890. Pt. 2.	
2,447	Victorian "Government Gazette" Extraordinary, containing list of awards at the Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, 1888.	
	The following purchased periodicals have been bound during the year:—	
2,111	Therapeutic Gazette, 1887. Vol. III.	
2,192	Scientific American. Vol. LVIII.	
2,409	The Mechanical News. Vol. 17. 1887–8.	

APPENDIX VII.

APPENDIX VII.

LIST OF BOOKS, PERIODICALS, &c., PRESENTED.

Library No.	Title, Author, and Donor.
	Agriculture and Botany.
2,370	The Useful Native Plants of Australia. (J. H. Maiden, F.L.S., F.C.S. &c.) The Committee of Management of the Technological Museum.
1,814	Report on the progress and condition of the Botanic Garden, Adelaide, 1888. (Dr. Schomburgk.) The Director of the Garden.
2,272	Descriptive Catalogues of the Grasses, Economic Plants, and Woods, shown in the Queensland Court, Melbourne Exhibition, 1888. (F. M. Bailey, F L.S.) Presented by the Author.
2,325	Select Extra Tropical Plants, readily eligible for Industrial Culture or Naturalization. (Baron von Mueller.) The Government of Victoria, through the Free Library.
2,326	Key to the System of Victorian Plants. (Baron von Mueller.) The Government of Victoria, through the Free Library.
2,361A	Native Plants of Victoria, Part I. (Baron von Mueller.) The Government Botanist, Melbourne.
2,364	Australian Orchids, Vol. I. (Fitzgerald.) Bound.
2,365	Forest Flora of South Australia, Part VIII. (J. E. Brown, F.L.S.) The Conservator of Forests, South Australia.
2,424	Seven Progress Reports of the Royal Commission on Vegetable Products of Victoria, 1887. The Secretary for Agriculture, Victoria.
2,461	Annual Report of the Trustees of the Queensland Museum, 1888. The Trustees.
	Chemistry.
2,343	Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry. 6 vols. Presented by the Society.
2,441	Farbelectrochemische Mittheilungen. (Goppelsroeder.) Presented by the Author.
2,442	Uber Capillar-Analyse und ihre verschiedenen Anwendungen. (Goppelsroeder.) Presented by the Author.
2,443	Beilagen zu der in Mittheilungen des K. K. Technologischen Gewerbemuseums in Wien. Ueber Capillaranalyse und ihre verschiedenen Anwendungen sowie über das Emporsteigen der Farbstoffe in den Pflanzen. (Goppelsroeder.) Presented by the Author.
	Education.
1,785	Report of the Board of Technical Education of New South Wales for 1888. The Board.
2,306	The Sydney Technical College, and Suburban and Provincial Technical Schools Calendar. The late Board of Technical Education.
2,307	Victoria University—The Yorkshire College 14th Annual Report, 1887–8. The Council.
2,323	Massachusetts Institute of Technology—24th Annual Catalogue of Officers and Students, &c., 1888-9. The Council.
2,324	Massachusetts Institute of Technology—President's Report, 1888. The Council.
2,338	Industrial Education in the South (United States). (Rev. A. D. May.) The Commissioner for Education, Washington, D. C., U.S.A.
	Report of the Commissioner on Education. (N. H. R. Dawson). The Commissioner for Education, Washington, U.S.A.
	Board of Technical Education. Report of Annual Meeting, 1889. The Board.
2,372	Report of the Board of Technical Education of Hobart, President's Address, &c., 1889. The Board.
2,378A	Suggestive Scheme for the Systematic Introduction of Science Teaching in Elementary Schools. —(T. Twining, Twickenham, London.) From the Author.
2,385	Report on Education in Georgia. The Commissioner for Education, Washington, U.S.A.
2,386	History of Higher Education in South Carolina, with a sketch of the Free School System. (C. Mereweather.) The Commissioner for Education, Washington, U.S.A.
2,387	Higher Education in Wisconsin. (W. P. Allen and D. E. Spencer.) The Commissioner for Education, U.S.A.
2,388	History of Education in Florida. (G. G. Bush). The Commissioner for Education, Washington, U.S.A.
2,379	Catalogue of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, 1889. The Institute.
2,433	No. 2. Thomas Jefferson and the University of Virginia. (H. B. Adams, Ph. D.)
2,434	Proceedings of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association at its Meetings in Washington, 1888.
2,435	No. 6. History of Education in Florida. (G. G. Bush, Ph. D.)
2,436	No. 7. Higher Education in Wisconsin. (W. F. Allen and D. E. Spencer.)
2,437	History of Education in North Carolina. (C. Lee Smith.)
2,438	No. 5. Education in Georgia. (C. E. Jones.)
	The Commissioner for Education, U.S.A.
	Geology, Mineralogy, Metallurgy.
2,157	Annual Report of the State Mineralogist of California. Part I, 1886. (W. Jrelen, jun.) The State Mineralogist.
2162A	Geological Survey of Victoria: Observations on New Vegetable Fossils of the Auriferous Drifts. The Secretary of Mines, Melbourne.
2,308	Palæontology, No. I. The Invertebrate Fauna, Hawkesbury and Wianamatta Series, 1888. R. Etheridge, jun. The Minister for Mines.

APPENDIX VII—*continued.*

LIST OF BOOKS, PERIODICALS, &c., PRESENTED.

Library No.	Title, Author, and Donor.
2,318	The Gold-fields of Victoria: Reports of the Mining Registrars for the quarter ending 30th September, 1888. The Secretary for Mines, Victoria.
2,319	Department of Mines, N.S.W., Annual Report, 1876. The Minister for Mines.
2,316	Results of Rain, River, and Evaporation Observations, New South Wales, 1887. (H. C. Russell, B.A., F.R.S.) The Author.
2,317	Results of Meteorological Observations in New South Wales, 1887. (H. C. Russell, B.A., F.R.S.) The Author.
2,331	Records of the Geological Survey of New South Wales, No. 2,475A. The Government Geologist.
2,371	Annual Report of the Department of Mines, Queensland, for 1888. The Secretary for Mines, Queensland.
2,340	Annual Report of the Ballarat School of Mines for 1883. The Council.
2,341	The Northern Territory of South Australia. (Hon. H. L. Parsons.) Government of South Australia.
2,448	Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines for Victoria, 1889. The Secretary for Mines, Victoria.
2,449	Mineral Statistics of Victoria, 1889. The Secretary for Mines, Victoria.
2,356	Report on a Journey from Adelaide to Hale River. (H. Y. L. Brown.) The Government Geologist, South Australia.
2,361B	Catalogue of the Mineral Collection, Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art. The Director.
2,366	Catalogue and Index, Mineral Collection, Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art.
2,372A	The Mineralogical Magazine, Vol. VIII, No. 39, 1889. From the Editor.
2,381	The Thunderstorm of 26th October, 1888. Read before the Royal Society, 7th November 1888. (H. C. Russell, B.A., F.R.S.) The Author.
2,382	The Source of the Underground Water in the Western Districts. Read before the Royal Society of New South Wales, 7th July, 1889. (H. C. Russell, B.A., F.R.S.) The Author.
2,383	On a New Self-recording Thermometer. Read before the Royal Society of New South Wales, 7th November, 1888. (H. C. Russell, B.A., F.R.S.) The Author.
2,384	Results of Rain, River, and Evaporation Observations made in New South Wales during 1888. (H. C. Russell, B.A., F.R.S.) The Author.
2,384A	The Storm of the 21st September, 1888. Read before the Royal Society of New South Wales, 3rd October, 1888. (H. C. Russell, B.A., F.R.S.) The Author.
2,390	Results of Meteorological Observations in New South Wales during 1887. (H. C. Russell, B.A., F.R.S.) The Author.
2,411A	Astronomical Workers in New South Wales, 1778 to 1860. (H. C. Russell, B.A., F.R.S.) The Author.
2,417A	Proposed methods of Recording Variations in the Direction of the Vertical. (H. C. Russell, B.A., F.R.S.) The Author.
2,425	A Bird's-eye View of the Production and Characteristics of Iron Ores in the United States. (Swank.) Presented by Messrs. Trübner & Co.
2,426	A Remarkable Year for the American Iron Trade. Swank.
2,427	The Iron and Steel Industries of the United States. Swank.
2,428	The American Iron Industry from the Beginning in 1619 to 1886. Swank.
2,429	Twenty-one years of Progress in the Manufacture of Iron and Steel in the United States. Swank. Presented by Messrs. Trübner & Co.
2,450	Geological Maps of the Tertiary Deposits of the Hundred of Barossa. (H. Y. L. Brown, Government Geologist, S.A). The Government Geologist.
2,453	Eighth Annual Report of the State Mineralogist of California, 1888. The State Mineralogist.
	ECONOMIC ZOOLOGY.
2,314	Caterpillars on Fruit Trees. Trübner & Co.
2,327	Catalogue of Sponges in the Australian Museum. (Robt. Von Lendenfeld). The Trutees of the Australian Museum.
2,335	Tabular List of all the Australian Birds. (E. P. Ramsay, L.L.D.) The Author.
2,354	Australian Museum; Memoirs No. 2—Lord Howe Island. The Trustees.
2,423	A Monograph of the Horny Sponges, (Royal Society of London). (Robt. Von Lendenfeld). Presented by the Trustees of the Australian Museum.
2,444	Report on Insect and Fungus Pests, No. 1. (H. Tryon.) The Secretary for Agriculture, Queensland.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
2,044	American Microscopical Journal. Vol. VIII, 1887. From the Publisher.
	PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.
2,430	Report of the Royal Society of Tasmania, 1888. The Society.
2,431	Papers and Proceedings of the Royal Society of Tasmania, 1888. The Society.
2,432	Papers and Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (Victorian Branch). Part I, vol. III. The Society.
2,414	Report and Proceedings of the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science, 1889. The Association.
2,439	Journal and Proceedings of the Royal Society of N.S.W., 1888. The Society.
2,439	Catalogue of the Scientific Books in the Library of the Royal Society of N.S.W. Part I, General Catalogue. The Society.
2,357	Calendar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain for 1889. The Society.
2,358	Calendar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, 1889. The Society.

APPENDIX VII—*continued.*

LIST OF BOOKS, PERIODICALS, &c., PRESENTED.

Library No.	Title, Author, and Donor.
2,359	Official Catalogue of Tasmanian Exhibits at the Melbourne Centennial Exhibition. Tasmanian Commission.
2,361	Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria. Vol. XXIII, 1886; vol. XXIV, 1887. The Society.
2,361	Proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria. Vol. I. New Series. The Society.
2,115	Journal and Proceedings of the Royal Society of New South Wales, 1888. Vol. XII, Parts 1 and 2. The Society.
2,322	Proceedings of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow, 1887–8. Vol. XIX. The Society.
2,360	Transactions of the Royal Scottish Society of Arts. Vol. XII, Part 2. The Society.

REPORTS AND CATALOGUES.

2,315	Catalogue of Exhibits in the New South Wales Court. Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, 1888. The Executive Commissioners for New South Wales.
2,320	South Australia. Report of the Board of Governors of the Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery, 1888. The Board.
2,321	Record of some of the principal Exhibits at the Glasgow Exhibition, 1888. (W. E. Fox, Bradford, Yorkshire), W. E. Fox.
2,367	Report of the Civil Service Board of New South Wales, 1888. The Board.
2,445	Eighty-fourth Report of the British and Foreign School Society. The Society.
2,446	Twentieth Annual Report of the Committee of the South Australian Chamber of Manufactures, 1889. The Chamber.

PERIODICALS.

The Publishers of the following Journals have generously continued to contribute copies of their publications to the Reading-room of the Museum during the year, viz.:—

American Gas-light Journal.
Amateur Photographer (London).
American Mail and Export Journal (New York).
American Monthly Microscopical Journal (New York).
Bookseller (London).
Boot and Shoe Trades Journal (London).
Brewers' Guardian (London).
British and Colonial Printer and Stationer (London).
British Trade Journal (London).
Builders' Weekly Reporter (London).
Bullettino Telegraphico (Rome).
Burgoyne's List.
Cabinet-maker (London).
California Architect (San Francisco).
Chamber of Commerce Journal.
Colliery Guardian (London).
Chemical News.
Decorators' Gazette (London).
Electrical Review.
Engineering (London).
Exporter (London).
Fireman (London).
Gas and Water Review (London).
Hatters' Gazette (London).
Horological Journal (London).
Ironmonger (London).
Ironmonger (Supplement).
Iron (London).
Iron and Steel Trade Journal.
Jeweller and Metal-worker (London).
Manufacturer and Builder (New York).
Mechanical News (New York).
Mechanical Progress.
Oil and Colourman's Journal (London).
Paper-maker's Journal, and Annual Directory of Paper-makers (London).
Paper Record.
Paper-making.
Paper Trade Review (London).
Pharmaceutical Journal.
Plumber and Decorator.
Printer's Register (London).
Sanitary Record (London).
Sugar Cane (Manchester).
Stationery Trades Journal (London).
Textile Recorder (Manchester).
Timber Trades Journal (London).
Worsted and Woollen Trades Journal.

The Publishers of the following have been good enough to occasionally forward copies of their journals to the Museum:—

Australian Chemists' Review.
Australian Trading World.
Electrical Engineer.
Locomotive, The.
Mineralogical Magazine.
Mining World and Engineering Record.
Paper and Printing Trades Journal.
Phillips' Machinery Register.
Practical Electricity.
Stationer and Printer.

The following Periodicals (donations) have been bound during the year:—

Library No.	Title.	Library No.	Title.
2,168	Boot and Shoe Trades' Journal. Vol. XIX, 1887, and Vol. XX, 1888.	2,364B	Canadian Magazine of Science and Patent Record. Vol. XV, 1887.
23,60A	Builder's Weekly Reporter. Vol. XXX, 1887.	2,362C	Canadian Patent Office Record. Vol. XIV, 1886.
2,395A	Bullettino Telegrafico. Rome, 1887. (Rebound.)	2,191	Colliery Guardian. 1887, July–December; 1888, January–June.
2,188	Cabinet Maker and Art Furnisher. Vol. VII, 1887–88.	2,075	Decorators' Gazette, 1887.
2,268	Californian Architect and Building News. Vol. VI. (Rebound.)	2,187	Engineering. Vol. XLIV.
		2,197	Gas and Water Review. Vols. XIX and XX.

APPENDIX VII—*continued.*

Library No.	Title.	Library No.	Title.
2,362	Hatters' Gazette. 1886–87.	2,200	Pharmaceutical Journal. Vol. XVIII, 1887–88.
2,056	Horological Journal, 1886–88. Vols. XXIX–XXX.	2,362B	Plumber and Decorator. Vol. IX, 1887–88.
2,189	Iron. Vols. XXX and XXXI.	2,361	Practical Engineer. Vol. I, 1887.
2,194	The Ironmonger. October to December, 1887; January to June, 1888.	2,012	Printer's Register. 1887.
2,052	Jeweller and Metalworker, 1887.	2,068	Sanitary Record. Vol. XVIII, 1888.
2,190	London Iron Trade Exchange. Vol. XLI, 1887.	2,364A	Stationery Trades Journal. Vol. VIII, 1887.
968	Manufacturer and Builder, 1885. Vol. XVII. (Rebound.)	2,072	Sugar Cane. Vol. XIX, 1887.
2,361A	Mechanics. Vols. VIII and X.	2,185	Telegraphic Journal. Vols. XXI and XXII.
2,202	Paper-making. Vol. VI.	2,022	Textile Recorder. Vols. IV and V.
2,053	Paper-makers' Monthly Journal. Vol. 25, 1887.	2,195	Timber Trades Journal. 1887, July to December; 1888, January to June.

APPENDIX VIII.

LIST OF DIAGRAMS, MAPS, &c., PURCHASED.

Library No.	Description.
	WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS OF—
1,391	Achras laurifolia; R. Br. (Sapotaceæ).
1,392	Breynia oblongifolia; Muell. Arg. (Euphorbiaceæ.) Timber.
1,393	Gossypium Sturtii; F. v. M. (Malvaceæ.) Forage, Fibre.
1,394	Notelæa microcarpa: R. Br. (Jasmineæ.) Timber.
1,395	Schizomeria ovata; D. Don. "Corkwood." (Saxifrageæ.) Timber.
1,396	Papaver somniferum; Linn. "Opium Poppy." (Papaveraceæ.) Drug.
1,397	Uncaria Gambier; Roxb. "Gambier." (Rubiaceæ.) Drug, Tan, Dye.
1,398	Balsamodendrum myrrha; Nees. "Myrrha." (Burseraceæ.) Drug (Resin).
1,399	Pterocarpus marsupium; Roxb. "Kino-tree." (Leguminosæ.) Drug (Kino).
1,400	Garcinia Hanburia; Hook. f. "Gamboge." (Guttiferæ.) Dye.
1,401	Cissampelos pareira; Linn. "Velvet Leaf." (Menispermaceæ.) Drug.
1,402	Erythroxylon coca; Lamark. "Coca." (Lineæ.) Drug.
1,343	Galipea cusparia; St. Hil. "Carony Bark." (Rutaceæ.) Drug.
	DRAWINGS OF INDIAN PLANTS.
1,459	Leaf of "Teak Tree."
1,460	Xylia dolabriformis; Benth. (Leguminosæ). Timber.
1,461	Butea frondosa; Roxb. "Bastard Teak." (Leguminosæ). Timber.
1,462	Mimosa hamata; Willd. (Leguminosæ).
1,463	Acacia Catechu; Willd. (Leguminosæ).
1,464	Albizzia odoratissima; Benth. (Leguminosæ). Acacia arabica; Willd. (Leguminosæ). *Mimosa cinerea;* Linn. (Leguminosæ).
1,465	Albizzia procera; Benth. (Leguminosæ).
1,466	Acacia leucophlæa; Willd. (Leguminosæ).
1,467	Pithecolobium dulce; Benth. (Leguminosæ).
1,468	Feronia Elephantum; Correa. (Rutaceæ).
1,469	Gardenia latifolia; Ait. (Rubiaceæ).
1,470	Diospyros melanoxylon; Roxb. (Ebenaceæ).
1,471	Dalbergia latifolia; W. and A. Roxb. "Rosewood Tree."
1,472	Bassia latifolia; Willd. "Mahwa Tree."
1,473	Dillenia pentagyna; Rox.
1,474	Strychnos nux-vomica; Linn. "Nux-vomica." (Loganeæ). Drug. Strychnos potatorum; Linn.
1,475	Pterocarpus marsupium; Roxb. "Kino Tree." (Leguminosæ). Drug (Kino)
1,476	Lagerstrœmia parviflora; Roxb.
1,477	Sirium myrtifolium.
1,478	Salvadoria persica; L. "Tooth-brush Tree."
1,479	Tectona grandis; Linn.
1,480	Phœnix sylvestris; R. "The Date Tree of India." Cocos nucifera; Linn. "The Cocoanut Tree." Barassus flabelliformis; Linn. "The Palymra Tree."

APPENDIX IX.

APPENDIX IX.

LIST OF DIAGRAMS, MAPS, &c., PRESENTED.

1,399 Double page Map taken from quarto Atlas. "Arctic Regions and British North America," containing all the discoveries in Arctic seas to 1853.

WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS OF N.S.W. FISHES.

Presented by the N.S.W. Commission for Fisheries at the Melbourne Exhibition.

(*These Water-coloured Drawings are all framed.*)

Library No.	Description.
1,404	Temnodon saltator. "Tailor."
1,405	Cossyphus Gouldii. "Blue Groper."
1,406	Sciæna aquila. "Jew-fish."
1,407	Platycephalus fuscus. "Flathead."
1,408	Arripis salar. "Salmon."
1,409	Belone ferox. "Long Tom."
1,410	Seriola lalandei. "King Fish."
1,411	Otolithus atelodus. "Teraglin."
1,412	Mugil grandis. "Sea Mullet."
1,413	Chilodactylus macropterus. "Morwong."
1,414	Percolates colonorum. "Sea Perch."
1,415	Girella tricuspidata. "Black Fish."
1,416	Chrysophrys sarba. "Tarwhine."
1,417	Pagrus unicolor. "Schnapper."
1,418	Hemirhamphus intermedius. "Garfish."
1,419	Scorpæna cruenta. "Red Rock Cod."
1,420	Pseudorhombus multimaculatus. "Flounder."
1,421	Chrysophrys australis. "Black Bream."
1,422	Girella elevata. "Drummer."
1,423	Beryx affinis. "Nannygai."
1,424	"Parrot Fish."
1,425	Zeus australis; Rich. "John Dorey."
1,426	Scatophagus multifasciatus. "The Butter Fish."
1,427	"Pike."
1,428	Girella Cyanea. "Sea Blue Fish."
1,429	"Trumpeter."
1,430	Ostracion lenticularis. "Box Fish."
1,431	Plectropoma ocellatum. "The Wirrah."
1,432	Neptunus pelagicus; Linn. Swimming Crab.
1,433	Upenoides vlamingii. "Red Mullet."
1,434	Odax semifasciatus. "Rock Whiting."
1,435	Gerres ovatus; Gunther. "Silver Billy."
1,436	Trigla kumu. "Red Gurnard."
1,437	Chilodactylus fuscus. "Carp."
1,438	Caranx trachurus. "Yellow Tail."
1,439	Sillago maculata. "Whiting."
1,440	Plectropoma ocellatum. "Wirrah."
1,441	Aulopus purpurissatus. "Sergeant Baker."
1,442	Cybium commersonii. "Bonito."
1,443	Thyrsites sp. "Barracouta."
1,444	Caranx Georgianus. "White Trevally."
1,445	Oligorus Macquariensis. "Murray Cod."
1,446	Map of the Hawkesbury River, Brisbane Water, and tributaries, showing oyster leases.
1,447	Map of the Hunter River, County of Northumberland.
1,448	Map of Brisbane Water, County of Cumberland, showing oyster leases.
1,449	Map of the Manning River, County of Macquarie, showing oyster leases.
1,450	Map of Port Stephens, County of Gloucester, showing oyster leases.
1,451	Map of Wallis Lake, County of Gloucester, showing oyster leases.
1,452	Map of Crookhaven River, County of St. Vincent, showing oyster beds.
1,453	Map of Clarence River, County of Clarence, showing oyster beds.
1,454	Map of Richmond River, County of Rous, showing oyster leases
1,455	Map of Clyde River, County of St. Vincent, showing oyster leases.
1,456	Map of the Coast of New South Wales, showing oyster beds and fishing grounds.

APPENDIX X.

EXCHANGES (OUTWARDS).

Date.	Description of Specimens.	To whom sent.
4 Jan....	Asbestos, from Gundagai	Rev. J. Milne Curran, Bathurst.
„ ...	„ raw Canadian	
„ ...	„ powdered	
„ ...	„ carded. Piedmont, Italy	
„ ...	„ „ „	
„ ...	„ „ Val de Susa, Italy	
„ ...	„ „ Canadian, 1st quality	
„ ...	„ „ „ 2nd „	
„ ...	„ paper and millboard for fire-proofing and other non-conducting purposes, &c.	
21 Feb...	Cast of Thunda Meteorite	Professor Liversidge.
„ ...	„ Battery Mountain Meteorite	do
„ ...	„ „ „	Government Geologist.
10 May...	„ Baratta Meteorite	Government Astronomer.
„ ...	„ Mr. Russell's Meteorite	do
8 Aug...	Samples of wool	W. G. Markham, Esq., Chairman, American Wool Growers' Association, Rochester, New York, U.S.A.
17 „ ...	Forty mineral specimens...	The Revd. Bro. Claudius, St. Mary's, Woolloomooloo.

EXCHANGES (INWARDS).

No.	Description of Specimens.	From whom received.
H 36–57 ...	Twenty-two silver coins	Revd. Bro. Claudius, St. Mary's, Woolloomooloo.
H 58–93 ...	Thirty-six bronze coins	
H 94–109 ...	Sixteen tokens, medals, &c.	
H 146–185 ..	Miscellaneous collection of shells, ornaments, &c. Used by the natives of the South Sea Islands	
D 534–44 ...	Miscellaneous collection of ornaments, bottles, drinking cups, pipes, fish-hooks, &c. Mostly used by the South Sea Islanders	
E 30... ...	Whale tooth	
E 30A ...	Four tusks of wild boar	
E 31... ...	Ornaments made from teeth of sperm whale. Mostly used by the South Sea Islanders	
E 32.. ...	Four tusks of wild boar	
E 32A ...	Tooth of sperm whale	
F 33.. ...	Two horns. (Probably antelope)...	
F 34... ...	Section of whale's tooth	
F 35... ...	Three sperm whales tusks	
F 36... ...	Tail-bone of ray, from New Britain	
A 37–8 ...	Two ornaments (cup and vase)	

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1890.

[1s. 6d.]

1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TRAINING COLLEGE FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.

(EXPLANATION, ESTIMATE AND PLANS OF PROPOSED.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to the 13th section of Public Works Act, 1888.

Minute by The Minister of Public Instruction.

Proposed College for training Teachers of Public Schools.

Explanation of the proposed work.

Department of Public Instruction, 21 November, 1890.

THIS proposed work is submitted and recommended by me for the purpose of providing accommodation for students in training as teachers of the public schools. This accommodation includes rooms for classes and for general purposes of instruction, as well as apartments for the Principal and staff, residential students and College servants. Full particulars on these and other details are to be found in the Architect's Report annexed. The estimated cost of the work is £37,500 exclusive of the value of the site which is situated in the University grounds, and has an area of 4 acres, 1 rood, and 9¾ perches. The University Senate have agreed to surrender this site to the Crown without compensation or claim, in order to enable the Government to carry out this work. It is proposed to conduct the College for male students only, and to so conduct its operations as to gain for these students as full a benefit as is possible under the circumstances of their position, from the University course of lectures and studies. The College will be by its Act of Incorporation declared to be a College "within the University"; having a Principal recognised as *ex officio* a member of the University, and having the same rights and privileges as are conferred by the University Act of 1861 on Principals of the Affiliated Colleges. The management of the College, including the appointment of its staff, will be under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction, but the students will be amenable to the rules and regulations of the University so far as they may affect them as undergraduates or members of that body.

The Senate of the University have agreed to make liberal arrangements as to students' matriculation and attendance at lectures, and also to accept an annual lump sum in lieu of lecture fees, &c., for students, such sum being a very considerable reduction on the full fees, and only fairly covering the increased expenditure of the University in regard to the students.

The annexed outline of the training course will show certain details of the proposal as it affects the character of the educational work and the numbers of teachers or students comprised in this proposal.

Sketch plans of the site and proposed buildings are also attached.

J. H. CARRUTHERS.
Minister of Public Instruction.

Report of the Architect of Public Schools on the accommodation provided, and estimated cost of new College for training Teachers of Public Schools.

THE main building will provide the necessary accommodation for the residence and instruction of fifty-one students. Separate bedrooms are provided for the students, each room to be 12 feet by 8 feet fitted with conveniences for use as a study for private work, five classrooms are provided for different classes for various kinds of work, and a lecture room to accommodate about 250 for lectures, to which teachers generally, as well as resident students, can be admitted. This hall will be a very suitable room for singing practice, and being lighted only from the roof will be a good room for drawing classes.

In the basement, provision is made for ample kitchen and scullery accommodation and stores and larders, and also for a sitting-room and bedroom for the housekeeper, and four good bedrooms for servants. The only communication between this part of the premises and the upper floors of the College is by a staircase which starts from the vicinity of the housekeeper's room, with a screen and door which cuts off communication.

An office for the Principal is provided near the main entrance, with waiting-room attached; and on the same floor is a dining-hall, with communication by lift to the basement.

In addition to the class-rooms there is provision for a library and museum, a common room for the resident masters, and a recreation room for the students.

A covered gymnasium forms part of the scheme, the space under the lecture-hall being utilised for that purpose.

Ample bath and closet accommodation is provided of the most modern and complete kind, the closets being in turrets with open lobbies to prevent any possible contamination of air in the sleeping-rooms.

The Principal's residence is attached to but separate from the College, and provides the usual requisites of a modern residence.

A porter's lodge is provided, which will command the entrance to the College grounds, and also a new road into the University grounds, between the Training College and St. Andrew's College.

It is proposed to erect the buildings with Pyrmont stone externally, and internal walls of brick, and in part of coke concrete. The roof to be covered with slates, and all internal finishings to be neat and substantial, but not extravagantly ornate.

See Appendices A and B.

The style chosen, as shown by the drawings, is English Norman of the 12th century; a style which allows of a good deal of effect without excessive cost, and lends itself easily to modern requirements.

The estimated cost, including enclosing fences, drainage, &c., is £37,500.

WM. E. KEMP,
Architect for Public Schools.

Outline of Training Course, &c., of proposed College for training Teachers of Public Schools.

1. To carry on the work of National Education effectively a supply of thoroughly qualified teachers is absolutely necessary for State Schools.

2. To ensure such supply it is necessary that the State shall itself provide an efficient system of educational and professional training for teacher candidates.

3. This training must be of a kind to secure to candidates the best facilities for—

(*a*) Acquiring full information in the subjects to be taught in schools; and

(*b*) For obtaining the highest professional skill in the art of teaching or pedagogy.

4. The course of training has been arranged to extend over a period of six years, commencing from the time when a boy or girl candidate has finished the ordinary school curriculum.

5. The candidates pass the first four years of this course as Pupil-teacher apprentices in State Schools under qualified teachers.

6. Pupil-teachers, as the term implies, are both pupils and teachers. As pupils they receive from the Principal of the school (out of school hours) instruction in school subjects, and in school organisation and methods of teaching; and as teachers they (during school hours) teach and manage junior classes under the Principal's direction and supervision.

7. Before admission as a Pupil-teacher a candidate has to pass a competitive examination in reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, grammar, geography, drawing, and vocal music; and is also required to teach a junior class in the presence of an Inspector.

8. At the end of each of the four years of apprenticeship, Pupil-teachers must pass examination in attainments and skill; and if successful they are allowed to proceed with the next year's course.

9. In addition to their professional instruction and training during apprenticeship, Pupil-teachers receive annual payments from the State, viz.:—

For first year—males	...	...	£42;	females	...	...	£24
„ second „ „	...	...	£48;	„	...	...	£30
„ third „ „	...	...	£60;	„	...	...	£36
„ fourth „ „	...	...	£72;	„	...	...	£48

10. At the close of their apprenticeship, Pupil-teachers are about 18 years of age; and to render them fully competent for teachers' work in the large number of more important State Schools a further and higher course of training is necessary. Hence the most intelligent and best advanced among them are afforded an opportunity of entering the Training Institution, established for the purpose of providing this higher and completing course.

11. The ordinary Training College course extends over two years, examinations being passed by students at the end of each year. In this institution lessons and lectures are given in the theory, and practice of pedagogy by professors of the highest qualifications for such work; and by making the institution a College within the Sydney University the students will have similar advantages in connection with the study of literary and scientific subjects.

12. This comprehensive and complete course of education and training for State School teachers is absolutely necessary when the character of the educational work required of them is duly considered.

13. After leaving the Training College and University thus equipped, the students will be employed for two or three years, as assistants in large city and suburban schools, before being themselves appointed to the sole charge of country schools.

14. The expense to the State of training college education is not greater than that of Pupil-teacher apprentices in their third and fourth years.

15. The advantages:—

(*a*) Will promote economy in the conduct of the Training College.

(*b*) Will foster the profession of teaching by drawing to it young persons of high intelligence.

(*c*) Will elevate the standard of culture among teachers.

(*d*) Will mould public opinion in favour of our State School system.

(*e*) Will invigorate the Public School system generally.

16. There are now 360 male Pupil-teachers, about one-fourth of whom proceed to examination for student scholarships each year.

17. There are fifty scholarships and half-scholarships (a full scholarship being of the value of £72 per annum) tenable for two years for successful male students, although the number of students may exceed fifty by the division of scholarships.

18. The number of male students now in training is 56, of whom 13 reside at home, and 43 in licensed lodging houses.

19. The proposed College will give residential accommodation to the latter class, but affording equal facilities for instruction to all alike.

J. H. CARRUTHERS.

[Two plans.]

[1*s.* 3*d.*]

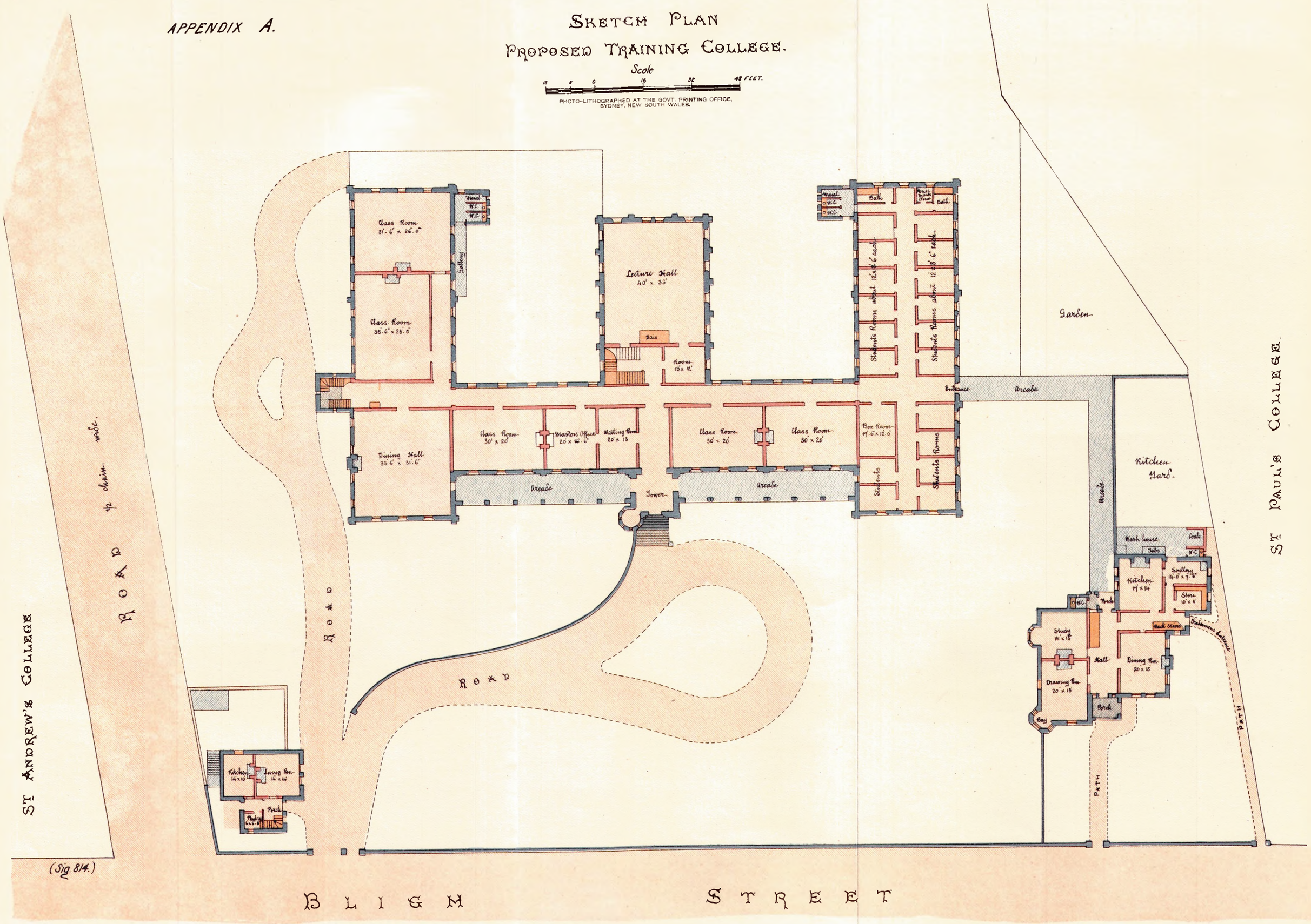
Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1890.

APPENDIX A.

SKETCH PLAN
PROPOSED TRAINING COLLEGE.

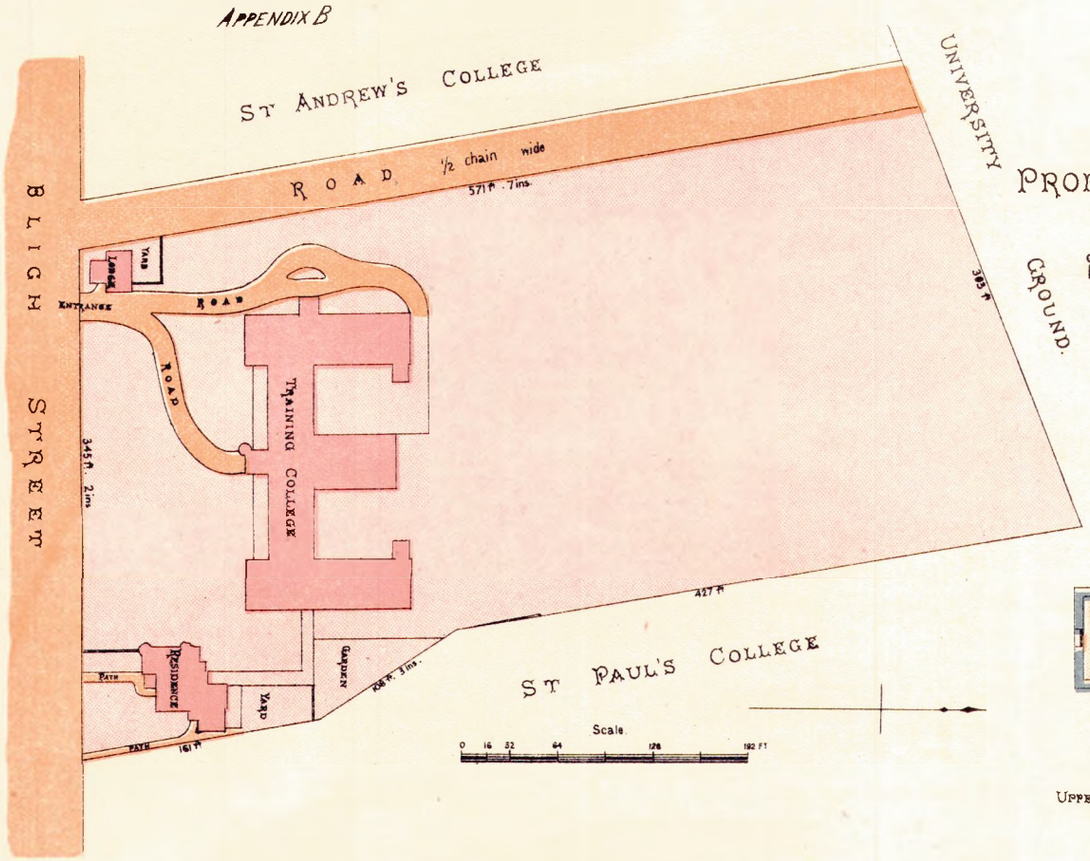
Scale
15 4 0 16 32 48 FEET.

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.



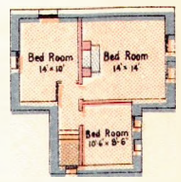
APPENDIX B

SKETCH PLAN
PROPOSED TRAINING COLLEGE.

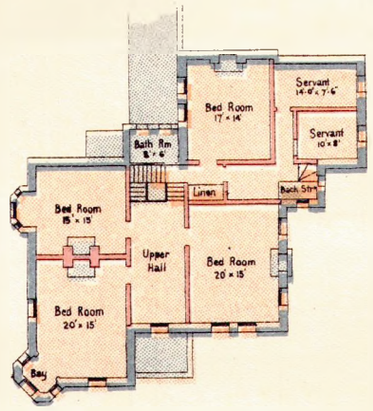


Scale
0 4 8 12 16 32 48 64 FEET

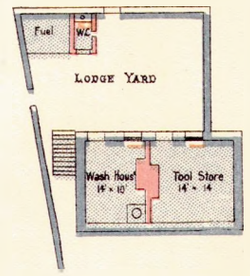
PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.



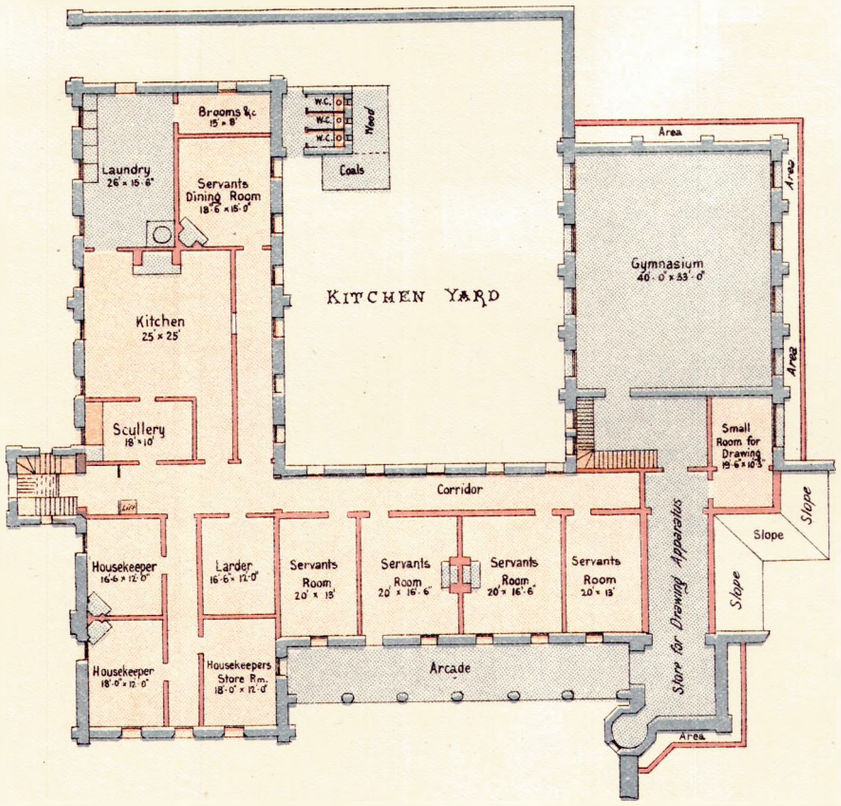
UPPER FLOOR – GATE LODGE



UPPER FLOOR – PRINCIPAL'S RESIDENCE

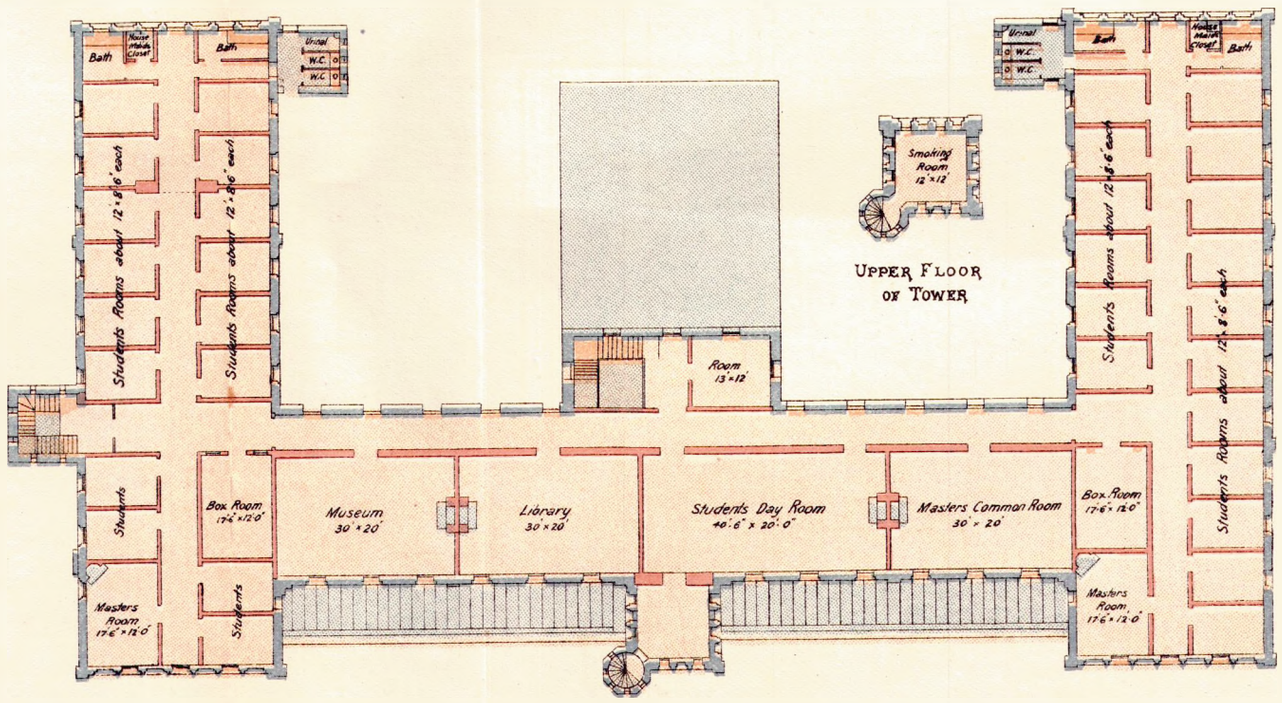


BASEMENT – GATE LODGE



(Sig 814–)

BASEMENT PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

(REPORT FOR 1889.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 14 Vic. No. 31, sec. 22.

REPORT of the Senate of the University for the year ended 31*st December*, 1889.

1. The Senate of the University of Sydney, in pursuance of the Act of Incorporation, 14 Victoria No. 31, has the honor to transmit the account of its proceedings during the year 1889, for the information of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

2. Out of a total of 160 students who presented themselves for the matriculation examination in March, 118 qualified themselves for matriculation. In addition to this number 15 passed the senior public examination, and 30 the junior public examination in the subjects prescribed for matriculation, and 47 passed the matriculation examination for articled clerks.

3. The following are the numbers of matriculated students attending lectures in the various faculties during the year:—Faculty of Arts, 204, including 31 evening students; Faculty of Medicine, 65; Faculty of Science, 2; Department of Engineering, 4; total, 275. In addition to the above the day lectures were attended by 3 and the evening lectures by 15 non-matriculated students.

4. The following Degrees were conferred, after examination:—

Master of Arts (M.A.):—Richard Barber, B.A.; George Pitty Barbour, B.A.; Jane Foss Russell, B.A.; Constance Adelaide Sutherland, B.A.; William Michael Joseph Walsh, B.A.

Bachelor of Arts (B.A.):—Arthur Ashworth Aspinall, Peter Board, Sarah Octavia Brennan, Charles Arthur Buchanan, John Sydney Cargill, Harold Cox, Albert Jasper Creagh, Malcolm Mervyn D'Arcy-Irvine, Frank Henry Daley, James Gillies, Charles Warre Harriott, Robert John Hinder, Arthur James Kelynack, Robert Menzies Kinross, Gresley Windham Hall Lukin, Harold M'Intosh, John Frazer M'Manamey, Andrew M'Neil, Peter M'Pherson, Sydney Charles Martyn, Louis Felix Meagher, Matilda Meares, John Montgomerie, Henry Newton, George Herbert Pike, William Elliott Veitch Robson, John Marshall Sands, Archibald Smith, John Michael Taylor, Frank Ernest Wallace.

Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.):—Arthur Henry, Jeaffreson W. Hester, Henry Vincent Critchley Hinder, Patrick John Kelly, Æneas John M'Donnell, Arthur Edward Mills, Richard Barzillai Trindall.

Master of Surgery (Ch.M.):—Arthur Henry, Jeaffreson William Hester, Henry Vincent Critchley Hinder, Æneas John M'Donnell, Arthur Edward Mills, Richard Barzillai Trindall.

Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.):—James Arthur Pollock.

Bachelor of Engineering (B.E.):—Edward Albin Amphlett, Archer Bowman, John Job Crew Bradfield.

5. The following graduates of other Universities were admitted *ad eundem gradum* in accordance with the provisions of the "Ad Eundem Degrees Act," 44 Victoria No. 22:—

Master of Arts (M.A.):—Rev. Edward Harris, M.A., Oxford; Rev. Henry Plume, M.A., Oxford; Professor William John Stephens, M.A., Oxford.

Doctor of Medicine (M.D.):—Professor Thomas Peter Anderson Stuart, M.D., Edinburgh.

6. The total number of degrees conferred during the year was thus 56, divided as follows:—M.A., 8; B.A., 30; M.D., 1; M.B., 7; M.Ch., 6; B.Sc., 1; B.E., 3.

7. The following are the honours conferred at the Degree Examinations:—

Faculty of Arts—Honours at the B.A. Examination.

Classics—Class I:—J. F. M'Manamey, University gold medal. French and English—Class II:—Matilda Meares.

Mathematics—Class I:—H. Newton, University gold medal. Class II:—P. Board.

Faculty

[1,253 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £15 2s.]

Faculty of Medicine—Honours at graduation as M.B. and M.Ch.

Class I:—None. Class II:—J. W. Hester, Æ. J. McDonnell, A. Henry, P. J. Kelly, æq., A. E. Mills, æq., H. V. C. Hinder.

Faculty of Science—Honours at B.Sc. Examination.

Physics—Class I:—J. A. Pollock, University gold medal.
Mathematics—Class III:—J. A. Pollock.

Department of Engineering Honours at B.E. Examination.

Engineering and Architecture—Class I:—J. J. C. Bradfield, University gold medal.
Mineralogy—Class I:—J. J. C. Bradfield, H. E. Ross (not passing through the regular course). Class II:—E. A. Amphlett.

8. The following Scholarships were awarded:—

(*a*) Matriculation Examination.

Cooper Scholarship No. 2 for Classics—W. A. Parker.
Barker Scholarship No. 2 for Mathematics—J. W. Fell.
University Scholarship for General Proficiency—F. V. Pratt and J. B. Peden, *æq.*; *prox. acc.*, J. W. Roberts.

(*b*) First Year Examination in Arts.

Lithgow Scholarship for Classics—E. M. Stephen.
George Allen Scholarship for Mathematics—E. M. Stephen.
Levey Scholarship for Chemistry and Physics—A. S. Vallack.

(*c*) Second Year Examination in Arts.

Cooper Scholarship No. 1 for Classics—F. Lloyd.
Barker Scholarship No. 1 for Mathematics—R. P. Sellors.

(*d*) First Professional Medical Examination.

Renwick Scholarship for General Proficiency—F. J. Sawkins.

(*e*) Second Professional Medical Examination.

John Harris Scholarship for General Proficiency—C. G. Wilson.

(*f*) James King of Irrawang Travelling Scholarship for Graduates—H. Newton, B.A.

9. Prize books stamped with the University Arms were awarded to those who obtained first classes in honours at the yearly examinations:—

Faculty of Arts.

First year Examination—Classics:—E. M. Stephen, C. J. Brennan. Latin and French—J. N. Henderson. Mathematics:—E. M. Stephen.
Second year Examination—Classics:—F. Lloyd; H. R. Curlewis, A. J. M. Stephen, H. Wolstenholme, *æq.* Mathematics:—R. P. Sellors. Latin and English:—R. P. Sellors.

Faculty of Medicine.

First Professional Examination—Botany:—F. J. Sawkins. Zoology and Comparative Anatomy:—R. Dick, F. J. Sawkins.
Second Professional Examination—Anatomy:—J. Morton. Physiology:—P. L. Townley, C. G. Wilson. Materia Medica:—J. Morton, C. G. Wilson, L. E. F. Neill, *æq.* Pathology:—C. G. Wilson, L. E. F. Neill.

10. Special Annual Prizes were awarded as follows:—
Smith Prize for Physics at the first year examination in Arts—G. E. Smith.
Norbert Quirk Prize for Mathematics at the second year examination—R. P. Sellors.
Professor Stephens' Prize for Natural History in the first year of Arts—G. E. Smith.
Dr. Haswell's Prize for Zoology and Comparative Anatomy—G. E. Smith.
Dr. Wilkinson's Prize for Pathology—C. G. Wilson.
Dr. Milford's Prize for Surgery—F. Tidswell.
Dr. Dixson's Prize for Materia Medica—G. H. Abbott, B.A.
Professor MacCallum's Prizes for English Essay:—First year—J. P. Pickburn; second year—Elmina L. Sutherland; third year—W. L. Curnow.

11. The following Bursaries were awarded:—
Maurice Alexander Bursary.
John Ewan Frazer Bursary (one half).
Ernest Manson Frazer Bursary (one half).
William Charles Wentworth Bursary, No. 1 (one half).
William Charles Wentworth Bursary, No. 2 (one half).
Burdekin Bursary.
Hunter Baillie Bursary, No. 1.
Walker Bursary, No. 2 (one half).
Walker Bursary, No. 3 (one half).
Walker Bursary, No. 4.
The J. B. Watt Exhibition.
The Struth Exhibition.

Eighteen students, in addition to the holders of Bursaries, were permitted to attend lectures without the payment of fees.

12. The following courses of lectures under the University Extension Scheme were delivered during the year :—

Lent Term.—Sydney—Subject: "The Aim and Method of Philosophy." Lecturer, Mr. F. Anderson, M.A.; number of students attending, 36. Sydney—Subject: "Life and Thought in the second century of the Roman Empire." Lecturer, Professor Scott, M.A.; number of students attending, 31. Newcastle—Subject: "English Poetry in the time of Wordsworth." Lecturer, Mr. W. Crompton, M.A.; number of students attending, 24. West Maitland—Subject: "The Stuart Period." Lecturer, Mr. W. Crompton, M.A.; number of students attending, 65.

Trinity Term.—Sydney—Subject: "The Philosophy of History." Lecturer, Mr. F. Anderson, M.A.; number of students attending, 15. Sydney—Subject: "The growth of the British Empire." Lecturer, Mr. A. W. Jose; number of students attending, 10. St. Leonards—Subject: "English Poetry and Fiction since 1851." Lecturer, Mr. W. Basil Worsfold, M.A.; number of students attending, 62.

Michaelmas Term.—Sydney—"The relation of Philosophy to Science." Lecturer, Mr. F. Anderson, M.A.; number of students attending, 24. Sydney—English History: "The Norman Conquest." Lecturer, Rev. H. L. Jackson, M.A.; number of students attending, 4.

In addition to the above, a course of thirty lectures on Architecture for the benefit of Architects' Articled Clerks was delivered throughout the year by Mr. John Sulman, F.R., I.B.A. The number of students on the roll was 38.

The total number attending the various courses was thus—309.

13. The Senior and Public Examinations were held in the month of September in Sydney, and in the following local centres :—Albury, Armidale, Barmedman, Bega, Ballina, Bathurst, Braidwood, Brisbane, Casino, Cooma, Cudal, Deniliquin, Dubbo, Eurobodalla, Glen Innes, Goulburn, Grafton, Grenfell, Hill End, Kempsey, Ipswich, Kiama, Lismore, Lithgow, West Maitland, Maryborough, Mittagong, Moruya, Mudgee, Newcastle, Nowra, Orange, Port Macquarie, Rockhampton, Scone, Singleton, Sunny Corner, Tamworth, Temora, Townsville, Toowoomba, Wagga Wagga, Windsor, Wollongong, Young. 110 candidates presented themselves for the Senior Examination, and 1,058 for the Junior Examination. Of these 90 senior candidates and 706 junior candidates were successful.

14. The prizes for general proficiency at these examinations were awarded as follows :—

Seniors.

University Prize and John West Medal :—Daniel Levy, Sydney Grammar School.

Fairfax Prize for Senior Females :—Kate Allanby, Brisbane Girls' Grammar School; Mabel Maude Fidler, Miss E. C. Baxter; Eleanor Mary Grimes, Brisbane Girls' Grammar School; Lizzie Proctor, Ashfield College.

Juniors.

University Prize :—Ernest Meyer S. Mitchell, Superior Public School, Crown-street; Francis Joseph Roberts, Toowoomba Grammar School; Norman de Horne Rowland, Brisbane Grammar School. Harold Arthur Browne, Sydney Grammar School; Graham Patrick Dixon, Brisbane Grammar School; Hereward Humfry Henchman, Rockhampton Grammar School; Henry Thomas Maxwell, Sydney Grammar School, *prox. acc.*

Fairfax Prize for Junior Females :—Eleanor Madeline Whitfeld, Girls' Public High School, Sydney; Amy Winifred Broad, Ardnaree School, *prox. acc.*

A complete analysis of the examinations will be found in the "Manual of Public Examinations," which accompanies this report.

15. Four examinations of candidates for the Civil Service were held during the year. At these 278 candidates presented themselves, and 87 were successful.

16. Three Law Examinations, similar to that prescribed for Matriculation, for candidates for Articles of Clerkship with Attorneys, were held. At these 80 candidates presented themselves, and 47 were successful.

17. During the year the Senate held twenty-two regular meetings, four adjourned, and six special meetings, in addition to four meetings of the Conjoint Board, consisting of the Senate of the University and the Board of Directors of the Prince Alfred Hospital, and the Annual Commemoration. The attendances of the various Fellows were as follows :—

	Feb.			March.			April.				May.			June	July.			Aug.		Sept.		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			Total No. of attendances.
	4	18	*d* 25	*a* 26	4	18	*a* 25	*a* 30	*d* 1	1	*c* 13	15	*a* 29	6	20	*b* 27	3	17	1	*b* 5	15	*b* 29	5	*d* 19	19	2	9	16	7	21	4	18	*d* 2	2	*b* 9	16	*b* 23	
Manning, the Hon. Sir W. M., LL.D., Chancellor.	..	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34
Renwick, the Hon. Arthur, B.A., M.D., Vice Chancellor.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	37
Backhouse, His Honor Judge, M.A.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	1	1	..	21
Butler, Thomas, B.A.	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34
Faucett, the Hon. Peter, B.A.**	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Gurney, Professor, M.A.	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34
Hay, the Hon. Sir John, M.A., K.C.M.G.	.	.	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	26
Jennings, Sir Patrick A., LL.D., K.C.M.G.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	.	9
Jones, P. Sydney, M.D.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28
Liversidge, Professor, M.A., F.R.S.	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	35
MacLaurin, the Hon. Henry Norman, M.A., M.D., LL.D.**	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Macleay, the Hon. Sir William, M.L.C.	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	21
Oliver, Alexander, M.A.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	.	21
Rogers, F. E., M.A., LL.B., Q.C.*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
Russell, Henry C., B.A., F.R.S.	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	32
Scott, Professor, M.A.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	36
Stephen, Cecil Bedford, M.A.	1	1	.	.	0	1	1	0	0	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
Stephens, Professor, M.A.	1	1	1	..	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30
Stuart, Professor Anderson, M.D.	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	32
Teece, Richard†	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Windeyer, the Hon. Mr. Justice, M.A., LL.D.	..	1	0	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	0	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27
Barry, the Most Rev. Alfred, D.D., LL.D.‡	..	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Barton, the Hon. Edmund, M.A.§	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	..	..	..	.	1

a Adjourned Meetings. *b* Special Meetings. *c* Commemoration Meeting. *d* Conjoint Board Meetings.
* Elected 29th June. † Elected 17th August. ‡ Resigned 20th May. § Resigned 15th July. ** Absent on leave.

18. The annual election to the office of Vice-Chancellor took place in the month of April, and resulted in the appointment of the Hon. Arthur Renwick, B.A., M.D., M.L.C.

At the same time the Senate took the opportunity of passing a special vote of thanks to the Hon. Dr. MacLaurin, for the zeal and ability which he had displayed in discharging the duties of the office of Vice-Chancellor for two years. Leave of absence was also granted to him for a period of twelve months, during a proposed absence from the Colony.

19. In the month of May, the Senate received with regret the resignation of the Most Reverend Alfred Barry, Bishop of Sydney, as a Fellow of the Senate, which was rendered necessary by his proposed departure from Australia.

A Convocation of Electors to fill the vacancy was held on Saturday, the 29th of June, resulting in the election, unopposed, of Mr. F. E. Rogers, M.A., LL.B., Q.C.

20. In the month of July, the Senate received with regret a communication from the Hon. Edward Barton, tendering his resignation as a Fellow in consequence of his inability to attend the meetings of the Senate through pressure of work in other directions.

A Convocation for the election of a Fellow in his stead was held at the University on the 17th of August, and resulted in the election, unopposed, of Mr. Richard Teece.

21. In the month of March, further leave of absence for a period of six months, was granted to the Hon. Peter Faucett, then absent from the Colony on a visit to Europe.

22. In the month of October, leave of absence for Lent term, 1890, was granted to Professor Scott, arrangements having been made for his lectures to be delivered by Messrs. T. Butler, B.A., L. F. Armstrong, B.A., and A. B. Piddington, B.A.

23. In the month of November, leave of absence, for Lent and Trinity terms of 1890, was granted to Dr. Haswell, Lecturer in Biology, and lately appointed Challis Professor in Biology, with a view of enabling him to visit Europe. Mr. N. A. Cobb, Ph.D., of Jena, has been appointed to deliver the lectures in the Department of Biology during Dr. Haswell's absence.

24. In the month of November, leave of absence for Lent and Trinity terms 1890, was granted to Dr. Wilkinson, Lecturer in Pathology, Mr. G. E. Rennie, B.A., M.D. (Lond.), having been appointed to deliver the lectures on Pathology during his absence.

25. In the month of February, Mr. A. B. Piddington, B.A., was appointed to the office of Evening Lecturer in English, and Mr. John Sulman, F.R.I.B.A., was appointed for another year as Lecturer on Architecture.

26. In the month of May, Mr. Chisholm Ross, M.D. (Sydney), was appointed Lecturer in Psychological Medicine in the room of Dr. F. Norton Manning, resigned.

27. In the month of July a communication was received from Mr. Edgar Hall tendering his resignation of the office of Demonstrator of Chemistry.

Mr. Neil Mackelvie was appointed to the office until the end of the year; and at the same time a communication was forwarded to Professor Thorpe, F.R.S., of the Royal School of Mines, London, and Professor J. Millar Thomson, of King's College, London, requesting them to select a gentleman to fill the vacancy.

28. In the month of October, the office of Lecturer in Surgery became vacant through the resignation of Dr. Milford; and in the month of December, after applications had been invited publicly for the office, Mr. A. MacCormick, M.D. (Edinburgh), was elected to fill the vacancy.

29. In the month of August, Dr. R. Max was reappointed to the office of Evening Lecturer in French and German for the year 1890.

30. In the month of May, the office of Curator of the Nicholson Museum of Antiquities became vacant through the death of Mr. Edward Reeve, who had been Curator for many years directly following the foundation of the Museum, and who had compiled a very valuable catalogue of the exhibits contained in it.

The vacancy thus created was not filled until the month of December, when Mr. L. Armstrong, B.A., Assistant Lecturer in Classics, was appointed to the office.

31. In the month of October, the triennial election of the Deans of the Faculties of Medicine and Science, resulted in the reappointment of Professor T. P. Anderson Stuart, as Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, and Professor Liversidge, as Dean of the Faculty of Science.

32. In the month of March, a report was received from the Committee appointed by the Senate in 1888, to consider and report what Chairs should be founded when the Challis Bequest is at the disposal of the Senate.

The report recommended the establishment of a Challis School of Law, with one Professor and Lecturers, together with full Chairs of History, Logic, and Mental Philosophy, Geology, and Palæontology, the division of the Chairs in Anatomy and Physiology, together with the establishment of Challis Chairs of Engineering and Modern Literature by the transference of the endowments of those Chairs from the General Fund to the Challis Fund in order to relieve the former.

The report was carefully considered by the Senate, but unforeseen difficulties having arisen in regard to the tenure of certain of the existing Professors whose fixed salary depended upon the annual Parliamentary Votes for the additional endowment of the University, the consideration of the matter was referred back to the Committee for a proposal as to an adjustment of the University finances in order to remedy the oversight.

The final report was received on the 1st July, and considered at a special meeting held on the 5th of July when the following adjustment of the finances of the University was agreed upon:—

Chairs to be paid from Permanent Endowment.

Classics	£900	With half fees.
Mathematics	900	
Chemistry	900	
Physics	900	
Geology	600	
(Hovell, £300.)		
Physiology	900	
	£5,100	

And £300 from Hovell interest.

Chairs

Chairs to be paid from the Challis Fund.

School of Law	£2,000	No fees.
Modern Literature	900	Half fees.
History	800	No fees.
Logic and Mental Philosophy	800	
Anatomy	900	
Engineering...	900	
Biology	800	
	£7,100	

It was also decided that the salaries of the Lecturers and Demonstrators, Administration Officers, Library Attendants, and University servants and other attendants, and the general charges for miscellaneous expenditure, Grounds, Library, Organ, Prizes, maintenance of various departments, and examiners generally should all be charged upon the annual votes of Parliament, fees, and other sources of income.

The Challis Chair of Biology was filled by the appointment of Mr. W. A. Haswell, M.A., D.Sc. (Edinburgh), who has acted as Lecturer in that subject since 1882 ; and the Challis Chair of Engineering was filled by the appointment of Professor Warren, who has held the corresponding position under the general endowment of the University. Professor MacCallum was also appointed to the Challis Chair of Modern Literature in lieu of the Chair hitherto held by him under Parliamentary Votes.

In order to fill the remaining Chairs, applications were invited both in the Australian Colonies and in the United Kingdom, the applications received in the United Kingdom to be subject to revision by Committees appointed by the Senate for that purpose, who were requested to recommend the names of a certain number for comparison with the Australian applicants.

The Committees were the following :—

For the Chair of Anatomy,—
Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., D.C.L.
The Hon. Dr. MacLaurin, M.A., M.D., M.L.C.
The President of the Royal College of Surgeons.
Professor Macalister, M.D., Cambridge.
Sir William Turner, M.B., Glasgow.
Professor Cleland, M.D., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., Glasgow.
And the Agent-General for New South Wales.

For the Chairs of History and Logic and Mental Philosophy,—
Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., D.C.L.
The Hon. Dr. MacLaurin, M.L.C.
Bishop Barry, D.C.L., LL.D.
Professor Seeley, M.A., Cambridge.
Professor Bryce, D.C.L., M.P. (Aberdeen).
Professor Caird, Glasgow.
Professor Henry Sidgwick, Litt.D., Cambridge ;
and the Agent-General for New South Wales.

It was further referred to a Committee, consisting of the legal members of the Senate, to draw up by-laws and regulations in connection with the School of Law.

On the recommendation of this Committee it was determined that the teaching staff in the Faculty of Law should consist of a Professor of Law, who should teach the following subjects :—Jurisprudence, Roman Law, Constitutional Law, and International Law, together with four lecturers in the following subjects respectively :—

The Law of Property.
The Law of Obligations.
The Law of Wrongs, Civil and Criminal.
The Law of Procedure.

Applications for the Professorship in Law have been invited both in the colonies and in the United Kingdom, and the appointment is to be made in a similar manner to that adopted in the case of the other Challis Professorships, the Committee requested to report upon the applicants consisting of the following :—

Professor Pollock, Oxford.
Professor Holland, Oxford.
Professor Westlake, Cambridge.
The Right Hon. Lord Justice Bowen.
The Hon. Dr. MacLaurin, M.L.C. ;
and the Agent-General for New South Wales.

The Senate also, on the recommendation of the same Committee, adopted a curriculum for students in the Faculty of Law, under which a five year curriculum is prescribed, during the first three years of which the students will take the subjects prescribed in the Faculty of Arts and graduate as Bachelors in that Faculty, the remaining two years being confined to legal subjects.

In order to give to the Faculty of Law as practical an application as possible, the Senate has been in communication with the Judges of the Supreme Court with a view of amalgamating the regulations for admission to the Bar with those of the University for the Degree of LL.B. and also providing for the legal instruction of articled clerks to solicitors. The result of the conference has not yet been made known to the Senate by the Judges of the Supreme Court, who are now giving the matter their earnest consideration.

Applications are now being invited in the colonies for the purpose of filling up the lectureships which it is expected will be held by practising barristers in the Colony of New South Wales.

33. In the month of February, the Senate having had under consideration the lack of common room accommodation for students, resolved to vote the sum of £500 towards the erection of a suitable room, and the provision of proper furniture. The work was commenced and completed without delay, and the students are now provided with a comfortable room for the purpose of study in the intervals between the lectures. It is situated at the western end of the Great Hall.

34. During the year the grounds of the University, more particularly those in the vicinity of the Medical and Science buildings, have been greatly improved and beautified by means of the labour of a number of the "Unemployed," who were at work upon the University grounds for a period of five months.

35. With a view of placing a permanent memorial of the late Mr. J. H. Challis in the University buildings, the Senate has engaged Signor Simmonetti to erect a statue of that gentleman in white marble. The statue will correspond in size with that of Mr. W. C. Wentworth, already erected in the hall, and will be placed in a corresponding position.

36. The proposed new by-laws for the Faculty of Science, alluded to in the last report, have been adopted by the Senate. Under these by-laws, candidates for Degrees in Science or Engineering are required to produce evidence of having graduated in Arts, or of having attended the lectures of the First Year and passed the First Year Examination in Arts, or of having passed the Senior Public Examination, or an equivalent examination to the Senior Public Examination, in the following subjects, viz., Latin, one of the three languages—Greek, French, German, and three of the following subjects, viz., Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Elementary Surveying and Astronomy, Mechanics, and Applied Mechanics.

The course in each case has been so appointed as to extend over a period of three years after the student has complied with one of the foregoing requirements.

The new by-laws are appended to this report. [*See Appendix A.*]

37. In order to provide an Examination for intending Medical and Science students, it has been determined in future to hold an examination in the necessary subjects, equivalent to the Senior Public Examination, in the month of March, concurrently with the Matriculation Examination.

38. In the month of June, a communication was received from the Government intimating that the Secretary of Public Works had decided that, for the future, no Engineering cadet should be taken into the Works Department unless in possession of a diploma of Engineering from the University of Sydney. It is expected that this decision will give a great impetus to the Engineering School.

39. In the month of August the Senate again had under consideration the report of the Committee appointed in 1888 to inquire into the system of evening lectures. In the last annual report it was stated that this Committee had presented its report to the Senate on the 30th of July, in which it had pointed out that the first minimum period for the graduation of evening students would not expire until the annual commemoration of 1889, and recommended that the question should be considered after that time. It having been announced that six of the evening students had graduated, and that the number of students attending the evening lectures had largely increased, the consideration of the report was indefinitely deferred.

40. The Senate has lately had under consideration the system hitherto adopted for the remuneration of those lecturers in the Medical Department who do not devote their whole time to University duties. Up to the present time the remuneration has been partly by fixed salary and partly by fees, the whole of which have been paid to the lecturers. It has been thought expedient that a half share in the fees in each case should be received by the University in order that the increasing number of students may contribute gradually towards the self support of the school, and the Senate has accordingly adopted a more liberal scheme of fixed salaries up to a maximum to be attached to the several lectureships, half fees only being allowed in future to the lecturers.

41. During the year several changes of a minor nature have been made in the by-laws to regulate the curriculum in the Faculty of Arts. The amended by-laws, as finally adopted, are appended to this report. [*See Appendix B.*]

42. A Faculty of Arts, consisting of the Professors of Classics, Mathematics, Modern Literature, History, and Logic and Mental Philosophy, together with the lecturers in the same subjects, and the Dean of the Faculty of Science, has been established by by-law for the purpose of considering and reporting to the Senate upon such subjects as have relation to the studies, lectures, examinations, and degrees in Arts, and such questions as may be referred to it by the Senate. Questions of this nature have been previously remitted by the Senate for consideration and report to the Professorial Board, which, as it now consists of Professors belonging to all the various Departments of the University, has become somewhat unsuitable for dealing with questions which concern one Faculty of the University only.

43. In the month of October the Senate received a communication from the Minister for Public Instruction, stating that the Government had consented to ask Parliament for a grant of £25,000, to be added to £25,000 from the Fisher Fund for the erection of the proposed Fisher Library Buildings. The Senate at once placed itself in communication with the Colonial Architect with a view to the preparation of the necessary plans.

44. In the month of October the Senate had, under further consideration, the resolution passed at a meeting of members of Convocation in the month of September, 1888, to the following effect:—"That the Fellows of the Senate should be elected for a definite term of years and not for life, but should be eligible for re-election." As stated in the last annual report the Senate adopted the principle conveyed in this resolution at a meeting held on 24th September, 1888, but no details as to the term of office and mode of election of future Fellows were agreed upon. In October of last year, on the motion of the Chancellor, it was decided that all questions of detail in regard to the above resolution, should be referred for report to the Committee already appointed in connection with other subjects alluded to in the report of Convocation.

45. In the month of November, a report was received from the Committee appointed to report upon certain resolutions of Convocation referred to in the last paragraph, upon the details there referred to.

The report was considered at a special meeting of the Senate held on the 9th of December, when the following resolutions contained in it were adopted:—

1. That all future elections of Fellows should be for a term of five years.
2. That members of Convocation be allowed, subject to such regulations as the Senate may by by-law in that behalf from time to time provide, to give their votes at elections by voting papers.
3. That the authority of Parliament should be sought for giving effect to the proposed changes.

The report also contained a number of suggestions in reference to the times of elections and the mode of filling up vacancies, which were adopted.

A second report from the same Committee on the question of retaining Professors as ex-officio members of the Senate, and generally as to the best mode of making use of the services of the teaching staff in the government of the University, was postponed for further consideration until the month of February.

46. The following benefactions have been made during the year:—

A sum of £1,000 from John Harris, Esq., Mayor of Sydney, for a Scholarship in the Faculty of Medicine.

It has been decided that this Scholarship shall be of the value of £50 per annum, shall be tenable for one year, and shall be awarded for proficiency at the Second Medical Examination.

A sum of £200 from the Executors of the late Mr. Francis Horner, M.A., who was for six years Assistant Lecturer in Mathematics, for the foundation of a Scholarship to be awarded at the Matriculation Examination for general proficiency—candidates from the King's School and Newington College to have a preference.

A large capital of a column in red granite of a temple discovered at Bubastes in Lower Egypt, having carved upon it the face of the Goddess Hathor, presented by the Egypt Exploration Society in recognition of the services rendered to the Society by Mr. Josiah Mullens of Sydney.

A sum of about £300 from the Trustees appointed to collect the funds for the foundation of a Scholarship in memory of the Council of Education, to be called "The Council of Education Scholarship." The Scholarship is to be awarded at the Matriculation Examination for general proficiency to the son of an officer of the Department of Public Instruction.

A third sum of £1,000 from the Hon. J. B. Watt for the foundation of a third Exhibition upon terms similar to those of the original Watt Exhibition.

Busts, in plaster, to be placed in the new Medical Buildings from Sir Alfred Roberts, Dr. Graham, Dr. Scot Skirving, Professor Anderson Stuart, Mr. W. Neill, Dr. A. Murray Oram, Mr. J. F. Holle, Dr. G. Hurst, the Hon. Dr. Mackellar, and Dr. Thomas Dixson.

Class prizes of books from Professor Scott, Professor MacCallum, Dr. Milford, Dr. Wilkinson, Mr. Francis Anderson, Dr. W. A. Haswell, Dr. T. Dixson, Dr. R. Scot Skirving.

A valuable collection of Natural History specimens collected by the late Baron de Miklouho Maclay from Lady Maclay.

Stained Glass Windows for the new Medical Buildings from Mrs. Renwick, wife of the Hon. Dr. Renwick, Vice-Chancellor, Dr. P. Sydney Jones, Dr. George Bennett, and Mr. John Harris, Mayor of Sydney.

47. The annual statement of receipts and expenditure duly certified by the auditor, the Hon. Geoffrey Eagar, and also a statement showing the condition of the various private foundations of the University, are appended to this report. [*See Appendix C.*]

H. E. BARFF,
Registrar.

APPENDIX A.

APPENDIX A.

AMENDED BY-LAWS.

CHAPTER XVIII.—FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

1. The Faculty of Science shall consist of the Professors of Biology, Chemistry, Engineering, Geology, Mathematics, Physics, and Physiology, and other Professors and Independent Lecturers in the subjects required for the Degrees in Science.

2. The Dean shall exercise a general superintendence over the administrative business connected with the Faculty, and it shall be the duty of the Registrar to summon meetings of the Faculty at such times as may be required by the Dean, provided that upon the written requisition of any three members of the Faculty, the Dean, or in his absence the Registrar, shall convene a special meeting. No question shall be decided at any meeting of the Faculty unless there be present at least five members. The Dean shall act as Chairman at all meetings of the Faculty, but in his absence the members then present shall elect a Chairman from amongst themselves. The Chairman at any such meetings shall have a vote, and in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. It shall be the duty of the Registrar to attend all meetings and to record the proceedings.

3. The Faculty shall meet for the purpose of considering and reporting to the Senate upon such subjects as have relation to the studies, lectures, examinations and Degrees in Science, and such questions as may be referred to it by the Senate.

4. There shall be four Degrees in Science, viz., Bachelor of Science—B.Sc. ; Doctor of Science—D.Sc. ; Bachelor of Engineering—B.E. ; and Master of Engineering—M.E.

5. Candidates for the Degrees of Bachelor of Science shall produce evidence of having graduated in Arts or of having attended the lectures of the first year of the Arts Course, and passed the first year Examination in Arts ; or of having passed the Senior Public Examination, or an examination equivalent to the Senior Public Examination, in the following subjects, viz., Latin, one of the three languages—Greek, French, German, and three of the sections in group III. of the subjects for which senior candidates may enter, viz., Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Elementary Surveying and Astronomy, Mechanics. Applied Mechanics ; and shall, during the first year, attend the courses of instruction upon, and pass the examinations in, the following subjects, viz. :—

1. Biology.
2. Chemistry.
3. Mathematics.
4. Physics.
5. Physiography.

Provided that students shall only be required to attend the lectures upon and to pass the Annual Examination in such portion of the Mathematical course for the first year, as they have not already passed at the above mentioned examination.

6. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Science shall, in the second year, attend the courses of Instruction upon, and pass the examinations in three of the following subjects, viz. :—

1. Botany and Zoology.
2. Chemistry (with two terms Laboratory practice).
3. Geology.
4. Mathematics.
5. Physics (with two terms Laboratory practice).
6. Physiology (with two terms Laboratory practice).

7. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science shall, during the third year, attend the Courses of Instruction upon, and pass the examinations in, one of the following groups of subjects :—

1. Biology and Physiology.
2. Biology, Geology, and Palæontology.
3. Chemistry, with any one of the following subjects, viz. :—Biology, Mathematics, Mineralogy, Physics, Physiology.
4. Physics and Mathematics.

8. The candidate who shall at this examination most distinguish himself shall, if of sufficient merit, receive a gold medal or prize of the value of £10.

9. The examination for the degree of B.Sc. shall take place once a year.

10. No candidate shall be admitted to this examination unless he produce a certificate from the Dean of the Faculty of Science that he is of nine Terms standing, and that he has passed all the examinations required since his admission to the University.

11. The fee for the degree of B.Sc. shall be £3. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he have previously paid his fee to the Registrar. If a candidate fail to pass the examination, the fee shall not be returned to him, but he shall be admissible to one subsequent examination for the same degree without the payment of an additional fee.

12. The Annual Examinations shall be conducted in the first instance by means of printed papers, practical exercises, and reference to specimens when necessary, and at the termination of such examinations each candidate shall undergo a *viva voce* examination, if the Examiners think fit. At least one written Class Examination shall be held during each Term of the first two years, except in the Mathematical subjects. Students shall not absent themselves from these examinations except upon a medical certificate.

13. At the Annual Examinations honour papers shall be set where necessary. Students may elect to take up any one or more subjects.

14. The examination for the Degree of Doctor of Science (D.Sc.) shall take place once a year. This Degree shall not be conferred until after the expiration of three Academic years from the granting of the B.Sc. Degree.

15. Every candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Science must produce evidence that he has been employed in scientific study and research for at least three Academic years since obtaining the B.Sc. Degree. He shall be required to pass a theoretical and practical examination in one of the following branches of Science, viz., Botany, Chemistry, Geology, Palæontology, Physics, Physiology, and Zoology. He shall also be required to present for the approval of the Examiners, a paper embodying the result of an original investigation or scientific research. Five printed copies of this paper must be transmitted to the Registrar at least two months before the date fixed for the examination. The candidate must also submit sufficient evidence of the authenticity of his paper to the Examiners, who may, if they think fit, examine him in the contents thereof.

16. The candidate who shall at this examination most distinguish himself shall, if of sufficient merit, receive a gold medal or prize of the value of £10.

17. The fee for the Degree of D.Sc. shall be £10. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a candidate fail to pass the examination the fee shall not be returned to him, but he shall be admissible to one further examination for the same Degree without the payment of an additional fee. For each subsequent examination that may be required he shall pay the sum of £5.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

18. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Engineering must produce evidence of having graduated in Arts or in Science ; or of having attended the lectures of the first year of the Arts Course, and passed the First Year Examination in Arts ; or of having passed the Senior Public Examination, or an examination equivalent to the Senior Public Examination in the following subjects, viz., Latin, one of the three languages—Greek, French, German ; and three of the subjects in Group

Group III of the subjects for which Senior Candidates may enter, viz., Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Elementary Surveying and Astronomy, Mechanics, Applied Mechanics; and shall, during the first year, attend the courses of instruction upon, and pass the examinations in, the following subjects :—

1. Chemistry—Inorganic (with two terms Laboratory practice).
2. Descriptive Geometry and Drawing.
3. Mathematics.
4. Mechanics.
5. Physics.
6. Physiography.

Provided that Students shall only be required to attend the lectures upon, and to pass the Annual Examination in, such portions of the Mathematical course of the First Year as they have not already passed at the above mentioned examinations.

19. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Civil and Mechanical Engineering shall, during the second year, attend the courses of instruction upon, and pass the examinations in, the following subjects :—

1. Applied Mechanics (with Laboratory practice).
2. Geology.
3. Mechanical Drawing.
4. Mathematics.
5. Physics (with one term Laboratory practice).
6. Surveying.

20. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Civil and Mechanical Engineering shall, during the third year, attend the courses of instruction upon, and pass the examinations in, the following subjects :—

1. Drawing and Design.
2. Materials and Structures (with Laboratory practice).
3. Mathematics.

And one of the following :—

A. Civil Engineering and Architecture.
B. Mechanical Engineering and Machine Construction.

Every candidate is required to prepare and submit to the Board of Examiners an original set of working drawings and specifications for machinery or works.

21. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Mining Engineering shall, during the second year, attend the courses of instruction upon, and pass the examinations in the following subjects, viz. :—

1. Applied Mechanics (with Laboratory practice).
2. Chemistry.
3. Geology.
4. Mechanical Drawing.
5. Mathematics.
6. Physics (with one term Laboratory practice).
7. Surveying.

22. Candidates for the Decree of Bachelor of Engineering in Mining Engineering, shall, during the third year, attend the courses of instruction upon, and pass the examinations in, the following subjects, viz. :—

1. Drawing and Designs.
2. Materials and Structures (with Laboratory practice).
3. Mineralogy.
4. Mining Engineering, including Metallurgy (with Laboratory practice).

Every candidate is required to prepare and submit to the Board of Examiners an original set of working drawings specifications for mining machinery or works.

23. At the Annual Examinations, honour papers shall be set where necessary. Students may elect to take up any one or more subjects.

24. A candidate shall not be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering unless he shall produce a certificate from the Dean of the Faculty of Science that he is of nine Terms standing, that he has passed all the examinations, and has satisfactorily complied with all the other conditions required of him since his admission to the University.

25. The candidate who shall most distinguish himself in the honour division of the third Annual Examination shall, if of sufficient merit, receive a gold medal, or prize of the value of £10.

APPENDIX B.

AMENDED BY-LAWS.

Chapter XV.—Faculty of Arts.

Section 14.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall, during their second year, attend the University lectures upon the following subjects :—

I. Two of the following languages :—

Latin,
Greek,
English,
French,
German.

II. Any two of the following subjects :—

A third language,
Mathematics,
Chemistry,
Physics,
Biology,
Geology,
History,
Physiology,
Logic.

Provided that those students who take up three languages shall select Latin or Greek as one of them.

Section 16.—Candidates for the Degree of B.A. shall, during their third year, attend lectures upon the following subjects :—

I. One of the following languages :—

Latin,
Greek,
English,
French,
German.

II. Any two of the following :—

A second language,
A third language,
History,
Mathematics,
Physics,
Chemistry,
Geology,
Biology,
Physiology,
Logic and Mental Philosophy,
Law.

APPENDIX C.

Dr. RECEIPTS and Expenditure of the University of Sydney for the year ending 31st December, 1889. Cr.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Receipts	£	s	d	£	s	d	Expenditure	£	s	d	£	s	d
Received from the Government of New South Wales —							Balance due Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1888				216	0	4
The Statutory Annual Endowment	5,000	0	0				Paid for Salaries				17,889	10	2
The Additional Endowment	7,000	0	0				,, Examiners' Fees, University Examinations				396	5	0
Towards expenses of Evening Lectures	2,000	0	0				,, Erection of Buildings, repairs, &c	1,221	7	3			
For Chair of Modern Literature	900	0	0				,, Printing and Stationery, including University Calendar	911	3	7			
Towards payment of Lecturers in Medical and Science Schools	1,000	0	0				,, Advertising	144	13	8			
For purchase of Scientific Apparatus	1,000	0	0				,, Lighting and Fuel, including supply of gas for laboratories	279	2	11			
For purchase of Scientific Apparatus for Department of Physics	500	0	0				,, Cleaning	60	3	6			
For purchase of Scientific Apparatus for Medical School	400	0	0				,, Liveries	96	16	0			
For Library—Department of Modern Literature	800	0	0				,, Examiners—University Extension Lectures	34	0	0			
For the payment of Carpenter's Salary, &c., from the Vote for "Additions, Repairs, and Furniture"	200	0	0				,, Supervision at University Examinations	49	7	0			
				18,800	0	0	,, Fire Insurance Premiums	178	1	5			
Received Lecture Fees, after paying Professors	2,528	14	3				,, Water and Sewerage Rates	150	0	0			
,, Matriculation Fees	431	7	8				,, Hire of Royal Society Hall	60	0	0			
,, Degree Fees	420	0	0				,, Agent General—Expenses re appointment of Professors, &c	46	18	9			
,, Public Examinations Fees, after deducting expenses	350	5	9				,, Passage money to Lecturers	155	0	0			
,, Testing Fees	46	11	5				,, Grant to University Cricket Club	50	0	0			
				3,776	19	1	,, ,, Union	20	0	0			
,, Fines				5	0	0	,, for Furniture for Students' Common Rooms, &c	177	18	6			
,, for Pasturage				90	0	0	,, for maintenance of Scientific Departments	270	9	2			
,, from Commercial Bank, interest on Fixed Deposits				220	0	0	,, Bank Charges, Exchanges, &c	23	10	8			
,, from Commercial Bank, principal sum of Fixed Deposit				3,000	0	0	,, Miscellaneous Charges	113	3	9			
,, on account of William Hilton Hovell Lectureship, interest on Investments and Rents of Properties (transfered from Private Foundations Account)				192	4	6					4,042	6	2
,, on account of Macleay Curatorship, for payment of Salary of Curator of the Macleay Museum (transferred from Private Foundations Account)				300	0	0	,, Library—Periodicals and Binding				444	17	7
							,, for Improvement of Grounds, including new roads and paths round and to the Medical School Building and new Science Buildings				997	17	11
							,, for Philosophical Apparatus				1,716	8	8
							,, for Maintenance of Department of Anatomy and Physiology				149	4	8
							,, for University Scholarship				50	0	0
							,, ,, Prizes				165	14	4
							,, Organ tuning, &c				72	0	0
							Balance in Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1889				243	18	9
			£	26,384	3	7				£	26,384	3	7

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the Civil Service and Public Examinations, for the year ending 31st December, 1889.

Receipts	£	s	d	Expenditure	£	s	d
Received fees from Candidates for Civil Service and Public Examinations	2,240	1	9	Paid fees to Examiners and all other expenses in connection with Examinations	1,889	16	0
				Balance carried to General Account	350	5	9
£	2,240	1	9	£	2,240	1	9

G EAGAR,
Auditor.

ROBERT A DALLEN,
Accountant.

DR. RECEIPTS and expenditure of the University of Sydney for the year ending 31st December, 1889. CR.

PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS ACCOUNT.

Receipts.

	£ s. d.
Balance in Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1888	166 6 5
Received from the Hon J B. Watt, M L.C , for the foundation of a Third Exhibition	1,000 0 0
,, from John Harris, Esq , Mayor of Sydney, for the foundation of a Scholarship for proficiency in the Second Professional Medical Examination . . .	1,000 0 0
,, from the Executors of the late F. J. Horner, Esq., M.A his bequest to found an Exhibition in Mathematics at the Matriculation Examination . . .	200 0 0
,, from Alexander L. Forbes, Esq , W. Beavis, Esq , and W Wilkins, Esq , Trustees of the Council of Education Scholarship Fund, to found a Scholarship bearing that name	290 10 1
,, from John Harris, Esq , Mayor of Sydney, to defray the cost of a stained glass window, to be erected in the Medical School Building to the memory of the late Dr John Harris .	120 0 0
,, from the following, to defray cost of Busts of eminent medical men, to be placed in the Medical School Building :—	
W. Neill, Esq J P £6 0 0	
J F. Holle, Esq. 5 14 0	
G. Hurst, Esq , M D. 3 3 0	
The Hon C. K. Mackellar, M D., M L C. 3 0 0	
R Scot Skirving, Esq , M.B. 4 7 0	22 4 0
,, from Professor Scott, M A , for Prize for Students attending the University extension course of Lectures on Ancient History	5 0 0
,, from Professor MacCallum, M A , for Prizes for Students attending the Lectures in English of the First, Second, and Third Years	7 10 0
,, from W A. Haswell, Esq , M.A , D Sc , for Prizes for proficiency in Zoology and Botany in the Class Examinations .	4 4 0
,, from W. Camac Wilkinson, Esq , M.D , for Prize for proficiency in Pathology .	5 5 0
,, from F. Milford, Esq , M D , for Prize for proficiency in Practice of Surgery	10 10 0
,, from Thomas Dixson, Esq , M B , Ch M., for Prize for proficiency in Materia Medica .	2 4 0
,, from R Scot Skirving, Esq., M B , Ch.M , for Prize for the highest proficient in the Class Examinations in Clinical Medicine	3 3 0
,, from Francis Anderson, Esq , M.A , for Prize for proficiency in Mental Philosophy, University Extension Course	6 6 0
,, from Mortgages on account of Fisher Estate £600 0 0	
,, from Mortgages on account of Fisher Estate (Building Account) 1,000 0 0	1,600 0 0
,, Interest on Debentures, Fixed Deposits, and Mortgages, and Rents of Properties belonging to Private Foundations .—	
Levey Scholarship . . £ 50 0 0	
Barker Scholarship . 217 4 4	
Deas-Thomson Scholarship .. . 138 19 11	
Wentworth Prize Medal . 20 6 6	
Cooper Scholarship 233 4 3	
Salting Exhibition . 34 0 0	
Wentworth Fellowship 65 10 0	
Lithgow Scholarship . . 76 10 0	
Nicholson Medal 21 5 0	
Belmore Medal 15 1 0	
John Fairfax Prizes 32 0 0	
Alexander Bursary 53 0 0	
Levey and Alexander Bursary . .. 53 5 0	
West Prize 10 0 0	
E M. Frazer Bursary 59 5 0	
J E Frazer Bursary 55 5 0	
W. C Wentworth Bursary, No 1 50 0 0	
W. C Wentworth Bursary, No 2 50 0 0	
W C Wentworth Bursary, No. 3 . 28 5 0	
Burdekin Bursary . .. 53 10 0	
Hunter Baillie Bursary, No. 1 57 15 0	
Hunter Baillie Bursary, No. 2 ... . 71 13 0	
J. B Watt Exhibitions .. . 99 4 0	
Renwick Scholarship . . 51 5 0	
Bowman Cameron Scholarship 50 0 0	
Hovell Lectureship 192 4 6	
George Allen Scholarship 54 10 0	
Freemasons' Scholarship . 50 0 0	
Raphael Prize 3 5 0	
James Aitken Bursary 51 0 0	
Thomas Walker Bursaries . . 265 10 0	
G. Wigram Allen Scholarship 58 10 0	
Struth Exhibition 75 5 0	
Fisher Estate 1,155 1 6	
Fisher Estate (Building Account) . 741 8 6	
Norbert Quirk Memorial Prize.. 6 0 0	
Smith Prize 4 0 0	
Badham Bursary 40 0 0	
Slade Foundation . .. 10 12 0	
Caird Scholarship 62 8 0	
James King of Irrawang Travelling Scholarship 201 3 10	
Macleay Curatorship 240 0 0	4,857 5 10
Total..... .. .. £	9,300 8 4

Expenditure.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Paid to Commercial Bank for Fixed Deposit on account of :—		
Barker Scholarship	125 0 0	
Deas Thomson Scholarship	100 0 0	
Wentworth Prize Medal....	20 0 0	
Cooper Scholarship	100 0 0	
Salting Exhibition	20 0 0	
Wentworth Fellowship	50 0 0	
Belmore Medal	25 0 0	
West Medal	15 0 0	
J. B. Watt Exhibition	1,000 0 0	
James Aitken Bursary	50 0 0	
G Wigram Allen Scholarship ..	75 0 0	
Struth Exhibition	25 0 0	
Fisher Estate	950 0 0	
Fisher Estate (Building Account)	1,620 0 0	
Caird Scholarship	65 0 0	
James King of Irrawang Travelling Scholarship	50 0 0	
John Harris Scholarship	1,000 0 0	
John Harris Window Account	120 0 0	
Horner Exhibition	200 0 0	5,610 0 0
,, to Mercantile Bank for Fixed Deposit, on account of Council of Education Scholarship		273 7 1
,, for Mortgages, on account of Fisher Estate		200 0 0
,, the following sums on account of Private Foundations .—		
£ s d.		
Levey Scholarship	50 0 0	
Barker Scholarship	100 0 0	
Barker Scholarship (repairs to Property, &c) .	31 11 0	
Deas-Thomson Scholarship (repairs to Property, &c.)	20 4 3	
Cooper Scholarship	100 0 0	
Cooper Scholarship (repairs to Property, &c) .	31 11 0	
Salting Exhibition	25 0 0	
Lithgow Scholarship	50 0 0	
Nicholson Medal	10 0 0	
John Fairfax Prizes .	30 0 0	
Alexander Bursary	50 0 0	
Levey and Alexander Bursary	50 0 0	
West Prize	10 2 4	
E M Frazer Bursary . .	50 0 0	
J E Frazer Bursary .	50 0 0	
W. C Wentworth Bursary, No 1	50 0 0	
W C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 2	50 0 0	
Burdekin Bursary	50 0 0	
Hunter Baillie Bursary, No. 1 . .	100 0 0	
Hunter Baillie Bursary, No. 2	50 0 0	
J B. Watt Exhibitions	70 0 0	
Renwick Scholarship	50 0 0	
Bowman Cameron Scholarship .	50 0 0	
Hovell Lectureship (amount transferred to General Account)	192 4 6	
George Allen Scholarship	50 0 0	
Freemasons Scholarship	50 0 0	
Thomas Walker Bursaries . ..	250 0 0	
Struth Exhibition	50 0 0	
Rosebery Prize	26 5 0	
Fisher Estate (Books for Library)	481 3 6	
Fisher Estate (repairs to Property, &c) .	7 5 0	
Norbert Quirk Memorial Prize .	6 0 0	
Smith Prize	5 0 0	
Badham Bursary ..	50 0 0	
James King of Irrawang Travelling Scholarship ..	150 0 0	
Macleay Curatorship (amount transferred to General Account)	300 0 0	
John Harris Scholarship	50 0 0	
Scott Prize	2 10 0	
Haswell Prize	4 4 0	
Wilkinson Prize	5 5 0	
Stephens Prize	2 2 0	
MacCallum Prize	10 0 0	
Anderson Prize	6 6 0	
Milford Prize	10 10 0	
Dixson Prize	2 4 0	2,839 7 7
Balance in Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1889		327 13 8
Total... . ... £		9,300 8 4

G. EAGAR,
Auditor.

ROBERT A. DALLEN,
Accountant.

ANALYSIS of Private Foundation Cash Balances for month ending 31st December, 1889

Ledger Account Cr Balance	Investments				Private Foundations	Dr Cash Balance	Cr Cash Balance
	Mortgages	Buildings and Land	Fixed Deposits	Debentures			
£ s d	£	£	£ s d	£		£ s d	£ s d.
1,013 0 10			125 0 0	900	Levey Scholarship	11 19 2	
1,874 10 7		1,120	350 0 0	400	Barker Scholarship		4 10 7
1,792 8 5		1,036	350 0 0	400	E Deas Thomson Scholarship		6 8 5
461 18 3			250 0 0	200	Wentworth Prize Medal		11 18 3
2,175 13 2		1,120	450 0 0	600	Cooper Scholarship		5 13 2
710 4 5			110 0 0	600	Salting Exhibition		4 5
1,371 17 6	100		480 0 0	800	Wentworth Fellowship	8 2 6	
1,774 0 0	200		1,550 0 0		Lithgow Scholarship		24 0 0
405 3 10	100		90 0 0	200	Nicholson Medal		15 3 10
402 8 4			395 0 0		Earl Belmore Medal		7 8 4
527 5 0			50 0 0	500	John Fairfax Prizes	22 15 0	
1,065 12 6			75 0 0	1,000	Alexander Bursary	9 7 6	
1,077 2 6			75 0 0	1,000	Levey and Alexander Bursary		2 2 6
211 1 2			15 0 0	200	West Prize	3 18 10	
1,210 9 2			200 0 0	1,000	E M Frazer Bursary		10 9 2
1,123 8 1			125 0 0	1,000	J E Frazer Bursary	1 11 11	
1,000 0 0				1,000	W C Wentworth Bursary, No 1		
1,000 0 0				1,000	W C Wentworth Bursary, No 2		
643 15 10			650 0 0		W C Wentworth Bursary, No 3	6 4 2	
1,069 5 5			75 0 0	1 000	Burdekin Bursary	5 14 7	
1,134 1 8			175 0 0	1,000	Hunter Baillie Bursary, No 1	40 18 4	
1,206 7 6	800		375 0 0		Hunter Baillie Bursary, No 2		31 7 6
3,364 13 10	200		3,130 0 0		J B Watt Exhibitions		34 13 10
1,133 6 6			1,125 0 0		Renwick Scholarship		8 6 6
975 0 0				1,000	Bowman Cameron Scholarship	25 0 0	
6,000 0 0	1,000	4,400	600 0 0		Hovell Lectureship		
1,104 5 0			1,100 0 0		George Allen Scholarship		4 5 0
1,236 16 4			1,250 0 0		Freemasons' Scholarship	13 3 8	
61 13 4			65 0 0		J G Raphael Prize	3 6 8	
1,077 5 0			75 0 0	1,000	James Aitken Bursary		2 5 0
5,350 5 0	100		5,200 0 0		Thomas Walker Bursaries		50 5 0
1,389 5 0	500		475 0 0	400	G Wigram Allen Scholarship		14 5 0
1,134 0 0	1,000		125 0 0		Struth Exhibition		9 0 0
12,834 14 9	6,752	700	5,500 0 0		Fisher Estate	117 5 3	
21,471 8 6	3,730		17,420 0 0		Fisher Estate (Building Account)		321 8 6
152 12 6			150 0 0		Norbert Quirk Prize		2 12 6
104 0 0			100 0 0		Smith Prize		4 0 0
1,000 7 11			1,000 0 0		Badham Bursary		0 7 11
285 12 0			265 0 0		Slade Foundation		20 12 0
1,182 8 0			1,125 0 0		Caird Scholarship		57 8 0
4,051 3 10			4,050 0 0		James King of Irrawang Scholarships		1 3 10
5,940 0 0			6,000 0 0		Macleay Curatorship	60 0 0	
950 0 0			1,000 0 0		John Harris Scholarship	50 0 0	
200 0 0			200 0 0		Horner Exhibition		
290 10 1			273 7 1		Council of Education Scholarship		17 3 0
94,539 1 9	14,482	8,376	56,193 7 1	15,200			

1st January, 1890.

ROBERT A. DALLEN,
Accountant

Sydney Charles Potter, Government Printer —1890

[9d.]

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE SYDNEY UNIVERSITY.

(INFORMATION AS TO NUMBER OF STUDENTS ATTENDING SCIENCE LECTURES, &c., AT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 *July*, 1890.

[*Laid upon the Table in reply to Question No.* 3, 22*nd July*, 1890.]

Questions.

MR. SCHEY *asked* THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,—

(1.) What is the number of students now attending lectures at the Sydney University for the B.Sc. degree?

(2.) What was the number of students receiving theoretical instruction in physics, chemistry, and geology, in the different terms of last year; how many were bursars; how many medical students; how many evening students?

(3.) What was the number in the different terms of last year of bursars, medical students, and others doing practical work in the physical, chemical, and biological laboratories respectively; what is the number for the terms of this year doing this work?

(4.) Who are the professors and demonstrators in physics, chemistry, biology, and geology; what salary and what fees do each receive; what are their respective duties; how many hours did each devote to the theoretical instruction and the practical instruction of students last year; how many bursars, medical students, &c., did each professor and lecturer have in each term of the year 1889; and how many in each term this year?

(5.) What was the total cost of the physical, chemical, and biological laboratories, with fittings and apparatus; and what is the annual cost of continuing them?

(6.) Is it intended to abolish the Chairs of Chemistry, Physics, and Biology; is it intended to appoint in their stead extension lecturers?

Answers.

(1.) Three.

(2.) *a.* In Physics—Lent term, 4; Trinity term, 87 (including 12 bursars); Michaelmas term, 4. *b.* In chemistry—Lent term, 107 (including 12 bursars and 22 evening students); Trinity term, 47 (21 medical students and 22 evening students); Michaelmas term, 42 (20 medical students and 22 evening students). *c.* In geology and physical geography—Lent term, 14 (1 bursar); Trinity term, 6 (1 bursar); Michaelmas term, 85 (13 bursars).

(3.) *a.* In physical laboratory:—1889—Lent term, 5; Trinity term, 5; Michaelmas term, 7. 1890—Lent term, 8 (1 bursar); Trinity term, 11 (2 bursars). *b.* In chemical laboratory:—1889—Lent term, 14; Trinity term, 14; Michaelmas term, 30 (21 medical students). 1890—Lent term, 16 (2 bursars); Trinity term, 28 (14 medical students and 2 bursars). *c.* In biological laboratory:—1889—Lent term, 21 (medical students); Trinity term, 21 (medical students); Michaelmas term, 25 (21 medical students). 1890—Lent term, 23 (21 medical students and 1 bursar).

(4.) In physics—Professor R. Threlfall, M.A., £900, with half lecture fees; Demonstrator, J. A. Pollock, B.Sc., £350 per annum. In chemistry—Professor A. Liversidge, M.A., F.R.S., £900, with half lecture fees; Demonstrator, F. B. Guthrie, F.C.S., £350 per annum. In biology—Professor W. A. Haswell, M.A., D.Sc., £800, without fees; no Demonstrator. In geology—Professor W. J. Stephens, M.A., £900, with half lecture fees; no Demonstrator. The duties of the Professors are to give instruction

and conduct examinations, as directed by the Senate, and generally to superintend the work in their respective departments. The Demonstrators are required to act under the instructions of the Professor, and to take part in the University examinations. In 1889 the Professor of Physics delivered 100 lectures during the year. The Professor and Demonstrator devoted fifteen hours a week to practical instruction during term time. The Professor of Chemistry delivered 120 lectures during the year. The Professor and Demonstrator superintended practical instruction from 10 to 5 daily, and the regular practical classes occupied in Lent term eighteen hours a week, Trinity term twelve hours a week, and Michaelmas term fifteen hours a week. The chemical and physical laboratories are open for practical instruction from 10 to 5 daily, and from 10 to 1 on Saturdays. The Professor of Biology delivered 100 lectures during the year, and devoted sixty hours to practical instruction during Michaelmas term. The number of bursars, medical students, &c., in the different classes, is given in reply to question 3.

(5.) (*a*) Physical laboratory, £18,505; chemical laboratory (including mineralogy collection), £21,558 6s. 8d.; biological department (which occupies portion of another building), £1,475 10s. 10d. (*b*) Annual cost of maintenance:—Physical laboratory—Apparatus, appliances, &c., £600; salaries of instrument-makers and attendants, £468 8s. Chemical laboratory—Apparatus and appliances, £450; salaries of attendants, £425 18s. Biological department—Apparatus, appliances, &c., £225; salary of attendant, £96.

(6.) It is not intended to abolish the Chairs of Chemistry, Physics, and Biology. All the University lectures and laboratory classes are as freely open to the public as the lectures designated University Extension Lectures.

[3*d*.]

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer—1890.

1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

(AMENDED BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 14 Vic. No. 31, sec. 21.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 30 September, 1890.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following amended By-laws of the University of Sydney.

J. H. CARRUTHERS.

AMENDED BY-LAWS FOR THE FACULTY OF LAW.

The By-laws heretofore in force, designated Chapter 16, Faculty of Law, are hereby repealed; and in lieu thereof, the By-laws adopted by the Senate on the 21st July, 1890, shall be, and are hereby declared to be the By-laws under which the Faculty of Law shall henceforth be governed: Provided always that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to revive any By-law previously repealed, or to prejudice any matter already done or commenced under any By-law hitherto in force.

By-laws adopted by the Senate at a meeting held on Monday, July 21st, 1890.

1. The Professor or Professors and Lecturers in the subjects of the Curriculum in Law, together with such Fellows of the Senate as are Members of the Legal Profession, shall constitute the Faculty of Law.

2. The Faculty shall meet for the purpose of considering and reporting to the Senate upon such subjects as have relation to the studies, lectures, examinations, and degrees in Law, and such questions as may be referred to it by the Senate; and shall have the general direction and superintendence over the teaching in Law, subject to such resolutions as the Senate may think fit to pass in relation thereto.

3. The Dean of the Faculty of Law shall act as Chairman at all meetings of the Faculty; but in his absence the members then present shall elect a Chairman from amongst themselves. The Chairman at such meeting shall have a vote, and in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote.

4. There shall be two degrees granted in the Faculty of Law, viz.:—Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.), and Doctor of Laws (LL.D.)

5. All candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws are required to have completed two years in the Faculty of Arts, and to have passed the Second Year Examination.

6. Such candidates shall subsequently be required to attend a course of study in Law, and to pass examinations, as hereinafter provided.

7. There shall be two examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Laws, called respectively the Intermediate and the Final LL.B. Examinations. The Intermediate and Final LL.B. Examinations shall be held at the same time as the annual examinations in other Faculties.

8. The names of candidates who have passed the Final LL.B. Examination shall be published in three classes. Proficiency shown by candidates in the Intermediate Examination will be taken into consideration in determining their places in the Final Examination.

9. At the Intermediate Examination, candidates shall be examined in—
   Jurisprudence,
   Roman Law,
   Constitutional Law,
   International Law.

10. At the Final Examination, candidates shall be examined in—
   1. The Law relating to Real and Personal Property.
   2. Common Law, including Contracts, Torts, Criminal Law, Procedure, and Evidence.
   3. Equity, including the General Principles of Equity and the outlines of Equity Procedure.

Candidates desiring a place in the first or second class will also be expected to take up one or two of such special subjects as shall be prescribed by the Faculty from time to time.

11. Candidates for the Intermediate Examination will be required to have attended the prescribed courses of lectures, for a period of one year, in the subjects mentioned in section 9.

12. Candidates for the Final Examination will be required to have attended the prescribed courses of lectures, for a period of two years, in the subjects mentioned in section 10.

13. Nevertheless, persons who shall have graduated in Arts before entering on the LL.B. course shall be at liberty to proceed to the LL.B. Degree after the completion of two years' study instead of three, the Intermediate Examination being taken at the end of the first, and the Final Examination at the end of the second year of study. Such persons shall also be exempt from attendance at the lectures and examinations in any of the prescribed subjects which have formed a portion of their course for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, but from no others.

14. The degree of LL.D. shall not be conferred until after the expiration of two years from the granting of the LL.B. degree.

15. Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Laws shall be examined in the following subjects :—

1. Jurisprudence.
2. Roman Law.
3. English Law, including the Legislation of the Colony of New South Wales.
4. International Law, and the Conflict of Laws.

There shall be one examination for the degree of Doctor of Laws, called the LL.D. Examination. Such examination shall take place in the month of March in each year.

16. The candidates who distinguish themseves most highly at the degree examinations respectively, shall, if of sufficient merit, receive a gold medal or prize of the value of £10.

17. The fee for the degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be £10, and that for the degree of Doctor of Laws £20. These fees shall be paid to the Registrar before the examination, and shall not in any case be returned to the candidate.

18. Candidates who fail to pass the examination for any degree shall be allowed to present themselves for a second examination for the same degree without additional fee ; but for any further examination that may be required they shall pay half the ordinary degree fee.

19. Students at law and Articled Clerks and other persons may be admitted to such lectures and examinations in law as they may desire ; and in the event of their passing in the subjects of any course, they shall be entitled to receive certificates to that effect.

ARTHUR RENWICK,
Vice-Chancellor.

August, 20th 1890.

H. E. BARFF,
Registrar.

Laid before the Executive Council, and approved, on the 9th September, 1890.

CARRINGTON.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

Resolution passed at a meeting of the Senate held on Monday August, 18th :—

That section 15, Chapter 2, of the By-laws, be amended by the addition of the following words:—"the Professor of Law shall be an *ex-officio* member of the Senate under the Act of 1861."

Amended By-law.

15. The Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy shall be an *ex-officio* member of the Senate under the Act of 1861. The Professor of Physiology shall be an *ex-officio* member of the Senate under the Act of 1861. The Professor of Geology and Physical Geography shall be an *ex-officio* member of the Senate under the Act of 1861. The Professor of Law shall be an *ex-officio* member of the Senate under the Act of 1861.

ARTHUR RENWICK,
Vice-Chancellor.

August 20th, 1890.

H. E. BARFF,
Registrar.

Laid before the Executive Council, and approved, on the 9th September, 1890.

CARRINGTON.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

The following to stand in lieu of section 3, of chapter 12 :—

Such undergraduates as absent themselves from examinations, except under medical certificates, or fail to pass them in a satisfactory manner, shall, unless exempted by the Faculty to which they belong, be required to attend the lectures in the subjects in which they have failed before again presenting themselves for examination.

The following to stand in lieu of section 16, of chapter 15 :—

Candidates for the degree of B.A. shall, during their third year, attend lectures upon the following subjects :—

1. One of the following languages—
   - Latin.
   - Greek.
   - English.
   - French.
   - German.
2. Any two of the following—
   - A second language.
   - A third language.
   - History.
   - Mathematics.
   - Physics.
   - Chemistry.
   - Geology.
   - Biology.
   - Physiology.
   - Logic and Mental Philosophy.
   - Jurisprudence and Roman Law.
   - Constitutional Law and International Law.

The following to stand in lieu of section 22, of chapter 15 :—

The candidate for honours who shall have most distinguished himself at the B.A. examination in classics, mathematics, or logic and mental philosophy, shall, if he possess sufficient merit, receive a gold medal or prize of the value of ten pounds.

ARTHUR RENWICK,
Vice-Chancellor.

August 20th, 1890.

H. E. BARFF,
Registrar.

Laid before the Executive Council and approved, on the 9th September, 1890.

CARRINGTON.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

Sydney : Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1890.

[3*d*.]

1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.

(REGULATIONS RESPECTING STATE SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY BURSARIES.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Act 43 Vic. No. 23, sec. 37.

Department of Public Instruction,
Sydney, 3rd October, 1890.

STATE SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY BURSARIES.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to make the following Regulations respecting State School and University Bursaries, State School Scholarships, and Entrance Examinations to Public High Schools, in accordance with the 37th section of the Public Instruction Act of 1880.

J. H. CARRUTHERS.

Entrance Examinations for Public High Schools and State School Bursaries and Scholarships.

Entrance examinations for admission to Public High Schools, as well as for Scholarships and Bursaries, shall be held half-yearly, in June and December; and at each of these examinations twenty Scholarships and twenty Bursaries, namely, ten to boys and ten to girls, may be awarded to those who gain the most marks and show the requisite proficiency.

2. There shall be two groups of subjects for examinations, one for Scholarships and one for Bursaries. They are—

For Scholarships.

1. *Grammar.*—To parse the more difficult words in a passage of about six lines; to distinguish the true subjects and the true predicates in sentences; to correct inelegant or ungrammatical expressions; to exemplify the correct usage of picked words.
2. *Dictation.*—To write a passage of about fourteen lines, dictated from some standard author or from an ordinary newspaper, with correct spelling and punctuation.
3. *Arithmetic.*—To solve questions in Proportion, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Interest, and Discount.
   Note.—In the case of girls, Interest and Discount to be omitted.
4. *French* (for girls).—Schneider's First French Course, Exercises 1 to 60 inclusive.
   Latin (for boys).—Smith's Principia Latina, Part 1 to Exercise 15 inclusive.
5. *Euclid* (for boys only).—Book 1, Definitions, &c., Propositions 1 to 20 inclusive.
6. *Algebra* (for boys only).—First four rules.

For Bursaries.

1. *Grammar.*—As for Scholarships.
2. *Dictation.*—As for Scholarships.
3. *Arithmetic.*—As for Scholarships.
4. *History.*—Henry VII to Victoria inclusive, as prescribed for Fourth Classes in Public Schools. History of Australia as taught in Public Schools.
5. *Geography.*—Europe, Asia, America, and Australia, as prescribed for Third and Fourth Classes in Public Schools.
6. *Drawing and Music.*—As prescribed for Third and Fourth Classes in Public Schools.

No Scholarship or Bursary shall be awarded to a candidate who obtains less than 70 per cent. of the possible aggregate number of marks. Candidates shall be eligible for admission to a High School who pass satisfactorily in the subjects numbered 1, 2, and 3, and in one other subject selected from Nos. 4, 5, and 6 in either group.

3. A Scholarship will be tenable for three years, subject to good reports from teachers, and will entitle a pupil to a free grant of text-books, and to free education in any State High School or Superior Public School. A Bursary will be tenable for three years, subject to good reports from teachers, and will entitle a pupil to a free grant of text-books, and to free education in any State High School, in any Superior Public School, or in the Sydney Grammar School. When a pupil holding a Bursary must necessarily board away from home in order to attend one of these schools, an allowance not exceeding £30 a year, in addition to free education and text-books will be made.

4. No pupil will be awarded a Bursary whose parents or guardians are in a position to pay for his education, but subject to this proviso, the examination for Bursaries will be open to all boys and girls under 14 years of age who have attended a Public School with reasonable regularity for the two years preceding the date of examination.

5. The examination for Scholarships will be open to all boys and girls under 14 years of age.

6. Candidates who compete for a Bursary or Scholarship more than once will be only eligible for a Bursary or Scholarship for the period remaining out of three years from the date of their first competition; and no candidate will be permitted to compete after having attended a High School.

7. The fee to be charged at a High School shall be £2 2s. per quarter, payable in advance.

8. The fees shall in no case be the property of the teachers, but shall be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

9. The parents or guardians of candidates for Bursaries must fill in and forward to the Under Secretary the necessary forms of application, at least six weeks before the date of examination. Such forms may be obtained at this Office.

Note.—These regulations will come into force on 1st December, 1890.

STATE BURSARIES FOR UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

1. Ten Bursaries, six to boys and four to girls, tenable for three years at the Sydney University, will be awarded annually on the position of candidates at the March Matriculation Examination.

2. Candidates must be under 18 years of age, and must have attended a State High School, a Public School, or, as State Bursars, the Sydney Grammer School, for the year previous to examination, and they must produce satisfactory testimonials of character from the head masters of the schools they have attended.

3. They must satisfy the Minister of Public Instruction that their own and their parents' means are unequal to the expense of the University education. To successful competitors who reside at such distance from the University as to be unable to travel to and fro daily, full Bursaries will be granted, while to those who reside in the Metropolitan or Sub-metropolitan Inspectoral Districts within easy access of the University, only half Bursaries will be awarded. The candidates' status, as to whether they can be deemed eligible for a full Bursary or a half Bursary, will be decided by the Minister before their admission to examination.

4. A Bursary shall entitle pupils to text-books and free education, together with an allowance not exceeding £20 per annum, to those who need not board away from home, or not exceeding £50 to those who must necessarily do so.

5. Every Bursar must matriculate at the University and attend lectures; and he shall only continue to hold the Bursary on condition that his conduct be good, and that he pass creditably the examinations at the end of the first and second years after his matriculation.

6. The parents or guardians of candidates must fill in and forward to the Under Secretary the necessary forms of application for Bursaries, at least six weeks before the date of the University Matriculation Examination. Such forms may be obtained at this Office.

[3*d*.]

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer—1890.

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.

(RETURN SHOWING NAMES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL CHILDREN WHO HAVE OBTAINED BURSARIES, &c.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 8 *May*, 1890.

[*Laid upon the Table in accordance with promise made in answer to Question No.* 6, *Votes No.* 4, 8 *May*, 1890.]

Question.

6. MR. WRIGHT *asked* THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,—Will he lay upon the Table of this House a list of the names of all Public School children who obtain either full or half bursaries, and the occupations of the parents of each of the said children?

Answer.

STATE SCHOOL BURSARIES.

Names of Bursars.	Occupation of Parents or Guardian.
Jesse William Lay	Railway Station-master.
Charles Henry Moore	Father a labourer in Queensland; lad supported by aunt in poor circumstances, who keeps an hotel.
George Chalmers	Mechanical engineer.
Stephen Drummond Chalmers	,,
Robert Williams May	Foreman of carters.
Edwin Winch	Carpenter.
John James Graham	Roads maintenance workman.
Henry William Rogers	Journeyman grocer.
William Joslin Blyth	News agent.
Arthur Ernest Pitt	Needlewoman.
William Thomas Landrey	Railway labourer.
Edmond Rothwell	Harness-maker.
William Roberts	Working miner.
James Woodbridge	Journeyman baker.
Jessie Young Templeton	Parents dead; guardian a railway guard.
Ellen Maria Heutson	Farmer.
Laurel Alice Horder	Mother a widow with small income from rents.
Alice Mary Moclair	Compositor (*S. M. Herald* office).
Annie Holloway Beaumont	Occasional employment as bookkeeper.
Ethel Millicent Pidgeon	Land and Commission Agent.
Emily Myra Lees	Not stated; mother a widow in poor circumstances.
Florence Milgrove Brown	Compositor (*S. M. Herald* office).
Ellen Thomas	Dressmaker.
Josephine Bourne	Carpenter.

NOTE.—All the above were awarded full bursaries. No half bursaries have been awarded.

UNIVERSITY BURSARIES.

Names of Bursars.	Full or Half Bursary.	Occupation of Parents.
Charles Prosper Watt	Full	Fruiterer.
Arthur Henry James	,,	Publican.
Alexander Donald Craig	,,	Teacher of Music and Painting.
Shafto Landour Drummond	Half	Draftsman (Mines Department).
Joseph H. D. Brearly	Half for 1st and 2nd years, full for 3rd year.	Engine fitter.
Leah Marks	Full	Watchmaker.
Marguerite (Daisy) Symonds	,,	Road Superintendent.
Agnes E. L. Bennett	,,	Under the guardianship of a sister, whose source of income is the estate of the late W. C. Bennett (Commissioner for Roads).

1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

(ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1889.)

Presented to Parliament, in accordance with the provisions of section 16 of Act 18 Vic., 1854.

The Chairman of Board of Trustees to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir,

Sydney Grammar School, 11 June, 1890.

I have the honor to submit the following Report of the proceedings of the Trustees, and of the progress of the School during the year 1889, in order that the same may be laid before His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, in accordance with the provisions of the Sydney Grammar School Act.

There have not been any changes in the composition of the Board of Trustees during the year. The offices of Chairman and Vice-Chairman have been filled by Mr. Justice Windeyer and Mr. A. J. Cape respectively.

No changes of any importance have taken place in the Teaching Staff, the names and emoluments of whom are given in the accompanying return.

The number of pupils has been maintained throughout the year at 420, the full number that can conveniently be received, having regard to the school accommodation and existing teaching facilities.

The Trustees are satisfied that the standard of the School, both as regards teaching and discipline, has been fully maintained by the Head Master and the Assistant Masters.

The yearly examination of the pupils of the School took place in December last, being as usual conducted by gentlemen in no way connected with the Institution. The reports of the Examiners are hereto annexed.

Mr. W. E. Barker, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, late Lecturer in University of Melbourne, and Mr. W. E. Cornwall, B.A., Lecturer and Tutor at Ormond College, University of Melbourne, late Scholar of Hertford College, Oxford, examining in Classics; Mr. E. Trechmann, B.A., Ph.D., Lecturer in Modern Languages at the University of Sydney, examining in Modern Languages; and Mr. A. M. Nesbitt, M.A., formerly Scholar of C.C.C., Oxford, Lecturer in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, examining in Mathematics.

After further consideration of the important question of making such changes in the School course as would allow of the systematic teaching of subjects likely to be directly useful to boys intended for mercantile pursuits, the Trustees have adopted a scheme prepared by the Head Master for this purpose, and this came into operation at the beginning of the current year.

Although sufficient time has not yet elapsed to enable the Trustees to express an opinion as to the result of the change, they have every reason to believe that, while not impairing the standard of general efficiency, it will materially extend the usefulness of the School.

The Trustees are pleased to be able to report that the grant of £850, which the Parliament in their liberality voted for the purpose of erecting a Science class-room, has enabled them to meet a long felt want, and, though it was found impossible to get any satisfactory tender for the complete erection of a suitable building at a rate that would be covered by the amount of this vote, the Trustees determined, in the interests of the School, to proceed, and the building is now in course of erection.

The further grant of £200 for the purchase of necessary scientific apparatus has not yet been made available to the Trustees, who have therefore been unable to complete any arrangements in this respect.

The second R. A. A. Morehead Scholarship has been awarded to Daniel Levy, who was head of the School at the December Examination, and has since matriculated with honours at the University.

The Trustees have been much gratified at the inclusion of the School in the Bursary Scheme lately initiated by the Honorable the Minister for Public Instruction.

Already three boys who were successful in the Examination have elected to study at the Grammar School, and they are admitted without the payment of the school fees, the Head Master also waiving in their case the capitation allowance he received in respect of the other pupils.

At the end of the past year the funds available for special prizes were increased by the receipt of £500, which has been subscribed by former pupils and other citizens of Sydney, with the object of promoting the study of modern languages at the School. The income from this gift will be applied by the Trustees to the purchase of prizes, to be called the Citizens' Prizes, for boys successful in the study of French and German, and the Trustees hope that this endowment will have the effect of stimulating the study of these languages.

A statement of the income and expenditure of the School for the past year is forwarded herewith.

I have, &c.,

W. C. WINDEYER,

Chairman.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, DECEMBER, 1889.

Reports of the Examiners.

To the Trustees of the Sydney Grammar School,—

Mr. W. E. Barker, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, late Lecturer in University of Melbourne, reports upon the Classical work of the Sixth Form as follows :—

Gentlemen,

Having examined the classical work of the Sixth Form of the Sydney Grammar School, chiefly by papers on unprepared subjects (which of course renders the test more searching), I beg to report that I have been thoroughly satisfied with the results. The standard of work throughout was excellent, and could only have been produced by thorough and scholarly teaching. In particular the papers sent in by the three boys, who head the list, were worthy of the Sixth Form of any English Public School, whilst the other boys, though not attaining so high a standard, showed a sound knowledge of their subjects, and two or three of them at least gave promise of considerable future development. I may add that the work was characterized by unusual accuracy and neatness, and reflects great credit on the boys themselves and still more on their teacher.

W. E. Cornwall, B.A., Lecturer and Tutor at Ormond College, University of Melbourne, late Scholar of Hertford College, Oxford, reports upon the classical work of the remainder of the Upper School :—

Gentlemen,

I have examined the classical work of the Sydney Grammar School with the exception of the Sixth Form and the Lower School. The impression that I have formed of the standard of the school and of the thoroughness and efficiency of the work is a most favourable one.

The exmination shows that the work has been prepared with intelligence and industry, and generally with success. The evenness of the work in most forms is a proof of the soundness of the teaching.

Both the Fifth Form and the Upper Fourth obtained a high average of marks throughout the examination, and the translation papers of the latter and of the Lower Fourth were particularly well done. The Remove is not so good ; neither in grammar nor translation are the boys sufficiently well drilled. I cannot help thinking that it is a mistake to learn the Greek Accidence, as is done in this form, without translation either from or into Greek. Translation should go side by side with grammar and the two should explain each other.

There is a weakness in syntax common to the whole school. Few boys in the Fifth know how to explain a simple grammatical point, and some do not know the meaning of the terms they employ.

I should like to call attention to the failure of the Fifth Form in History, which was due not so much to want of knowledge as to an inability to focus their information on one point, which is natural to beginners and which can only be overcome by practice.

The only really unsatisfactory feature of the examination has been the complete failure of the boys on the Modern side. With the exception of one or two boys who work with the Upper Fourth, no Latin at all is known on the Modern side. Unless a dead language is thoroughly taught, it is worse than useless, and it might almost be advisable to consider whether, if more time cannot be found for it, Latin should not be be abandoned.

Mr. E. Trechmann, B.A., Ph.D., Lecturer in Modern Languages at the University of Sydney, reports on French and German as follows :—

Gentlemen,

I have the honor to submit to you a report on the results of the examination of the Sydney Grammar School in French and German.

The French of the classical side of the Upper School is fairly satisfactory, that of the Modern side is less so, with the exception of the II Division, which did very good work. The principal fault I have to find with the higher classes is the want of exactness in translating from French into English ; boys often try to paraphrase instead of translating, and endeavour to avoid the English equivalent of a French word at any cost. In some of the lower classes I observe a looseness in the knowledge of the regular and auxiliary verbs ; the boys should be made to write them out frequently. I should also recommend that the lower classes begin as soon as possible to read some easy French author or selection of prose pieces ; this will give them a greater interest in the language.

The work of the Lower School in French is unsatisfactory, with the exception of the Form II B. In these forms the teaching of French should be carried on as much as possible *by ear*.

In German I examined three divisions. The authors were not very well selected, the First Division having easy authors, and the Second Division a difficult one.

Mr. A. M. Nesbitt, M.A., formerly scholar of C.C.C. Oxford, Lecturer in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Trinity College, Melbourne, reports upon the Mathematics :—

Gentlemen,

I have the honor to submit to you the following report upon the recent examination in Chemistry and Mathematics.

Dealing first with the Chemistry, in which subject I also examined last year, it is my pleasing duty to report that I notice a very considerable change for the better, both in the amount of work done, and in the general grasp of the subject by the boys. In Division I the papers of three boys show signs of a decided taste for this branch of Natural Science, and in very few instances was there any evidence of the slipshod reasoning and carelessness of expression in dealing with science, which are so hard to eradicate, more especially when the subject is taught, as here, without the aid of proper appliances. I am confident that, after the completion of the chemical laboratory, the results in this subject will compare most favourably with those attained in other departments of the school. The Second and Third Divisions, who were examined upon a separate paper, are not quite so satisfactory as the first ; but these divisions are mainly made up of beginners, and it is very hard in six months to instil great accuracy of scientific thought. In Division II the work of five boys was distinctly good, and that of the bulk of the class very satisfactory. In Division III, which is an unduly large class, several boys seem hardly to have made as yet any progress at all, but even in this division a considerable amount of the work was both careful and accurate. It is open to question, however, whether the text book adopted is the most suitable that could be chosen.

Coming now to the mathematics, I will begin by drawing attention to certain defects of classification. It may be that changes which I indicate as desirable are, for various reasons, difficult or even impossible to make : I can only point out what seem to me to be defects, in the hope that means for their removal may be devised. The first matter relates to the divisions called Junior I and II. I understand that these divisions came into existence only recently, and were intended to provide more efficiently for the preparation of boys for certain University examinations. They were supposed to be roughly speaking on a par with Divisions II and III. Now while the best boys in Junior I are fully up to the standard of Division I, the lower part of the class is about fit for Division IV, and it is evident that so wide a difference in capacity is not conducive to successful class teaching. Similar remarks apply also, though in a less degree, to Junior II. The experiment, as I have said, has only recently been tried, and was an honest attempt to get over a difficulty : viewing its results however, as I do, in an unfavourable light, I must express regret that a loss of efficiency of teaching should be brought about by the influence of an external examination.

The classification of the middle of the school seems on the whole accurate ; the Forms VII and VIII, Upper School, however, are too large, and in the Lower School a separate classification in the three subjects seems to have been attempted without much corresponding advantage. But Division I, Upper School, contains some boys who appear to be altogether out of place there ; and while anything like equality is not to be expected in the highest class, nothing is to be gained by a too liberal promotion, into that class, of boys much inferior in capacity to those in the division below them.

I will now speak of the separate subjects. I was very favourably impressed with the Arithmetic. The higher paper set was by no means an easy one, and embraced questions differing in kind from what the boys were likely to have seen before : and I was pleased to see in all the forms which took that paper evidences of thinking power which prove that their arithmetic is not a matter of rule of thumb, but is being used as a means of mind-training. In the lower paper, which was naturally a routine paper, the work was very accurately and—except in a few cases—neatly done.

In

In Euclid the higher paper was made long in order that the boys should have plenty of choice. It contained many riders which were attacked and solved most successfully. There was, of course, the usual tendency on the part of the lower forms to shrink from attempting the riders, though this was by no means universal. The propositions were generally neatly and concisely written out; but I must own to being disappointed with Division II in the work sent up upon the sixth book of Euclid. The lower paper was taken by many boys who are mere beginners, and the work shown up was consequently very varied both in quantity and quality. Divisions V and VI, Upper School, and about half of Division I, Lower School, were decidedly good. The riders in this paper were done in many instances, although I understand that the boys have not been doing riders in class: in my opinion, it is never too early to introduce beginners in Euclid to riders of an elementary kind: there are always a few who will benefit very greatly by the plan.

The higher Algebra paper was too hard for the lowest forms who took it, viz., Junior II and Upper School IV: the other forms sent up very good work. Division I showed weakness in dealing with Permutations and Combinations both in this and in the higher paper which was set to them alone: it is, however, an acknowledged difficulty to get boys to solve such problems correctly even in class, and at the end of a long paper their failure is the less to be wondered at. Most of Division II and about a quarter of Junior I were very successful on this paper, and Division III acquitted themselves fairly well. In the lower paper I was most pleased with Divisions V and VI, Upper School, which are both very homogeneous classes; the work they sent in was both neat and correct; perhaps the lower class did themselves even more credit than the other. Many boys in Division I, Lower School, also did good work, but there was a sad falling off at the bottom of this class.

The higher subjects are fairly satisfactory, but are taken by very few boys. Trigonometry appears to be only read by sixteen boys, and some of those in Junior I are apparently very recent beginners. The questions in Geometrical Conics were well answered by the few who took that subject, and the two boys who have read statics acquitted themselves with credit on an easy paper.

It is pleasing to be able to speak in high praise of the general excellence of the work which I have had to examine: I have seen throughout the school abundant evidence of good and careful teaching on the part of the masters, and of mathematical aptitude on that of the boys. The strictures I have felt it my duty to make, relate mainly to details of organization; I cannot help thinking that a greater attention to such matters would have economized power, and would have enabled me to speak even more highly than I do of the general condition of the mathematical work of the school.

Appendix, giving full details of the Examination Work.

Classics—Upper and Lower School.

Form.	Subjects.	Percental results. Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Remarks.
V.	Demosthenes. Olynthiaes.	65	94	36	Translation on the whole good: grammar fair: answers to side questions apt to be diffuse and not always clear.
	Virgil. Aeu IV.....	73	89	44	Translation good all round, one or two boys sending in very neat versions. More attention should be given to the syntax of the cases, which were almost always left unexplained.
	Latin Prose	61	82	39	Boys in the upper part of the form have a very fair notion of style, though there is a tendency towards the disjointed method of structure. Oratio Obliqua is still not thoroughly understood and the rules for sequence of tenses must be known and applied. The Reflexive Pronoun is a frequent cause of stumbling.
	Greek Prose	61	75	39	The knowledge of Greek construction shown is satisfactory, especially in the case of one or two boys at the head of the form. Most boys appear to know the forms of the Greek conditional sentence, but to be unable to recognize their counterparts in English.
	Latin Unseen	48	70	16	Not so good as the rest of the work of this form. It is in fact disappointing and in several cases there was a complete breakdown. There is a general desire to arrive at a meaning independently of the Latin which is fatal to accuracy and frequently productive of absurdity. Accuracy in the translation of tenses and of moods cannot be too strongly insisted on.
	Greek Unseen	82	90	59	An easy piece well done by the whole form.
	Roman History	43	71	13	Not satisfactory. The knowledge is as a rule disjointed: there is no clear grasp of principles and though separate facts and incidents are remembered, there is an absence of power to combine the facts. They seem to have learned paragraphs and not chapters. Those who know the subject best are too diffuse. Practice in doing papers of this kind would be useful.
Upper IV.	Xenophon. Cyropaedeiaii.	72	89	43	A good paper. Very thoroughly and intelligently prepared.
	Ovid. Melam. XIII.	78	92	66	Very good. The Modern boys who work with this form know the translation well but their knowledge of grammar is hazy or non-existent.
	Latin Prose	61	82	41	The paper was hard but was for the most part well done. Idioms are generally well reproduced, but the knowledge of syntax is not good. Indirect questions and the use of quin are generally understood. Some of the Modern boys are again out of their depth and flounder wildly.
	Greek Prose.....	47	82	14	The average is only moderate but perhaps this paper has been marked more strictly than the rest. A number of very elementary mistakes were made by the whole class, and there is still some uncertainty as to accidence. The use of negatives, the cases governed by prepositions, and the distinction of relative and interrogative pronouns not known.
	Unseen Translation	65	79	40	Fairly well done: there is a tendency to inaccuracy but an entire absence of the usual nonsense-writing.
	Roman History.....	58	86	12	Much better done than the paper on the same subject by the Fifth. The work is better known, the facts are better marshalled and the arrangement clearer and more precise.
	Latin and Greek Grammar	59	75	41	Questions on syntax produced some very intelligent answers, but the majority of the class do not seem to have a very clear idea of the meaning of syntactical terms. Only one or two could give a satisfactory explanation of the meaning of the Greek tenses. There is a tendency to neglect the regular for the irregular verbs.

CLASSICS AND MATHEMATICS—UPPER AND LOWER SCHOOL.

Form.	Subjects.	Percental results. Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Remarks.
LOWER IV.	Ovid. Metanosphoses	76	84	63	Translation very good.
	Latin Prose	64	90	36	On the whole a very satisfactory paper. At the same time the more difficult points have been very generally missed and there are far more elementary blunders than one would expect from the other work done by this form.
	Greek Grammar and Prose	67	89	53	The grammar is not thoroughly known, particularly in the case of verbs. Prose fairly well done but a few easily avoided mistakes, like a wrong position of the particles are common. Boys seem to find a difficulty in recognizing the declension to which a word belongs.
	Cæsar, Bell. Gall. V.	52	80	19	Analysis very unsatisfactory. Parsing fair on the whole but very uneven and wanting in clearness and arrangement. Translation not good, almost every difficult point missed; many did not even attempt the harder piece.
	Latin Prose	56	80	34	The tail of the form is very bad and no one seems to have grasped the very simple rules that regulate the use of tenses in the Infinitive. Where memory only is required the class is good, where syntax requires the exercise of reason, they are apt to fail.
REMOVE.	Greek Grammar and Prose	54	88	24	A fair paper. The grammar so far as it goes has been well learnt, but it seems a mistake to pass straight from the normal type of verbs in *o* to the irregularities of verbs in *mi* without learning anything of consonant stems or even knowing the mode of forming the reduplication. Grammar without composition is utterly dry and mechanical—boys have no idea of the meaning and use of cases and tenses.
MODERN I.	Cicero Philippie II. Prose Unseen.	44	78	24	Translation generally good though exactly the same words are used by each boy. Scarcely any grammar questions answered. Prose and unseen translation very bad; it was difficult to give any marks at all for these subjects.
MODERN II.	Cæsar V. Prose Grammar	57	63	18	Translation rarely decent (in some 6 cases). Parsing bad even when boys have done fair translations, which looks as though the latter had learnt by heart. The sentences set were too hard, but that will not account for the complete failure of the form. The single sentence was done correctly.
MODERN III.	.....	40	62	36	Very poor. Grammar average, but sentences absurdly bad. Cases, genders, tenses and persons entirely disregarded.
UPPER SCHOOL. CLASSICAL. DIVISION I. 11 boys.	French	45	95	19	Work fair on the average. Translation inclined to be too free. One very good paper.
DIVISION II. 16 boys.	,,	58	77	33	Good and neat work. Translation often rather too free.
DIVISION III. 22 boys.	,,	60	94	41	Fair on the whole. Translation as a rule not sufficiently literal. Sentences only moderate.
DIVISION IV. 27 boys.	,,	57	81	12	About half of the papers very fair. The remainder indifferent. I should recommend an easy prose author or selections to be read in the lower divisions.
MODERN. DIVISION I. 26 boys.	,,	38	73	12	Fair average work. Prose composition poor, not attempted by six boys.
DIVISION II. 8 boys.	,,	63	80	53	The work of this and the II. Classical Division is the most satisfactory of all.
DIVISION II B. 13 boys.	,,	42	60	32	One or two fair papers; the remainder poor.
DIVISION III. 29 boys.	,,	56	80	27	Translation, poor; a few good. Grammar, very fair.
DIVISION IV. 29 boys.	,,	49	70	16	A great deal of slovenly and inexact work, especially in the verbs and the translation of sentence.
DIVISION I. 15 Boys.	German	51	84	14	Translation, fair. Prose competition, very fair, in some cases good and very good.
DIVISION II. 26 Boys.	,,	29 (36)	75 (50)	4 (5)	The figures in brackets represent the average of the boys who did not offer the author. The work of this division is very poor. The author rather too difficult.
DIVISION III. 27 Boys.	,,	42	80	12	Very fair work; some half-dozen very bad papers.
LOWER SCHOOL. II. B. 30 Boys.	French	65	92	21	Much better than the rest of the Lower School. Good in sentences.
II. A. 28 Boys.	,,	50	85	23	Poor work. Sentences very poor.
III. B. 16 Boys.	,,	47	69	26	Very moderate work. Sentences poor.
III. A. 26 Boys.	,,	54	90	26	Very moderate work. Sentences, with one or two exceptions, poor. One very good paper. Throughout the Lower School there is a want of neatness in writing and arrangement of the answers.
UPPER SCHOOL. DIVISION I. 11 Boys. 3 absent.	Arithmetic	65	92	21	Much better than is usual in the mathematical class of a school, where the subject is generally ignored. One boy absolutely bad, but four excellent, and the rest very fair.
	Algebra to Benomial	54	96	23	Two boys excellent, one very good. Two others fairly satisfactory papers; the rest poor.
	Euclid, Books 1.—VI.	65	100	35	Four boys extremely good, one of them sending up an amount of work excellent in quality, while absolutely amazing in quantity. The remainder decidedly weak; probably however Euclid is neglected somewhat for the sake of higher subjects.

MATHEMATICS—UPPER AND LOWER SCHOOL.

Form.	Subjects.	Percental results. Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Remarks.
DIVISION I—*contd.*	Trigonometry				Rather disappointing on the whole. Decidedly the least satisfactory paper I have had to examine. Two boys far ahead, and four far behind.
	Higher Mathematics				The rather unusual subjects of higher Arithmetic and Mensuration were taken, the latter being well done. The Geometrical Conics decidedly good, and likewise Euclid Book XI. In higer Algebra and Trigonometry, one very good paper was sent up, and three very fair. Mechanics very good, but only done by two boys.
DIVISION II. 18 Boys.	Arithmetic	62	81	25	The general work of this class was most satisfactory. It contains several boys of great promise, and very few who did not acquit themselves with credit. The Arithmetic paper was not easy; but the routine questions were done with accuracy, and those involving more thought were generally successfully solved.
	Algebra to Progressions ...	50	81	28	The Algebra is also decidely good in their form, though six boys found the paper rather hard, and managed to lower the average which would otherwise have been excellent.
	Euclid, I—VI	51	84	21	Generally very good with the exception of Book VI. Two boys only can be characterized as bad. The riders very fairly done.
DIVISION III. 24 Boys.	Arithmetic	48	91	22	Here also the questions outside ordinary routine work were often done well.
	Algebra to Quadratic	39	68	16	Very creditable, the factors and problems being well done as a rule.
	Euclid, I—IV	60	92	30	Very satisfactory; the riders being successfully attempted by several boys; two boys only sending up really bad papers, four being distinctly good.
DIVISION IV. 28 Boys.	Arithmetic	43	73	10	Careful and accurate work in the routine questions. A fair number of the harder questions attacked and solved.
	Algebra to Simple Equations.	20	60	0	The paper set was too hard for this division, though much of the work sent up showed promise of future excellence.
	Euclid, I—III, 8.....	45	78	17	The work in Euclid in this form was not so neatly written out as in most of the others. Three very good boys, the bulk of the class satisfactory, four bad.
DIVISION V. 29 Boys.	Arithmetic	47	88	12	This division took the lower paper; they are a very equal set of boys, but I think they ought to have done better.
	Algebra to Fractions	50	73	16	Very good work, careful and accurate, and very neat in style. Two boys did very well, and none very badly.
	Euclid, I—II	48	83	17	Neatly and clearly written out. The first twelve boys very evenly matched; the bulk of the class very satisfactory; four boys decidedly bad.
DIVISION VI. 29 boys.	Arithmetic	44	73	16	
	Algebra to Single Equations.	45	82	15	Good work, showing careful training; the boys are of very even quality throughout, with about four exceptions at the bottom.
	Euclid, I, 38.....	44	89	11	The work sent up was neat, and the boys appear to have a good grip of the subject as far as they have read. Three boys bad, the rest of very fair average merit.
DIVISION VII. 30 boys.	Arithmetic to Interest.....	46	82	12	Many very good papers were shown up, the style of work being better in this and in Algebra than in Euclid. About three boys only can be called bad.
	Algebra, Elementary	49	71	11	The first twelve have made good progress, and the majority showed up fair average work.
	Euclid, I, 20.....	37	72	10	The amount of work was very fair considering the smallness of the range; but there is room for improvement in the style of writing out. Probably as yet little attention has been paid to this.
DIVISION VIII. 36 boys.	Arithmetic, Elementary ...	36	81	...0	Here again, although the range of work is only elementary, the results were highly to be commended. The boys evidently understand what they have been taught.
	Euclid	...	...	...	The same remarks apply to Euclid, although, of course, as is natural in a class of beginners, some few have not yet grasped the idea of reasoning.
JUNIOR I. 27 boys.	Arithmetic	57	92	22	About four thoroughly bad papers; and about six extremely good ones. The class is by no means homogeneous, and there is a gradual and regular falling off from the six good ones at the top to the four bad ones at the bottom.
	Algebra, various to progression.	39	83	13	Two excellent boys, who ought to do admirable work next year. The same steady falling off as in Arithmetic from three down to four apparently hopeless ones at the bottom.
	Euclid, various to Book VI	58	73	21	In this subject the first sixteen papers were very good, four being excellent, and only two thoroughly bad.
JUNIOR II. 24 boys.	Arithmetic	56	87	30	As in Junior I, the upper part of the class (about twelve) were very good, and there is the same gradual falling off, but the lowest boys were not by any means bad; there is much more homogeneity here than in the Upper Division.
	Algebra, Various to Quadratics.	27	69	2	The paper was unfortunately too hard for this class, and consequently the results of the examination are less to be relied on: but one boy seems much better than the rest, and all (except three mere beginners) showed some promise.
	Euclid, I and II	58	73	21	The first fourteen were almost on an equality, and the general work was good. Two bad papers.
LOWER SCHOOL. DIVISION I. 21 boys	Arithmetic to Interest.....	56	91	29	A very mixed class. The top boys down to about the fifteenth are good, and none are absolutely bad.
	UPPER CLASS. Algebra to Factors	55	81	31	A rather unequal class, necessitating their being worked in two divisions. The first five much better than the rest. The work generally neat and accurate.
	LOWER CLASS. Algebra to Equations	45	76	13	
	UPPER CLASS. Euclid, I	53	89	32	The work generally was neat and good. The first eight papers show great promise, but some at the bottom of the class are very inferior in capacity.

MATHEMATICS AND CHEMISTRY—UPPER AND LOWER SCHOOL.

Form.	Subjects.	Percental results. Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Remarks.
	LOWER CLASS.				
DIVISION II. 22 boys.	Euclid, I, 26	41	64	25	
	Arithmetic to Proportion	54	85	19	Very satisfactory as a whole. No absolutely bad papers, and six very good ones.
	Algebra, Elementary	54	86	18	Not so homogeneous a division in this as in arithmetic, but only one bad paper.
	Euclid, I, 20	31	68	19	Not nearly so satisfactory as the other subjects, and more attention ought to be paid to the style of writing out propositions.
DIVISION III. 24 boys.	Arithmetic to Practice	56	86	21	A very promising set of boys. Eight very good papers, none very bad.
	Algebra, Elementary	36	85	19	Have only just started. One boy did very well, and several others fairly.
	Euclid, I, 10	34	94	8	Very good for beginners; and much neater work than that sent up by the division above those.
DIVISION IV. 18 boys.	Arithmetic to Decimals	68	87	23	A very satisfactory result in this form. A high average, and only small divergences either above or below it.
DIVISION V. 26 boys.	Arithmetic to Fractions	56	81	24	Very fair results, though not quite so homogeneous a class as IV.
DIVISION VI. 28 boys.	Arithmetics to Weights and Measures.	65	97	25	A most satisfactory result; but a few failures in numeration and notation.
DIVISION VII. 26 boys.	Arithmetic, Elementary	56	99	17	Very good. Many quite up to the standard of division VI.
DIVISION I.	Chemistry	...	...	...	The work of this division embraces the non-metals and the more important metals. Some of the papers showed considerable promise, and the first three boys are decidedly good.
DIVISION II.	„	...	...	...	This division has done the non-metals and two of the metals; they are mostly beginners, and seem in need of more opportunity of practice at paper work. The tendency to give monosyllabic answers to questions that cannot be fairly dealt with in less than a few lines require checking; and in this and the Upper division there is a disposition to shirk questions requiring arithmetical calculation; the importance of such questions can hardly be too strongly insisted on.
DIVISION III.	„	...	...	...	Showed some fair work, but the division appears to me too large for efficient teaching. I was disappointed that so few boys seemed to know metallic from non-metallic elements; and there was a marked inclination to believe that manganese and zinc contained nitrogen.

RETURN of the Sydney Grammar School for the year ending 31st December, 1889.

Office.	Name.	Salaries. £ s. d.	Allowances. £ s. d.	Fees from Pupils. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.	Remarks.
Head Master	Albert Bythesea Weigall	500 0 0	*250 0 0	935 10 0	1,685 10 0	*House rent.
Mathematical Master	William Newbery	600 0 0	.....	.....	600 0 0	
Master of Lower School	Arthur Giles	495 6 8	.....	.....	495 6 8	
Master of Modern School	Arthur Key Farrar	450 0 0	.....	.....	450 0 0	
Second Classical Master	Charles Edward Hewlett	450 0 0	.....	.....	450 0 0	
Second Mathematical Master	Herbert James Carter	350 0 0	.....	.....	350 0 0	
Assistant Master	Charles Dashwood Goldie	250 0 0	.....	.....	250 0 0	
Do do	Arthur Hill Griffith	225 0 0	.....	.....	225 0 0	
Do do	Leonard Harford Lindon	395 16 8	.....	.....	395 16 8	
Do do	William H. W. Nicholls	150 0 0	.....	.....	150 0 0	Retired.
Do do	David M'Burney	300 0 0	†60 0 0	.....	360 0 0	†Detention money, and Clerical assistance to Head Master.
Do do	Charles De Kantzow	225 0 0	.....	.....	225 0 0	
Do do	Henry Maurice Jocelyne	225 0 0	.....	.....	225 0 0	
Do do	Charles Thomas Soar	300 0 0	.....	.....	300 0 0	
Do do	Norman Fitz	245 16 8	.....	.....	245 16 8	
Do do	John Trant Fischer	200 0 0	.....	.....	200 0 0	
Do do	Reginald Heber Bode	162 10 0	.....	.....	162 10 0	
Do do	George Pitty Barbour	145 16 8	.....	.....	145 16 8	
Master of Modern Languages	Rudolf Max	230 0 0	.....	.....	230 0 0	
Drawing Master	Josiah Thomas Crook	100 0 0	.....	.....	100 0 0	
Janitor and Drill Sergeant	Frank Morris	180 0 0	‡30 0 0	.....	210 0 0	‡Cleaning out School.
Secretary and Accountant to Trustees	William Henry Catlett	100 0 0	59 19 7	.....	159 19 7	
	£	6,280 6 8	399 19 7	935 10 0	7,615 16 3	

Audited—
JAMES C. TAYLOR, Accountant.
21 January, 1890.

W. H. CATLETT,
Secretary,
20 January, 1890.

Return of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Sydney Grammar School for the year 1889.

Receipts.	£ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.	Disbursements.	£ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
To Balances from 1888, as under:—			By Salaries	6,280 6 8	
On fixed deposit in Commercial Bank	650 0 0		,, Allowances	399 19 7	
On Current account	150 6 10		,, Capitation fees paid to Head Master	935 10 0	
		800 6 10			7,615 16 3
,, School fees		5,998 0 0	,, Examination expenses and fees to Examiners		138 7 0
Colonial Treasury.			,, Stationery	107 7 11	
,, Endowment	1,499 19 4		,, Printing	94 15 0	
,, Vote for increases to junior Master's salaries	550 0 0		,, Advertisements	14 13 0	
,, Vote for Head Master's residence	250 0 0				216 15 11
,, Vote for maintenance of dining-hall	49 19 10		,, School prizes		36 12 0
		2,349 19 2	Special Prizes.		
Special Prizes.			,, Edward Knox prizes	15 0 0	
,, Edward Knox prizes	15 0 0		,, Sir George Wigram Allen prizes	12 0 0	
,, Sir George Wigram Allen prizes	12 0 0		,, George Knox prize	3 0 0	
,, George Knox prize	9 6 0		,, W. C. Windeyer prize	3 3 0	
,, W. C. Windeyer prize	3 3 0		,, A. J. Cape prize	3 3 0	
		39 9 0			36 6 0
,, Interest on deposits, &c.		26 0 0	,, Cost of maintenance of dining-hall		104 18 6
,, Rent of confectioner's shop		50 0 0	,, Repair account and architect's commission	147 0 6	
			,, Improvements to playground, &c.	59 8 9	
			,, Furniture account	37 2 9	
					243 12 0
			,, Petty expenses	79 15 10	
			,, Insurance	7 19 0	
			,, Water rate	38 18 6	
					126 13 4
			,, Sports committee, being the sum received as rent of confectioner's shop		50 0 0
			,, Class-room library subsidy		20 0 0
			,, Balances in Commercial Bank as under:—		
			On fixed deposit	500 0 0	
			On current account	174 14 0	
					674 14 0
£		9,263 15 0	£		9,263 15 0

Audited—
James C. Taylor, Accountant.
21 January, 1890.

W. H. CATLETT,
Secretary,
20 January, 1890.

Special Endowments for Prizes and Scholarships.

R. A. A. Morehead Scholarship.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
By Endowment	1,000 0 0	To Debentures	1,000 0 0
,, Interest thereon to 31st December	113 7 4	Morehead Scholar (Mr. J. B. Peden) for 1889	25 0 0
		Deposit Account in Commercial Bank	50 0 0
		Balance—Cash in Commercial Bank	38 7 4
£	1,113 7 4	£	1,113 7 4

Citizens' Prizes.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
By Endowment	500 0 0	To Balance—Deposit Account in Commercial Bank	500 0 0

Special Prizes.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
E. Knox Prizes	250 0 0	Invested in Debentures	450 0 0
George Knox Prize	50 0 0	,, Deposit Receipt	50 0 0
Sir George Wigram Allen Prizes	200 0 0		
£	500 0 0	£	500 0 0

Audited,—
James C. Taylor, Accountant.
27 February, 1890.

W. H. CATLETT,
Secretary.
20 January, 1890.

Return of the Number of Masters at the Sydney Grammar School, as well as the Number of Scholars for 1889.

Number of Masters.	Number of Scholars.				
	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Average of Year.
Twenty.	424	418	429	412	$420\frac{3}{4}$

W. H. CATLETT,
Secretary,
January 1890.

[6d.]

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1890

1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(REPORT FROM TRUSTEES FOR 1889-90.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Trustees of The Free Public Library to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir, Sydney, 9 April, 1890.

I have the honor to transmit to you the Nineteenth Annual Report of the Trustees of the Free Public Library, for the year 1889–90.

2. The Trustees are gratified to be able to report that the new Library in Macquarie-street was completed on 23rd December last, contracts for which were taken in August, 1887, for the masonry, and for the fittings in May, 1889; but as it was not considered desirable to let contracts for the minor fittings for lighting with gas, and also for supplying the necessary furniture for the new rooms simultaneously with the other contracts, the work for these services was not commenced until the middle of February, and cannot be completed until the end of the present month. The Trustees will not therefore be able to open the new Library for the use of the public until the 1st proximo.

3. The new Reading-room, together with the Bent-street wing, will afford comfortable sitting room to about 160 readers, without taking into account the Ladies' Reading-room, which will accommodate from fifteen to twenty. In order to relieve any temporary pressure from overcrowding, an inconvenience to which the limited space at the Board's disposal renders this Library more than commonly liable, certain arrangements have been planned to allow occasional expansion both in floor space and in number of sittings, so as to afford sufficient accommodation for about twenty more readers, or about 200 altogether.

4. Although it is a matter of great satisfaction to the Trustees that they will be enabled, through the erection of the new building now completed, to afford largely increased accommodation to persons availing themselves of the privileges of the noble institution placed under their charge, and to render accessible large numbers of valuable books which hitherto have been practically unavailable for the use of the public, and although they confidently expect that the alterations made will, as anticipated, serve the purposes of the Library for several years to come, yet they beg to point out that this result can only be obtained through the exercise of the extreme ingenuity by which the Principal Librarian has been able to economize every available portion of space, and they therefore hold themselves bound to reiterate the opinion which they have expressed in their Reports for the years 1884-85 and 1886–87, that the present edifice is but a very unsatisfactory makeshift for the accommodation of the National Library. The Trustees have never asked for the expenditure of public money upon mere architectural display, though they are fully of opinion that the nature and objects of the Institution would warrant the erection of a public building of the most stately and impressive character. But they are bound to continue to urge their applications for ampler space and more respectable accommodation than have hitherto been conceded to the central storehouse of learning in New South Wales and the principal home of study in its metropolis. The land which was many years ago

[1403 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £13 12s. 0d.]

ago resumed for this purpose is still, as the Trustees are given to understand, available, and they would respectfully invite the Government to take into consideration the expediency of taking early steps to convert it to the purpose for which it was purchased.

5. Nearly 50,000 volumes of the collection of books have been removed and arranged on the shelves of the new Library, which, during the erection of the building, had been packed away in various inconvenient places. No restriction has, however, been placed upon the use of any of these books, nor was the existing Reading-room closed to the public while this laborious operation was being carried on; and every care was taken to cause as little inconvenience to readers as possible during the process of removal. The renumbering, reticketing, and recataloguing of so many volumes will take a long time to complete, but the work is being pushed on as expeditiously as the circumstances will permit, this being the third time within three years that the greater portion of these books, now finally placed so far as relates to the present building, have had to be removed and rearranged.

6. On the 31st December, 1888, the number of volumes in the Library was 82,343, but, in accordance with arrangements sanctioned in November, 1887, the whole of the collection of English Specifications of Patents, 4,355 volumes, were transferred, in August, 1889, to the care of the Examiner of Patents. A further reduction has also been made for books worn out and lost during the year and taken from the stock—Lending Branch, 339 volumes; Reference Library, 13 volumes, making 4,707 volumes taken away, which leaves the total number of volumes in the Library on 31st December, 1889, at 81,631.

7. The total number of visits to the Library (132,983) is less than has been recorded for some years past, a result which might cause dissatisfaction were it not evidently referable to the want of sufficient accommodation in the Reference Library, and to the withdrawal of a large number of works of fiction from the Lending Branch, by which the attraction for light reading has been considerably lessened, the number of prose works of fiction issued being only 16,863, as against 24,083 in the past year. Out of 68,300 volumes lent, 63 volumes have not been returned, but 34 books reported as missing in 1888 have been returned in 1889.

8. During the year the Reference Library was kept open to the public for 358 days, including Sundays; and the Lending Branch for 343 days, including Sundays.

9. The loans of boxes of books to Country Libraries have been greater than in any previous year, while the monthly applications for loans have been greatly in excess of the boxes on hand. The number of volumes now available for the Country Libraries is 3,991. These volumes have travelled a distance of 36,905 miles to reach the various districts. A detail of the Institutions to which loans have been granted will be found in Appendix E. During the year the Trustees have been able to provide ten additional boxes of books for this service, which they hope will, for a time, enable them to meet all applications for loans of books from the country.

10. Several donations have been made to the Library during the year, a list of which is given in Appendix H, and for which the Trustees have sent their thanks and acknowledgments. Among these gifts may be specially mentioned a valuable work entitled "Ulwar, and its Art Treasures," presented by His Highness the Maharaja of Ulwar; also a gift of a collection of photographic views of the City of Sydney, with a bound volume of newspapers published in New South Wales on or about the 26th January, 1888, the centenary of the foundation of the Colony, presented by Sir Frederick M. Darley, Chief Justice, President of the New South Wales Commission of the Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, 1888.

11. Statistics relating to the working of the Library during the past year are given in Appendices A to I.

I have, &c.,
W. J. STEPHENS,
Chairman of the Board.

APPENDIX A.

NUMBER OF VOLUMES in the FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY on the 31st December, 1889.

Synopsis of Classification.	Reference Department	Lending Branch.	For Country Libraries.	Total.
Natural Philosophy, Science, and the Arts	6,510	3,115	743	10,368
History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology	5,466	2,662	910	9,038
Biography and Correspondence	3,895	3,221	1,042	8,158
Geography, Topography, Voyages and Travels, &c.	5,590	2,994	717	9,301
Periodical and Serial Literature	15,574			15,574
Jurisprudence	2,748	723	65	3,536
Theology, Moral and Mental Philosophy, and Education	3,374	1,181	99	4,654
Poetry and Drama	1,973	682	89	2,744
Miscellaneous Literature and Collected Works	4,494	4,370*	326	9,190
Works of Reference and Philology	4,022			4,022
Patents (transferred to the Patent Office) ....4,355 vols.				
Duplicates and unbound Volumes	1,446			1,446
Pamphlets	3,002			3,002
Books for the Blind		598		598
Total Number of Volumes	58,094	19,546	3,991	81,631

Books worn out and lost during the year, deducted from the stock:—Reference Library, 13; Lending Branch, 339.

* Including 1,881 vols. of Prose Fiction.

APPENDIX B.

NUMBER and average of visits of Readers to the Library, the number of days the Library was open to the public, and the average number of volumes used on Sundays and on Week-days, from 1st January to 31st December, 1889.

Number of visits for the year—

To the Reference Library	78,712
To the Lending Branch	54,271
Total	132,983

Total visits to the Reference Library on Week-days	75,246	On Sundays	3,466
Total visits to the Lending Branch on Week-days	51,964	On Sundays	2,307
Daily average of visits to the Reference Library on Week-days	256	On Sundays	66
Daily average of visits to the Lending Branch on Week-days	176	On Sundays	47

Total number of days that the REFERENCE LIBRARY was open (including Sundays) 358

Total number of days that the LENDING BRANCH was open (including Sundays) 343

Average number of VOLUMES used on SUNDAYS—

Reference Library (from 2 to 6 o'clock p.m.)	112
Lending Branch (from 2 to 6 o'clock p.m.)	56
Total	168

Average number of VOLUMES used on WEEK-DAYS—

Reference Library (from 10 o'clock a.m. to 10 o'clock p.m.)	690
Lending Branch (from 10 o'clock a.m. to 9 o'clock p.m.)	223
Total	913

Summary

Summary of Visits to the Library, 1869–89:—

1869 (three months—1 Oct. to 31 Dec.)	17,006	1880	134,462
1870	59,786	1881	136,272
1871	60,165	1882 (eleven months)	123,731
1872	48,817	1883	155,431
1873	76,659	1884 (eleven months)	161,877
1874 (eleven months)	57,962	1885	165,715
1875	66,900	1886	168,685
1876	72,724	1887 (closed three months for moving)	139,203
1877 (Lending Branch first opened)	124,688	1888	149,425
1878	117,047	1889	132,983
1879 (Exhibition open)	152,036		

APPENDIX C.

Class of Books borrowed from the Lending Branch of the Free Public Library, Sydney, from 1st January to 31st December, 1889.

No. of days open.	No. of Tickets issued to Borrowers.	No. of Borrowers' visits.	Synopsis of Classification of Reading.	No. of Volumes issued.	Daily average of Vols. issued, including Sundays.
343	4,822	54,271	Natural Philosophy, Science, and the Arts	8,150	23·761
			History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology	7,303	21·292
			Biography and Correspondence	7,954	23·190
			Geography, Topography, Voyages and Travels	10,099	29·443
			Jurisprudence	1,454	4·239
			Mental and Moral Philosophy, &c.	2,538	7·399
			Poetry and Drama	2,077	6·055
			Miscellaneous Literature	11,862	34·583
			Prose Works of Fiction	16,863	49·163
			Total	68,300	199·125

APPENDIX D.

Class of Books read, the number of Volumes used, and the number of Visits to the Library, on Sundays during the year 1889.

No. of Sundays open.	No. of Visits.	Daily average of Visits.		No. of Volumes used.	Daily average of Vols. used on Sundays.
			Reference Library.		
52	3,466	66	Natural Philosophy, Science, and the Arts	969	18·634
			History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology	494	9·500
			Biography and Correspondence	1,018	19·577
			Geography, Topography, Voyages and Travels, &c.	1,082	20·807
			Periodical and Serial Literature	1,492	28·692
			Jurisprudence	62	1·206
			Theology, Moral and Mental Philosophy, and Education	106	2·052
			Poetry and Drama	91	1·725
			Miscellaneous Literature and Collected Works	322	6·192
			Works of Reference and Philology	188	3·615
			Total	5,824	112·000
			Lending Branch.		
49	2,307	47	Natural Philosophy, Science, and the Arts	418	8·530
			History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology	299	6·102
			Biography and Correspondence	312	6·367
			Geography, Topography, Voyages and Travels	410	8·367
			Jurisprudence	63	1·286
			Mental and Moral Philosophy, &c.	127	2·592
			Poetry and Drama	100	2·041
			Miscellaneous Literature	454	9·265
			Prose Works of Fiction	563	11·490
			Total	2,746	56·040

APPENDIX E.

NUMBER of Boxes of Books borrowed from the Free Public Library, Sydney, by Country Libraries, with miles travelled, during the year 1889.

Town.	Institution.	No. of Boxes borrowed.	No. of Vols. issued.	Miles travelled	Town.	Institution.	No. of Boxes borrowed.	No. of Vols. issued.	Miles travelled
Ballina	School of Arts	2	120	1,456	Marulan	School of Arts	1	61	228
Berrima	School of Arts	2	186	322	Milton	Free Library	1	63	156
Bourke	Mechanics' Institute	2	118	2,012	Mittagong	School of Arts	2	137	372
Bowral	School of Arts	1	181	160	Mudgee	Mechanics' Institute	2	140	570
Boat Harbour	School of Arts	2	177	1,134	Mandurama	School of Arts	3	198	708
Brewarrina	School of Arts	1	60	1,054	Murrurundi	School of Arts	1	97	434
Bungendore	School of Arts	2	120	360	Narrabri	Mechanics' Institute	1	89	642
Bombala	School of Arts	1	60	628	Nowra	School of Arts	1	90	234
Branxton	Mechanics' Institute	1	60	134	N. Willoughby	School of Arts	1	88	5
Bathurst	School of Arts	1	86	144	Orange	School of Arts	2	176	576
Carcoar	School of Arts	1	80	346	Plattsburg	Mechanics' Institute	2	149	231
Cobar	School of Arts	1	68	988	Pt. Macquarie	School of Arts	1	77	550
Coonabarabran	Mechanics' Institute	1	95	736	Randwick	School of Arts	2	190	12
Coraki	School of Arts	1	97	319	St. Mary's	Mechanics' Institute	1	63	58
Cundletown	School of Arts	3	255	690	S. Woodburn	School of Arts	1	62	672
Cooma	School of Arts	1	60	257	Tamworth	Mechanics' Institute	1	62	564
Canowindra	School of Arts	1	69	223	Taree	School of Arts	1	61	448
Cootamundra	School of Arts	2	121	759	Tenterfield	School of Arts	2	126	1,325
Eugowra	School of Arts	1	87	741	Temora	School of Arts	1	58	566
Fairfield	Mechanics' Institute	1	61	1,036	Tingha	School of Arts	1	80	418
Glen Innes	School of Arts	2	170	1,278	Uralla	Literary Institute	1	60	320
Grafton	School of Arts	1	60	700	Walcha	School of Arts	2	162	927
Granville	School of Arts	1	60	14	Waterloo	School of Arts	1	77	852
Gulgong	Free Library	2	168	621	Wellington	Free Public Library	1	60	496
Gundagai	Literary Institute	1	60	578	Wickham	School of Arts	1	92	104
Gosford	School of Arts	1	82	100	Wilcannia	Athenæum	2	136	2,124
Hamilton	School of Arts	1	69	200	Wolumla	School of Arts	2	188	752
Harden	Mechanics' Institute	1	80	684	Woodburn	School of Arts	2	172	1,011
Inverell	School of Arts	2	139	1,404	Woonona	School of Arts	1	100	120
Islington	Mechanics' Institute	2	150	300	Wagga Wagga	School of Arts	1	61	310
Kogarah	School of Arts	1	79	14	Windsor	School of Arts	1	70	34
Kenthurst	School of Arts	1	90	36	Wee Waa	School of Arts	1	60	376
Katoomba	School of Arts	1	126	264	Wingham	School of Arts	2	155	696
Lake Cudgellico	Literary Institute	1	58	734					
Lyttleton	School of Arts	2	170	1,248		Total	95	7,119	36,905

APPENDIX F.

Trustees.

Professor W. J. Stephens, M.A., F.G.S. (*Chairman of the Board*).

The Hon. Edmund Barton, M.L.C.
The Hon. John Fitzgerald Burns, M.P.
Edward Greville, Esq., J.P.
His Honor Sir J. George L. Innes, Knt.
The Hon. Sir W. Macleay, F.L.S., M.L.C.
The Hon. James Norton, M.L.C.
Alexander Oliver, Esq., M.A.
The Hon. John Stewart, M.L.C.

His Honor Mr. Justice Windeyer, M.A., LL.D.

Principal Librarian and Secretary:—Robert Cooper Walker.

Assistant Librarian and Compiler:—D. R. Hawley.

Cataloguing Clerk:—Orlando Stevens.

Second Assistant Librarian:—George H. Gifford.

Overseer:—John F. Gannon.

Assistant:—Hugh Wright.

Entry Clerk:—William H. Gifford.

LENDING BRANCH.

Librarian:—Michael F. Cullen. *Assistant Librarian*:—Alfred Augustus Richardson.

Entry Clerk:—Edward Hawley. *Registrar for Country Libraries*:—David Weir.

Assistant:—Michael O'Loughlin.

London Agents:—Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 57 and 59, Ludgate Hill.

APPENDIX G.

AMENDED REGULATIONS.

CONDITIONS upon which books in boxes, each containing lots of about sixty volumes, will be lent by the Trustees of the Free Public Library, Sydney, to Libraries in Country Districts of New South Wales:—

1. Books will be lent only to Trustees or Committees of Free Libraries, Schools of Arts, Mechanics' Institutes, or Libraries of Municipalities, that may be beyond the boundaries of the City of Sydney.

2. All books authorized to be lent under these conditions shall be bound in good strong binding, placed in boxes constructed of nearly uniform size, and numbered from one upwards. Each box shall contain about sixty volumes, according to its catalogue, in which no alteration can be made.

3. Printed catalogue slips of the contents of each box, stating the value of each book, together with forms of application for loans, will be forwarded, free of charge, on application being made to the Principal Librarian.

4. Trustees or Committees of Country Libraries, &c., wishing to obtain books on loan, must make application in writing, stating which particular box of books they desire to borrow; and their application must be accompanied by an undertaking in the form approved by the Trustees of the Free Public Library, Sydney, to indemnify them against loss.

5. Borrowers in their applications must give a full description of the library, room, or building in or from which it is proposed to deposit or lend the books, and must specify the time for which they desire to retain the use of the books. They must also submit, for the approval of the Trustees, the conditions or regulations under which it is proposed to lend any books so obtained from the Trustees, who reserve to themselves the right of refusing any application without assigning any reason therefor.

6. No charge will be made for the loan of any box of books to cover the cost of freight, packing, and collating; but no receipt will be given for any books returned until they have been collated and an adjustment made for any loss or damage that may be discovered.

APPLICATION TO BORROW BOOKS.

Sir, 189 .

We are desirous of borrowing the books enumerated in your catalogue slip No. on behalf of the of which the names of the * are

It is proposed to retain the books for months from the date of their despatch from Sydney, and to keep them (while not lent under the conditions mentioned below) in the building of which a *full* description is attached, in order that you may effect an insurance on the said books to cover risk against fire so long as they remain in the said building.

Enclosed herewith is a copy of the regulations under which we propose to lend the books, and we agree to sign an undertaking in the form required by the Trustees of the Free Public Library, Sydney.

We have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servants.

The Principal Librarian, Free Public Library, Sydney.

* Trustees or Committee.

UNDERTAKING to be signed by Borrowers of Books from the Free Public Library, Sydney, for use of Libraries, &c., in Country Districts.

IN consideration of the books enumerated in the Catalogue hereunto annexed, together with the box containing the same, having this day been delivered to us by Robert Cooper Walker, the Principal Librarian of the said Free Public Library, Sydney, for the use of the situate at we, the undersigned, undertake and agree with the said Robert Cooper Walker, and also with the Trustees of the said Free Public Library, Sydney, and each and any two or more of them, as follows:—

1. The books will be kept in a suitable apartment of the said to be approved of by the Trustees of the said Free Public Library, Sydney, and the public will be permitted to use the same during such hours only as shall be determined by the Trustees (or Committee, as the case may be) but may be lent by such of the said Trustees (or Committee, as the case may be) under the same Regulations as shall apply to books belonging to the said institution.

2. The said books and box shall be returned to the said Robert Cooper Walker, or other Principal Librarian for the time being of the said Free Public Library, Sydney, at the expiration of months from the date of despatch from Sydney, in good condition, allowance being made for reasonable wear.

3. We undertake to pay to the said Robert Cooper Walker, or other Principal Librarian for the time being of the Free Public Library:—

(1.) The value of every book not returned.

(2.) The estimated value of the injury done to any volume, work, set, or series, or box, of which value the Trustees for the time being of the Free Public Library, or any two of them, shall be the sole judges.

(3.) The value of the whole work, set, or series, in case any volume or part thereof shall not be returned within the time above mentioned.

4. In case default shall be made in the observance or performance of any of the conditions aforesaid, we will pay to the said Robert Cooper Walker, or other Principal Librarian of the said Free Public Library, Sydney, for the time being, the sum of £50 (fifty pounds) as liquidated damages.

Dated at this day of 18 .

Witness to the signature of the said—

Witness to the signature of the said—

APPENDIX H.

LIST of Donations during the year 1889, received from the following:—

Adelaide Library. Appendix to Catalogue of, 1886–89.
Allen, C. H. Anti-Slavery Reporter, November, 1888, to October, 1889.
Andrews, J. A. Temple Mystic, and other Poems. (46 copies.)
Astor Library. Fortieth Annual Report, 1888.
Australian Museum. Descriptive Catalogue of Sponges; by R. von Lendenfeld. (2 copies.)
" Monograph of the Horny Sponges; by R. von Lendenfeld.
" Report of the Trustees, 1888; with Supplement.
Ballaarat Cemetery Trust. Chairman's Report and Statistics, 1888.
Bell and Sons, G. Schoolmaster's Calendar, 1889.
Berry, A. Report of the Ballaarat School of Mines.
Birmingham Libraries. Twenty-seventh Annual Report, 1888.
Blackpool Free Library. Eighth Annual Report, 1887–88.
Bodleian Library. Reports from the Librarian, 1882–88.
Bolton Public Library. Thirty-sixth Annual Report, 1888–89.
Bray, J. S. Ethnology of New Guinea.

Bray, J. S. Fireproofing of City Buildings.
Brooks, W. Sydney Review.
Brothers, B. Materialism Vindicated.
Calvert, J. J. Journal of the Legislative Council of N.S.W., 1887–89. Vols. 43, 44.
Carter and Co., J. Carter's Tested Seeds, 1888.
Centennial Exhibition, Melbourne, 1888, N.S.W. Commission. Catalogue of Exhibits in N.S.W. Court.
Chapman and Hall. Evolution of Ancient Hinduism; by A. M. Floyer.
Cincinnati Public Library. Quarterly Bulletins, 1888.
Cobden Club. A.B.C. of Free Trade.
" Annual Meeting of Cobden Club, 1889.
" Appreciation of Gold.
" British Farmer and his Competitors.
" Caribbean Confederation.
" Displacement of Labour and Capital.
" Effect of Protection on Wages.
" Essay on the Transfer of Land.
" Fair Trade and Agriculture.
" Fair Trade Unmasked.
" Free Trade.
" Free Trade and English Commerce.
" French Corn Laws.
" Industrial Competition and Commercial Freedom.
" Life of Cobden; by J. Morley. (2 copies.) 2 vols. 8vo.
" Life of Cobden; by J. Morley. 4to.
" Local Administration in United States.
" Mine Rents and Mineral Royalties.
" Our Land Laws of the Past.
" Pleas for Protection Examined.
" Political Writings of Cobden.
" Popular Falacies.
" Public Education in Austria.
" Richard Cobden; by Gowing.
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" Sugar Convention.
" Sugar Convention and Bill.
" Technical Education.
" Western Farmer of America.
" What Protection does for the Farmer.
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" Australasian Missionary News. Vols. 1 and 2, Nos. 4–24
" Castlemount Silver-mining Company's Rules.
" Easter Meeting, St. Thomas's Church, Balmain.
" Fire Clauses and Stipulations.
" Glad Tidings, 1886–89.
" King's School Magazine, 1887–89.
" Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Blacktown Land Company.
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" " Set of Suburban Plans.
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Tollemache, E. D. City Buffet Comic Clipper. Vol. 1, No. 1.
Turner and Henderson. Centennial Ode; by H. Halloran, C.M.G. (9 copies.)
" Egeson's Weather System.
" Frazer Prize Essay on Secularism.
" Origin and Formation of Auriferous Rocks and Gold; by J. A. H. T. Ranft.
" Poems, Odes, and Songs; by H. Halloran, C.M.G. (2 copies.)
" Sydney Quarterly Magazine.
" The Pastoralist.
" Words of Light; by Bonney.
Whitelocke, N. P. Sunday Story Teller.
Wise and Co., H. New South Wales Post Office Directory, 1889–90.
Yates, F. J. Travellers' Guide and Book of Reference, New South Wales. Vol. 1, Nos. 1–4.

APPENDIX I.

List of Books missing from the Lending Branch during 1889.

No.	*Author and Title of Book.*	*Borrowed by*
3.81 B	Lamartine's French Revolution.	E. G. Froam, 4, Victoria Chambers, Elizabeth-street.
5.1 H	Warner's Wide Wide World.	H. A. Sheen, 149, Elizabeth-street, Redfern.
5.191 H	Bunce's Cloudland.	Mrs. F. M. Ellis. Smith-street, Balmain.
8.148 F	Hughes's Economy of Thought.	J. J. Golden, 14, Bennett-street, Moore Park.
10.148 H	Hughes's Tom Brown's School Days.	E. Goodwin, 83, College-street, Camperdown.
10.167 F	Studies of Man.	A. Willmott, Mill Hill-street, Waverley.
13.81 A	Dolbear's The Telephone.	H. Hendy-Pooley, 60, Macleay-street, Potts Point.
13.188 D	Drayson's Han's Sterk.	Mrs. E. Kensit, Gerald-street, Marrickville.
14.66-8 H	Froude's Short Studies.	M. Small, Ryde.
14.69 D	Young's Nyassa.	L. Jaap, 55, Womerah Avenue, Darlinghurst.
15.36-7 C	Barker's French Society.	W. J. Hamill, 373, Crown-street.
16.76 H	Haliburton's Attaché.	J. Johnson, 119, Victoria-street, Darlinghurst.
16.128 H	Thackeray's Paris Sketch-book.	Mrs. Bolingbroke, 99, Palmer-street.
17.88 C	Helps's Life of Columbus.	F. W. Blackshaw, 79, Stanley-street.
18.76 G	Milton's Poetical Works.	C. J. Smith, 101, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.
18.167 D	Jackson's Sketches in the Sweet South.	A. Scott-broad, St. Mary's Terrace, Woolloomooloo.
20.7 D	Prime's Around the World.	H. G. Flint, 98, Dowling-street, Surry Hills.
21.7 D	Speke's Discovery of the Source of the Nile.	C. Browne, Rochester Cottage, Stanmore.
22.80 H	Warren's Now and then.	J. W. V. Stevenson, Ranges Road, Neutral Bay.
22.169 H	Thackeray's Book of Snobs.	F. Walden, John-street, Woollahra.
22.174 B	Wilson's Cleopatra's Needle.	A. Hartley, University-street, Camperdown.
23.49 D	Tilley's Japan, the Amoor, &c.	Miss A. Wray, 301, Darlington Road.
24.137 C	Gardiner, Story of.	Mrs. S. Burne, 53, Douglas-street, Redfern.
27.2 H	Dickens's Barnaby Rudge.	Miss M. O'Connor, Junction-street, Forest Lodge.
27.3 H	Dickens's Bleak House.	H. La Grange, 175, William-street, City.
28.151 B	Schmitz's Ancient History.	P. Lyons, Carrington Road, Waverley.
30.24 B	Thackeray's Christmas Books.	C. Hammond, 99, Paddington-street, Paddington.
30.35 H	Thackeray's Irish Sketch Book.	J. C. Gill, 71, Lower Fort-street, City.
30.51 H	Thackeray's Newcomes.	B. Mackinnon, "Gowree," Waverley.
31.15 H	Lockhart's Adam Blair.	Miss S. Campbell, 219, Victoria-street, Darlinghurst.
32.189 H	Trollope's Framley Parsonage.	F. White, Malcolm-street, Macdonald Town.
33.166-8 H	Smith's Jane Lomax.	J. Eager, 4, Elizabeth Square, Paddington.
34.51 H	Hugo's Slave King.	W. Duncan, 181, Devonshire-street, Surry Hills.
35.100 H	Romances of Chivalric Ages.	G. Brown, University-street, Camperdown.
37.61-2 H	Fielding's Amelia.	L. R. Jarrett, Australia-street, Woollahra.
37.107 H	Christie's Love Story.	E. B. Pearson, 71, York-street, City.
39.118-9 C	Hingston's Genial Showman.	E. A. Gillett, 71, Bathurst-street.
44.124 H	Simpson's Prophecies in the Old and New Testaments.	J. M. Foggan, 17, Wilson-street, Newtown.
45.150 D	Vijn's Cetshwayo's Dutchman.	J. Moran, "Queensland Hotel," Erskine-street.
45.151 H	Melville's Market Harborough.	J. Doherty, Brown-street, Camperdown.
48.103 B	Croker's History of the Guillotine.	L. H. Reddall, 21, Brisbane-street.
48.138 A	Circle of Science, Navigation, &c.	J. Read, 59, Argyle-street.
50.83 H	Franc's Golden Gifts.	T. Fitz Patrick, Ross-street, Parramatta.
50.146 F	Talmage's Masque torn off.	J. Burrows, Unwin's Bridge Road, Marrickville.
52.142 A	Farran's Human Voice.	L. H. Bond, 34, Holt-street, Surry Hills.
53.77 H	Paddock's Fate of Madame la Tour.	W. M'Lachlan, 9, Denison-street, Woollahra.
56.129 D	Warren's Life on the Nile.	C. E. Cutlen, 141, Pitt-street, City.
57.89 G	Hill's Zara.	A. Hirst, Sandringham Road.
57.136-8 H	Rowney's Young Zemindar.	M. Montgomery, 166, Surry-street, Darlinghurst.
60.123 A	Phillips's Explorers' Companion.	D. Stansfield, Bathurst-street, City.
66.83 E	Blackley's Thrift Independence.	J. Cook, M'Arthur-street, Granville.
66.164 D	Barneby's Life in the West.	R. Shackell, Dobroyde-street, Summer Hill.
72.123 E	MacColl's Home Rule.	C. Mould, Cameron-street, Darling Point.
75.171 A	Murray's Marine Engines.	J. Boyd, "Bayview," M'Mahon's Point.

List of Books reported missing from the Lending Branch during 1888, returned in 1889.

No.	*Author and Title of Book.*	*Borrowed by*
1.146 A	Weale's Dictionary of Terms.	J. R. Louat, Dock Road, Balmain.
5.176 A	Carpenter's Spiritualism.	W. C. Burne, 53, Douglas-street, Redfern.
5.192 F	Blackie's Natural History of Atheism.	T. Milligan, Belmont House, Wynyard-square.
7.147 H	Habberton's Helen's Babies.	R. C. Griffin, Crystal-street, Petersham.
11.9 H	Napier's Military Life.	T. J. Gardiner, Tramway Offices, Randwick.
11.189 H	Fielding's Works of Ficton.	L. Jarrett, Australia-street, Woollahra.
12.157 A	Downing's Cottage Residences.	J. Cleburne, 69, Church-street, Newtown.
13.29 G	Burns's Poetical Works.	T. S. Sherratt, 22, Burton-street.
18.135 D	Butler's Travels in Assam.	C. Johnson, Mossman's Bay.
22.37 D	Therry's New South Wales.	J. Norton, 273, Goulburn-street.
24.40 D	Ede's Home among the Snow.	Mrs. A. M. Sharp, 243, Forbes-street, Darlinghurst.
27.16 H	Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby.	T. Astley, 348, Crown-street.
27.20 H	Dickens's Tale of Two Cities.	R. Munro, "Royal Hyde Park Hotel."
30.35 H	Thackeray's Critical Reviews.	W. Hubbard, Elizabeth-street.
30.55 H	Thackeray's Barry Lyndon.	G. Murdock, 11, Clarence-street.
30.84, 85 H	Thackeray's Vanity Fair.	J. J. Cooper, 391-3, George-street.
33.96 H	Kingsley's Hereward the Wake.	E. Sauphy, Burwood Road.
33.148-150 H	Ward's Human Life.	Mrs. M. Schmidt, 99, Morehead-street.
36.195 H	Lytton's What will he do with it.	S. Stokes, 129, Albion-street, Surry Hills.
39.3 C	Clarke's Shakespeare.	E. Gilmour, John-street, Woollahra.
41.115 B	Dixon's Tower of London.	T. Beck, Record Office, St. Leonards.
49.150 C	Grote's Plato.	S. Lasker, 424, Castlereagh-street.
53.94 C	Jolly's Robert Burns.	J. Wilson, "Hill Top."
57.6 H	Blackwood's Tales.	R. D. Stephens, 36, Castlereagh-street, Redfern.
57.55-57 C	Scott's Life of Napoleon.	P. S. Harris, Moore Park.
58.22 H	Baughan's Chirognomancy.	W. F. Hooper, 135, Phillip-street.
66.112 D	Gray's Switzerland.	Mrs. M. A. Jackson, 2, Melrose-terrace, Oxford-street, Paddington.
66.68 D	Kingsley's Water Babies.	B. Taylor, "Lakemba," Canterbury.
68.132 A	Harris's Honey Bee.	E. Meares, 147, Liverpool-st.

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LIST of Books missing from the Lending Branch during previous years.

1885.

No.	Author and Title of Book.	Borrowed by
2.98	A—Amour's Iron and Heat.	E. G. Huie, 20½, Bourke-street.
3.168	C—Mackenna's Brave Men, &c.	Frank H. Gibson, 741, George-street.
4.149	H—Enquire Within.	W. Chudzy, Wentworth Court.
16.39	H—Galt's Provost.	F. Canvin, 33, Collins-st., Surry Hills.
16.99	D—Atherton's Adrift.	H. Budd, 67, Cumberland-st
18.190	A—Roberts's Anthropometry.	J. W. Terry, 15, Macquarie-place.
22.103	G—Great Book of Poetry.	R. P. Hall, 183, William-st.
22.161	—Thackeray's Vanity Fair.	M. J. Richardson, 36, Wynyard Square.
23.14	D—Burnaby's Ride to Khiva.	W. C. Crowley, 64, Womerah Avenue.
23.152	C—Life of Robert Bruce.	W. Drewett, 80, Denham-street, Glebe.
24.142	H—Rowcroft's Tales of the Colonies.	W. Morris, Dawes Battery.
25.120	D—Ballantyne's Hudson's Bay.	G. Moorcroft, Darling-street, Balmain.
25.188	D—Cumming's Five Years in South Africa.	C. U. Stuart, Denham-street, Glebe.
27.7	H—Dickens's David Copperfield.	R. Wiesendanger, 13, Little Macquarie-street.
27.11	H—Dickens's Hard Times.	R. Webber, 76, Glenmore Road, Paddington.
27.13	H—Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit.	L. Jenkinson, 23, Macquarie-street.
27.18	H—Dickens's Pickwick Papers.	A. Benson, Simmons-street, Newtown.
27.20	H—Dickens's Tale of Two Cities.	J. A. Boyd, Erskine-street.
27.21	H—Dickens's Uncommercial Traveller.	J. Stoddart, Paddington-street.
27.125, 126	C—Souvenirs of Madame v. le Brun.	G. Delamore, Auburn.
30.51	H—Thackeray's Newcomes.	T. R. W. E. Gilpin, Cumberland-street.
31.97	H—Dickens's Battle of Life.	J. Collins, 282, Elizabeth-street.
32.195	H—Marryat's Frank Mildmay.	H. L. Bacot, Mil'er-street, St. Leonards.
33.192-4	H—White's King's Page.	M. Bourke, 20½, Bourke-street.
33.195-7	H—Frazer's Kuzzilbash.	J. Duncan, Jones-street, Ultimo.
34.24-6	H—Trollope's La Vendée.	M. Newman, Cook's Road, Marrickville.
35.9, 10	H—De Foe's Captain Singleton.	W. Ackland, 33, Goodhope-street, Paddington.
35.28, 26	H—Dickens's Mutual Friend.	M. C. Sloan, Grosvenor-terrace.
36.113	H—Stowe's Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin.	J. E. Browne, Park Road, Paddington.
36.166, 167	H—Scott's Kenilworth.	J. Campbell, Shipwrights' Arms, Lower George-street.
36.190, 191	H—Scott's Count Robert of Paris.	W. H. Prideaux, Shipwrights' Arms, Lower George-street.
40.4	B—Ferguson's Popular History of Scotland.	J. L. Hanchett, 5, Hopewell-street, Paddington.
47.53	A—Odling's Lectures on Animal Chemistry.	W. A. Shaw, 201, Macquarie-street.
47.96	D—Juke's New Guinea.	R. J. Orrell, 45, Albion-st.
53.4	H—Gilbert's Original Plays.	R. W. Belford, Hill-street, Leichhardt.
54.61	C—Smith's Speeches of John Bright.	W. Lyons, Church-street, Parramatta.
58.101	B—Griffiths's Chronicles of Newgate. Vol. 2.	J. W. Fi sigh, 177, Cumberland-street.

1886.

No.	Author and Title of Book.	Borrowed by
6.64	G—Milton's Paradise Lost.	J. Mackintosh, 76, Paddington-street, Paddington.
18.1	H—Poe's Works.	H. Valentine, 491, Elizabeth-street South.
18.10	D—Forbes's Fiji.	W. Miller, Campbell-street, Milson's Point.
27.1	D—Dickens's American Notes.	A. W. Plummer, 3, Napier-street, Paddington.
27.11	H—Dickens's Hard Times.	T. Evans, M'Donald-street, Paddington.
27.12	H—Dickens's Little Dorrit.	H. H. Norton, Simmons-street, Newtown.
27.14	H—Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop.	J. Collins, 74, Cooper-street, Surry Hills.
28.164	D—Whitecross and the Bench.	T. W. Downer, 719, Bourke-street.
32.56	H—Reade's Course of True Love.	C. Bydder, Pyrmont Bridge Road.
33.162-164	H—Cameron's James of the Hill.	E. Vance, Elliott-street, Balmain.
34.33, 34	H—Lover's Legends and Stories of Ireland.	J. B. Bartley, Collinon-street, Pyrmont.
34.43	H—Dumas' Isabel of Bavaria.	T. D. Bottomley, 11, Bourke-street.
34.103-105	H—Lytton's Lucretia.	A. Fitzgerald, 8, Milton-terrace, Dawes Point.
34.195	H—Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby.	J. Jewell, 299, Liverpool-street, Woolloomooloo.
34.196, 197	H—Gaskell's North and South.	J. C. Clegg, 28, Young-street, Redfern.
36.145	H—Trollope's Warden.	H. Hawkins, 28, Regent-street, Paddington.
37.20	H. Brontë's Wuthering Heights.	H. Franks, 231, George-street.
49.112	H—Dickens's Speeches: Literary and Social.	J. Cunningham, Ocean-street, Woollahra.
50.188	H—Reynolds's Engine-driving Life.	W. Heathwood, 517, Cleveland-street, Redfern.
51.161	C—Bayne's Browning and Brontë.	H. Rowley, 8, Bowman-street, Chippendale.
51.188	A—Workshop Companion.	W. W. Gilberthorpe, Wellington-street, Balmain.
57.9, 10	H—Blackwood, Tales from.	H. J. Goodman, Jesson-street, Alexandria.
57.98	G—Brown's Barbarossa.	J. Dooley, 86, Brisbane-st.
59.177	H—Ingram's Haunted Homes of Britain.	R. Cain, Pitt-street, Redfern.
71.41	C—Burnaby's Life and Times.	W. E. Lovett, Wynyard Square.

1887.

No.	Author and Title of Book.	Borrowed by
3.180	E—Fawcett's Political Economy.	A. Bailey, 5 Queen-st., Woollahra.
3.191	H—Hughes's Tom Brown at Oxford.	A. M'Affer, Leichhardt.
4.146	H.—Beverley's Romantic Life.	J. F. Howes, Garden-st., Waterloo.
7.170	H—Ballantyne's Under the Waves.	E. Rose, 31, Clarence-street.
9.163	D—Bird's Sandwich Islands.	Miss D. Avenel, G.P.O.
12.84	B—Grant's British Battles.	C. Young, Redfern.
13.144	D—Mantell's Many Tales.	W. J. Franklin, 366, Riley-street.
14.6	H—Collins's Dead Secret.	F. A. Turner, Temora-terrace, Pyrmont-street.
14.112	H—Greenwood's Low Life Depths.	H. Bocquet, Ebbey-street, Waverley.
18.38	H—Warburton's Merchant Prince.	A. Totterdell, 13, Tudor-street, Surry Hills.
19.9	B—Malleson's French Struggles.	J. Jones, 77, Barcom-street.
19.187	H—Alcott's Works.	L. Mack, Redfern-street.
22.1	D—Stillman's Golden Fleece.	W. Whewell, Croydon.
22.172	H—Thackeray's Christmas Books.	C. Croft, 92, Denham-street, Glebe.
24.10	A—Krefft's Australian Snakes.	C. Grandemange, 23, Market-street.
24.161	H—Yorke's Cottage Homes.	W. R. Webster, Crown-street, Surry Hills.
27.1	D—Dickens's American Notes.	J. N. Lamont, 317, Crown-str. et.
27.10	H—Dickens's Great Expectations.	T. Thompson, 7, Spring's Buildings, Waverley.
27.14	H—Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop.	P. G. Day, Chippendale.
27.16	H—Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby.	D. Pringle, 76, Duke-street.
28.99	H—Stephenson's New Arabian Nights.	R. Brennan, Renwick-street, Tempe.
29.172, 173	C—Lennox's My Recollections.	J. Robb, 5, Olivette-terrace, Darlington.
30.141, 142	A—Andrés Mining Machinery.	M. Jackson, 418, George-street.
31.156 157	H—Radcliffe's Romance of the Forest.	T. C. Ashwin, 3, Rennie-street, Paddington.
32.155	H—Carleton's Father Butler	G. Steedman, Palace-street, Petersham.
32.177-179	H—Yates's Forlorn Hope.	E. Corray, Devonshire-street, Surry Hills.

No.	*Author and Title of Book.*	*Borrowed by*
35.1	H—Carleton's Neal Malone.	W. M'Nevin, 67, Foveaux-street.
38.127	H—Aguilar's Vale of Cedars.	E. E. Ward, Norton-street, Leichhardt.
42.186	D—Sala's Twice Round the Clock.	M. Biddell, Mackenzie-street, Waverley.
43.68	D—Verne's Exploration.	W. Jones, 106, Bathurst-st.
43.137	B—Newman's Sketches.	J. M'Sweeney, Kent-street.
44.112	D—Bell's Travels in America.	W. Shoobert, Marrickville.
47.1	C—Tegg's Napoleon.	J. Andrews, 372, Crown-street.
47.171	H—Van Brouwer's Akbar.	H. J. Aldrick, Cowper-street, Glebe.
48.109	A—Westropp's Pottery.	F. Well, 230, Dowling-st.
49.21	A—Le Pileur's Human Body.	D. Davis, 119, Palmer-street.
51.189	B—Longman's Frederick the Great.	C. Johnson, 80A, Pitt-street.
53.179	H—Houghton's Evenings at Home.	J. Croft, Catherine-street, Leichhardt.
55.169, 170	H—Lytton's The Student.	S. Symonds, West-street, St. Leonards.
58.32	F—Williams's Religion.	C. Crawley, 132, Bourke-street.
67.115	C—Jennings's Lord Tennyson.	W. Gray, Botany Road.
88.28	G—Greaves's Irish Songs.	J. Moore, 10, Thomas-street, Redfern.
68.66	H—Kingsley's Hypatia.	D. Johnston, Cooper-street.
69.1	H—Tuer's Quads.	W. Squire, North Shore.
69.85	H—Verne's Kerraban.	G. Huggard, 62, Palmer-street.
72.133	A—Bach's Singing.	R. M. Thomas, Palace Hotel, George-street.

1888.

No.	*Author and Title of Book.*	*Borrowed by*
1.33	H—Stowe's Pink and White Tyranny.	C. Leslie, Arthur-street, Moore Park.
2.70	H—Haddon's Book-keeping.	F. S. Napthali, Point Piper Road, Woollahra.
3.178	H—Hammerton's Intellectual Life.	Miss A. Argles, 31½, Walker-street, Redfern.
4.112	H—Wilson's Tales of the Borders.	T. Crampton, Halleybury Cottage, Double Bay.
6.97	H—Andersen's Danish Fairy Tales.	D. Loise, Charlotte-lane, Sydney.
7.121	B—Cox's Campaigns of the Civil War.	J. Leonard, 24, Francis-street, Hyde Park.
9.62	H—Knight's Half-hours with Best Authors.	J. Hartley, 45, Bayswater Road.
10.148	H—Hughes's Tom Brown's Schooldays.	J. Edgar, Union-street, Pyrmont.
10.162, 163	H—Kohl's Travels in Canada.	S. Norman, 60, Dowling-street, Paddington.
11.175	A—Jones's Evolution of the Human Race.	A. Thomas, 604, Harris-street, Ultimo.
12.51	D—Wilkinson's Sunny Lands.	T. Mitchell, Hunter's Hill.
13.147	B—Story of Waterloo.	O. Kelly, Rose-street, Darlington.
17.103	D—Jerrold's at Home in Paris.	A. H. Couldery, "Aubyn," Stanmore.
22.38	A—Youatt's The Horse.	A. J. Kent, 53, Lewis-street, Redfern.
25.171	B—Journal of the Plague Year.	J. C. Sayers, Victoria Cottage, Edward-street, North Shore.
26.4	A—Gore's Scientific Discovery.	H. J. Gibson, St. Aubyn terrace, Ridge-street, North Shore.
26.43	H—Beeton's Household Amusements.	K. D. Moore, 31, Wigram-street, Forest Lodge.
26.58	C—Celebrated Men.	W. H. Jeffreys, 2, Brent-street, Balmain.
26.189, 190	C—Alger's Life of E. Forest.	H. Cooke, 129, Liverpool-street, Sydney.
27.76	H—Benjamin's Wrinkles and Recipes.	G. Mathieson, 36, Wells-street, Redfern.
27.77	C—Barnum, Life of.	S. Hornby, Survey Office.
27.80	D—Barnard's Three Years' Cruise.	R. O'Neill, 21, Little West-street, Darlinghurst.
29.122	A—Arnold's Dairying.	J. Sherrington, 2, Denison-street, Woollahra.
30.86, 87	H—Thackeray's Pendennis.	Miss E. Williams, Trafalgar-terrace, Petersham.
32.133–135	H—Martineau's Romance.	J. Waus, 23, Botany-street.
32.166–168	H—Ollier's Ferrers.	H. Stewart, 594, Kent-st.
33.169–171	H—Tabor's Janita's Cross.	W. Harvey, Andreas-street, Petersham.
40.168–170	G—Swift's Works.	J. Sheideaux, 441, Bourke-street.
41.140	A—Gore's Electro-deposition.	R. Gibson, St. Aubyn's Terrace, North Shore.
41.157	F—Parker's Collected Works.	G. Shaw, 65, Pitt-st.
45.152	A—Miller's Lockwood's Price-book.	E. Phillips, 50, Macquarie-street South.
45.157	A—Anderson's Persia.	A. Roy, 208, Pitt-street.
47.2	B—Keightley's Mythology.	T. Mozzal, 7, Erskineville Road.
48.96	G—Kendall's Leaves from Australian Forests.	C. Hungerford, 146, Phillip-street.
52.180	H—Thackeray's Four Georges.	R. M'Grath, 114, Dowling-street.
57.87	G—Bell's British Theatre.	J. G. Neale, Cannon Grove, Hurstville.
58.117	D—Knox's Boy Traveller.	R. O'Neill, 35, Barcom-street, Darlinghurst.
71.124	C—Davitt's Prison Diary.	J. Molloy, 32, Princes-st.
73.102	H—Harris's Coaching Age.	R. Logan, Pitt-street, Redfern.
73.184	C—Pycroft's Oxford Memories.	J. A. Howison, 441, Darling-street, Ultimo.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1890.

[1s.]

145—C

1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.

(HURSTVILLE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.

Department of Public Instruction,
Sydney, 1st December, 1890.

BOROUGH OF HURSTVILLE.

THE following By-laws, for the Regulation of the Hurstville Free Public Library, which have been made by the Council of the Borough of Hurstville, and confirmed by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

J. H. CARRUTHERS.

BY-LAWS for regulating the Free Public Library in the Council Chambers, Hurstville, under the control of the Municipal District of Hurstville.

The Library shall be opened on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m., and Saturdays, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m , except on such days as the Council may from time to time decide.

Every person who shall enter the Library or Reading Room shall, immediately on entering the same, write his or her name and address in a book to be kept for such purpose in such Library or Reading Room (to be called the Visitors' Book), and if such person be unable to write, then such name and address may be written by any other person, or shall be so written by the proper officer of the Council at such Library or Reading Room, at the request of such person; and no one who shall refuse to comply with this Regulation shall be permitted to remain in such Library or Reading Room, and it shall be the duty of the officer of such Library or Reading Room to enforce this By-law.

Any person who, being intoxicated, shall enter such Library or Reading Room shall be at once removed from the premises, or any person who shall therein use any abusive, improper, or unbecoming language, or who shall, by any unnecessarily loud talking, or by any noise, disturb or annoy the persons resorting to such Library or Reading Room, or who shall, without lawful excuse, but without felonious or larcenous intent, remove any property from such Library or Reading Room, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds; and any such person may be forthwith removed by any officer of the Council in charge of such Library or Reading-room.

Any person who shall wilfully damage any Visitors' Book, Catalogue, copy of By-laws, or other book or record, kept at such Library or Reading Room for the general use thereof, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds.

It shall be the duty of the Librarian to report at any meeting of the Library Committee any infringement of these By-laws or any injury to the books.

Newspapers shall not be detained more than quarter of an hour, or periodicals more than half an hour, if required by any other person, he or she having intimated his or her wish to the person reading the same.

Any ratepayer may propose books for addition to the Library, on entering the titles, prices, and other particulars in a book to be kept for that purpose.

The Library shall be closed annually from the 20th December to the 10th January inclusive.

The foregoing Rules shall be printed, framed, and suspended in the Reading Room for the information of visitors.

Made and passed by the Municipal Council of the Municipal District of Hurstville, this eighteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

(L.S.) J. SPROULE,
Mayor.

GEO. LEEDER, Council Clerk.

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

(REPORT OF TRUSTEES FOR THE YEAR 1889.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Act 17 Vic. No. 2, sec. 9.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,—

The Trustees of the Australian Museum, incorporated by the Act 17 Victoria No. 2, have the honour to submit to your Excellency in Council, in accordance with the 9th section of that Act, this their thirty-sixth Annual Report.

1. The hours during which the Museum was open to the public continued to be as in previous years, viz., from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m., but in summer till 6 p.m., except on Sundays, when they were from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., and on Mondays, when the Museum was closed for cleaning. The number of visitors in 1889 was 138,490, being an increase of 10,125. The largest attendance on one day was on Monday, 7th October—2,515. The largest Sunday attendance was on 23rd June—1,478. The average for the year was 356 on week-days, and 876 on Sundays. During the year the Trustees determined to permit scholars, accompanied by their teachers, to use the Museum on Monday afternoons for teaching purposes. Four schools have taken advantage of this privilege, the number of scholars attending being 147.

2. The rapid increase in the collections, and the gradual acquisition of extensive series of new or little-known forms from Australia, New Guinea, and the Pacific Islands, have forcibly brought under the notice of the Trustees the necessity of officially publishing the investigations of their Scientific Staff. Hitherto this has been accomplished to a considerable extent through the medium of the local Scientific Societies, but the Trustees now propose to publish, under the title of the "Records of the Australian Museum," an occasional periodical, to contain the results of original researches by the staff, reports of collecting expeditions, and other matter relating to the work of the Museum.

3. The Trustees having, after the death of the late Alexander Walker Scott, purchased from his executors all the elaborate coloured drawings, descriptions, and notes prepared with a view to the publication of his work on the "Australian Lepidoptera," of which three parts had been issued during his life, and having received an offer from his daughter, Mrs. Helena Forde, to edit the continuation of the work, with the assistance of Mr. A. Sidney Olliff, at present on the Museum staff, agreed, after much careful consideration, to accept her offer, because:—

1. The collection of the material for the publication was the work of a large portion of the life of a scientific naturalist;

2. Mr. Scott was ably assisted in the delineation of the various forms of the insects described, and in the study of their habits, by his two daughters, Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. Forde, whose drawings are well known for their accuracy, even in the minutest details;

3. It was important to obtain Mrs. Forde's assistance without delay, as she is at present not only able and willing but anxious to devote the necessary time and attention to the completion of her father's great work;

[1,470 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £38 13s.]

4. Mr. Olliff's reputation as a scientific entomologist affords another strong guarantee that the work will be well done;

5. Such a work, giving the life-histories of the insects dealt with and their transformations, has rarely been attempted in any other part of the world, and cannot fail to increase the reputation of this the oldest Museum in Australasia;

6. The cost of the publication will, it is hoped, be covered by sales of the parts as issued.

Under these circumstances, the Trustees accepted Mrs. Forde's offer, and placed in her hands all the drawings and materials in their possession; and they hope to be able during the year 1890 to issue the first four numbers of the continuation of the work, and the succeeding numbers at as short intervals as may be consistent with the accuracy requisite for assuring the success of so important an addition to the literature of the Institution under their charge.

4. The Collections are still being steadily increased. The principal purchases during the year have been a Collection of Shells comprising some 15,000 species, and a Collection of Minerals, including specimens of gold from various parts of the world other than Australia. Several Collecting Expeditions were sent out with satisfactory results. The principal of these were:—

1. To Mount Kosciusko (Mr. R. Helms, Collector), where an extensive Collection of Insects and other specimens from high altitudes, including many not previously represented in the Museum, was obtained.

2. To the Bellenden-Ker Ranges, north-eastern Queensland (Messrs. E. J. Cairn and R. Grant, Collectors). This expedition obtained many rare Mammals and Birds of interest, including the remarkable tree kangaroo (Dendrolagus lumholtzi), and a new species of Petaurista, as well as a recently-described new Bower Bird.

3. To Mount Sassafras, Shoalhaven District (Mr. R. Etheridge, Palæontologist, and Mr. J. A. Thorpe, Taxidermist, acting as Collectors). This journey was undertaken with the view of obtaining some Aboriginal Remains, said to be concealed in a rocky recess at Mount Sassafras. The Trustees are indebted to Mr. C. H. Roberts, J.P., Mayfield, Boro, for his guidance, co-operation, and courteous attention to the collectors, and also to Mr. Alfred Stuart, Tomboye, for his assistance. The expedition was successful in obtaining the remains sought for, and in other ways.

4. To Blackhead, Illawarra District (Mr. A. J. North, acting as Collector). This was a short trip, to obtain certain fossils which were required to fill gaps in the collections.

Abridgments of the reports of these various expeditions will be found in the first number of "The Records of the Australian Museum."

It having been considered desirable to interest Country Schools and Museums in the business and objects of this Museum, efforts have been made to induce such bodies to forward specimens for identification and correct nomenclature, and these efforts have met with a reasonable amount of success.

5. On the 3rd September the Committee of Management of the Technological Museum sent a Report to the Trustees (see Appendix IX) in which they gave a *resumé* of the work that had been done, and the difficulties under which it had been carried on, more especially as regards the unsuitability of the building in which the collection is located, and the Committee asked to be relieved of their responsibilities. It was with great regret that the Trustees accepted this resignation; but they desire to take the opportunity of recording their high sense of the valuable services rendered to the community by the Committee of Management during the ten years in which the Technological Museum has been a very important and useful branch of the Australian Museum. The report was transmitted to the Minister of Public Instruction, and ultimately it was arranged that the Trustees should give over the charge of the Technological Museum to the Department of Public Instruction, to be managed in connection with the new Department of Technical Education. This was done on 31st December last. The Report of the Technological Museum, which will be published as a supplement to this report, will, therefore, be the last that will so appear.

6. The following publications have been issued during the year:—

Memoirs No. 2, Lord Howe Island; its Zoology, Geology, and Physical Characters.

Monograph of the Horny Sponges, by Dr. R. von Lendenfeld (this was published by the Royal Society of London, the Trustees contributing £200 towards the expense of publication, and providing specimens and giving other facilities for research in Sydney.)

The following works are in preparation, and will be issued in due course:—

Catalogue of Australian Birds, Parts 2 and 3, by Dr. Ramsay.
Catalogue of Shells, by Mr. Brazier.
Catalogue of Tunicata, by Professor Herdman, Liverpool, England.
Guide to the Museum, new edition.
Records of the Australian Museum.
Catalogue of Australian Birds' Nests and Eggs, by A. J. North (delayed for the plates).

7. It is with feelings of deep regret that the Trustees have to record the resignation of the Hon. Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G., as Crown Trustee. Sir Alfred Stephen was appointed on 5th February, 1880, and, notwithstanding the many calls upon his time, has rendered valuable services to the Museum. On 19th December, 1889, Dr. James C. Cox was appointed to succeed him.

8. The following Appendices are attached to this Report:—

I.—Annual Balance sheet.
II.—Attendance of Visitors.
III.—Attendance of the Trustees.
IV.—Acquisitions by Collection and Purchase.
V.—Donations.
VI.—Exchanges.
VII.—Reports of Departmental Assistants.
VIII.—Additions to the Library.
IX.—Progress Report and Resignation of Technological Museum Committee.
X.—Correspondence with Department of Public Instruction regarding the Technological Museum.
XI.—Publications of the Australian Museum.

The Common Seal of the Museum is affixed by order of the Board, this
28th day of May, 1890.

(L.S.) JAMES C. COX, M.D.,
Crown Trustee and Chairman.

S. SINCLAIR,
Secretary.

APPENDIX I.

APPENDIX I.

BALANCE-SHEET for the year 1889.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance from last year	.....	1,237 14 6	Purchase of specimens	423 13 10	
From the Colonial Treasurer—			„ ethnological specimens	98 17 1	
Statutory endowment	.....	1,000 0 0	„ books	449 6 10	
Parliamentary appropriation	.....	6,820 0 0	„ show-cases	234 3 6	
From Melbourne Centennial Exhibition Commissioners	154 2 0		„ bottles	134 3 3	1,340 4 6
From New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition Commissioner	100 0 0		Collection of specimens	556 1 11	
		254 2 0	Travelling, freight, and carriage	100 0 0	656 1 11
From sale of Guides and Catalogues	.....	2 12 3	Preparation of catalogues and printing	.....	454 11 7
			Furniture	78 11 7	
			Repairs	6 4 5	84 16 0
			Salaries—		
			Curator	600 0 0	
			Secretary	300 0 0	
			Scientific assistants	1,350 0 0	
			Ticket-writer and registrar	200 0 0	
			Taxidermists, Attendants, &c.	1,524 14 9	3,974 14 9
			Expense (salaries) opening Sundays	.....	250 0 0
			Police, for night duty	.....	255 10 0
			Allowance to Curator in lieu of quarters	.....	249 14 2
			Miscellaneous expenses—		
			Insurance	46 7 6	
			Taxidermists' materials, ironmongery, stationery, &c.	56 7 1	
			Sundries	175 2 5	277 17 0
			Continuation of "Scott's Lepidoptera"	.....	28 19 0
			Exhibition expenses	.....	88 15 6
				£	7,661 4 5
			Balance	.....	1,653 4 4
	£	9,314 8 9		£	9,314 8 9

Examined and found correct,—

Sydney, 14th February, 1890.

ROBERT HUNT.
H. H. B. BRADLEY.

APPENDIX II.

ATTENDANCE OF VISITORS DURING 1889.

	Week-days.	Sundays.	Totals.
January	10,113	3,066	13,179
February	6,278	2,806	9,084
March	8,697	3,903	12,600
April	9,521	3,901	13,422
May	7,797	2,404	10,201
June	7,431	6,308	13,739
July	8,229	4,395	12,624
August	7,354	3,661	11,015
September	6,590	4,982	11,572
October	8,495	2,926	11,421
November	5,430	3,658	9,088
December	6,923	3,542	10,465
Total for the year 1889	92,858	45,552	138,410
Total for 1888	89,028	39,337	128,365

APPENDIX III.

APPENDIX III.

ATTENDANCE OF THE TRUSTEES DURING 1889.

Crown Trustee.

The Honorable Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G., C.B., M.L.C. ...	5

Official Trustees.

His Honor the Chief Justice	0
The Honorable the Colonial Secretary	0
The Honorable the Attorney-General	0
The Honorable the Colonial Treasurer	0
The Auditor-General	8
The Collector of Customs	0
The Surveyor-General	5
The Colonial Architect	0
The President of the Medical Board	7

Elective Trustees.

J. C. Cox, Esq., M.D., F.L.S.	9
J. Belisario, Esq., D.D.S.	11
A. Liversidge, Esq., F.R.S.	10
The Honorable Jas. Norton, M.L.C., LL.D.	13
Sir Alfred Roberts, M.R.C.S.. Knt.	8
H. H. B. Bradley, Esq.	8
Robert Hunt, Esq., C.M.G....	12
Charles Moore, Esq., F.L.S.	5
C. S. Wilkinson, Esq., F.G.S., F.L.S.	3
The Honorable P. G. King, M.L.C.	5
W. J. Stephens, Esq., M.A.	9
W. D. Campbell Williams, Esq., L.R.C.P., London, &c.... ...	9

Number of Board Meetings during the year, 15.

APPENDIX IV.

ACQUISITIONS BY COLLECTIONS AND PURCHASE.

Mammalia:—28 species, 191 specimens, collected; 25 species, 35 specimens, purchased.
Aves:—93 species, 282 specimens, collected; 149 species, 333 specimens, purchased.
Birds' eggs:—39 species, 67 specimens, purchased.
Reptilia:—31 species, 155 specimens, collected; 32 species, 58 specimens, purchased.
Pisces:—6 species, 18 specimens, collected; 94 species, 149 specimens, purchased.
Insecta:—2,700 specimens, collected; 424 specimens, purchased.
Myriopoda:—7 species, 9 specimens, collected.
Mollusca:—17 species, 92 specimens, and a collection containing 15,000 species, purchased; 4 species, 13 specimens, collected.
Crustacea:—33 species, 182 specimens, purchased.
Vermes:—2 species, 9 specimens, collected.
Echinodermata:—21 species, 84 specimens, purchased.
Fossils:—226 species, 1,302 specimens, collected; 7 species, 20 specimens, purchased.
Minerals:—
Ethnological specimens purchased:—

209	specimens	from Solomon Islands.	1	specimen	from Marshall Islands.
72	„	Fiji.	1	„	Rapanui.
55	„	New Zealand.	1	„	New Hebrides.
7	„	Australia.	1	„	Samoa.
5	„	New Caledonia.	1	„	Tonga.
2	„	New Guinea.			

APPENDIX V.

APPENDIX V.

DONATIONS.

Donations.	Presented by—
Mammalia.	
Common Pouched Mouse—Sminthopsis murinus (with young in pouch)	Mr. A. E. Atkinson.
Antechinus flavipes	Mr. R. C. Beck.
Southern Fur Seal—Otaria cinerea	Bondi Aquariam Company.
Black Rat—Mus rattus	Mr. A. J. Burnell.
Phascologale penicillata	
2 Belideus flaviventris (albino)	Mr. W. M. Bowen.
Malformed Chicken	Master C. Buttisball.
Tree Kangaroo—Dendrolagus lumholtzi	Mr. G. E. Clark.
2 Dasyurus viverrinus	Mr. J. Copp.
Platypus—Ornithorhynchus anatinus	Mr. J. Crumpton.
Phalangista vulpina	Mr. H. G. Greville.
Bandicoot—Perameles nasutus	
Human Skulls—Aboriginal, from Grafton	Mr. T. G. Hewitt.
Echidna aculeata	Mr. T. M'Beath.
Pouches with young of Dasyurus maculatus and D. viverrinus	Mr. G. Merriman.
Nyctophilus timoriensis	Mr. Fred. A. Nicholas.
Echidna aculeata (alive)	Mr. Ed. Noonan.
2 Bats—Scotophilus morio	Dr. E. P. Ramsay.
Kangaroo fœtus—Macropus sp.	Mr. A. M. N. Rose.
Platypus—Ornithorrhynchus anatinus	
Flying Squirrel—Belideus ariel	Miss Grace Salter.
Kitten with two heads	Mr. J. Sawyer.
2 Human Skulls from Fiji	Mr. C. R. Swayne.
Flying Squirrel—Belideus ariel	Mr. M. Van de Velde.
Aves.	
Cacomantis flabelliformis	Mr. G. M. Alley.
Pardalotus punctatus	
Petrœca leggii	
Collyriocincla harmonica	
2 Halcyon sanctus	Mr. J. L. Ayres.
Collyriocincla rufigaster	
9 Pachycephala rufiventris (6 male and 3 female)	
2 Meliornis longirostris	
3 Ptilotis vittata	
Glyciphila fulvifrons	
Astur approximans	Dr. Blaxland.
Cacatua galerita	Mr. T. W. Carey.
Porzana tabuensis	Mr. James Coward.
Platycercus eximius	Mr. A. E. Cracknell.
Botaurus poicilopterus	Mr. M. J. Daly.
Thaumalea picta	The Director, Botanic Gardens.
Nestor sp.	
Astur approximans—Young male	Mr. W. H. Fletcher.
Egg of Trichoglossus novæ-hollandiæ	Mrs. J. Flood.
Dacelo cervina	Mr. Chas. French.
Podargus strigoides	Mr. W. Gardner.
Strix delicatula	Mr. H. A. Hazlett.
Mimeta viridis	Mr. J. A. Hill.
Ninox boobook	Mr. Jaubert.
Platycercus vitiensis	Mr. A. J. Knight.
Erythrauchena humeralis	Dr. Kyngdon.
Trichoglossus concinnus	Mr. H. J. M'Cooey.
Meliphaga phrygia	
2 Pedionomus torquatus	Mrs. Morissett.
Hieracidea orientalis	Mr. H. J. Newcombe.
Ninox boobook	Mr. F. A. Nicholas.
Podiceps cristatus	Inspector Orridge.
Porphyrio sp.	Mr. Petersen.
Pöephila mirabilis	Dr. E. P. Ramsay.
Aplonis fuscus	
Glaucopis cinerea	
Geocichla lunulata	Mr. A. Rose.
6 Species of Australian birds' eggs	
Gerygone albigularis	
Stictonetta nævosa	Mr. V. T. Houghton.
Elanus axillaris	Mr. Thos. H. Rowland.
Astur cinereus	Mr. E. Sa. Scarvell.
Tinnunculus cenchroides	Miss Kate Salter.
Plotus novæ-hollandiæ	Mr. A. H. T. Sherwin.

Donations.	Presented by—
Aves—continued.	
Artamus superciliosus	Mr. S. Sinclair.
Acanthochæra carunculata	
Smicrornis brevirostris	
Acanthochæra carunculata	
Ocydromus sylvestris	Superintendent Hospital, Gladesville.
Grus australasianus	
2 Pöephila mirabilis	Dr. H. Sinclair.
Haliaëtus leucogaster	
Pöephila mirabilis, juv., female	
Larus pacificus	
Pöephila gouldiæ	
2 Hirundo frontalis	Mr. J. A. Thorpe.
Dicæum hirundinaceum	
2 Artamus sordidus	
Meliornis novæ-hollandiæ	
Euphema pulchella	
Meliornis sericea	
Meliornis novæ-hollandiæ	
Pardalotus punctatus	
Pachycephala gutturalis	
Micræca macroptera	
Callocephalon galeatum, male	Mr. Geo. Wall.
Pelecanus conspicillatus	Mr. J. Welch.
2 Dromaius novæ-hollandiæ	Mrs. M. Walker.
2 Eggs of Œdicnemus grallarius	Mr. R. Williams.
Reptilia.	
Three-toed Skink—Lygosoma æquale	Mr. A. E. Atkinson.
Wall Lizard—Amphibolurus muricatus	Mr. H. Barnes.
Gray's Blind Snake—Typhlops nigrescens	Mr. A. Beattie.
Ringed Snake—Vermicella annulata	Mr. A. Brown.
Green Tree Snake—Dendrophis punctulata	
Diamond Snake—Morelia spilotes	Mr. J. M. Byrne.
Australian Crocodile—Crocodilus porosus	Bondi Aquarium Co.
Snake-Lizard—Pygopus lepidopus	Mr. D. Cobcroft.
Rüppell's Blind Snake—Typhlops rueppelli	
Brown Snake—Diemenia superciliosa	
2 Red-crested Snakes—Brachysoma diadema	
2 Ringed Snakes—Vermicella annulata	
Horned Frog—Phrynosoma douglassi	Mr. S. Cohen.
Slender Skink—Lygosoma tenue	Mrs. Corcoran.
Leaf-tailed Gecko—Gymnodactylus platurus	Dr. J. C. Cox.
" " "	Mr. N. Davis.
Blind Snake—Typhlops, sp.	Mr. E. Dransfield.
7 Gray's Blind Snake—Typhlops nigrescens	Mr. W. Dyce.
Tortoise-Lizard—Sphenodon punctatus	Admiral Fairfax.
Egg of Brown Snake—Diemenia superciliosa	Mr. D. Fletcher.
Skink—Lygosoma, sp.	Mr. W. L. R. Gipps.
Ramsay's Snake—Furina ramsayi	Mr. R. Goodwin.
Gray's Blind Snake—Typhlops nigrescens	Mr. T. P. Hacking.
Brown Snake—Diemenia superciliosa	
Wall Lizard—Amphibolurus muricatus	Mrs. Hall.
Banded Skink—Lygosoma tæniolatum	
Variegated Snake—Hoplocephalus variegatus	Mr. A. Hardman.
New Zealand Gecko—Naultinus elegans	Mr. R. Helms.
3 Black Snakes—Pseudechis porphyriacus	Mr. A. Hunter.
Banded Skink—Lygosoma tæniolatum	Mr. J. W. J. Isaacs.
Gray's Blind Snake—Typhlops nigrescens	Mr. J. H. Jordon.
Leaf-tailed Gecko—Gymnodactylus platurus	Mr. J. King.
Green Tree Snake—Dendrophis punctulatus	Mr. J. R. Kiely.
Rüppell's Blind Snake—Typhlops rueppelli	Mr. H. A. Kirwan.
Bearded Lizard—Amphibolurus barbatus	Mr. C. M'Alister.
2 " " "	Mr. H. J. M'Cooey.
5 Snake-Lizards—Delma impar	
3 Spotted Skinks—Egernia striolata	
4 Fitzinger's Skinks—Lygosoma decresiense	
8 M'Cooey's Skinks— " maccooeyi. TYPE	
Skink—Lygosoma, sp.	
3 " Ablepharus boutoni	
5 " " boulengeri. TYPE	
2 Brown Snakes (imm.)—Diemenia superciliosa	
Ringed Snake—Vermicella annulata...	
Tiger Snake—Hoplocephalus superbus	

Donations.	Presented by—
Reptilia—continued.	
Macleay's River Snake—Pseudoferania macleayi. TYPE	Hon. Wm. Macleay.
Death Adder—Acanthophis antarcticus	Rev. E. D. Madgwick.
Pale-headed Snake—Hoplocephalus pallidiceps	Mr. G. C. Maguire.
Fraser's Snake-lizard—Delma fraseri	Mr. W. H. Maté.
Bearded Lizard—Amphibolurus barbatus	Miss Miller.
2 Three-striped Lizards—Lygosoma trilineatum	
Verreaux's Lizard—Lygosoma verreauxi	
Snake—Hoplocephalus frontalis. TYPE	Mr. J. Mozely.
„ „ ornatus	
Blue-tongued Lizard—Tiliqua scincoides	Mr. H. Newcombe.
Gray's Blind Snake—Typhlops nigrescens	Mr. J. D. Ogilby.
Dusky Snake—Hoplocephalus nigrescens	Mr. E. G. W. Palmer.
Snake-lizard—Lialis burtoni	Mr. J. Perry.
2 Geckos—Gecko verticillatus	Count E. de Petersen.
3 Flying Lizards—Draco volans	
2 Crested Lizards—Calotes jubatus...	
7 Snakes	
Tree Snake—Dendrophis picta	
Sea Snake—Pelamis bicolor	Mr. W. T. Pullen.
Red-crested Snake—Brachysoma diadema	Mr. D. Pye.
Snake-lizard—Lialis punctulata	Mr. J. Rich.
Lesueur's Skink—Lygosoma lesueuri	
Fitzinger's Skink— „ decresiense	Mr. A. M. N. Rose.
Death Adder—Acanthophis antarcticus	Mr. A. W. Row.
Brown Snake—Diemenia superciliosa	Mr. P. Seage.
Snake-lizard—Pygopus lepidopus	Mr. E. Soane.
10 Crested Lizards—Calotes cristatellus	Capt. Strachan.
Spiny Gecko—Diplodactylus spinigerus	Mr. C. Stuart.
Leaf-tailed Gecko—Gymnodactylus platurus	Alderman Taylor.
„ „ „ „	Mr. L. Thompson.
Gray's Blind Snake—Typhlops nigrescens	Mr. G. S. Turnbull.
Sea Snake—Pelamis bicolor	Mr. T. M. Upton.
Red-crested Snake—Brachysoma diadema	Mr. W. Walters.
Skink—Lygosoma casuarinæ...	
Ringed Snake—Vermicella annulata	Mr. H. P. Ward.
Water Lizard—Physignathus lesueuri	Mr. C. A. Wilson.
Brown Tree Snake—Dipsas fuscus	Mr. L. F. Woolrych.
Batrachia.	
Peron's Frog—Limnodynastes peroni	Mr. H. J. McCooey.
Burrowing Frog— „ dorsalis	
2 Burrowing Frogs— „ „	Miss Miller.
12 Peron's Frogs— „ peroni	
5 Marbled Frogs—Hyperolia marmorata	
Toothed Frog—Cryptotis brevis	
2 Bibron's Toads—Pseudophryne bibroni	
Tree Frog—Hyla, sp....	
„ „	
3 Tree Frogs— „	Mr. E. H. P. Ramsay.
2 Frogs—Limnodynastes tasmaniensis	
3 Toads—Pseudophryne australis	
Pisces.	
Toad-fish—Tetrodon sceleratus	Mr. G. H. Barrow.
Pipe fish—Solenognathus fasciatus	Mr. J. Bennett.
2 Deep-sea Fishes—Anomalops palpebratus	Captain Braithwaite.
Fish—Percis novæ-cambriæ	Mr. F. T. Bolton.
Blue Pointer—Isurus glaucus	Mr. Catley.
Fish—Aphritis bassi	Dr. J. C. Cox.
Flathead—Platycephalus fuscus	
Pig-fish—Cossyphus unimaculatus	
Many Young Trout—Salmo fario	
8 Herrings—Clupea sagax	
Herring— „ hypselosoma	
Leather-jacket—Monacanthus mosaicus	
2 Perch—Perca fluviatilis	Mr. E. H. Crawford.
34 Young Topes—Galeus australis	Mr. C. F. Curtze.
Jaw of Eagle Ray—Myliobatis, sp.	Mr. G. Emmanuel.
Pipe-fish—Fistularia serrata...	Mr. J. F. Fitzhardinge.
Mountain Trout—Galaxias, sp.	Mr. H. L. Gordon.
Eel—Anguilla australis	Mr. R. Helms.
Gurnard—Trigla kumu	Mr. W. H. M'Donnell.
Box-fish—Aracana lenticularis	Mr. C. F. M'Millan.

Donations.	Presented by—
Pisces—continued.	
2 Gobies—Eleotris, sp.	Miss Miller.
Deep-sea Fish—Schedophilus maculatus	Mr. H. Prince.
3 Perch—Percalates colonorum	Mr. A. M. N. Rose.
Perch—Macquaria australasica	
2 Gobies—Eleotris, sp.	
Sea-Mullet—Mugil dobula	
Mountain Trout—Galaxias, sp.	
3 River Herrings—Clupea novæ-hollandiæ	
2 Eels—Anguilla reinhardti	
Frog-fish—Antennarius striatus	Mr. E. E. Salt.
Wirrah—Plectropoma ocellatum	Mr. S. Sinclair.
Red Rock Cod—Scorpæna cruenta	
Beardy—Lotella limbata	
Leather-jacket—Monacanthus hippocrepis	
2 Fishes—Drepane punctata	Capt. Strachan.
Fish—Chorinemus lysan	
2 Dragonets—Callionymus sagitta	
Leather-jacket—Monacanthus, sp.	
Smooth Toado—Tetrodon inermis	Mr. J. Summers.
Wobbigong—Crossorrhinus dasypogon	
Box-fish—Aracana lenticularis	Mr. C. Teece.
Horned Box-fish—Ostracion cornutus	Mr. T. Thorburn.
Crucian Carp—Carassius vulgaris	Mr. J. Thorpe.
Snake-Blenny—Xiphasia, sp.	Capt. Young.
Tunicata.	
2 Polycarpa, sp.	Mr. G. W. Walker.
Crustacea.	
3 Phlyxia undecimspinosa	Mr. J. Brazier.
Paguristes sp.	
Clibanarius sp.	
2 Elminius plicatus	
12 Chamæsipho columna	
Pollicipes spinosus	
3 Elminius plicatus	
2 Tetraclita rosea	
3 Chthamalus antennatus	
Chelonobia testudinaria	
Ibacus peronii	Dr. J. C. Cox.
Proto condylata	Prof. Haswell.
Squilla lævis	Mr. J. Hughes.
6 Pilumnus rufo-punctatus	Mr. A. G. Hamilton.
2 Plagusia chabrus	
9 Alpheus neptunis	Mr. G. M'Clymont.
Cymodocea, sp.	
Grapsus variegatus	Mr. A. J. North.
3 Heloecius cordiformis	
Chasmagnathus lævis	
9 Mycteris longicarpus	Mr. H. Phillips.
Halimus spinosa	
Squilla lævis	Mr. Jas. Robb.
17 Mycteris platycheles	Mr. S. Sinclair.
Ocypoda macleayana	
Ibacus peronii	Mr. G. W. Thornton.
Arachnida.	
Epeira, sp.	Miss Banning.
" "	Mr. A. Brownen.
Large Spider (Mygale? sp.)	Mr. D. Cobcroft.
Spider	Master P. Clark.
Hadromyche cerberea	Mr. E. G. Cupitt.
Phoxochilidium tubiferum	Prof. Haswell.
Ammothea longicollis	
Nymphopsis armatus	
Phoxichilus charybdæus	
Colossindeis tenuissima	
Pallene pachycheira	
2 Nymphon æquidigitatum	
2 Nymphon validum	
Nymphon sp.	
Nymphon sp.	
Spider	Miss King.
Spider	Mr. Voss Wilburd.
Spider (Gastracantha sp.)	Mr. J. Wood.

Donations.	Presented by—
Myriopoda.	
Centipede (Heterostoma sulcidens)	Mr. A. Brownen.
Julus, sp.	Mr. J. R. Franklin-Frye.
3 Centipedes (Heterostoma sulcidens)	Mr. Greville.
" " "	Miss Reilly.
Chelifer	Mr. Voss Wilburd.
Insecta.	
Phaneroptera, sp.	Mr. J. Beaumont.
Lycosa, sp.	Mr. S. C. Burnett.
Cimex, sp.	Mr. Thos. Bowden.
Musca, sp.	Mr. A. Brownen.
Scolia violacea	Mr. T. Brown.
Lepidopterous larva attacked by fungus (Cordiceps, sp.)	Colonial Secretary.
Blatta, sp. n.	Mr. A. H. Cooper.
Hawk-moth, Protoparce (Sphinx) convolvuli	Mr. Cottier.
Craspedia, sp.	Mr. Chambers.
6 Telephorus pulchellus	Mr. D'Ardier.
Lepidopterous larva (Hepialid), attacked by fungoid parasite (Cordiceps, sp.)	Mr. B. G. Englehardt.
Chærocampa oldenlandiæ	Mr. J. A. R. Elmslie.
Phyllodes meyricki, sp. n.	Mr. C. French.
3 Stigmodera macularia	Mr. A. E. Flavelle.
Podocantha typhon	Mr. A. Fuller.
2 Larvæ of Stigmodera, sp.	Mrs. A. Hayman.
Pielus swainsoni (male)	Miss K. Hall.
Podocantha typhon	Mrs. L. Henry.
Chærocampa oldenlandiæ	Mrs. House.
Cizara (Sphinx) ardeniæ	Mrs. G. W. Hammond.
Bolboceras reichei	Mrs. J. R. Holding.
Podocantha typhon	Miss Lily Keppie.
Cystosoma saundersi	Mr. Alfred King.
Chrysolophus spectabilis	Mr. S. Law.
" "	Mr. J. Lawson.
Walking-stick Insect—Phasma filiformis	Mr. S. W. Law.
Lace-wing Fly—Chrysopa, sp.	Master R. C. Law.
Carpenter Bee—Xylocopa, sp.	
Schizorrhina atripennis	Mr. B. Lucas.
Small collection of Insects from Brisbane	Miss Aileen Miller.
Extatostoma tiaratum	Rev. J. W. Moore.
Chrysolophus spectabilis	Master H. Moore.
Twigs of Red Cedar Tree infested with larvæ of Epicrocis terebrans	Mr. J. McCoig.
Wasp and Nest—Prosopis, sp.	Mr. A. J. North.
Euproctis obsoleta	Mrs. A. J. North.
4 Larvæ of Chelepteryx, sp.	Mr. H. H. Oakes.
Hawk Moth—Chærocampa scrofa (larva)	Mr. A. H. Phillips.
Larva of Protoparce convolvuli	
54 Coleoptera, 6 Rhynchota, and 2 Orthoptera	Geographical Society of Australasia.
Small collection of Insects, chiefly Lamellicorns	Mr. J. R. Rich.
Papilio erectheus	Miss Ethel Rodway.
Lepidopterous-larvæ of a Pielus attacked by fungus (Cordiceps, sp.)	Mr. J. H. Souter.
Walking-stick Insect—Phasma, sp.	Master J. Seymour.
Charaxes sempronius	Mr. J. F. Schofield.
Psychoda, n., sp. (Moth-midge)	Mr. Robert Scott.
Lepidopterous larvæ Lasiocampa, sp.	Mr. W. W. Smith.
Small collection of Lepidoptera, including 2 species of Oxycanus	
Danima banksiæ	
Antheræa eucalypti	Mrs. J. F. Schofield.
Phasma sp.	Masters J. & W. Seymour.
Social Wasps (Polistes sp.) and nest	Mr. C. S. Wilkinson.
Walking-stick Insect—Phasma, sp.	Mr. S. J. Whittle.
Cœquosa triangularis (larva)	Mr. H. Williams.
Mollusca.	
5 Unio Australis (*Lamk*), from Kangaroo Valley, New South Wales	Dr. J. C. Cox.
9 Pecten (Vola) fumatus, *Reeve*	Mr. David Hogg.
186 Species of S. Polynesian land shells	Rev. Dr. Jefferies.
Crassatella ringicola, *Lamk.*	Mr. F. W. Smithers.
Pectunculus gravanus, *Dunker*	
Myochama anomioides	
Venus roborata, *Hanley*	
,, gallinula, *Lamk.*	
Callista rutila, *Sowb.*	
Cassis paucirugis, *Menke*	

Donations.	Presented by—
Echinodermata.	
Asterina regularis	Mr. J. Brazier.
2 Heterocentrotus mammillatus	Miss Dean.
Ophiothrix fumaria	Mr. A. G. Hamilton.
Colochirus tuberculosus	Mr. T. Ranft.
Vermes.	
Palolo viridis	Captain Braithwaite.
Tape Worm (Tænia, sp.) passed by a Prisoner in Parramatta Gaol	Comptroller General of Prisons.
Gordius aquaticus	Mr. F. A. Ficinus.
Gordius, sp.	Mr. A. Fraser.
Wire Worm—Gordius aquaticus	Mr. H. Hackney.
2 Gordius, sp.	Mr. G. M'Clymont.
Coelenterata.	
Dendrophylla nigrescens	Captain Braithwaite.
Thorecta gracillima	Dr. J. C. Cox.
Placochalina punctata	
Dendrilla, sp	
Thalassodendron typica	
Thalassodendron, sp.	
Chalinissa elegans	
Minerals, &c.	
Auriferous pyrites and rocks	Mr. Aarons.
Dendritic silver from Lewis Ponds	Mr. A. Argles.
Chalcedony	Mr. W. Anderson.
Pyritous felsite; hematite pseudomorph	Mr. R. Adams.
Calcite crystals with auriferous quartz; calcite vein	Mr. Adams.
Red auriferous quartz	Captain Armstrong.
Gold in quartz; granite; talcose rock; dioritic slate; silicified shale; epidote-quartz; porphyritic granite; ferruginous clay, with leaf impression	Mr. Thos. Bruce.
Iron pyrites in quartz-felsite rock; ilmenite sand, with minute crystals of zircon	Mr. George Baulman.
Decomposed wood from a bed of clay	Mr. C. J. Blinman.
Velvety peroxide of manganese on auriferous quartz; natrolite (a zeolite from basalt); pleonaste (or black spinal); hematite, pseudomorphous, after magnetite	Messrs. W. Bones & party.
Stibnite and pyrites in quartz; calcite	Mr. Jas. Campbell.
Specimen of schistose rock used as honestone from Mudgee; ferruginous conglomerate of ferruginous sandstone pebbles; volcanic agglomerate	Dr. J. C. Cox.
Calcite crystals encrusted with sandstone	Mr. S. Dodd.
Native copper in eruptive rock; zeolites in basalt; silicified wood, showing quartz crystals	Mr. B. G. Enghardt.
Concretions of calcite; limestone breccia with pyrites; chalcedony or agate; decomposed basalt; pisolitic iron conglomerate; amygdaloid basalt	Mr. Jas. Ellwood.
Calcite; aragonite; chalcedony and delessite	Madam Friedrich.
Galena in diorite	Mr. Farley.
Magnetic pyrites; blende, pyrites and quartz; crystallized wolfram	Mr. Fitzgerald.
Two pieces of quartz	Mr. J. Gibson.
Fossiliferous limestone; calcite; calcite-breccia; pegmatite; diabase; diorite; felsite; agalmatolite; diorite and quartzite with pyrites; diabase with copper pyrites; gold and barytes; laminated hyaline quartz; tetradymite; copper glance and azurite; red earthy hematite micaceous iron; molybdenite; chalcedony showing cleavages with redruthite; red and blue fossiliferous shale with pyrites; mispikel; vesuvianite; actinolite; crystalline limestone; pegmatite; azurite and malachite; bornite or copper glance, &c.; hypersthene rock, hypersthene; waterworn tourmaline; corundum and zircons; stibnite and various rocks	Mr. H. C. Gornalle.
Auriferous pyrites in rock; crystals of gypsum	Mr. T. Horton.
Magnesian limestone with pyrites; black flint with pyrites; mica schist; crystals of gypsum	Mr. Jos. Henty.
Auriferous rocks; galena (argentiferous); auriferous pyrites	Mr. C. H. Hodson.
Auriferous pyrites and blende; iridized limonite	Mr. S. Hitchen.
Pyrites in quartz; plumbago; decomposed dyke rock with quartz crystals; manganese oxide and garnierite; black quartz with chrome iron; chrome oxide and bartyes; chrome iron sand	Mr. Edw. Hodgson.
Stream tin	Hotelkeeper, c/o Mr. Farley.
Red and yellow jasper; aragonite; augite; fine broken shell conglomerate	Mr. Icely.
Smoky quartz; tourmaline; chabazite in basalt; carbonate of lime in basalt; micaceous diorite; auriferous quartz with stibnite; quartz with stibnite; oxide of antimony and quartz; flinty quartz (argentiferous); molybdenite; auriferous quartz, showing size of lode and selvage; specimens from a quartz leader with galena and mispikel	Mr. G. H. Jenkins.

Donations.	Presented by—
Minerals, &c—continued.	
Auriferous ferruginous clay rock, traversed with quartz veins	Mr. C. W. King.
Arsenical cobalt; auriferous quartz; quartz with mispikel; quartz (auriferous) with pyrites; auriferous quartz; auriferous limonite; auriferous quartz (pseudomorph); auriferous quartz with small crystals of rutile; opal in amygdaloidal basalt; gold showing facets after calcite; auriferous quartz; ferruginous auriferous quartz; mica schist enclosing same; crystallised quartz (auriferous); casing of same, showing gold	Mr. W. Lovegrove.
Sulphide of antimony (stibnite)	Mr. Morse.
Arsenical cobalt and cobalt bloom (large blocks)	Mr. J. E. McKillop.
Goethite, cuprite and copper...	Mr. W. E. Myring.
Limonite with fossil charcoal and fossil fruit; pyrites in felsite rock; manganese oxide	Mr. F. Moore.
Sandstone; auriferous quartz (honeycombed); tin ore in quartz ...	Mr. Geo. McKay.
Garnets in granite	Mr. Alex. Morton.
Specimen from a quartz leader, showing gold	Mr. Millen.
Sandstone concretions	Mr. R. Male.
Auriferous quartz	Mr. Meredith.
Auriferous and argentiferous gossan; quartz, containing chloride of silver	Mr. W. E. Myring.
4 pieces of gypsum	Mr. G. F. Nolan.
Hard black slate with *Spirifera*; conglomerate and shale, with samples of auriferous quartz reef	Messrs. Pearce & McLaughlin.
Serpentine; chrome iron; conglomerate with coralliferous limestone; oil shale with traces of fossil plants; ferruginous shale with fossil leaves; and fossiliferous limestone	Mr. W. H. Prentice.
3 pieces of minerals, including quartz with hematite (micaceus iron) and slate; box of crystals, including quartz, topaz, and zircons... ...	Mr. John Pierse.
Auriferous quartz and slate	Mr. Wm. Price.
Diabase; amygdaloid; felsite rock with quartz veins; pseudomorph quartz; scoriaceous lava; carbonate of bismuth; crystallized bi-silico-borate; auriferous quartz; quartz and calcite; black shale with calcite veins; sandstone; auriferous quartz (honeycombed); quartz intermixed with carbonates of lime and iron (auriferous); honeycombed quartz, showing cleavages of carbonate of lime; compact quartz, showing traces of cleavages of carbonate of lime; hard sandstone; banded sandstone; basalt; hæmatite; volcanic sulphate of lime	Mr. F. Ratte.
Blende and free gold; gossan and free gold	Mr. River.
Earthy limestone breccia; carbonate of magnesia; jasperoid quartz ...	Mr. Jas. Ramsay.
Rocks and minerals, including volcanic ash, quartz, chalcedony, calcite, manganese oxide, &c.	Mr. C. R. Swayne.
Galena; pyrites; arsenical pyrites; blend (argentiferous); copper pyrites	Mr. E. W. Soane.
Auriferous arsenical pyrites; fine crystals of stibnite; auriferous quartz showing gold; kaolin impregnated with cobaltiferous wad, and coloured blue by cobalt	Mr. J. D. Scouler.
Slightly micaceous sandstone; tabular chalcedonic quartz pseudomorph; chlorite shale; micaceous hematite; and other specimens; tourmaline and mica in quartz; malachite; pyromorphite; spotted felsite rock	Mr. A. J. Sachs.
Garnet and quartz rock	Mr. J. Siever.
Red ochre; tubular limonite and oil shale	Mr. A. Smith.
Dendrites of manganese oxide on ferruginous nodules	Mr. A. Shannon.
Stalactites and stalagmites, from an old hot-house at Gladesville, formed during eleven years	Dr. E. Sinclair.
Carbonate of magnesia	Mr. Stronach.
Quartz and auriferous pyrites; mispikel with pyrites and melaconite ...	Captain Tucker.
Bismuthite (carbonate of bismuth) pseudomorph after bismuthinite (sulphide of bismuth)	Dr. A. Tarrant.
Ilmenite sand; micaceous hematite...	Mr. W. M. Thomas.
Quartz showing silver after being burnt	Mr. G. Sibthorpe.
Oxide of lead (silver gossan)...	Mr. J. A. Wall.
Manganese oxide; copper pyrites; purple copper ore and clay shale ...	Mr. P. C. Williams.
Auriferous pyrites (crystallized); copper ores, &c.	Messrs. Windred & Evans.
Anglesite (sulphate of lead)	Mr. J. Wing.
Auriferous antimony sulphide (stibnite)	
Auriferous quartz; quartz with graphite; quartz with pyrites (auriferous); surface quartz with ferruginous stains; yellow saponite; tin rock (greisen) with tin ore	Mr. Chas. Wooller.
Chalcedony	Mr. W. Yardley.

Donations.	Presented by—
Fossils.	
Collection of Silurian fossils, from Cave-hill Limestone Quarries, Lilydale, Vic.	Mr. James Campbell.
Various Mollusca on weathered surface (Cretaceous), Northern Territory, S. A.	Dr. J. C. Cox.
8 Permo-Carboniferous fossils from Yatton, Q.	Mr. T. W. E. David.
General collection of Permo-Carboniferous fossils from Mulbruig, in the Maitland district...	Mr. Sydney Dodds.
Block fossiliferous limestone... *Pleurotomaria*, &c., from Black Hd., Illawarra; Permo-Carboniferous fossils from Jamberoo	Mr. B. G. Englehardt.
Portions of jaws of *Diprotodon*	Mr. L. A. Fosbery.
3 Lovenia woodsi (Echinoderms) from the Pliocene rocks of Hobson's Bay, Vic.	Mr. J. Hennesey.
15 Devonian corals, &c. (polished), from Devonshire, England	Rev. Dr. Jeffries.
4 Pieces of fossil wood, and scapula of *Diprotodon*	Mr. J. M'Master.
2 Fossil fruits from the Tertiary Deep Lead at Nundle, *Penteune*, &c.	Mr. W. E. Myring.
Bones obtained by Mr. Johnson in sinking well at Buckhobble, near Molong, at depth of 40 feet	Dr. A. Ross, M.L.A.
2 Guards of *Belemnites*	Mr. A. Rudder.
Fossil bones from branch of Fish River, near Bathurst	Mr. G. Wright.
3 Permo-Carboniferous Brachiopoda (*Spirifera*, &c., and *Conularia*)	Rev. W. H. H. Yarrington.
Historical.	
Sydney Monitor, 1 May, 1837; 30 August, 1837; 22 January, 1838; 16 March, 1838	Mr. J. Brazier.
Supplement to *Sydney Monitor and Commercial Advertiser*, December, 1838; January, 1839; February, 1839	
Sydney Herald, 6 April, 1842	
New South Wales Examiner, 21 May, 1842	
Sydney Morning Herald, 4 and 5 August, 1842; 27 December, 1842; 2 February, 1850; 19 February, 1850; 25 June, 1850; 11 October, 1851; 2 December, 1851; 30 January, 1852; 2 February, 1852; 13 and 31 March, 1852; 4 June, 1852; 6 August, 1852.	
Supplement, September 9th, 1853	
Australian Daily Journal of Commerce, Agriculture, and Politics, 24 June, 1844	
The Mercantile Chronicle, 20 July, 1821, giving full account of Coronation of George IV.	Mr. J. F. W. Clayton.
Bell's Weekly Messenger, 1 April, 1805	
Sheffield Mercury, 13 August, 1831	
The London Sun, 20 and 21 September, 1831	
Bulletin *re* Duke of Edinburgh, issued by Dr. Young the day after the attempted assassination at Clontarf, 12 March, 1868	Mr. W. E. Langley.
Ethnological.	
2 Baskets; 4 palm fans; carved wood fan; piece of painted Tappa cloth; fancy hat (Samoa)	Miss Dean.
Necklace of red seeds; 2 necklaces of shells; Helicina Brazier. Savage Island	
Map of Apia, Samoa	
3 Stones used for grinding Nardoo Seeds, used by the natives near Cooper's Creek, north-west of Bourke, N.S.W.	Mr. Frank Hill.
Clay pot, British New Guinea	Rev. James Hill.
Stone axe head from Germanton, N.S.W.	Mr. H. J. M'Cooey.
„ „ from Shoalhaven District, N.S.W.	Mr. Mark Piercy.
„ „ from Sassafras, N.S.W	Mr. F. West.
War club ornamented with grass, Solomon Islands	Mrs. E. A. Wright.
Curved club, Solomon Islands	
Medals and Coins.	
Farthing, George IV., 1826	Mr. Robert Barnes.
Medal in commemoration of the Jubilee of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria	The Corporation of the City of London.
Collection of tokens used about twenty-five years ago by Australian business people in lieu of pence	Mr. C. Gosney.
2 Half-pennys, George IV., 1826–1827	Mr. A. G. Hamilton.
Penny token, issued by Wm. Andrew Jarvie, of Hobart, Tasmania	
30 Copper coins and tokens from Rome, Germany, Chili, China, Russia, Belgium, England, and Sumatra	Mr. P. E. Williams.
Botanical.	
A species of Cordyceps (fungus on Cicada)	Mr. F. Thornbury.

Donations.	Presented by—
Books.	
Proceedings, vol. 4, parts 1 and 2	Linnean Society of N.S.W.
Abstracts of Meetings, 1889	
Proceedings, vol. 22, part 2; vol. 23, part 1	Royal Society of N.S.W.
Catalogue of the Scientific Books, part 1	
Maiden: Useful Native Plants of Australia	Technological Museum.
Sydney Technical College at Melbourne Centennial Exhibition	Board of Technical Education.
President's Address, 1887	
Sydney Technical College Report, 1888	
Report, Annual Meeting, 1889	
Report, 1888–9	Free Public Library.
Calendar, 1889	University of Sydney.
Report of the First Meeting, 1888	Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science.
Records, vol. 1, parts 1 and 2	Geological Survey of N.S.W.
Results of Rain, River, &c., Observations, 1887 and 1888	Mr. H. C. Russell, Government Astronomer.
Results of Meteorological Observations, 1886 and 1887	
4 Pamphlets	
Proposed Method of recording Variations in direction of the Vertical	
Astronomical and Meteorological Workers in New South Wales	
President's Address, Australasian Association	
Geological and Mineralogical Surveys of New South Wales—some Reports, 1852–1855	The Government Printer.
Report, Select Committee on Working of Fisheries Act	
Barton: History of New South Wales, part 1	
Bevan: Expedition to New Guinea	
Catalogue of Exhibits in New South Wales Court, Centennial Exhibition	
Lendenfeldt on Australian Alps	
Official Catalogue of New South Wales Products at Philadelphia Exhibition, 1876	
Annual Report	Mechanics' Institute, Goulburn.
Mineral Resources of Cobar District	Mr. C. A. Chesney, Tindarie Station, Cobar.
Notes, &c., on a Donation of Shells	Mr. J. Brazier.
Account of the Natives of Western Australia	
Cobb: Anatomie und Ontogenie der Nematoden	Dr. Ramsay.
Thirteenth Report, Executive Commissioner, Melbourne Centennial Exhibition	
Australian Butterflies	Mr. A. S. Olliff.
Notes on Geology of Bowning	Mr. J. Mitchell, Narellan.
Geological Sequence, Bowning Beds	
New Trilobites from Bowning (2 pamphlets)	
Catalogue of Collection of Greek and Roman Coins formed by George Sim	Messrs. Trapp, Stirling, & Co. (*per* Minister of Public Instruction).
Prodromus of Zoology of Victoria, Decades 18 and 19	Librarian, Public Library, Melbourne.
Report, 1888	Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery of Victoria.
Vol. 24, and vol. 1, new series	Royal Society, Victoria.
Annual Report, 1888–89	Field Naturalists' Club (*per* Mr. F. G. A. Barnard, Secretary), Melbourne.
Report, 1888	School of Mines, Ballarat.
Johnston: Geology of Tasmania	Premier of Tasmania.
Abstracts of Proceedings	Royal Society of Tasmania.
President's Address	
Legge: Notes on the Australian Curlew	
Report, 1888; Proceedings, &c., 1888	
Report, 1888	Tasmanian Museum and Botanic Gardens.
Johnston and Morton: The discovery of a Fossil Ganoid Fish	Mr. A. Morton.
President's Address	Board of Technical Education, Tasmania.
Bibliography of South Australia	Government Printer, Adelaide.
Reports, 1887–8–9	Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery of South Australia.
Catalogue, 1886	Adelaide Circulating Library.
Appendices to Catalogue	
Transactions, Proceedings, and Report, vols. viii, xi, xii	Royal Society of South Australia.
Description of New Species of Marine Mollusca	Professor R. Tate, F.L.S., F.G.S., Adelaide.
Gastropods of Older Tertiary, part 2	

Donations.	Presented by—
Books—continued.	
Census of Fauna of Older Tertiary	Professor R. Tate, F.L.S., F.G.S., Adelaide.
Additions to Flora of Port Lincoln	
Report on Insect and Fungus Pests, No. 1	Under Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Brisbane.
Report, 1888–89	Queensland Museum.
Report of Annual Meeting	Royal Society of Queensland.
Proceedings, vols. iv and vi, parts 1–5	
Transactions, vols. i, ii, iii, parts 1, 2, and v, part 1	Geographical Society of Australasia, Queensland Branch.
Reports, Monthly and Annual Meetings	Natural History Society, Rockhampton.
Coal Discoveries on the Flinders—Report	Mr. R. L. Jack, Director Geological Survey of Queensland.
Mount Morgan Gold Deposits—Report	
Taranganba Gold-mines—Report	
Handbook of Geology	
Some Salient Points, Geology of Queensland	
Mineral Wealth of Queensland	
Phormium Tenax as a Fibrous Plant	The Director, Colonial Museum and Geological Survey, Wellington, N.Z.
Meteorological Report, 1885...	
Museum Report, No. 23	
Geological Report, 1887–88	
Transactions and Proceedings, New Zealand Institute, vols. 18, 19, 21 ...	
Report, 1888–9	Auckland Institute.
Distribution and varieties, Fresh Water Crayfish of New Zealand ...	Mr. Chas. Chilton, District High School, Port Chalmers.
Maskell: Insects noxious to Agriculture	Mr. T. Kirk, Wellington, N.Z.
Catalogue of Fossil Fishes, part 1: Woodward	British Museum.
„ Chelonians, &c.: Boulenger	
„ Fossil Cephalopoda, part 1: Foord	
„ Marsupialia: Thomas	
„ Fossil Reptilia, part 2	
Journal, vol. 1, Nos. 1 and 2	Marine Biological Association
Transactions and Annual Report, 1888	Manchester Microscopical Society.
Fourth Annual Report, Antiquarian Committee	Museum of Archaeology, Cambridge, Eng.
Proceedings, vol. 20	Royal Colonial Institute, London.
On parts of the Skeleton of Meiolania Platyceps	Sir R. Owen, K.C.B., F.R.S., London.
Note on Long-faced Birds	Prof. W. K. Parker, F.R.S., London.
Systematic position of the Swifts	
The "Manus" of Phaenicopterus	
The Osteology of Steatornis caripensis, 8vo.	
Structure and development of the Wing in the Common Fowl	
Notes on Natural Selection	Mr. F. P. Pascoe, London.
Classes, &c., of the Animal Kingdom	
Longicorna of Australia and Tasmania	
Papers on Spiders	Mr. F. Taylor, Liverpool.
On the Nervous System of Crinoidea	Dr. Carpenter, Eton College, Windsor.
Lowest (Rhizopod) type of Animal Life	
Remarks on Eozoon (3 pamphlets)	
Mobius on Eozoon, by Dawson	
Laurentian Rocks of Bavaria, by Gumbel	
Second Annual Report of Puffin Biological Station	Prof. Herdman, Victoria University, Liverpool.
Transactions, 5th series, vol. 1	Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.
Proceedings, Session 1887–88	Royal Physical Society, Edinburgh.
Report, 1888	Museum of Science and Art, Edinburgh.
Calendar, 1889–90	Glasgow University.
On the Glaciated Summit of Allermuir	Mr. Jas. Bennie, Geological Survey of Scotland.
The Redemption of Sandstone Quarries	
Note on the contents of Two Bits of Clay from the Elephant Bed, at Kilmaurs	
On the prevalence of Eurypterid Remains in the Carboniferous Shales of Scotland	
Report of 1888...	South African Museum, Cape Town.
Genera and Species of Mollusca, parts 1 and 2	Indian Museum, Calcutta.
Catalogue—Moths of India, parts 4, 5, 6, 7	

Donations.	Presented by—
Books—continued.	
Report, 1887–88 and 1888–89	Indian Museum, Calcutta.
Catalogue of Martodea	
Indian Museum Notes, No. 1: Insect Pests	
Records, vol. 21, part 4, and vol. 22, parts 1–3	Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.
Oldham: Bibliography of Indian Geology	
Report, 1888–89	Government Central Museum, Madras.
The Birds of Ontario (*per* Mr. W. M'Ilwraith, Rockhampton)	Mr. T. M'Ilwraith, Canada.
Proceedings and Transactions, vols. 1–6	Royal Society of Canada.
Contributions to Canadian Palæontology, vol. 1, part 2	Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada.
Grammar of the Kwagiutle Language	
Canadian Record of Sciences, parts 5, 6, 7	Natural History Society, Montreal.
Report of Exploration of Wyoming and Idaho for 1878, part 1	Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological Survey of the Territories), Washington.
Annual Reports, 1st to 6th	The Director, U.S. Geological Survey, Washington.
Bulletins, vols. 1–5, and Nos. 37—47	
Monographs, 2 to 12 (and 3 Atlases)	
Mineral Resources, 1883–87	
Bulletin, vol. 16, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5	Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard, Cambridge, Mass (*per* Professor Agassiz.)
Bulletin, vol. 17, Nos. 2, 3, 4...	
Annual Report, 1887–88	
Memoirs, vol. 14, No. 1, part 2	
Annual Catalogue, Michigan Agricultural College, 1888–89	State Board of Agriculture, Lansing, Michigan.
Twenty-seventh Annual Report	
Transactions, vol. 3	Meriden Scientific Association.
Proceedings, 1888, parts 2 and 3	Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.
Reports, 20th to 25th, and 27th to 31st, and 33rd to 39th, of the Regents of the University on the condition of the State Cabinet of Natural History	University of the State of New York, Albany, N.Y.
Annual Reports, 5 to 10	American Museum of Natural History.
Reports, 1872, 1882-3-4, 1884–5, 1887–8	American Museum of Natural History, New York.
Bulletin, vol. 1, Nos. 1, 2, 3	
Transactions, vol. 7, Nos. 3–8	Academy of Science, New York.
Annals, vol. 4, Nos. 5–8	
Nat. Hist. á l'Exposition Universelle, and four other pamphlets ...	Feuille de Jeune Naturalistes, Paris.
Revue Mensuelle d'histoire naturelle, November, 1888—December, 1889	
Catalogue de Bibliotheque Fas., 1 to 6	
Museum de Londres	Prof. A. Dollfus, c/o above.
St. Zool. de la Soc. Neerlandaise	
Statuts and Reglements de la Societé Zoologique de France	M. R. Blanchard, Secretaire, Congres International, Paris.
Rapports presenté au Congres	
Annalles du Musée d' Hist. Nat. de Marseille, tome 1, parts 1 and 2 ...	Director du Musée d'Hist. Nat. de Marseille (*per* Linnean Society of N.S.W.).
Echinoderms (3 papers)	M. P. de Loriol, Frontenex, Geneva.
Description des Echinides	
Catalogue des Echinodermes (2 parts)	
Avifauna Italica, part 1, 1889	Prof. E. H. Giglioli, Florence.
Bolletino, vol. 11	Societa Adriatica di Scienze Naturalli Trieste.
Sammlungen, serie 1, bd. 2 (Gesteine von Timor, &c.)	Dr. Martin, Director, Geologischen Reichs Museum, Leiden.
Mitt. des Ornithologischen Komitees du K. Schw. Akad. d. Wissena, I–II	Prof. F. A. Smitt, Royal Swedish Academy, Stockholm.
Om Sillrasernas Betydelse	
Om Trachypteridernas Stjertfera	
Floridan Bryozoa	
Kritisk fortekning ofver de i Riksmuseum befintliga Salmonider ...	
Det Videnskabelige Udbytte af Kanonbaaden "Hauchs" togten, part 1 and Atlas.	C. G. J. Peterson, Copenhagen.
Fresh-water Ostracoda and Copepoda	Prof. G. O. Sars, Christiania, Norway.
Aarsberetning, 1887	Museum, Bergen.

Donations.	Presented by—
Books—continued.	
Matt. and Nat. Mittheilungen Heft, 7–9, 1888	Koniglich Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Eerlin.
„ „ 1–7, 1889	
Sitzungsberichte, 1888, Nos. 1–37	
List Autoren Zoologischer, &c.	K. Museums fur Naturkinde, Berlin.
Greichische Mollusken—Ortzen und Martens	
Verhandlungen, jahr 5 and 6	Nat. Vereins der Preussischen Rheinlande, Bonn.
Verhandlungen, jahr 52, halfte 2	Naturwissenschaft Vereines, Bonn.
„ 43, folge 5, halfte 1	
Inaugural Dissertations, &c., 1888	University, Bonn.
Fuhrer durch der Konigl. Sammlungen zu Dresden	K. Zoologisches und Anthropologisch-Ethnographisches Museum, Dresden.
AmtlicheBerichte, Nos. 1–4	K. Kuntsammlungen, Dresden.
Sitzungsberichte, 1888	Physikalisch-Medicinische Societat, Erlangen.
Verhandlungen, band 10	Naturwissenschaftlichen Vereines, Karlsruhe.
Verhandlungen, band 28, quart. 1, 2, 3, 4	K. K. Zoologisch-Botanisch Geselschaft, Vienna.
Mittheilungen, December, 1888	Ornithologischen Vereines, Vienna.
Annalen, III, 4	K. K Naturhistorischen Hofmuseums, Vienna.
Bulletins Internationales, Nos. 1, 5, 6	Academie des Sciences, Cracovie.
Bulletins VII, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	Comité Geologique, St. Petersburg.
„ VIII, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	
Memoirs, III, 4; VIII, 1	
Bibliotheque Geologique, 1888	
Bulletin, 1888, Nos. 3 and 4	Societe Imperial des Naturalistes, Moscow.
„ 1889, No. 1	
Constitution der Salzlosungen	
Journal, College of Science, vol. 2, part 5	College of Science, Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.
„ „ 3, parts 1 and 2	
Los Caballos fossiles de la Pampa Argentina, Supp.	Dr. Burmeister, Director, Museo Nacional, Buenos Ayres.
Annales Museo Publico de Beunos Aires, tom. 1 and 2 (Ent. 1–12) ...	

APPENDIX VI.

EXCHANGES.

Received.	Forwarded.
British Museum, London. (28.)	
Echinodermata :—20 species—24 specimens.	
Mr. Arthur Bloore, Orange. (11.)	
Minerals :—Rare crystals.	Minerals :—7 species—10 specimens.
Professor Collett, Christiana. (8.)	
Mammals :—2 species—2 specimens. Echinodermata :—49 species—50 specimens.	Mammals :—6 skulls of marsupials.
Mr. Chas. Chilton. Port Chalmers. (31.)	
Crustacea :—19 species—19 specimens.	Crustacea :—22 species—135 specimens.
Mr. James Dall, New Zealand.	
Bird's Nests and Eggs :—9 species—38 specimens.	
Mr. R. Grant, Lithgow. (18.)	
Mammals :—3 species—3 specimens. Birds :—14 species—18 specimens.	Birds :—9 species—9 specimens.

Received.	Forwarded.
Professor Giglioli, Florence. (43.)	
	Ethnology :—74 specimens.
Hospital for Insane, Gladesville. (14.)	
Mammals :—2 species—2 specimens.	Mammals :—1 species—1 specimen.
Mr. T. W. Horton, Drake. (40.)	
Minerals :—49 specimens.	
Professor Haddon, Dublin. (41.)	
	Photography :—34 photos of Ethnology.
Mr. R. H. Ivy. (13.)	
Specimens received in 1888.	Birds :—39 species—49 specimens.
Mr. G. H. Jenkins. (38.)	
Minerals :—Gold specimen.	Minerals :—Gold specimen.
Mr. P. Loriol, Geneva. (24.)	
Echinodermata :—26 species—50 specimens. Books.	Echinodermata :—19 species—72 specimens.
Mr. Edward Lovett, Croydon, England. (6.)	
Specimens in 1888.	Ethnology :—19 specimens.
Macleay Museum, University, Sydney. (32.)	
	Ethnology :—10 specimens. Photography :—30 prints of Fossils, 6 prints of Ethnology, 2 prints of Mammals, 1 print of Fish.
Mr. F. McKnight, Melbourne. (33.)	
	Fossil-casts :—1 species—2 specimens.
St. Mary's School, Sydney. (37.)	
Minerals :—13 specimens.	Minerals :—38 specimens.
Natural History Society Museum, Newcastle-on-Tyne. (2.)	
Specimens in 1888.	Mollusca :—44 species—104 specimens.
New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition (25.)	
	Photographs (on loan). Ethnological Specimens from N.S.W. (on loan) Mammals :—10 species—14 specimens. Birds :—22 species—54 specimens, in 5 mounted groups. Reptile :—1 species—1 specimen. Ethnological Specimens :—184 specimens. Casts :—2 specimens. Photographs, Plans, Publications.
Observatory Museum, Maxwelltown, (*per* Professor Anderson Stuart.) (30.)	
	Ethnology :—52 specimens.
Professor Parker, London. (42.)	
Publications.	Mammals (immature) :—7 species—72 specimens.
Mr. H. S. Rohu, Sydney, (20.)	
Birds :—5 species—6 specimens. Fishes :—A variety of small fishes. Crustacea :—1 species—3 specimens. Ethnology :—1 specimen.	Mammal :—1 skeleton of Kangaroo.
Mr. R. C. Rossiter, New Caledonia. (21.)	
Ethnology :—1 specimen.	Ethnology :—10 specimens.
Mr. R. Von Steinfels, Austria. (34.)	
Insecta :—Collection of European Lepidoptera and Coleoptera.	Insecta :—75 specimens Coleoptera. 18 „ Lepidoptera.

Received.	Forwarded.
St. Catharines School, Waverley. (17.)	
Minerals :—5 species—6 specimens.	Fossils :—22 specimens. Minerals :—7 specimens.
Mr. H. Suter, New Zealand. (2.)	
Specimens in 1888.	Mollusca :—16 species—41 specimens.
School of Arts, Inverell. (29.)	
Minerals :—37 specimens.	Minerals :—36 specimens.
Tasmanian Museum, Hobart. (1, 26.)	
Fossils :—Cambrian fossils.	Mammals :—5 species—5 specimens. Birds :—10 species—11 specimens. Minerals :—152 specimens.
United States Geological Survey. (7.)	
Books in 1888.	Rocks :—32 specimens.
Mr. Aranka Vaisz, Budapesth. (19.)	
Insecta :—Collection of European Lepidoptera and Coleoptera.	Insecta :—70 specimens of Coleoptera. 20 „ Lepidoptera.
Dr. W. D. C. Williams, Sydney. (16.)	
Large specimen of Tappa cloth in 1888.	Ethnology :—9 specimens.
Mr. G. Vescey, Fiji. (12.)	
Rocks and Minerals from Fiji.	Minerals :—19 specimens.
Mr. Thos. Whitelegge, Sydney. (39.)	
Book :—1 volume.	Book :—1 volume.
Mr. James Yardley, Tweed River. (23.)	
Mammals :—1 species—4 specimens. Birds :—20 species—26 specimens. Reptiles :—1 species—1 specimen.	Collecting Materials supplied in 1888.
Zoological Society of London. (35.)	
	Mammals (alive) :—2 species—7 specimens. Birds (alive) :—4 species—7 specimens. Reptiles (alive) :—1 species—6 specimens.

APPENDIX VII.

Reports of Departmental Assistants.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit herewith Reports of the Scientific Assistants for the year 1889.

E. P. RAMSAY,
Curator.

To the Trustees of the Australian Museum.

Ichthyological Department.—(*J. Douglas Ogilby, Zoologist*) :—I regret to report that during the year 1889 only 243 specimens of fishes have been added to the collection, as against nearly double that number obtained last year. The deficiency is, however, satisfactorily accounted for by the fact that in the current year no large collections, such for instance as those obtained at Lord Howe Island by Mr. Saunders, by Mr. Wilshire at Deniliquin, and by Messrs. Cairn, Grant, and Shaw in the Bourke district, have had to be registered. Among other things, I also regret that the donations have, for no assignable cause, fallen off from 130 to 95, 19 of which latter were of necessity condemned. The most noticeable species received during the year are *Schedophilus maculatus*, from Manly Beach, this being its first record in Australian seas; *Anomalops palpebratus* (2) from the New Hebrides, a species of which not more than half a dozen examples are known; *Callionymus sagitta* (2) from Ceram, and a supposed new *Crossorrhinus* from Port Adelaide. Deducting the 74 retained donations, the 169 remaining specimens were obtained from the following sources :—By purchase, 159; from Museum collectors, 9; and by exchange, 1.

Herpetological Department.—(*J. Douglas Ogilby, Zoologist*) :—With regard to this department, I am happy to be in a position to report that the additions to the Museum more than double those of 1888, being no less than 379. Of this number, the donations amounted to 171, 15 only of which it was found necessary to condemn. The remaining 223 specimens are made up from the following sources :—Collections by the Museum staff, 156; purchases, 60; and exchanges, 7—a large increase in all but the latter item. Among the reptiles received during the year, 5 new species have been described, viz. :—*Lygosoma maccooeyi*, *L. striatofasciatum*, *Ablepharus boulengeri*, *Hoplocephalus frontalis*, and *Pseudoferania macleayi*.

Entomological

ENTOMOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.—(*A. Sidney Olliff, Entomologist*) :—I have to report that during the past year 3,237 insects have been added to the collection, of which by far the larger number, namely, 1,800 specimens, were collected in March and April by Mr. Helms, on behalf of the Trustees, during his trip to Mount Kosciusko. Besides many new and rare Coleoptera, and a number of Diptera (which, by the permission of the Trustees, have been handed to Mr. Skuse, a specialist in this group, for identification), the collection contained no less than 12 species of butterflies not previously recorded from the Australian Alps, and 3 species new to the Australian fauna. The latter have been described by me under the names *Xenica correæ*, *Hesperilla munionga*, and *H. monticolæ*. Amongst the insects purchased, the most important additions to the collection are 112 Coleoptera and Orthoptera collected by Mrs. M'Donald at Howla, Solomon Islands, and a series of Lepidoptera, Coleoptera, and Orthoptera, from Japan. Valuable donations have been received from the Bishop of Grafton and Armidale, from Messrs. W. H. Miskin, J. R. Iceley, J. D. Cox, C. French, and from the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia. Besides the large series from Mount Kosciusko, 250 specimens were collected in the Shoalhaven district by Mr. Etheridge and Mr. Thorpe; and a series of 400 Coleoptera and Lepidoptera obtained at Merriwa, Cassilis, and Mount Wilson, was added by myself. The Shoalhaven collection contained a new and remarkable genus of *Broscinæ* only previously known from Mount Kosciusko, and the series from Mount Wilson several new *Geodephaga* recently made known by Mr. Sloane.

INVERTEBRATE DEPARTMENT.—(*T. Whitelegge, Zoologist*) :—The additions made to the collection in the year 1889 consist of 523 specimens, representing 228 species, of which 57 species and 128 specimens are donations, the remainder having been acquired by exchange and purchase.

The different sub-kingdoms are represented as follows :—

		Species.	Specimens.
Arthropoda	Myriapoda	7	9
	Crustacea	89	303
Vermes		2	9
Echinodermata		121	293
Coelenterata		9	9

During the year the large collection of sponges, consisting for the most part of type specimens described by Dr. R. von Lendenfeld, has been arranged in systematic order, and the preliminary manuscript names replaced by the proper names as published in the Descriptive Catalogue of the Sponges in the Australian Museum. The Hydro-corallinæ and the Alcyonarian corals have also in part been determined and arranged.

MINERALOGICAL DEPARTMENT.—(*F. Ratte, Mineralogist*) :—1,274 specimens have been registered, out of which about 400 are donations, and 370 collected. These numbers are irrespective of over 330 duplicates, which would give a total of over 1,600 specimens for the year. Among the improvements made in the mode of exhibiting minerals from an educational point of view, so as to attain results more profitable for the inquiring public and students, a new and special collection has been commenced, illustrating dynamical geology. It includes at present about 100 specimens, each of which teaches particular cases of the actions of chemical, physical, or mechanical forces in or on the earth, and is daily increasing.

PALÆONTOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.—(*R. Etheridge, Jun., Palæontologist*) :—The registering and naming of acquisitions has been kept up to date as far as circumstances would allow. Of those registered, 1,302 specimens, including 226 species, were obtained by Mr. A. J. North, at Muddy Creek, Victoria; 20 specimens, with 7 species, were purchased; whilst 1,277 examples were obtained by exchange and presentation. The more important collections obtained are a set of Permo-Carboniferous fossils, collected by Mr. North in the Kiama district; similar organisms from Jamberoo, presented by Mr. B. G. Engelhardt; and Devonian corals from Tamworth, presented by Mr. D. A. Porter. The Upper Silurian fossils collected by Mr. North at Lilydale, near Melbourne, last year, have been named, and descriptions written in readiness for publication. In August, accompanied by Mr. J. A. Thorpe, I proceeded to the Sassafras Mountains, Shoalhaven district, to investigate some aboriginal remains said to exist there. These, with the aid of Mr. C. H. Roberts, of Mayfield, Boro, were procured. A full Report has been prepared for the Museum Records.

CONCHOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.—(*J. Brazier, Conchologist*) :—During the year the purchases have been 11, from West and Central Africa, Solomon Islands, South West Australia, and Lord Howe Island. The rare species that are quite new to the collection are those from Central Africa, and embrace *Spatha Tanganyicensis*, E. A. Smith; *Tanganyicia rufo-filosa*, E. A. Smith; *Spekia zonata*, Woods; *Melania Horei*, E. A. Smith; and *Turbo Jourdani*, Kiener, from South-west Australia, purchased from Mrs. Irvine through Dr. J. C. Cox, F.L.S. Exchanges received are—*Unio shuttleworthi*, Sharp, from Dr. Cox. Five presentations have been received, the most important is one from the Rev. James Jefferies, L.L.D., of a collection of 185 named species of South Polynesian land shells, originally collected by the late Captain Andrew Garrett, of Tahiti, and a collection of 6 species trawled by Mr. F. W. Smithers, Inspector of New South Wales Fisheries, off Merimbula. Show cases are very much wanted in this Department to display the land and bivalves' shells. Instructions were given during the year to forward to Mr. E. A. Smith, F.Z.S., part of our collection of bivalves, to be compared with types in the British Museum. This was done, and the specimens have been returned, determined with very great care by Mr. Smith. At present they are temporarily on view to visitors in two special cases.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.—(*J. Brazier*) :—During the year 324 specimens have been purchased to fill the many gaps in this department. Specimens have been secured from Viti or Fiji, Solomon, Samoan, Tonga, Rotumah, Santa Cruz Islands, New Caledonia, and New Zealand. The specimens presented have been—23 from South Africa, New South Wales, Samoan Islands, British New Guinea, and Nieu or Savage Island. Exchanges have been—2, one a four-pronged fork used in olden times at Viti or Fiji for eating human flesh, from Mr. Rohu; the other a very fine circular stone axe (Serpentine), with handle ornamented with native fibre and flying-fox hair made into yarn by the natives of New Caledonia from Mr. R. C. Rossiter, of Noumea. A number of specimens has been registered from Australia, New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Marshall, Easter or Rapanui Islands, and the

New

New Hebrides, the old registered numbers having fallen off and been lost. I have to call attention to the hall being already too small to show the collection to advantage, and in many of the show-cases the specimens are very much cramped together for want of space.

Purchases.	
Viti or Fiji Islands	71
Island of Rotumah	1
Solomon Islands	207
New Zealand	41
New Caledonia	1
Santa Cruz Islands	1
Samoan Islands	1
Tonga	1
	324

Presented.	
South Africa	5
New South Wales...	4
Samoan Islands	11
British New Guinea	1
Nieu, or Savage Island	2
	23

Exchanges.	
Viti, or Fiji Islands	1
New Caledonia	1
	2

Numismatical Department.—(*J. Brazier*):—During the year there have been five presentations—one medal, in commemoration of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, 21st June, 1887, from the Corporation of the city of London; collection of tokens used about twenty-five years ago by Australian business people in lieu of pence; one farthing, George IV, 1826; two half-pennys, George IV, 1826–1827; thirty copper coins and tokens in a bad state of preservation, from Rome, Germany, Chili, China, Russia, Belgium, England, and Island of Sumatra. Purchases.—Crystal seal, with the signs of the Zodiac engraved. In this department we lack case room very much, and cannot display the large collection of coins, tokens, and medals. At present there are only the bronze and gold medals on view to the general public.

Historical Department.—(*J. Brazier*):—During the year 5 old English newspapers have been presented by Mr. J. F. W. Clayton, solicitor, Sheffield, England:—*The Mercantile Chronicle*, July 20, 1821, giving full account of the coronation of George IV; *Bell's Weekly Messenger*, April 1, 1805; *Sheffield Mercury*, April 13, 1831; *The London Sun*, September 20–21, 1831; 25 numbers of old Sydney newspapers, 1831–1853, from Mr. J. Brazier. Great interest is taken by visitors to this department in reading up the old records of past history. More case room is very much required to display the various donations.

APPENDIX VIII.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Reg. No.	Book.
3410	Oldham (R. D.) A Bibliography of Indian Geology to end of 1887 (preliminary issue). 1 vol. 8vo. Calcutta, 1888.
3411	Observatory. Results of Rain, River, and Evaporation Observations in N.S.W. during 1887. H. C. Russell. 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1888.
3412	Observatory. Results of Meteorological Observations in N.S.W. during 1886. H. C. Russell. 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1888.
3413	Technological Museum. The Useful Native Plants of Australia. J. H. Maiden. 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney and London, 1889.
3414–5	U.S. Exploring Expedition, under C. Wilkes: Structure and Classification of the Zoophytes. Jas. D. Dana. 1 vol. 4to. Philadelphia, 1846,—and Atlas. 1 vol. fol. Philadelphia, 1849.
3416	Dana (Jas. D.) Synopsis of the Report on Zoophytes of the U.S. Exploring Expedition. 1 vol. 8vo. Newhaven, 1859.
3417	Bevan (Theodore F.) Fifth Expedition to British New Guinea. 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1888.
3418	Ranft (J. A. H. Theodore). Origin and formation of Auriferous Rocks and Gold. 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1889.
3419	Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, 1888. Catalogue of the Exhibits in the N.S.W. Court. 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1888.
3420	Encyclopædia Britannica. 9th Ed., vol. 24. 1 vol. 4to. London, 1888.
3421–50	Royal Irish Academy: Transactions. Vols I, 1787, to XXVIII, 1886. 30 vols. 4to. Dublin, 1787–1886.
3451–55	Royal Society of Canada: Proceedings and Transactions. Vols I, 1882, to V, 1887. 5 vols 4to. Montreal, 1883–88.
3456	Zeitschrift für Wissenschaftliche Zoologie. Namen-und Sachregister über Band, 31–45. 1 vol. 8vo. Leipzig, 1888.
3457	Reports of the Scientific Results of the Voyage of H.M.S. "Challenger." Zoology. Vol XXVIII. 1 vol. 4to. London, 1888. Contains—Siphonophorœ, by E. Haeckel.
3458	Government of Tasmania. Systematic Account of the Geology of Tasmania. Rob. M. Johnston. 1 vol. 4to. Tasmania, 1888.

Reg. No.	Books.
3459	Geological Survey of N.Z. Catalogue of the Birds of New Zealand, with Diagnosis of the Species. F. W. Hutton. 1 vol. 8vo. Wellington, 1871.
3460	Colonial Museum and Geological Survey Department, N.Z. Catalogue of the Echinodermata of New Zealand, with Diagnosis of the Species. F. W. Hutton. 1 vol. 8vo. Wellington, 1872.
3461	Fishes of New Zealand. Catalogue, with Diagnosis of the Species. F. W. Hutton. Notes on the Edible Fishes. Jas. Hector. In 1 vol. 8vo. Wellington, 1872.
3462	Catalogue of the Land Mollusca of N.Z., with Descriptions of the Species, and of the Marine Mollusca. F. W. Hutton. In 1 vol. 8vo. Wellington, 1873.
3463	Critical List of the Mollusca of N Z. contained in European Collections. Edouard von Martens. 1 vol. 8vo. Wellington, 1873.
3464	Catalogue of the Tertiary Mollusca and Echinodermata of N.Z. in the Colonial Museum. F. W. Hutton. 1 vol. 8vo. Wellington, 1873.
3465	Catalogue of the Stalk and Sessile-eyed Crustacea of N.Z. Ed. J. Miers. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1876.
3466	Catalogue of the N.Z. Diptera, Orthoptera, and Hymenoptera, with descriptions of the Species. F. W. Hutton. 1 vol. 8vo. Wellington, 1881.
3467	Palæontology of N.Z.: Part IV, Corals and Bryozoa of Neozoic Period. Rev. J. E. Tenison Woods. 1 vol. 8vo. Wellington, 1880.
3468	Manual of New Zealand Mollusca. A Systematic and Descriptive Catalogue. F. W. Hutton. 1 vol. 8vo. Wellington, 1880.
3469	Manual of the Indigenous Grasses of N.Z. John Buchanan. 1 vol. 8vo. Wellington, 1880.
3470–82	Lea (Isaac). Observations of the Genus Unio. 13 vols. 4to. Philadelphia, 1834–74.
3483	Lea (Isaac). do. Index to Vols. I–XIII. 1 vol. 4to. Philadelphia, 1867–74.
3484	Lea (Isaac). Synopsis of the Family Unionidæ. 1 vol. 4to. Philadelphia, 1870.
3485	Catalogue of Coins, Medals, &c., in the Museum of Art at the Melbourne Public Library. 1 vol. 12mo. Melbourne (n-d).
3486	Auckland Institute. Reports for 1878–9, 1886–7, 1887–8, in 1 vol. 8vo. Auckland, 1878–88.
3487	Acclimatisation Society of Queensland. Reports of the Council, 1880–81, 1882–83, 1885, in 1 vol. 8vo. Brisbane, 1880–85.
3488	Müeller (F. von.) The Vegetation of the Chatham Islands. 1 vol. 8vo. Melbourne, 1864.
3489	Müeller (F. von.) Analytical Drawings of Australian Mosses, Fasc. I. 1 vol. 8vo. Melbourne, 1864.
3490	Commissioners of Fisheries for N.S.W.: Report of the, on the State of the Fisheries of the Colony to 31st Dec., 1883. (Legislative Assembly, N.S.W., 1883–4). 1 vol. fol. Sydney, 1884.
3491	School of Mines, Ballarat. Reports of the Council, &c., Annual Reports for 1872, 1873, 1876, 1878, 1879, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, in 1 vol. 8vo. Ballarat, 1873–86.
3492	School of Mines, Ballarat. Report for 1887. 1 vol. 8vo. Ballarat.
3493	School of Mines, Ballarat—Publications of. In 1 vol. 8vo. Ballarat. Contains— Descriptive Papers relating to the Institution. 1875. The Museum. Plan and Statement. Descriptive Catalogue of the Minerals. F. M. Krausé. 1882. Lecture—Some Aspects of Mineralogy. Rev. J. I. Bleasdale. 1874. The Stellar Universe. W. J. Thomas. 1882. The Sun's Distance and the Transits of Venus. R. L. J. Ellery. 1882. Gold. Prof. Mica Smith. 1882. The Treatment of Iron Ores. F. M. Krausé. 1883. The Treatment of Auriferous Pyrites. R. M. Sergeant. 1886. To the Field Naturalists Club, by F. M. Krausé. 1882.
3494	Sydney Free Public Library. Reports of the Trustees for 1882, 1883–4, 1884–5, 1885–6, 1886–7, 1887–8. In 1 vol. fol. Sydney, 1883–88.
3495	Queensland Museum. Reports of Board of Trustees for 1883, 1886, 1887. 1 vol. folio. Brisbane, 1884–88.
3496	Public Library, Museum, and National Gallery of Victoria. Reports of the Trustees and of Sectional Committees for 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886. 1 vol. 4to. Melbourne, 1883–87.
3497	South Australian Institute. Annual Report, 1881–82, 1882–83. Final Report, 30th June, 1884. In 1 vol. fol. Adelaide, 1882–84.
3498	Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery of S.A. Reports of the Board of Governors, with Reports of the Standing Committees, for 1884–5, 1885–6, 1887–8. In 1 vol. fol. Adelaide, 1885–88.
3499	South Australia. Geological Surveys. 1 vol. fol. Adelaide, 1885. Contains— Report on Geological Character of country passed over during a Journey from Port Augusta to Eucla H. Y. L. Brown. 1885. Report on Geological Character of Barossa and Parra Wirra. H. Y. L. Brown. 1886. Notes on Geological Maps of Gumeracha and Mount Crawford Gold-fields. H. P. Woodward. 1886. Report on the Ulooloo Gold-field. H. Y. L. Brown. 1887. Geological Map of S.A. (exclusive of N. Terr.) 1887.
3500	Victoria. Geological Surveys. In 1 vol. fol. Melbourne. Contains— Report on the Murray River District. By Clement Hodgkinson. 1856. Report of the Geological Surveyor on the Geological Structure of the Colony of Victoria. A. R. C. Selwyn. 1855–6.

Reg No.	Books.
3501	Queensland. Geological Surveys. In 1 vol. fol. Brisbane. Contains— Report on the Geological Features of the Mackay District. R. L. Jack. 1887.
3502	Tasmania. Official Publications. In 1 vol. fol. Contains— Act to Incorporate and Endow the Tasmanian Museum and Botanical Gardens. Fisheries of Tasmania. Report, 1884. W. Saville Kent. Fisheries Department. Report for the year ending 31st July, 1885. W. Saville Kent.
3503	New South Wales. In 1 vol. fol. Contains— International Phylloxera Congress of Bordeaux. October, 1881. Report of. W. T. Thistleton Dyer, Representative of N.S.W., Victoria, and S.A. London, 1882. Phylloxera vastatrix. Report of Director of Botanic Gardens. Sydney, 1885. Report from the Select Committee (Legislative Council) on the Vine Diseases Bill. Sydney, 1886.
3504	Bordeaux International Exhibition of Wines, 1882— Report of the Executive Secretary for N.S.W. Sydney, 1884. Report of the Commissioners for Victoria. In 1 vol. fol.
3505	Witt (George). Compendium of Osteology. 1 vol. 4to. London, 1833.
3506	Dubois (Alph). Conspectus Systematicus et Geographicus Avium Europæarum. 1 vol. R. 8vo. Bruxelles, 1871.
3507	Grunow (A.)— Beitrage zür Kenntniss der Fossilen Diatomeen Osterreich-Ungarns. (Palæont. v. Ost. Ung. Mojsisovics and Neumayr. Bd. II.) 1882. Diatomeen von Franz-Josefs-Land. (Denks. Akad. Wiss. math. nat. Bd. XLVIII, Ab. 2.) 1884. In 1 vol. 4to.
3508	University of Cambridge, Eng., in 1 vol., 4to. Cambridge. Containing— Report of the Museums and Lecture Rooms Syndicate for 1883. First Annual Report of the Antiquarian Committee, Museum of Archæology, 1885. Second do. do. do. 1886.
3509	Government of Madras. Administration Reports of the Government Central Museum. Reports for 1882–3, 1883–4, 1884–5, 1885–6. In 1 vol. fol. Madras.
3510	South African Museum. Reports of the Trustees for 1882–1883. In 1 vol. fol. Cape Town.
3511	Ornithologischen Vereines in Wien. Mittheilungen, for 1883 (Jan. and Aug.), 1885 (4th and 11th Jan., 30th Aug., 11th Oct., 1st Nov., 27th Dec.), 1886 (3rd Jan.), 1888 (April, Dec.) In 1 vol. 4to. Wien.
3512	Lendenfeld (R. Von.)— Report to the Minister of Mines on the Results of his recent Examination of the Central part of the Australian Alps. Sydney, 21st Jan., 1885. View of the Wilkinson Valley, from Mt. Townsend. From a sketch taken 11 Jan., 1885. View of the Wilkinson Glacier from Mt. Townsend. Probable shape and size at the Glacial period. Carte des Tasman-Gletcher. Gotha, 1884. Forschungsreisen in den Australischen Alpen (Erganzungsheft No. 87, zu Petermanns Mitteilungen.) Gotha, 1887. In 1 vol. folio.
3513.	Owen (Professor.) Evidence of a large extinct Lizard (Notiosaurus dentatus, Owen), from Pleistocene Desposits, N.S.W. (Phil. Trans., 1884, part 1.) London, 1884. Evidence of a large extinct Monotreme (Echidna ramsayi, Owen), from the Wellington Breccia Cave, N.S.W. (Phil. Trans., 1884, part 1.) London, 1884. Description of Teeth of a large extinct Marsupial (?) Genus Sceparnodon, Ramsay (Phil. Trans., 1884, part 1). London, 1884.
3514	Parker (W. K.) On the Structure and Development of the Skull in the Crocodilia (Trans. Zool. Soc. XI, 9.) 1883.
3515	The Australian Handbook for 1889. Published by Gordon & Gotch. 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, &c. 1889.
3516	Australian Museum. Descriptive Catalogue of the Sponges in the Australian Museum. By R. Von Lendenfeld. 1 vol., 8vo. London, 1888.
3517–19	Reports of the Scientific Results of the Voyage of H.M.S. "Challenger." Zoology. Vol. XXIX. 2 vols. text; 1 vol. plates. 4to. London. 1888. Contains— Report on the Amphipoda, by Rev. Thos. R. R. Stebbing.
3520	Geological Survey of Great Britain and of the Museum of Practical Geology; Memoirs of the. The Geology of the country around Cheltenham. By Ed. Hull. 1 vol., 8vo. London, 1857.
3521	Geological Survey of the United Kingdom; Memoirs of the. Figures and Descriptions illustrative of British Organic Remains. Decade XIII. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1872.
3522	Museum of Practical Geology and Geological Survey. Records of the School of Mines and of Science applied to the Arts. Vol. 1, Part 3, on the Mines of Wicklow and Wexford. By Warrington W. Smyth. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1853.
3523	Department of Science and Art. Government School of Mines and of Science applied to the Arts. 8th Session. 1858–9 (prospectus). 1 vol. 8vo.
3524	Krefft (Gerard)— Australian Entozoa. (Trans. Entom. Soc. N.S.W., 1871.) Australian Vertebrata—Fossil and Recent. Sydney, 1871. Notes on the Fauna of Tasmania. Sydney, 1868. Two Papers on the Vertebrata of the Lower Murray and Darling, and on the Snakes of Sydney. Sydney, 1865.

Reg. No.	Book.
3524	Krefft (Gerard)—*continued*— On the Manners and Customs of the Aborigines of the Lower Murray and Darling. 1866. Australian Natural History. Mammals and their Classification. (Read before the Royal Society, 1873.) Part 1. Ornithodelphia and Didelphia. On the Classification of two small Dasyuridæ of Australia, with descriptions of two new Genera and one new Species. (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866.) In 1 vol. 8vo.
3525	Tenison Woods (J. E.)— List (in chronological order) of the Scientific Writings of. 1887. Report on the Geology and Mineralogy of the South-eastern District of South Australia. Adelaide, 1866. On the Freshwater Shells of Tasmania. (Royal Soc. Tasmania, 1873.) On the Genus "Fenestella." (do do 1873.) On some new Tasmanian Marine Shells. (Second Series.) Also on a New reversed Tasmanian Helix (Heliweldii). (Royal. Soc. Tasmania, 1876.) Description of New Tasmanian Shells. (do do 1875.) On a new Genus of Nudibranchiata, fam Elysiadæ; and on some Tasmanian Patellidæ. (Royal Soc., Tasmania, 1876.) Hobart Town, 1876. History of Australian Tertiary Geology. Further Notes on the Tertiary Marine Beds of Table Cape, Tasmania. By R. M. Johnston. Notes on the Tertiary Fossils of Tasmania. (Royal Soc., Tasmania, 1876.) Hobart, 1876. In 1 vol. 8vo.
3526	Haacke (Dr. Wilhelm)— Bisekographie, Museenpflege und Kolonials—thier Kundie. (Zeits. fur Naturwis Bd XIX.) Uber die ontogenie der Cubomedusen. (Zool. Anzeig, 1886.) Die Syphomedusen des St. Vincent Golfes. (Zeits. fur Naturwis, Bd. XX.) Biologie, Gesamtwissenschaft, und Geographie. (Biologischen Centralblatt. Bd. VI.) Der Nordpol als Schöpfungszentrum der Landfauna. (Biologischen Centralblatt. Bd. VI.) Die Radiärtiernatur der Seeigel. (Biologischen Centralblatt. Band VII.) In 1 vol. 8vo.
3527	Maskell (W. M.) An Account of the Insects noxious to Agriculture and Plants in N.Z. The Scale Insects (Coccididæ). 1 vol. 8vo. Wellington, 1887.
3528	Liversidge (A.) The Minerals of N.S.W., &c. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1888.
3529	Heaton (J. H.) Australian Dictionary of Dates and Men of the Time. Containing the History of Australia from 1542 to 1879. 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1879.
3530	Zoological Nomenclature (Rules of). Drawn up by the late H. E. Strickland, at the instance of the British Association. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1878.
3531-2	Annales du Museé d'Histoire naturelle de Marseille. Zoologie travaux du Laboratoire de Zoologie Marine. Tome I. 2 vols. 4to. Marseille, 1882-3. Contains— Mem. No. 1. Equisse d'une Topographie Zoologique du Golfe de Marseille, par A. F. Marion. Marseille, 1883. Mem. No. 2. Considerations sur les Faunes profondes de la Méditerranée, par A. F. Marion. Marseille, 1883. Mem. No. 3. Recherches sur les Echinides des cotes de Provence, par René Koehler. Marseille, 1883. Mem. No. 4. Documents pour l'Histoire embryogénique des Alyonaires, par A. Kowalevsky and A. F. Marion. Marseille, 1883. Mem. No. 5. Embryogénie du Chiton Polii (Philippi), par A. Kowalevsky. Marseille, 1883. Mem. No. 6. Recherches sur l'Histologie des Holothuries, par Et. Jourdan. Marseille, 1883. Mem. No. 7. Etude sur l'Embryogenie du Dentale, par A. Kowalevsky. Marseille, 1883. Mem. No. 8. Sur les Péridiniens du Golfe de Marseille, par Paul Gourret. Marseille, 1883.
3533	Royal Society of S.A. Transactions and Proceedings and Report. Vol. VIII (for 1884-5). 1 vol. 8vo. Adelaide, 1886.
3534	Colonial Museum and Geological Survey. Phormium tenax as a Fibrous Plant. Edited by Sir Jas. Hector. 2nd Ed. 1 vol. 8vo. Wellington, N.Z., 1889.
3535	Department of Mines, N.S.W. Annual Report, 1878. 1 vol. 4to. Sydney, 1879.
3536	Australian Museum. Memoirs No. 2. Lord Howe Island: its Zoology, Geology, and Physical Characters. 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1889.
3537	De la Motte (D. E.) Monographie du Phylloxera Vastatrix de la maladie Phylloxerique de la Vigne et des Cépages Americains. Tome I. 1 vol. 8vo. Alger, 1885.
3538	Balbiani (G.) Le Phylloxera du Chêne et le Phylloxera de la Vigne, études d'Entomologie Agricole. 1 vol. 4to. Paris, 1884.
3539	Sammlungen des Geologischen Reichs-Museums in Leiden. 1te serie. Band 1. Beiträge zur Geologie Ost-Asiens und Australiens. K. Martin. 1 vol. 8vo. Leiden, 1881-3.
3540	Sammlungen des Geologischen Reichs-Museums in Leiden. 1te serie. Band III. Beiträge zur Geologie Ost-Asiens und Australiens. K. Martin. 1 vol. 8vo. Leiden, 1883-87.
3541	Martin (Dr. K.) Die Tertiärschichten auf Java. Nach den entdeckungen. Von Fr. Junghuhn. 1 vol. 4to. Leiden, 1879-80.
3542	M'Coy (Frederick). A Synopsis of the Characters of the Carboniferous Limestone Fossils of Ireland. 1 vol. 4to. Dublin, 1844.
3543	U.S. Exploring Expedition under Capt. Wilkes. Appendix (pp. 681-720) of Vol. X, Geology. Fossils of New South Wales by J. D. Dana. Philadelphia, 1849. (Copy by type-writer from original lent by Geological Survey of N.S.W.) 1 vol. fol.

Reg. No.	Book.
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APPENDIX No. IX.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE TECHNOLOGICAL MUSEUM, SYDNEY, SUBMITTED TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM, 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1889.

As will be seen from the following series of resolutions, the Technological, Industrial, and Sanitary Musuem originated with the Trustees of the Australian Museum, who appointed a committee of three of their number to form, organize, and manage it.

Resolutions, &c., of Trustees of Australian Museum.

The following are extracts from the minutes of the Trustees bearing on the initiation of the Museum:—

6th August, 1878.—Mr. Roberts moved the resolutions of which he had given notice in the following form:—

1. That, in the opinion of this Board, a Technological and Industrial Museum, with classes for instruction, would afford much valuable and practical information to a large class of the community, that it may be advantageously associated with this Institution, and that the necessary accommodation might be provided in the building about to be erected for the exhibition of works of art.
2. That, with the object of carrying out the above mentioned views, it is desirable the Agent-General be instructed by the outgoing mail, in association with Professor Liversidge and Edward Combes, Esq., M.P., to collect all necessary information from the best institutions in Europe of similar character.
3. That the foregoing resolutions be immediately forwarded to the Honorable the Minister for Justice and Public Instruction, with a recommendation that the sum of £500 be placed upon the Estimates to meet the expenses of inaugurating the scheme, collecting information and drawings, and of purchasing such articles for the Industrial and Technological Museum as the Agent-General, Professor Liversidge, and Edward Combes, Esq., may consider desirable to secure in the course of their inquiries.
4. That a letter be sent to Professor Liversidge by the outgoing mail, enclosing the foregoing resolutions, and soliciting his co-operation in the course recommended.
5. That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the Senate of the Sydney University.

Mr. Adams seconded the resolutions, and, after deliberation, they were unanimously agreed to.

18th September, 1879.—Mr. Roberts brought up a Progress Report from the Technological and Industrial Museum Committee, and it was adopted.

15th January, 1880.—It was moved by Professor Liversidge and carried, that a Committee be appointed to select specimens from the Exhibition for the proposed Technological Museum, in anticipation of the vote of £1,000, such committee to consist of Messrs. Roberts, Hunt, and the mover. The Committee not to commit the Trustees to any expenditure.

15th January, 1880.—On the motion of Mr. Roberts it was agreed that application be made to the Government to reserve a sufficient portion of the Garden Palace for the purposes of an Industrial, Technological, and Sanitary Museum, after the termination of the International Exhibition; and that it be suggested to the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction that the southern half of the basement will be convenient for the purpose. The Minister for Justice and Public Instruction to be informed of the arrival of three cases of specimens.

15th April, 1880.—A report from the Technological Committee was adopted and ordered to be carried out.

15th April, 1880.—On the motion of Mr. Hunt it was resolved:—

1. That, in the opinion of this Board, the progress of the Technological, Industrial, and Sanitary Museum initiated by the Trustees, the extent of the collections from Europe and from the Sydney International Exhibition, together with the fact that the Museum will probably be located in the Garden Palace, render it desirable that it should be placed under separate management.

2. That a letter be addressed to the Minister for Justice and Public Instruction, enclosing a copy of this resolution, and requesting that the Government will relieve the Trustees of the administration of the said Museum as soon as possible. The Minister to be informed that eight cases had arrived (from the Kew Museum.)

6th May, 1880.—A report from the Technological Museum Committee was read, adopted, and ordered to be carried out.

20th May, 1880.—A report from the Technological Committee was read and adopted.

21st June, 1881.—On the motion of Mr. Hunt, it was resolved that the Technological Museum Committee be empowered to report to the Minister for Public Instruction what steps have been taken, and what it is proposed to do on behalf of the Technological Museum.

11th June 1883.—Letter from Mr. Maiden, 26th May, 1883, saying that the Committee inquire whether there is any objection on the part of the Trustees to a request that money voted for the Technological Museum be paid direct to the Committee.

It was agreed to reply that the Trustees have no objection to such a request being made.

Professor Liversidge's work in the inception of the Technological Museum.

In accordance with paragraph 4 of the resolutions of 6th August, 1878, Professor Liversidge proceeded to make the necessary enquiries in regard to Technological Museums and Institutions for technical education in Europe, and either visited or communicated with the authorities of many of the leading institutions of the kind, thereby opening up relations for the incipient Museum.

These investigations were embodied in the form of a report (enclosure 1), which was presented to Parliament in the year 1880.

Early aid from Kew.

Sir Joseph Hooker, K.C.S.I., Director of the Royal Gardens at Kew, at once showed his desire to further the interests of the proposed Museum, by presenting to Professor Liversidge a large and valuable collection of specimens of Economic Botany; both Sir Joseph Hooker (the late Director) and Professor Thiselton Dyer, F.R.S., C.M.G. (the present Director), have generously continued to forward periodically valuable contributions up to the present time. The aggregate number of specimens presented by the Kew authorities to the Museum amounts to several thousand, but unfortunately all those received up to 1882 perished in the fire referred to below, together with a large number of books and Museum publications collected by Professor Liversidge.

Appointment of Committee of Management.

The Committee of Management appointed by the Trustees on the 15th January, 1880, to administer the affairs of the Technological Museum were—Mr. (now Sir) Alfred Roberts, Mr. R. Hunt, and Professor Liversidge; and these gentlemen, having accepted the trust, have continued the work to the present time.

The Sydney Exhibition of 1879.

The Committee made early arrangements to take advantage of the extraordinary opportunity about to be afforded by the Sydney International Exhibition of 1879 for the acquisition of suitable specimens, in the hope that a collection might thus be formed which would be a means of imparting practical information to the industrial classes upon technical and industrial matters.

Success of early efforts.

These efforts resulted in greater success than had been anticipated, and after some months of labour the Committee had the satisfaction of being able to arrange, ready for the public, in the Garden Palace, no fewer than 10,000 specimens, many of which were individually of great value, and together formed a most useful and instructive collection.

Destruction of the first Museum in the Garden Palace.

On the 22nd September, 1882, the disastrous fire occurred at the Garden Palace, which destroyed everything except a few of the largest and least destructible of the iron and steel specimens.

Formation of a Second (the present) Museum.

Impressed with the great practical utility of their original design for the Museum, and encouraged by the success of their first efforts, the Committee at once commenced the formation of a new collection, which at the present time includes about 30,000 specimens, many of which are of great value.

Special efforts have been made to bring together specimens showing the natural products of the country, of animal, vegetable, and mineral origin, which appeared most useful or capable of use, and such as appeared calculated to suggest probable sources of wealth to the community, as well as series showing the stages and details of such manufactures as might be capable of being introduced into the Colony.

Endeavour to make a specialty of the raw products of Australia.

The collection of raw and manufactured wool specimens is especially worthy of notice. Most of the leading flock-masters in New South Wales have contributed specimens, valuable for referential and educational purposes, and every Australasian Colony is more or less completely represented.

The contradictory statements which pass current at the present day in regard to some of the common native timbers have induced your Committee to devote special attention to this department, and an excellent collection of timbers has been acquired, which will give much authentic information on the subject.

Publication of Work on Australian Vegetable Products.

With the view of disseminating information on other vegetable resources of the Colonies, the Committee has recently published a work by the Curator entitled "The Useful Native Plants of Australia," which has been received with much favour by the British and Colonial press.

A Beam Engine by the celebrated James Watt.

It would be impossible, within the limits of this report, to give a list of even the principal exhibits, but amongst them are some of great value; and one in particular, which the Committee regret they cannot exhibit, viz., a beam engine, made by the celebrated James Watt, which, when in England during 1887, Professor Liversidge obtained as a gift from Messrs. Whitbread & Co., of London.

Endeavours to popularise the Museum.—Lectures and Demonstrations.

For several months the Curator gave popular afternoon lectures on the contents of the Museum; but owing to the gradual filling up of the space with exhibits, these demonstrations had to be given up, to the great regret of the Committee.

Sets for Object Lessons for the Public Schools.

The collection of small sets of raw products for the purpose of giving object lessons in the Public Schools was initiated, but speedily came to an end, because there was no room to carry out the necessary operations. A large quantity of material available for this useful purpose has accumulated, and is still available when the one difficulty of lack of space shall have been got over.

Circumstances under which the present Building was acquired.

The building in which the Institution is now located, although very unsuitable for the purposes of a Museum, was the only place the Committee could procure for the storage of the specimens rescued from the Garden Palace fire, and the collections which were coming in from various directions; and they took possession of it at the end of 1882 as a temporary home for the Museum, pending the acquisition of more convenient and suitable premises.

Unsuitability of the present Building for the purposes of a Museum.

The Committee desire to point out that in the present building the necessary workshops, store-rooms, and appliances for carrying on the most common Museum operations are wanting, and in consequence the officers and servants of the Institution have worked under depressing and disadvantageous circumstances. The Museum would have been without office accommodation had not another department liberally placed a small room at its disposal; but much inconvenience has arisen from having the registers and papers in one building and the specimens in another.

Museum can only be opened to the Public during the afternoon.

Under present arrangements, the Museum is shorn of much of its usefulness, since it has to be closed to the public in the morning, owing to the want of other rooms, for carrying on the ordinary museum work; and although thus closed in the morning, it is often necessary to unpack, clean, and arrange specimens in the afternoon in the presence of visitors.

Sanitary condition of the Building.

The sanitary state of the building has been reported upon by the Chief Medical Inspector of the Board of Health, and the Colonial Architect is now endeavouring to remedy some of the greatest of the defects pointed out by Dr. Ashburton Thompson. Papers referring to this matter are appended (Appendix D), from which it will be seen that the sanitary arrangements of the building are very defective, the opinion of the Board of Health being that it is unfit, for sanitary reasons, for the purpose for which it is used.

Its decay.

Erected in the first instance as a temporary Exhibition structure, the building has now naturally fallen into decay. Examination of the timber posts has shown that the plates upon which many of them rest have given way, and as the weight upon the floor has increased, the subsidence has become marked. The roof also, which is of galvanized iron, has caused serious damage in many instances from leakage and condensed moisture.

Applications for proper accommodation.

On the 30th June, 1883, the Committee first applied to the Government for a more suitable and larger building, and they have from time to time reiterated the request to successive Ministers of Public Instruction. [*Vide* Appendices B1 and B2.]

The necessity of improved accommodation acknowledged by successive Ministers of Public Instruction.

It is due to these gentlemen, one and all, to state that they have freely acknowledged the justness and urgency of the request, and have exerted themselves to comply with it, although, from special circumstances, they have been unable to carry out their views.

Efforts to obtain the Exhibition Building, Prince Alfred Park.

Failing in these efforts, the Committee have made repeated attempts to obtain the use of the Exhibition Building in Prince Alfred Park, but in this they have also been unsuccessful.

While there appeared any hope of obtaining suitable premises, and of utilizing the valuable collection made for the benefit and instruction of the industrial classes, the Committee carried on their work with the greatest satisfaction and pleasure, and it is with deep regret that, after anxious consideration, they now feel it their duty to submit the position to you, and to inform you that, with due regard to their self-respect, they are unable to continue to carry on the work of the Museum in the present building.

For a long time past the Committee have struggled against great difficulties, and it is only with great reluctance that they now ask that they may be relieved of their responsibilities when the necessary arrangements can be made.

In closing this Report, your Committee desire to express the great and intelligent assistance and co-operation they have always received from the Curator, Mr. Maiden, through whose zealous intelligence the Museum has so largely benefited. They would also express their sense of warm approval of the conduct and excellent feeling which have pervaded the whole of the staff.

ALFRED ROBERTS.
ROBERT HUNT.
A. LIVERSIDGE.

ENCLOSURE 1.—Report on Museums, &c., in Great Britain and Europe. Government Printer, Sydney, 1880.

APPENDIX A.

NUMBER of visitors to the Technological Museum (afternoons only) from 15th December, 1883 (date of opening), to 31st August, 1889.

1883 (16 days)	2,195
1884	57,197
1885	56,584
1886	49,234
1887	40,219
1888	38,614
1889 (8 months)	23,129
Total for 5 years 8½ months	267,172

(Or an average of 3,900 per month.)

The falling off in the attendance is evidently to be accounted for by the fact that the Museum is so crowded with show cases and exhibits that it is impossible for visitors to properly examine the collections.

APPENDIX B.

PRECIS of the more important correspondence between the Technological, Industrial and Sanitary Museum of N. S. W. and the Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, on the subject of accommodation for the Museum.

(*It is not considered necessary to print this.*)

APPENDIX C.

APPROXIMATE number of exhibits actually displayed in the following groups of sections.

(*It is not considered necessary to print this in full.*) *The following are the totals:—*

Animal Kingdom	3,340
Vegetable Kingdom	6,270
Mineral Kingdom	6,671
Manufactures and Miscellaneous	6,948
Total	23,229

APPENDIX D.

CORRESPONDENCE (including report from the Chief Medical Inspector of the Board of Health), on the sanitary state of the Museum building.

Sir, Sydney, 17 April, 1889.

I am directed by the Committee of Management to request that the Board of Health may be pleased to cause the temporary building occupied by the Museum (Agricultural Hall, Outer Domain) to be inspected, with the view to ascertain its sanitary condition.

I have, &c.,

The Secretary, Board of Health. J. H. MAIDEN.

Sir, 27 April, 1889.

In reply to yours of the 17th instant, I have the honour, by direction of the Board of Health, to forward you herewith a copy of a report by the Chief Medical Inspector on the sanitary condition of the building in the Domain, which is partly used as a Technological Museum.

In forwarding this report, I am directed to express the opinion of this Board that the building is unfit, for sanitary reasons, for the purpose for which it is used.

I have, &c.,

The Curator, Technological Museum. EDMUND SAGER.

INSPECTION OF THE TECHNOLOGICAL MUSEUM.

24 April, 1889.

IN company with the Curator (Mr. Maiden) I inspected these premises this morning. Complaint is made of very offensive smells, both by the persons employed there and more or less constantly in the building during the day, and by visitors. Among the former, while three have had typhoid fever, as well as the dispenser of the Sydney Hospital, who used to sleep in the building during the past few years, which may, of course, have been caught elsewhere; several have had repeated attacks of diarrhœa—attacks too numerous to be mentioned in detail. In the early morning there is often a fog within the building; this is accompanied with smell. About 11 o'clock on many, but not on all, days an offensive smell begins to arise. If there is a fall of rain, and the sun shines strongly thereafter, the smell is sure to arise, and is very bad. It is perceived also before thunderstorms. In the south-easterly corner, against the partition which divides the Museum from that part of the building which is used by the hospital, two persons, who profess to be familiar with the odour of sewer-gas, say that they have smelt it there; and, whether this be sewer-gas or not, the offensive smell appears to arise about that point and to travel northerly. I examined the other half of the building in company with the Medical Superintendent (Dr. Hull). In this a damp smell, fog, and deposit of moisture on bottles in the dispensary are alone complained of. There are two water-closets attached to the Museum. They stand ouside the building, in rooms which communiate with it. The soil-pipes are not disconnected, but no nuisance is alleged from them. There are several water-closets attached to the hospital half, which are not disconnected, but seemed otherwise in good order. The latter are believed to discharge into a sewer which runs towards Woolloomooloo, but the former into a sewer which runs along the road in front, and which drains the hospital as well. This sewer was accidentally opened when a watermain was being laid alongside it some months ago, and, as I am informed, was found at that point to be silted up.

The building, which is of wood and iron, was erected towards the end of 1879, and was used for the exhibition of cattle, among other things. The floor is partly a grating and partly pierced with round holes to let the dung fall through, and these apertures remain.

The building is situated on sloping land, so that the western frontage is not more than 6 inches above the ground, while the eastern is 2 feet 6 inches or 3 feet above it. Surface water from the land between the hospital wall and the western frontage runs down to that frontage, and thence percolates to the site; but some time ago, to afford a readier escape for the surface waters which had formerly lodged against the western frontage, some openings into the under-space were made and three or four shallow asphalt gutters reached from them to the open on the eastern side. This expedient, of course, did little or nothing towards drying the under-space. The channels got silted up at once (as I found them this morning), and although the water no longer lodges against the western side, it overflows the channels and spreads out over the site much as before the latter were made. The under-space is enclosed all round with iron, and is nearly dark. I saw fungoid growths in several places.

Had the permanent occupation of this building been foreseen, it would, no doubt, have been quite differently constructed; but it was meant for a temporary show-room, and the design accorded with the intention. As it stands, it is, in my opinion, entirely unfit for the purpose to which it is put. It might be expected to be unhealthy, and the evidence on this head afforded by persons who for eight years have spent their days there shows that it is so. It is, moreover, often an offensive nuisance complained of by visitors, and these must doubtless be deterred thereby from visiting the Museum, to visit which, as it is a place for instruction, every inducement should be held out.

What, I believe, is wanted to correct the state of affairs described, is drainage, light, and ventilation for the under-space. By a suitably banked intercepting drain set a foot or so forward of the western frontage, surface water might apparently be intercepted and prevented from flowing under the building; and it might discharge, perhaps, by being led around the northern and southern ends. The western frontage (inside of the intercepting drain) should have as wide an opening between the floor and the natural surface made by cutting away the earth as may be found possible, and the iron now enclosing

enclosing the under-space on the other three sides should be replaced by a grating strong enough to resist breakage. The site should be pared away 10 inches, or more evenly graded, and be made impervious to moisture; a few lines of subsoil drains might be necessary. The flooring should be made good. As for the suspected irruption of sewer-gas (which may not take place), this might be further examined with the assistance of the notes of the sewerage which no doubt will be found in the department of the Colonial Architect. In a building which is devoted in part to the display of sanitary appliances for purposes of instruction, it would appear that the closets, &c., should be constructed on the best known principles as a practical example at least, but also for the ordinary reasons which have led to the invention of these appliances. The neighbouring sewer (following the reports of it given), it seems likely might be found defective on examination; and if this be so, it might be found that it is contributing sewage by leakage to the other impurities of the under-space.

It appears to me that these improvements are necessary, and that failing them the building should not be longer used; but it might very likely be found that they would cost more to make now than the building is worth.

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON, M.D.,
Chief Medical Inspector.

APPENDIX X.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION REGARDING THE TECHNOLOGICAL MUSEUM.

The Secretary, Australian Museum, to the Under Secretary, Department of Public Instruction.

Sir, Australian Museum, Sydney, 24 September, 1889.

I am instructed by the Trustees of the Australian Museum, at a special meeting held this date, to forward to you the accompanying Report from the Committee of Management of the Technological Museum, which was received at the last ordinary meeting of the Trustees on 3rd September, and to ask you to be good enough to present it with this letter to the Hon. the Minister for Public Instruction. Although the Trustees notice that since that date a sum of money has appeared on the Loan Estimates for a Technological Museum, they still feel it their duty to forward this report to the Minister, and to urge upon him the importance of providing without delay a suitable building for the safe custody and proper display of the exhibits, in order that they may be preserved and properly utilized for the education of the public.

The present building is not only unsuitable and insufficient for the purpose, but it is also in an extremely insanitary condition. As is well known, it was erected as a temporary structure, and is now so much decayed and dilapidated that it cannot be made weatherproof.

As you are aware, the collections first gathered together were burned in the Garden Palace fire, just as the Committee was ready to open the Museum to the public, and the present building is peculiarly liable to meet the same fate. Should the collections be again destroyed, the Trustees feel they would be unable to justify themselves to the many generous donors who at once came forward and so liberally replaced the loss of the first Museum.

The Trustees have received the announcement that the Committee desire to be relieved of their responsibilities with deep regret.

The Trustees also sympathise with the Committee in their disappointment, that after many years of patient, anxious, and successful work in making large and valuable collections, they are unable to properly utilize them for want of suitable and sufficient accommodation.

That the Musuem has been highly appreciated by the public is shown by the large number of visitors who attended it until the building became so overcrowded with cases and specimens as to render it impossible for them to move about and examine the exhibits.

I have, &c.,
S. SINCLAIR,
Secretary.

The Under Secretary, Department of Public Instruction, to the Secretary, Australian Museum.

Sir, Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 18 October, 1889.

I am directed to acquint you that the Minister of Public Instruction has had under notice your letter of the 24th ultimo, No. pr. 39, forwarding a report from the Committee of Management of the Technological Museum, wherein attention is again invited to the unsuitable and insufficient accommodation provided for the purposes of that Museum, and in which the Committee state that, as they are unable to continue to carry on the work of the Institution in the present building, they, with great reluctance, feel compelled to ask that they may be relieved from their responsibilities.

After carefully considering the representations contained in your communication, Mr. Carruthers has instructed me to state that he will be glad if the Trustees of the Australian Museum will be so good as to suggest to him any suitable building in Sydney which it is possible to secure for Technological purposes.

I have, &c.,
G. MILLER,
For Under Secretary.

Sir, Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 21 November, 1889.

I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Trustees of the Australian Museum, that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to dissolve the late Board of Technical Education, and that the system of technical education in this Colony is now undergoing a thorough re-organization.

In connection with the new arrangements, the Minister of Public Instruction is of opinion that the educational interests of the community will be best served by the amalmagation of the Technological Museum with the Technical College. Mr. Carruthers is aware that the Trustees have, with much labour, accumulated a varied and valuable collection of specimens, models, diagrams, &c., and he would be glad if the Trustees would consent to the transfer of the collection to this Department, with a view to its being handed over to the Superintendent of Technical Education.

Mr. Carruthers desires me to add that Mr. J. H. Maiden, the present Secretary and Curator of the Technological Museum, will be taken over by this Department, and suitable provision made for him.

I have, &c.,
E. JOHNSON,
Under Secretary.

The Secretary, Australian Museum, to the Under Secretary, Department of Public Instruction

Sir, The Australian Museum, Sydney, 4 December, 1889.

I have the honour, by direction of the Trustees of the Australian Museum, to acknowledge your letter of 21st November regarding the Technological Museum, and saying that the Honorable the Minister for Public Instruction "would be glad if the Trustees would consent to the transfer of the collection to this Department, with a view to its being handed over to the Superintendent of Technical Education," and that provision will be made for Mr. Maiden.

The Trustees took the matter into consideration at their meeting yesterday afternoon, and I am instructed to say that they have resolved to accept the proposal of the Minister, and consent to the transfer of the Technological Museum to the Department as requested.

Will you be good enough to let me know on what date it is proposed that the Department should take possession.

I have, &c.,
S. SINCLAIR,
Secretary.

The Under Secretary, Department of Public Instruction, to the Secretary, Australian Museum.

Sir, Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 9 December, 1889.

With reference to your letter of the 4th instant, No. 391, stating that the Trustees of the Australian Museum have agreed to the transfer of the Technological Museum to this Department, with a view to its amalgamation with the Technical College, and also Mr. Hunt's recent interview with me upon the subject, I am directed to acquaint you that the Minister of Public Instruction has decided to take over possession of the Museum at the termination of the present year.

I have, &c.,
E. JOHNSON,
Under Secretary.

APPENDIX XI.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM, DECEMBER, 1889.

I.—Catalogues.

1. Catalogue of the Specimens of Natural History and Miscellaneous Curiosities in the Australian Museum, by G. Bennett. 1837. 8vo. pp. 71. (Out of print.)

2. Catalogue of Mammalia in the Collection of the Australian Museum, by G. Krefft. 1864. 12mo. pp. 133. (Out of print.)

3. Catalogue of the Minerals and Rocks in the Collection of the Australian Museum, by G. Krefft. 1873. 8vo. pp. xvii–115. (Out of print.)

4. Catalogue of the Australian Birds in the Australian Museum, by E. P. Ramsay. Part I. Accipitres. 1876. 8vo. pp. viii–64. Boards, 2s.; cloth, 3s. Part II. Striges. 1890. 8vo. pp. 35. Wrapper, 1s. 6d. (Nearly ready.)

5. Catalogue of the Australian Stalk and Sessile-eyed Crustacea, by W. A. Haswell. 1882. 8vo. pp. xxiv–324, with 4 plates. Wrapper, scarce, 21s.

6. Catatogue of the Library of the Australian Museum. 1883. 8vo. pp. 178. Wrapper, 1s. 6d., with two supplements. (Out of print.)

7. Catalogue of a Collection of Fossils in the Australian Museum, with Introductory Notes, by F. Ratte. 1883. 8vo. pp. xxviii–160. Wrapper, 2s. 6d.

8. Catalogue of the Australian Hydroid Zoophytes, by W. M. Bale. 1884. 8vo. pp. 198, with 19 plates. Wrapper, 3s. 6d.

9. Descriptive Catalogue of the General Collection of Minerals in the Australian Museum, by F. Ratte. 1885. 8vo. pp. 221, with a plate. Boards, 2s. 6d.; cloth, 3s. 6d.

10. Catalogue of Echinodermata in the Australian Museum, by E. P. Ramsay. Part I. Echini. 1885. 8vo. pp. iii, ii.–54, with 5 plates. Wrapper, 2s. 6d.; cloth, 3s. 6d.

11. Descriptive Catalogue of the Medusæ of the Australian Seas. Part I. Scyphomedusæ. Part II. Hydromedusæ, by R. von Lendenfeld. 1887. 8vo. pp. 32 and 49. (Withdrawn from sale.)

12. Descriptive Catalogue of the Nests and Eggs of Australian Birds, by A. J. North. 1889. 8vo. pp. iv, v–379, with 21 plates. Wrapper, 12s. 6d. Coloured plates, £2 5s. (Nearly ready.)

13. Descriptive Catalogue of the Sponges in the Australian Museum, by R. von Lendenfeld. 8vo. pp. 260, with 12 plates. Boards, 7s. 6d.; cloth, 10s. 6d.

14. Catalogue of the Fishes in the Australian Museum. Part I. Palæichthyan Fishes, by J. Douglas Ogilby. 1888. 8vo. pp. 34. Wrapper, 2s. 6d.; boards, 3s. 6d.

II.—Memoirs.

1. History and description of the Skeleton of a new Sperm Whale in the Australian Museum, by W. S. Wall. 1851. 8vo. pp. 66, with 2 plates. Reprint, 1887. Wrappers, 2s. 6d.

2. Lord Howe Island, its Zoology, Geology, and Physical Characters. 1889. 8vo. pp. viii–132, with 10 plates. Boards, 7s. 7d.; cloth, 10s. 6d.

III.—Guides.

1. Guide to the Australian Fossil Remains in the Australian Museum. 1870. 8vo. (Out of print.)

2. Guide to the Contents of the Australian Museum. 1883. 8vo. pp. iv–56. Wrapper, 3d. (Out of print.)

IV.—Miscellaneous Publications.

1. List of Old Documents and Relics in the Australian Museum. 1884. 8vo. pp. 4.

2. Descriptive List of Aboriginal Weapons, Implements, &c., from the Darling and Lachlan Rivers. 1887. 8vo. pp. 8.

3 and 4. Notes for Collectors. 1887. 8vo. 1s. Containing—

Hints for the Preservation of Specimens of Natural History, by E. P. Ramsay, pp. 17.

Hints for the Collectors of Geological and Mineralogical Specimens, by F. Ratte, pp. 26, with a plate. (The two parts may be obtained separately. Price, 6d. each.)

V.—Records.

Records of the Australian Museum. (To be issued early in 1890.)

In Preparation.

Catalogue of the Library. Revised and corrected.
Catalogue of Shells. Hargraves and General Collections, by J. Brazier.
Catalogues of Lizards, Batrachia, Fishes, &c., by J. D. Ogilby.
Catalogue of Butterflies, by A. S. Olliff.
Catalogue of Birds. Part III, by E. P. Ramsay.
Catalogue of Tunicata, by Prof. Herdman, Liverpool, Eng.
Guide to the Contents of the Australian Museum. 1890.
Australian Lepidoptera and their transformation. Vol. 2. pt. 1.

May be obtained from the Attendants at the Museum, or from Messrs. Angus & Robertson, Market-street, Sydney; Mr. W. Dymock, King-street, Sydney; Messrs. Turner & Henderson, Hunter-street, Sydney; Messrs. Stewart & Co., George-street, Sydney; Messrs. Kegan, Paul, Trench, Trübner, & Co., Ludgate Hill, London.

[Exchanges of Serials, Works, Reports, and other publications are earnestly solicited on behalf of the Museum Library.]

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1890

[1s. 6d.]

1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NATIONAL ART GALLERY.

(REPORT OF TRUSTEES FOR THE YEAR 1889.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

Trustees of the National Art Gallery of New South Wales:—

E. L. Montefiore, Esq., J.P., President.

E. Du Faur, Esq., F.R.G.S.
J. R. Fairfax, Esq.
E. Combes, Esq., C.M.G.
Hon. Sir Patrick Jennings, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.
Josiah Mullens, Esq.
The Hon. W. J. Trickett, M.L.C.
J. R. Ashton, Esq.
B. R. Wise, Esq.

Secretary and Treasurer:

W. P. Warton.

Report to The Minister of Public Instruction.

A number of very important additions have been made to the national collection during the year by purchase; the Colony is also indebted to the donors for several valuable presentations.

The Trustees have purchased nineteen oil paintings, at a cost of £4,393 5s., sixteen water-drawings, at a cost of £646 3s. 9d., six pictures, in black and white, at a cost of £38 17s., one piece of Mosaic, at a cost of £12,—of which the following is a detailed list:—

Oil Paintings.

Great Britain in Egypt: By W. C. Horsley.
St. Anthony and infant Christ; copy (Berlin Gallery).
Earth and Ocean: By Mrs. Stoddart.
Moonlight: By L. Douzette.
Les Confidences: By G. Groegaert.
The Upper Nepean: By W. C. Piguenit.
Rounding a Straggler: By F. P. Mahony.
The Ploughman: By P. F. S. Spence.
The Prospector: By J. R. Ashton.
Street in Old Sydney: By G. R. Rivers.
A Staffordshire Landscape: By C. N. Mason, A.R.A.
A Dorcas Meeting in the 6th Century: By E. Long, R.A.
The Triumph of Spring: By C. P. Jacomb Hood, H.E.A.C.
A Hampshire Waste: By H. Wilkinson.
A Sailor's Yarn: By H. S. Tuke, R.B.A.
A Farm, Kentish Coast: By Yeend King, R.B.A.
Moonlight: By W. A. Ingram, R.B.A.
Tower of Justice, Alhambra: By F. Poussart.
A Spring Day: By F. Kallmorgen.

Water-colours.

Sydney, from North Shore: By E. B. Boulton.
Ben Buckler: By D. G. Commons.
The Bluff: By R. Atkinson,
The Wilberforce Oak: By W. L. Lister.
A Sketch: By J. Mather.
Lake Illawarra: By Conrad Martens.
Beach Scene: By E. Ludee.
Dinner in the Forecastle: By H. S. Hopwood.
Anemonies: By Mrs. Rowan.
Winter: By W. Ten Kate.

Hillside Cottage: By Mrs. Allingham.
Sewing: By Mrs. Allingham.
Gathering Flowers: By Mrs. Allingham.
The Black Kitten: By Mrs. Allingham.
Near Exmouth: By W. A. Ingram, R.B.A.
Bellys-y-cred: By J. M. Bromley, R.B.A.

Black and White.

5 Portrait Sketches: By C. Rodius.
Artist's Proof—Victory at Rest: Etched by R. P. Massé, after C. E. Holloway.
Lichfield Cathedral: By C. O. Murray.
Artist's Proof—Vale of Clwydd: By Debaines, after David Cox.
Daphnephoria: Reproduction after Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A.
The Pool, London: Etched by P. R. Massé, after C. W. Wyllie.

Mosaic Work.

One Flower Piece in Mosaic: By W. H. Gilding, from material found in the Colony.

The Trustees have much pleasure in recording the very marked advance in the works of local artists, as shown in the last exhibition of the Art Society, which justified them in making purchases to the full amount set apart for that purpose.

The following works have been presented to the Gallery during the year:—

Oils.

The Capture of Colonel Blood: By A. W. Holden; presented by the Hon. Bruce Smith.
The "Lady Nelson" Brig; presented by Captain Hector.

Water-colours.

A Summer Squall: By David Cox, R.A.; presented by Ed. Combes, Esq., C.M.G.

Black and White.

Diadumeda: Reproduction after E. J. Poynter; presented by Josiah Mullens, Esq.
4 Photographs of Wentworth Falls: By the Trustees of the Wentworth Falls Recreation Reserves.

Bronze.

The Mameluke: By Gieseeke; presented by J. A. Parrot, Esq.

Marble.

Pensiero: By C. Monzini; presented by J. A. Parrot, Esq.
Blind Nydia: By Andreoni; presented by A. Stanger Leathes, Esq.

In addition to the above, the magnificent gift of £1,400 was made by Miss Edith Walker, of Concord, for the purchase of the picture "A Dorcas Meeting in the Sixth Century," by E. Long, R.A.

The total number of visitors during the year was 249,699, being an increase of 54,649 on the previous year, the average on Sundays being 1,972, and on week days 490.

With a view to the encouragement of art students and amateurs, the Trustees offered six prizes of £5 5s. each, and six prizes of £3 3s. each, for the best and second best pictures in various branches of painting and drawing, with the result that about 250 works were sent in for competition, many of which were of considerable merit.

The most meritorious of these were subsequently exhibited in the black and white room during January, 1890.

The Trustees propose to invite a further competitive exhibition of students' works at the close of the present year.

The number of students who have been granted permission to copy in the Gallery was increased during the year by fifteen, making the total eighty-three, and there has been a fair average attendance.

A new set of rules for the students, prepared by the Trustees, and approved by His Excellency the Governor, is now in force.

The Trustees are much gratified in being able to state that the first step has been taken towards the completion of the present very unsightly building, the Minister of Public Instruction having directed the preparation of completed plans; should these meet with approval they trust that the work will be in progress before the close of the year.

E. L. MONTEFIORE,
President of the Board of Trustees.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1890.

[3*d*.]

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.

(AMENDED REGULATIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT OF 1880, RELATING TO THE SALARIES OF PROVISIONAL SCHOOL TEACHERS AND PUPIL-TEACHERS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 43 Vic. No. 23, sec. 37.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT OF 1880.

AMENDED REGULATIONS.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 15th January, 1890.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following Amended Regulations in substitution for those, Nos. 37 and 96 of 12th February, 1886, relating to the salaries of Provisional School teachers and Pupil-teachers.

37. The salaries of Teachers of Provisional Schools shall be at the following rates:—

In First Class Provisional Schools	£96 per annum.
In Second Class Provisional Schools	84 "
In Third Class Provisional Schools	72 "

Pupil-teachers.

96. Salaries shall be paid to Pupil-teachers at the following rates:—

	Male.	Female.
First Class	£72	£48
Second Class	60	36
Third Class	48	30
Fourth Class	42	24

J. H. CARRUTHERS.

1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS ACT OF 1866.

(REGULATIONS UNDER.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act, 30 Vic. No. 2, sec. 3.

Department of Public Instruction,
Sydney, 10th June, 1890.

THE following Regulations for carrying out the provisions of the Industrial Schools Act of 1866 have been made by the Governor-in-Council, in accordance with the third section of the Act. These Regulations are intended to supersede those made in 1887.

J. H. CARRUTHERS.

REGULATIONS FOR THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PARRAMATTA, framed under the 3rd Section of the Industrial Schools Act of 1866.

1. This Institution is under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction, and it shall be managed by a staff of competent officers assisted by such house-servants as may from time to time be deemed necessary. The staff may consist of the following officers:—

(*a*) A Superintendent.
(*b*) A Matron.
(*c*) A Teacher and one or more Assistant Teachers.
(*d*) An Assistant Matron.
(*e*) A Sub-matron.
(*f*) A Work Mistress.
(*g*) A Visiting Surgeon.

The Superintendent.

2. The Superintendent will have entire charge of the Institution, and be held responsible for all the property belonging to the Government. He will visit and inspect, with the Matron or Assistant Matron, every part of the establishment daily, and ascertain that the whole is under efficient management and control. He will attend the daily musters to see that proper order is observed.

3. He will be held responsible for the proper discharge of all the duties to be performed by the various officers and servants of the establishment; and he will be guided from time to time by such directions as he may receive from the Minister of Public Instruction.

4. He will see that the girls are properly instructed by the Teacher or Teachers; that they are taught habits of cleanliness, industry, and diligence; and he will be expected to do everything in his power to encourage, by force of example, moral and pious conduct amongst those entrusted to his care.

5. He will arrange systematic industrial occupation for the girls in general housework, kitchen and scullery work, laundry work, dairy work, poultry keeping, cultivating flower gardens, needlework, dressmaking, and the use of the sewing machine, and in such other occupations as the Minister may from time to time approve of, and will provide for the girls being regularly instructed and supervised in these employments by the different officers under him; he will take care that the girls, whether engaged in school work, industrial occupation, or recreation, are never left without responsible and efficient supervision; he will arrange that an officer or responsible servant shall occupy sleeping quarters in such a position as to be able to efficiently supervise the girls of each dormitory during the night; and he will see that the girls are at all times treated with kindness and sympathy, combined with healthy discipline, and will check every instance of harsh treatment, whether by word or action, on the part of the officers or servants.

6. He will see that the food is good and sufficient; that it is properly cooked, and served with regularity and order; and he will examine the store and diet books to see that the proper quantities of food are supplied.

7. He will keep a register for recording the name of every girl admitted into the institution, entering such particulars as can be ascertained respecting age, religion, parentage, previous life, &c.; also, how the girls are disposed of on leaving the establishment, and, in case of death, the cause should be immediately reported.

8. All complaints made by the officers or servants or the girls must be carefully looked into by the Superintendent, in order that any abuses or infringement of the Regulations may be checked and rectified. The Superintendent may suspend any officer for neglect of duty or improper conduct, pending the decision of the Minister of Public Instruction.

9. The Superintendent, or an officer he may appoint to act for him, will receive and weigh all stores as they are delivered at the Institution by the contractor; will issue the same according to the scale, and will make all necessary entries in the register, warrant, store, and other books of the Institution.

10. The Superintendent will draw up a general routine showing how every part of each day is to be occupied by the girls and the officers and servants teaching, directing, and supervising them, and copies of such routine will be kept constantly posted in conspicuous places about the premises. Separate time-tables for school work, industrial occupations, and recreation should, under the Superintendent's approval, be also drawn up and similarly posted by the Teacher and

other responsible officers. The Superintendent should himself remember, and at the same time impress upon the staff under him, that in the whole management of the Institution it should be the constant aim and endeavour of every officer and servant employed to seek to educate, train, and influence the girls in all good ways, habits, and behaviour, just as girls of a similar age are trained and influenced when they are members of well-regulated private families.

11. The Superintendent will keep a diary, in which he will enter a short statement of every unusual event of the day connected with the Institution, and the number of girls therein; and he will furnish a monthly report of the Institution to the Minister.

The Matron.

12. The Matron will act under the orders of the Superintendent, and give directions for carrying out all arrangements for the proper working of the household duties of the Institution.

13. She will attend the daily musters, and will see that all the girls whose names are entered on the school roll attend punctually each day.

14. She will direct the Assistant Matron and Sub-matron in their duties, and overlook all the internal working of the establishment.

15. She will attend the Visiting Surgeon when he visits the sick, and take every care that his instructions are properly carried out.

The Teacher.

16. The hours for school instruction will be from 9 o'clock to 12 o'clock a.m., and from 2 o'clock to 4 o'clock p.m. The teacher in charge should be in attendance and have the schoolroom ready for commencing duties punctually at 9 o'clock.

17. She will receive the girls from the Matron or Assistant Matron before school hours, and see that they are all clean and tidy in person; and any who may appear to her not to be so should be sent back. She will then call the muster roll and report to the Matron any girls who may be absent.

18. Prayers are to be read to the girls by the Teacher and the Matrons, by arrangement, according to their different religious persuasions, before the school duties commence, and in the evening before bed-time.

19. The Teacher will draw up a suitable school time-table, and keep it constantly posted in the schoolroom. She will similarly provide quarterly programmes of intended school work, and will also keep a daily register of all lessons given in the school. In case of the appointment of assistant teachers, they will perform their duties subject to the directions of the teacher in charge, in all matters of instruction and school management.

The Assistant Matron.

20. She will, under the direction of the Superintendent and Matron, overlook the internal arrangements of the institution, and will give directions for carrying out all household duties.

21. She will preside in the bathroom while the girls are being washed, will be present at all musters, and will assist in inspecting the girls twice daily; she will see that the dormitories are cleaned and thoroughly aired during the day, that they are properly lighted for the night, and that every requisite for the convenience of the girls is properly provided; she will have all the soiled clothing, including bedding, taken to the laundry and counted over to the laundress; and she will also take care that the dining-hall, hospital, &c., are properly kept clean, and that the female servants are attentive to their duties.

22. She will take care that every child, upon her admission, is immediately stripped, well washed, and clothed in the dress provided by the Government; and that on leaving the Institution every girl be furnished with clean and suitable clothing.

23. She will keep all spare bedding and other articles drawn for the use of the establishment in her stores, over which she shall always preserve complete control. She will cut out and measure off all materials for clothing, and will brand the same, if intended for the use of the Institution, when made up.

24. She will see that the apartments are thoroughly cleaned every Saturday, so as to secure a due observance of the Sunday. She will notify to the Superintendent and Matron the name of any officer or servant applying for temporary leave of absence, and the provision to be made for the performance of the duties of the applicant during such absence.

The Sub-matron.

25. The Sub-matron will receive direct orders from the Matron or Assistant Matron, and she will render every possible assistance to those officers in the performance of their duties. She will exercise special supervision over the female servants employed, and will not allow them to leave the Institution without the Superintendent's or Matron's permission.

Work Mistress.

26. The Work Mistress will act under the orders of the Superintendent in giving instruction and supervising employment in any work authorized under these regulations, and in time not so devoted she will assist in the general management of the Institution, as directed by the Superintendent or Matron.

The Visiting Surgeon.

27. The Visiting Surgeon will visit patients in hospital twice every week, or oftener if required. He will also attend the Institution at any time when he may be sent for by the Superintendent.

28. He will keep a medical journal at the Institution, in which he will record all cases of sickness, disease, or death, with any particulars he may consider necessary.

29. He will see every girl that is admitted into the Institution, and inquire into the state of her health in the presence of the Matron, recording the result of such examination in the medical journal. He will also control all correction involving health.

30. In the event of death, he will make an entry in the medical journal, specifying the name of the girl, the date and cause of death, with any other particulars he may consider necessary, and report the same to the Superintendent as early as possible.

31. When medical comforts are ordered, it will be necessary for him to enter in an order-book to be kept for the purpose the name of the girl for whom they are required, with the quantities of the articles to be supplied; and he will also certify to the correctness of the accounts for the same, on the voucher for the Colonial Treasurer.

Servants.

32. All servants employed, such a cooks, laundress, gatekeeper, &c., will have their duties arranged by the Superintendent, who, through his assistant officers, will see that they are properly directed and supervised in their work.

Religious instruction, &c.

33. On Wednesday in each week, at an hour set apart for the purpose, clergymen of different religious denominations may attend the Institution to give religious instruction to the girls belonging to their respective denominations. If such clergymen do not attend at the hour set apart, the Teacher and other officers of the Institution will, under arrangements to be made by the Superintendent, give the religious instruction—the officers belonging to the Protestant persuasions taking the Protestant girls, and the officers belonging to the Roman Catholic persuasion taking the Roman Catholic girls.

34. When considered practicable and advisable, the Superintendent may arrange for the girls of different religious denominations to be taken on Sundays to their respective places of worship in the neighbourhood of the Institution, but if it be not considered practicable nor advisable so to do, religious instruction will be given separately to the Protestant girls and Roman Catholic girls, either by visiting clergymen or by the officers of the Institution. Officers sent in charge of girls to a place of worship will remain with them and not leave them until their return to the Institution.

Visitors, girls' letters, &c.

35. A Visitors' Book will be kept, in which all ladies and gentlemen who may visit and inspect the Institution must be courteously requested to enter their names, with date of visit, and any remarks they may think proper to make.

36. Strangers wishing to visit any of the girls must present an order from the Minister or the Under Secretary, and explain to the Superintendent, or in his absence to the officer in charge, their relation to the girl whom they desire to see, the object of their visit, and any other particulars that the Superintendent may desire to know; and either the Matron or an assistant officer must be present during the interview of any such stranger with a girl.

37. The relatives of the girls will receive an order to visit them on the day set apart for that purpose, once in six months.

38. Every girl in the Institution may be permitted to write once a month to any of her relatives or friends. All such letters and the replies thereto, and all correspondence between the girls and their friends or relatives, shall be perused, and, if approved, initialled by the examining officer. Any such letters or correspondence, or any portion thereof, shall be retained or obliterated by the Superintendent, if the contents appear in his judgment to be objectionable.

Rewards and punishments.

39. The Superintendent may punish or cause to be punished any girl guilty of misconduct; but corporal punishment shall be administered as seldom as possible, and shall be only resorted to when absolutely necessary, and not for a first offence, unless of a grave character. All complaints and punishments whatever shall be carefully recorded and entered in a punishment book to be provided for the purpose. As an aid in maintaining healthy discipline, a well-considered system of rewards and encouragements shall be instituted.

40. In any case of misconduct by any girl in the Institution, the Superintendent may, if he should deem it necessary or expedient, order such girl to be confined in a cell as a punishment, provided that the period of confinement at any one time shall not exceed forty-eight hours; and may, during such confinement, in his discretion allow such girl no other food than bread and water. Should a continuance of such punish-

ment be considered necessary, it shall only be resorted to after a period of twenty-four hours, during which period the offender shall have received full rations, and shall have had at least six hours' work or exercise in the open air.

41. When any girl in the Institution has been guilty of any grave moral or other offence which, in the opinion of the Superintendent, renders necessary or expedient the isolation and separation of such girl from all other girls in the Institution, a cell may be used for the purpose of such isolation and separation; and full particulars of the offence and the time of such isolation shall be recorded in the punishment book.

42. In all cases in which punishment is ordered to be inflicted under these regulations, care must be taken that the girl to be so punished will not suffer in health by its infliction. And no severe punishment shall be ordered without ascertaining from the Visiting Surgeon that the infliction of such punishment will not be prejudical to the health of the girl to be punished.

Miscellaneous.

43. The Superintendent shall keep a book, to be called the "After Career Book," in which he shall make a record of the letters to and from the girls who have left the school for apprenticeship or otherwise, together with all events of interest which may come to his knowledge concerning them, in order to provide material upon which to base information as to the results achieved by the system adopted.

44. All officers and servants on joining the Institution must be afforded an opportunity of becoming acquainted with these regulations, as ignorance of any regulation will not be accepted as an excuse for non-compliance therewith. If any contingency should arise for which such regulations do not provide, the Superintendent may deal with it as he may deem advisable, having regard to the spirit of these regulations. In addition to what is specified in the regulations, officers and servants are expected to cheerfully perform any work required of them for the welfare of the girls and the Institution, and to show an example of willing obedience in executing their several duties. All the rules and regulations laid down for the efficient management of the Institution must necessarily be enforced, but in carrying out the work connected therewith the officers employed should never forget that their own personal influence, rightly used, might be made very effective to awaken in the girls a right sense of duty, and thus secure from them a cheerful and willing obedience which otherwise would not be obtained. The officers and servants must carefully avoid all expressions or modes of treatment calculated to awaken in the girls resentful feelings or to make them think themselves deemed members of a degraded class.

45. Duties performed by officers in strict accordance with the letter of regulations, but in a perfunctory manner only, without genuine manifestations of earnest sympathy with the girls in their position and of a heartfelt desire to promote their present and future happiness and improvement, cannot but fail to realize the objects for the accomplishment of which an Industrial School is intended. Officers should all fully realize and constantly bear in mind that to be really effective in such work as the management and training of Industrial School girls they must necessarily have their hearts in the work, and that their duties should to a large extent be carried on as a labour of love and not as one of official routine merely.

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1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CONDUCT OF TEACHER AT AMAROO PUBLIC SCHOOL.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 *July*, 1890.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 10th July, 1890, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

"Copies of all complaints, correspondence, petitions, letters, reports, "minutes, and other documents relating to the conduct of the Teacher at "Amaroo Public School."

(Dr. Ross.)

SCHEDULE.

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No. 1.

Extract from Dr. Ross's Speech as reported in Hansard, 5/5/90.

Amaroo Public School.

I WISH to draw the attention of the Minister of Public Instruction to a matter relating to his Department. I have to complain of the conduct of the teacher of the Amaroo Public School in Molong. Parents have frequently complained to me of this teacher's conduct, and if only half the charges made against him can be substantiated he ought to be at once dismissed from the Public Service. I shall read to the House a few of the charges brought against him. The first is that the children are not allowed to enter by the front gate, but are compelled to enter school by the back gate, the reason assigned being

 that

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that "it makes too much noise." The second complaint is that there is no singing in the school. There has been no singing there for the last two years. The third complaint is that the lavatory, which ought to be available to the children, is turned into a flower-shed by the master. The fourth charge is that the wife of the master does not teach the children sewing. This should be an important part of their education. The next complaint made is that the school-teacher keeps kangaroo dogs about the place, which eat up the children's dinners. In place of their dinners being put into the lavatory or hat-room, they are put into the weather-shed, and the dog comes and takes them. Then he has a lot of fowls in the playground, and every one who knows anything of fowls knows what a nuisance they are. Another complaint is that the teacher grows a crop of corn on part of the playground. Then, again, the school is frequently closed, for a month at a time, because the teacher's child is sick. Lately he went to the Encampment, and was not back to open the school at proper time; and children who had gone 4 or 5 miles to school found no teacher there to give them instruction. The teacher receives, in fact, double salary—he receives pay for attending the Encampment, and pay as a Public School teacher. He also keeps a post-office at the school, and it is a known fact that letters have frequently gone astray; letters posted one day have been picked up by the children next day in the playground. Again, the teacher has a farm, and gives his attention more to the farm than to the school children. He goes away and cuts chaff, and competes with the very people who are sending their children to his school. Again, he uses the playground as a paddock for his horse, and asks the school children to clean up the dung. Not that alone; but last, and worst of all, he asks the children to contribute a penny a week towards the towelling for the lavatory. If this is Public School education in New South Wales, the sooner it is done away with the better. I think it is a scandal and a disgrace to the country to allow such a thing, and when the parents complained to me I felt shocked and disgusted, yet no one seems to take any notice of it. I sincerely hope the Minister of Public Instruction will take notice of the complaints, and have this teacher removed—in fact, I do not think he is entitled to be kept within the service at all. I think he ought to be instantly dismissed.

No. 2.

Mr. W. E. Stanford to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir, Public School, Amaroo, 10 May, 1890.

I have the honor to inform you that upon my going into Molong this afternoon my attention was drawn to a paragraph in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, in which Dr. Ross, M.P. for Molong, has been publicly charging me with several irregularities in connection with my school duties.

The whole of the charges I most emphatically deny, and in justice to myself, and as my reputation is at stake, I most respectfully request that you will at once cause a thorough investigation to be made, that I may have an opportunity of clearing myself of these malicious charges.

I wish also to state that Dr. Ross has never been on these school premises since I have been in charge, now over five years.

Trusting this matter will receive your kind attention.

I have, &c.,
W. E. STANFORD.

Memo. to Chief Inspector.—I recommend that a letter be addressed to Dr. Ross, asking him if it is a fact, as herein stated, that he has publicly made charges against the teacher of Amaroo Public School, and if so, to be good enough to specify them. And, further, if an investigation be directed, whether he will be prepared to attend it, and give evidence to prove the said charges.—GEORGE ED. LONG, District Inspector, Wellington, 13/5/90.

Chief Inspector. Urgent.—J.M.G. (for U.S.), 20/5/90.

Mr. District-Inspector Long,—Will you be good enough to visit this school at once, and make inquiries into such matters as can be dealt with without the presence of Dr. Ross. You could give him notice also of the date of your visit, and ask him to attend to substantiate his charges.—J.C.M., 20/5/90.

Report herewith.—G.E.L., 10/6/90.

No. 3.

Mr. A. Bridekirk to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir, Public School, Molong, 10 May, 1890.

I have the honor to bring under the notice of the Minister of Public Instruction the injury that has been done to me by the Sydney papers (*Daily Telegraph*, *Evening News*, and *Australian Star*) reporting that the irregularities and conduct mentioned in the Assembly of a Public School teacher referred to the Molong Public School.

I have asked the editors of these papers to contradict the statements.

I have received numerous letters containing slips cut out of papers, and the papers, with the portions referring to me marked, from my friends and relatives.

Paragraphs referred to:—"It appears that things are not as they should be at the Molong Public School. Dr. Ross informed the Assembly, on Tuesday evening, among a host of other complaints, that the school-teacher had turned the children's lavatory into a fowl-shed." "Dr. Ross also drew attention of the Minister of Education to a number of irregularities which he said existed in the management of the Molong Public School." "Replying to Dr. Ross, Mr. McMillan said he thought the matter of the Molong school should be first represented to the Education Department."

I have, &c.,
ALBERT BRIDEKIRK.

No. 4.

No. 4.

Mr. A. Bridekirk to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir, Public School, Molong, 10 May, 1890.

In reference to your letter of to-day, I have the honor to inform you that the condition of the playground of this school is very good.

In the boys' playground there are no thistles, burrs, or weeds, and the grass is exceedingly short.

In the girls' playground there are only a few burrs in one corner, behind the wood-heap, where the children are not to play. These few burrs can be removed in five minutes, and then there will be none in either yard. The grass in this yard, too, is exceedingly short.

I intend removing the few burrs at once, so that the yards will be perfectly clean.

I have, &c.,
ALBERT BRIDEKIRK.

No. 5.

Petition.

Petition for inquiry into charges made by Dr. Ross in the Assembly against the teacher, Mr. Stanford.

To the Honorable the Minister for Education, Sydney,— Amaroo, Molong, 19 May, 1890.

Sir,

In reference to a statement made by Dr. Ross, Member for Molong, in the House of Parliament, Sydney, last week, about the school-teacher here, we, the undersigned residents and parents of children attending the Amaroo Public School, wish to bring before your notice that the statements made by Dr. Ross in the House are substantially untrue and without foundation. In the first place, there is no cloak-room at Amaroo Public School, so the teacher could not make use of it. Secondly, the teacher has no kangaroo dogs, and Dr. Ross's other statements are on a par with the above. We, as residents of Amaroo, and parents of the children attending the abovenamed school, are well satisfied with the present teacher, Mr. Stanford, and would be very sorry to have him removed from here. We hope you will cause a strict inquiry into this matter before proceeding to extremities with our teacher, Mr. Stanford. Dr. Ross, as a member of the Local Board here, should have brought this matter before his colleagues and held an inquiry before taking it before Parliament. As it is, not one of the other members of the local School Board that we have spoken to on the matter ever heard anything about it.

We subscribe ourselves, &c.,

J. W. Ross, Bob's Creek.	W. Robinson, Molong Creek.
Matthew Boland, Amaroo.	Mrs. E. Flanagan, Bob's Creek.
John Lawson, Amaroo.	Mrs. E. Dickinson, Bob's Creek.
Wm. Shapland, Amaroo.	H. Hartigan, Amaroo.
Wm. Curtin, Amaroo.	Mr. M. Toohey, Amaroo.
Mr. and Mrs. S. White, Amaroo.	Mrs. M. Toohey, Amaroo.
James Lemon, Amaroo.	Thomas Byrne, Amaroo.
Donald M'Callum, Amaroo.	Andrew Byrne, Amaroo.
W. H. Wilson, Amaroo.	H. Johnstone, jun., Amaroo.
J. Johnstone, Amaroo.	H. Johnstone, sen., Amaroo.

1st charge,—Children not allowed to enter by front gate.
This is not true.
2nd,—There is no singing taught.
True.
3rd,—The statement about lavatory.
Not true.
4th,—Sewing is taught every week.
5th,—It is not true that the school was closed for a month on account of teacher's sick child.
6th,—Teacher one day behind from Encampment, which he can satisfactorily explain.
7th,—We have heard of no complaints of letters going astray.

Mr. District-Inspector Long.—J.M.G. (for C.I.), 29/5/90. Report on other papers herewith.—G.E.L., 10/6/90.

No. 6.

The Rev. J. Alldis to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir, St. John's Vicarage, Molong, 21 May, 1890.

I notice some injurious charges made against the head teacher of the school at Amaroo, through Dr. Ross, M.P.

As I am by virtue of the Act authorized to instruct in such schools, I can emphatically refute several of the charges, and have no reason to think any of them are true.

I have not seen the teacher referred to since said charges, but can confidently give my name and influence in refutation of same.

I am, &c.,
J. ALLDIS,
Vicar, St. John's Church, Molong.

Mr. District-Inspector Long.—J.M.G. (for C.I.), 23/5/90.

No. 7.

4

No. 7.

Memo. from The Chief Inspector to Mr. W. E. Stanford.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 21 May, 1890.

LEAVE of absence has been granted to you on account of your illness for the 14th ultimo.

I am to add that if, as it would appear from your statement, your physical condition is such that you cannot sustain the strain of military duties without injury to your health, and interference with your work as a teacher, you should sever your connection with the Volunteers.

This memorandum should be signed by you, and at once forwarded to Mr. District-Inspector Long for his information.

J. C. MAYNARD,
Chief Inspector.

No. 8.

Mr. District-Inspector Long to The Chief Inspector.

Amaroo Public School—Report on inquiry into charges made in Parliament by Dr. Ross, M.P., against the teacher of Amaroo Public School.

Department of Public Instruction, Wellington District.

I VISITED the above school yesterday, and held the above inquiry. All parents of pupils were present. I personally invited Dr. Ross to attend, but he declined to do so, stating that as he was unable to state from personal knowledge that the charges made by him were founded on fact, he considered his presence unnecessary. He further stated that the person who gave him the information would be present. The depositions of this person—a Mr. J. White—taken at the inquiry, are with those attached hereto.

The charges made by Dr. Ross are fifteen in number. Three additional complaints were made by Mr. White, to the effect that the teacher was unpunctual in opening school, that he had punished a child with undue severity, and that he is in the habit of boxing the children's ears. The two former refer to incidents which happened at least twelve months ago, and have but slight (if any) foundation. The habit referred to in the last has been practised by the teacher, but not to an extent which any reasonable person could pronounce serious. I have in regard to this reprimanded the teacher, and directed him to refrain from it altogether in future.

With these papers is a document, signed by all parents but two, expressing their confidence in and high esteem for the teacher, and their assurance that the statements made by Dr. Ross are substantially untrue and without foundation.

I recommend that Dr. Ross be informed that careful inquiry has been made into the charges preferred by him against the teacher, and that it is found:—

1. That the teacher has appropriated about half the playground to his own use for the growing of a crop of corn, but that it appears he received permission to do so from the Inspector under whose supervision the school at the time was placed.
2. That he has not been sufficiently careful to take steps to exclude his horse and poultry from the weather-shed at all times, but that no serious interference with the children's occupancy of the building has been caused. That he has, however, been directed either to see that the animals are excluded altogether, or get rid of them.
3. That, on the evidence of his informant, Mr. J. White, some of the charges—for instance, those in regard to not allowing children to enter at the front gate, and that sewing is not taught—are not in accordance with fact.
4. That the other matters referred to in his statements are found to be of an excessively trivial nature; and that, further, such of them as have any foundation—for instance, the mode of providing material for towelling—occurred from one year to four years ago.
5. That the teacher is found to be zealous, conscientious, and diligent in the performance of his duties, and that this view is corroborated by the fact that all the parents of his pupils, with two exceptions, have expressed their high approval of him, and their denial of the accuracy of the charges made against him.

GEORGE ED. LONG,
District Inspector.

Under Secretary.—I concur, J.C.M., B.C., 18/6/90. Submitted.—E.J., 20/6/90. Approved,—J.H.C., 21/6/90. Dr. Ross, Mr. J. W. Ross, Rev. J. Alldis, and teacher written to.—W.J.D., 24/6/90. District-Inspector Long, to note.—J.M.G. (for C.I.), 24/6/90. Noted.—G.E.L., 30/6/90.

DEPOSITIONS taken at inquiry held at Amaroo Public School on the 9th June, 1890, into complaints made by Dr. Ross, M.P., in Parliament, against the teacher of that school.

1st Complaint.—That children are not allowed to enter by the front gate, but are compelled to enter by the back gate.

It was stated by Mr. J. White that gate, in the above, should be door.

Teacher:—Sufficient reason given. Mr. White's objection to children coming in by the back door was that he considered the girls should come in at one door, and the boys at the other.

2nd Complaint.—That there is no singing in the school.

Teacher states that he is unable to teach singing; he joined in the singing in church; he can sing by ear, but cannot undertake to teach; he was never examined in singing; during '86, '87, and '88 it was taught by Mrs. Stanford; it was discontinued since then because several of the pupils who had most aptitude left.

3rd Complaint.—That the lavatory is turned into a flower-shed.

Teacher:—This is not true; there were some flowers in pots standing there for some weeks or months; this was approaching two years ago; the children have not used this lavatory for fully four years; the tin basins were placed one in each part of the weather-shed, as I considered that a more suitable place for the children; the lavatory shelf on the verandah is too high for little children to use it conveniently.

Mr. White did not assert that the teacher's object was to obtain the use of the lavatory for a flower-stand; he has not seen any flowers there for eighteen months.

4th.—

4th.—That the teacher's wife does not teach the children sewing.

Teacher :—This is untrue. Sewing is taught from 2 to 4 on Monday and Wednesday.

Mr. White :—I did not inform Dr. Ross that sewing is not taught, but that at times it has been omitted; one time, I think about two years ago, Mrs. Stanford was away about three months, including holidays and all; on another occasion, after last Easter, Mrs. Stanford was away for a fortnight or three weeks; I could not prove that sewing was omitted on any other occasion, but have heard so.

Teacher :—Mrs. Stanford was away from middle of October to December, '87, on account of ill-health; this was reported to the Inspector, Mr. Johnson, verbally, and sanctioned by him verbally; the children were informed that there would be no sewing for some time; no instruction was given for a fortnight after Easter—Mrs. Stanford was in Sydney on account of ill-health; this was not reported by oversight; he was not aware that it was necessary to report the absence of the teacher, or he would have done so.

Mr. White states that had he known the circumstances under which Mrs. Stanford was absent on those two occasions he would not have thought it necessary to make it a matter of complaint.

5th and 6th.—The teacher keeps kangaroo dogs, which eat up the children's dinners.

Teacher :—I never kept a kangaroo dog since I have been here; I have had at different times two greyhound pups; I had them about three years ago; one was poisoned when it was about two months old, and I gave the other one away when it was about three months old; I have had no dog since, except an English terrier, which I have now; I never heard of any dog belonging to me taking a child's dinner.

Mr. J. White :—My children had their dinner taken by some animal on three occasions; the last occasion was twelve or fifteen months ago; during last summer the children's lunches have been destroyed by ants in the weather-shed; other families have had their lunches taken, but they have left the district.

Teacher :—I used to keep a pig about four years ago, and about two years ago a goat and a kid; I got rid of them after having them a few months.

[Decided by Inspector saying that proper arrangements will be made about the lunch in future.]

One other parent stated that one child's lunch was taken on one occasion by a kangaroo dog which followed the children to school.

7th.—That he has a lot of fowls in the playground.

Teacher :—I keep about sixty fowls, which have the run of the playground; they go into the weather-shed, and all over the premises; they roost in a fowl-house, which I erected for them; no one, except Mr. White, ever complained about the fowls; I have seen the weather-shed in a dirty state owing to the fowls, but it always has been cleaned up before school-hours.

[Teacher directed to prevent his fowls from interfering with the children's use of the weather-shed, or else get rid of them.]

8th.—Another complaint is that the teacher grows a crop of corn on the playground.

Teacher :—I have about half the playground under cultivation; it is planted with maize; I had permission from Mr. Johnson to use half the playground for the purpose, who said, in effect, as well as I recollect, that the remainder would be sufficient for the children.

9th.—The school is frequently closed for a month at a time because the teacher's child is sick.

Mr. White :—This is not stated correctly; it should be because the teacher is sick.

Teacher :—On one occasion I was absent for a month on account of ill-health, about three years ago; I had leave of absence on that occasion; I furnished a doctor's certificate; I have not been absent for a month on any other occasion; I had on another occasion a fortnight's leave on a doctor's certificate, but took eight days only; in October, 1886, the school was closed for nine days, on account of my having the measles.

Mr. White states that he saw Mr. Stanford returning from Molong late at night during the time the school was closed on account of his illness.

Teacher states that it must have been after he recovered, or else when he went in to Molong to the doctor.

The occasions on which the school has been closed on account of teacher's illness number three in all.

10th.—Lately he went to the Encampment, and was not back to open school in proper time.

Mr. Stanford was absent on the Monday after the Easter vacation. He reported his absence, and his explanation was accepted by the Minister.

11th.—He keeps a post-office at the school.

Teacher :—I do not keep a post-office, but a receiving-office; my doing so has been sanctioned by the Department.

Mr. White :—In regard to letters going astray—one of mine only went astray; it was accidental.

Mr. Ford :—One of my children posted a letter about two or three years ago, which was afterwards picked up in the yard. Some other child picked it up and brought it home My wife brought it to Mr. Stanford, who said he would get the box repaired, so that it should not occur again. There has been no other case of the kind, so far as I know.

Mr. Ford :—I cannot say that the child actually posted the letter. She might have lost it.

12th.—The teacher has a farm, and gives his attention more to the farm than to the school children.

Mr. White :—This is not correct. Dr. Ross was simply told that the teacher had a farm—not that he devoted more time to it than to his school.

Teacher :—I did rent a farm; I do not now; I gave it up four months ago; I had it for twelve months; I grew a crop of self-sown oats and a crop of maize; these are the only crops I ever had off it; I sold the oats as hay; I never sold any chaff; the maize is not yet all gathered; I have sold no maize; I had about 20 acres of oats; about 4½ acres of maize; I worked on the farm myself during holidays; I never worked on it during school-hours.

To Mr. White :—On one occasion I left school at 2 o'clock, and did not return that day, to work at my farm; it was sewing afternoon; I left Mrs. Stanford in charge; I did not report my absence; it did not occur to me that it was necessary; I gave up the farm because it did not pay.

Mr.

Mr. White:—Dr. Ross's statement that the teacher cuts chaff is incorrect; it is, however, correct that he competed with us farmers by selling hay.

14th.—He uses the playground as a paddock for his horse, and asks the children to clean it up.

Teacher:—I do not keep my horse in the playground, but occasionally I have him in for an hour or two, and at times at night; he can get into the weather-shed; I have never ordered children to clean out the weather-shed.

Mr. White:—I cannot say that children were ever ordered to clean out the weather-shed; my children have told me that they were told by the teacher to clean out the shed.

Teacher:—I very often clean out the weather-shed myself; my horse has at times been in the weather-shed; some children have ridden to school at times; their horses also at times get into the weather-shed.

15th.—He asks the children to contribute a penny towards the towelling for the lavatory.

Mr. White:—This should be a penny; not a penny a week.

Teacher:—I did ask the children on one occasion to bring a penny each to buy stuff to make towels; I suggested it to them; did not order or ask them to; I thought it the most judicious mode of providing towels; all the children brought pence, except two families; this was over two years ago; I have not asked them again.

Mr. White:—I understood that teachers ought to provide towels out of the allowance granted for keeping the school-room clean.

Mr. White:—The teacher beat one of my girls so that the marks remained on her hands for days after; this was twelve months ago; I reported it to Dr. Ross some time afterwards; I suffered from domestic afflictions at the time, which prevented my taking action at the time; she also got struck under the eye accidentally by a portion of the cane, which broke; I have on several occasions thought that he was too severe; I have told the teacher that he did not beat the children sufficiently; this was over five years ago.

William Ross:—I saw the girl's hands and eye; she had one black mark on one hand, and a mark under the eye; I complained of Mr. Stanford beating a nephew of mine; I found afterwards that the boy was punished justly.

Mr. White:—I wrote to the teacher complaining about his pulling the children's ears; the children complained that he pulled their ears and boxed their ears; a case of this kind happened a few days ago to my boy Arthur.

Mr. Stanford:—I do not pull children's ears; I may have taken hold of their ears; I do not box the children's ears; I may have struck them on the cheek, but not, in my opinion, sufficiently hard to hurt them.

[Teacher will be directed to discontinue the practice, which he admits having, to a certain extent, fallen into.]

Mr. White:—On several occasions I have known the school not taken in until after the proper hour; I have noticed it on three or four occasions; on one occasion I called a few minutes after 10, and asked the children where Mr. and Mrs. Stanford were; they said they believed they were in Molong; on two occasions Mr. Ford and I both noticed that the school was late in being opened.

Mr. Stanford:—I deny that I ever was late in opening school; I never took my daughter into Molong during school-hours, as stated by Mr. White; Mr. White failed to prove the charge.

Mr. White:—Mr. Stanford keeps the girls in so late that it is dark before they get home; it may be that they delay on the road home.

Mr. Stanford:—I have never detained pupils so late that they cannot get home before dark.

GEORGE ED. LONG,
District Inspector.

Amaroo, 9th June, 1890.

Report herewith.—G.E.L., 10/6/90.

No. 9.

The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to Dr. Ross, M.P.

Sir, Department of Public Instruction, 24 June, 1890.

I am directed to acquaint you that the Minister of Public Instruction has had under notice a report of an investigation which has been held by the District Inspector as to the charges preferred by you recently in Parliament against Mr. Stanford, teacher of the Public School at Amaroo.

(2.) As a result of the inquiry it has been ascertained,—

1st. That, as regards the playground, it is true that the teacher has appropriated about half the area for the purpose of growing maize, but he has obtained official authority for so doing.

2nd. That Mr. Stanford has not been sufficiently careful to exclude his horse and poultry from the weather-shed at all times, but that no serious interference with the children's occupancy of the building has been caused. The teacher has, however, been directed either to see that the animals are excluded altogether, or to get rid of them.

3rd. That, on the evidence of your informant, Mr. J. White, some of your charges—for instance, those in regard to preventing children from entering in at the front gate, and the non-teaching of sewing,—are not borne out.

4th. That the other matters of complaint are of an excessively trivial nature, and such of them as have any foundation—for example, the mode of providing material for towelling— occurred a long time ago, in some cases as far back as four years.

2. I have to add that the teacher is found to be zealous, conscientious, and diligent in the performance of his duties. That this opinion is corroborated by the parents is evidenced by the fact that they all (with only two exceptions) have expressed in writing their high approval of him, and their denial of the accuracy of the charges made against him.

I have, &c.,
E. JOHNSON,
Under Secretary.

No. 10.

No. 10.

The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to Mr. J. W. Ross.

Sir, Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 24 June, 1890. Signed also by twenty other residents.

I am directed to inform you that the Minister of Public Instruction has had under notice your letter of the 19th ultimo, in reference to certain complaints made by Dr. Ross, M.P., in Parliament against Mr. Stanford, teacher of the Public School at Amaroo, wherein you deny the accuracy of the charges.

2. In reply, I have to inform you that from the official investigation made into the matter of Dr. Ross's complaints, it has been ascertained,—

1st. That, as regards the playground, it is true that the teacher has devoted about half the area for the purpose of maize-growing, but he had obtained official authority before so doing.

2nd. That Mr. Stanford has not been sufficiently careful to exclude his horse and poultry from the weather-shed, but that no serious inconvenience has been caused thereby. He has received instructions as to this matter, and, it is thought, no occasion for complaint will again occur.

3rd. That, as regards the other matters of complaint, they are either untrue, or of an excessively trivial character. Such of them as have any foundation occurred a long time ago, in some cases as far back as four years.

3. I have to add that the teacher is found to be zealous, conscientious, and diligent in the performance of his duties.

I have, &c.,
E. JOHNSON,
Under Secretary.

No. 11.

The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to The Rev. J. Alldis.

Reverend Sir, Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 24 June, 1890.

I am directed to acquaint you that the Minister of Public Instruction has had under notice your letter of the 21st ultimo, wherein you deny the accuracy of certain charges made by Dr. Ross, M.P., in Parliament, against Mr. Stanford, teacher of the Public School at Amaroo.

2. In reply, I have to inform you that, from the official investigation held into the matter, it appears that most of the charges made against the teacher are either without foundation, or are of an excessively trivial character. As regards the playground, it is true that about half the area is devoted to maize-growing, but the teacher has acted, not on his own authority, but with official sanction.

There are some grounds for complaint, as regards the straying of the teacher's horse and poultry on the playground, but such steps have been taken as will, it is hoped, remove all cause for future complaints. Such of the other charges as have any foundation occurred a long time ago, in some cases as far back as four years

3. I have to add that the teacher is found to be zealous, conscientious, and diligent in the performance of his duties. That this is likewise the opinion of the residents is testified by the fact that they all, with two exceptions, have expressed in writing their high approval of him, and their denial of the accuracy of the charges made against him.

I have, &c.,
E. JOHNSON,
Under Secretary.

No. 12.

Memo from The Chief Inspector to Mr. E. Stanford.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 24 June, 1890.

Mr. W. E. Stanford, teacher of the Public School at Amaroo:—Dr. Ross's (M.P.) complaints against you—Your letter of the 10th ultimo.

Having carefully considered a report on the investigation recently conducted by Mr. District-Inspector Long into Dr. Ross's complaints, the Minister is of opinion that most of the charges made against you are either without foundation, or are of a very trivial character. There are some grounds for complaint, however, as regards the straying of your horse and poultry in to the weather-shed, and you must be careful to see that no occasion will be given for any future complaint on this score.

I may add that the Minister is perfectly satisfied with the zeal, conscientiousness, and diligence manifested by you in the discharge of your duties.

J. GIBSON
(For Chief Inspector).

No. 13.

Dr. Ross, M.P., to The Minister of Public Instruction.

[Urgent.]

Dear Sir, Parliament House, Sydney, 20 June, 1890.

Herewith, for your information, I enclose copy of the *Molong Express*, containing report of the teacher's conduct at Amaroo Public School.

I have no desire to say one unkind word of the teacher, but if the peace and progress of the school is to be maintained, in the interest of the public, then, I think, the best course to adopt is to remove the teacher to some other school, and a teacher sent there who can instruct the children in singing, &c.—a branch of education that ought not to be disparaged, especially in our Public Schools.

Yours, &c.,
ANDREW ROSS, M.D.

Acknowledge,

Acknowledge, peruse, and let Chief Inspector suggest a proper course to adopt.—J.H.C. Acknowledged.—H.W., 28/6/90. Chief Inspector.—J.M.G. (for U.S.), 28/6/90. District-Inspector Long. For report.—Is the statement that the public was admitted to the investigation correct; if so, why was the usual practice departed from?—J.C.M., 30/6/90.

[*Enclosure.*]

Extract from *Molong Express*, Saturday, 14th June, 1890.

AMAROO PUBLIC SCHOOL.

ON Monday last, Mr. G. E. Long, M.A., Public School Inspector, visited the Amaroo Public School, to inquire into the charges recently made by Dr. Ross against the teacher (Mr. W. E. Stanford). What those charges are is now well known, as they have already been republished by us from *Hansard*. The inquiry was open to the public, and nearly all the residents of Amaroo were present. After stating the cause of his visit to Amaroo, Mr. Long was proceeding to open the inquiry, when

Mr. John White said he was the principal one who had made the charges, and several of his witnesses were absent. He, therefore, wished to have the inquiry postponed. He wished to have Mr. H. Ford and Mr. Chapman and wife present.

Mr. Long: Has Mr. Ford had notice of this meeting?

Mr. J. White: I believe so.

Mr. Stanford: I asked Mr. Ford on Saturday to be present.

Mr. J. White: Mr. Ford does not care to come, as he is afraid of the law being brought against him.

Mr. Long: I saw Dr. Ross and asked him to attend at the request of the Department, but he said he did not intend to be present, as he could not substantiate anything. He had simply, he said, repeated the charges in the House as they were given to him.

Several of those present: That looks bad.

Mr. Long: Perhaps so, at first sight, but not when you come to look into it. Dr. Ross said it was not his place, but the place of the one who first gave him the information, to prove his statements.

Mr. White then asked Mr. Long to subpœna several of his witnesses, but Mr. Long pointed out that it was for Mr. White to secure the attendance of his own witnesses; he had come simply to preside at the inquiry. Mr. White then left, and shortly afterwards returned with Mr. H. Ford, and announced that he was ready for the inquiry to commence. The charges were then dealt with *seriatim*, as follows:—

1.—The children are not allowed to enter by the front gate, but are compelled to enter school by the back gate, the reason assigned being that "it makes too much noise."

Mr. John White: This is a mistake. It should be the back "door," not the back "gate."

Mr. Stanford asked was the inquiry to go beyond the charges specified. He was charged with not allowing the children to enter by the "front gate," and nothing was said about the "door" in the charges.

Mr. Long said his instructions were to inquire into any complaints that might be made, and asked Mr. Stanford what he had to say about the charge of not allowing the children to enter by the front door.

Mr. Stanford: There were several reasons why I made this rule. When I came here first there was in the front of the school-house a lot of sticky clay, and this would get carried into the school on the children's boots—in fact, the verandah was one thick cake of clay; moreover, the front step was too high for the little ones; but the chief reason was because the hat-pegs were behind the front door, and when one child came in the door had to be shut in the face of the next one while the first one hung up his or her hat. This caused a lot of confusion, and to obviate that I have marched them in at the back door, behind the blackboard, where they can now march in and hang up their hats without confusion, and then round the front of the blackboard to their seats. (This march in was illustrated in a practical manner by Mr. Stanford.)

Mr. Long: That appears to be a sensible arrangement. What objection can you have to that, Mr. White?

Mr. J. White: It is not the rule to march the boys and girls in at the same door.

Mr. Long: You are not competent to form an opinion on that point. Have you seen a rule to that effect? If you have, you have seen a great deal more than I have.

Mr. J. White: In Orange and other places that I could mention they march them in at different doors.

Mr. Long: Yes; because there they have enough teachers to do it—they have more than one teacher, and, as a matter of fact, in very many schools they have only one door. How are you to march them in there at different doors?

Mr. J. White: There is Mrs. Stanford; why cannot she march the girls in?

Mr. Long: She is not a teacher, except on certain special occasions.

Mr. White: Oh, well, we can let that pass, then.

Mr. Long: The grounds upon which Mr. Stanford made this alteration appear perfectly reasonable to me.

2.—Singing is not taught.

Mr. J. White: A couple of years ago the children were taught singing, and it ought to be taught now.

Mr. Stanford: I must plead ignorance of singing. I never taught singing in my life, and know nothing about it.

Mr. J. White: It was taught here three and a half years ago.

Mr. Stanford: Yes, by someone else; not by me.

Mr. J. White: You can lead the singing at the church. Only the other Sunday, when Miss Ford broke down, you picked up the singing and carried it through to the end.

Mr. Stanford: I may be able to join in the singing, and after a tune is started, if it breaks down, I might be able to pick it up, but that is a different matter to teaching singing.

Mr. Long: Did you pass in singing, Mr. Stanford?

Mr. Stanford: No, Mr. Long; I did not go up for examination in singing.

Mr. Long: I agree with you, Mr. White, that singing is a very desirable accomplishment, but at the same time it is a fact that many of our teachers do not teach it, and when they report to the Department that they cannot teach it that is taken as a sufficient excuse. I notice from the records, Mr. Stanford, that singing was taught in 1887 and 1888;—who taught it?

Mr. Stanford: My wife.

Mr. Long: Why was it discontinued?

Mr. Stanford: Because Mrs. Stanford was away on account of ill-health, and during her absence those children who showed any aptitude for it left the district; therefore, when she returned, it was thought it would be a waste of time that might be devoted to more useful subjects. I would prefer to have it taught, if it could be arranged.

Mr. Long (to Mr. J. White): Mrs. Stanford is not a teacher in the employ of the Department, consequently she cannot be compelled to teach.

Mr. Stanford: I am willing to try and reintroduce it on one condition—that it is clearly understood by everyone that my wife is not compelled to teach it. I make this condition because one person has made a big boast of what he is going to do.

Mr. J. White: I do not want to compel Mrs. Stanford to teach the singing, if she is not paid for doing so.

3.—The lavatory, which ought to be available to the children, is turned into a flower-shed by the master.

Mr. Stanford: This is not true. It is possible I may have had some flowers there—a few fuschias in pots—but that was over two years ago.

Mr. J. White: It is eighteen months since I complained to Dr. Ross about this, and it is his fault that no action has been taken before this.

Mr. Long: Were the children using the lavatory when you placed the flowers there, Mr. Stanford?

Mr. Stanford: Not for eighteen months previously.

Mr. Long: Do they use it now?

Mr. Stanford: No; not for the last five years.

Mr. Long: Why not?

Mr. Stanford: That is another thing that I altered, sir, about the time of the alteration in connection with the front door and the hat-pegs. There was no proper lavatory—simply a shelf at the end of the verandah with two basins on it.

This

This was too high for some of the little ones, and there was also a high step for them to get up, consequently they frequently fell and hurt themselves, especially when carrying a basin of water from the tank. And besides this, when the bell rang, there was a rush for the two basins, boys and girls mixing indiscriminately, and the consequence was that the little ones would get hurt, and the children generally got the water splashed over them. I told them then to put the basins on the low benches in the weather-shed, and now the little ones can get at the basins easily.

Mr. Long: What objection can there be to that, Mr. White?

Mr. J. White: The children now have to carry the water in the basins from the tank, and they spill it all over their clothes.

Mr. Stanford: There are only two basins, and as the weather-shed is divided by a partition, the boys and girls are now separate when washing.

Mr. Long: It would be better, perhaps, to use the accommodation provided. I believe the motive that actuated Mr. Stanford was a good one, and consideration for the children's interests, but it appears doubtful after all whether the alteration was a judicious one. It would be better to have the shelf lowered, Mr. Stanford, and you had better get that done, and send the account in to the Department. I think the present arrangement would be the more convenient one, only for having to carry the water across in basins.

Mr. Stanford: If I procure a couple of big cans, and arrange for a supply of water to be kept in the weather-sheds, would that do as well?

Mr. Long: Yes; I think that would get over the difficulty.

Mr. Stanford: I can do that then.

Mr. Long: Have you seen flowers on the verandah, Mr. White?

Mr. J. White: About eighteen months or two years ago; but not since then.

4.—The wife of the master does not teach sewing.

Mr. Long: This is most serious if true, because it would be a direct violation of the rules of the Department.

Mr. Stanford: This charge is false. Sewing is taught every week, from 2 to 4 p.m., on Mondays and Wednesdays.

Mr. Long: The time-table shows this. Is it recorded in the lesson register?

Mr. Stanford: Yes.

Mr. White: This charge is not stated correctly; it should be that "sewing is not taught at times." I only told Dr. Ross that occasionally it is not taught. At last holidays it was not taught for three weeks, and on one occasion Mrs. Stanford was away for three months. This was about two years ago, and includes holidays and all. The last time was last Easter, when she was away for either two or three weeks. I cannot prove any other occasions.

Mr. Long: Is this true.

Mr. Stanford: Yes; my wife was in very delicate health, and was absent under medical advice. Her absence was notified to and verbally sanctioned by Mr. W. H. Johnson, the Inspector. My wife was absent from the middle of October, 1887, until Christmas.

Mr. White: The parents should have been told.

Mr. Stanford: The children were informed of the fact. With regard to the absence at Easter, Mrs. Stanford was absent two weeks, and consequently missed four lessons. She was away in Sydney under Dr. Mackellar, but her absence had not been reported through an oversight, not being aware that it was necessary to do so. I have not been notified that this is necessary.

Mr. Long: I cannot remember any rule which says that it must be done; but I know the Department expects it, and the teachers always do it.

Mr. White: Had I known the reason of Mrs. Stanford's absence I would not have made any complaints.

5 and 6.—The teacher keeps kangaroo dogs about the place, which eat up the children's dinners. In place of their dinners being put into the lavatory or hat-room, they are put into the weather-shed, and the dog comes and takes them.

Mr. Stanford: I have never kept a kangaroo dog since I have been at Amaroo. I have now an English terrier. I also had two greyhound pups, but only had them for about three months, three years ago; one of them was poisoned when about two months old, and I gave the other away shortly after, when it was about three months old. I have kept no other dog since then, except an English terrier, and a little pup of which she is the mother.

Mr. Long: Has it taken any of the children's dinners?

Mr. Stanford: Not that I know of, and I think I would have soon heard something about it if it had.

Mr. H. Ford was here appealed to as to the age of the greyhounds formerly owned by Mr. Stanford, but said he was no judge of their ages.

Mr. J. White: My children have had their dinner taken by a dog.

Mrs. White: They have had their dinner taken three times—once by a dog, once by a goat, and once by a pig.

Mr. Long: How long ago?

Mrs. White: The last occasion was about twelve or fifteen months ago, as near as I can remember. They have not lost their dinner since then except that last summer it was destroyed by ants in the weather-shed.

Mr. Long: Have any other children lost their dinners by dogs, goats, or pigs?

Mr. J. White: Yes, there were others, but they have gone away.

Mr. Long: Did they say it was the teacher's dog?

Mrs. White: Yes.

Mr. Long: Whose were the pig and goat?

Mr. J. White: Mr. Stanford's, I suppose. He had pigs and goats.

Mr. Long: It seems rather strange that these complaints come only from the one family.

Mr. J. White: There were others, but some have gone away, and others are afraid to say so, because they know the law would be against them.

Mr. Toohey: Truth is not libel.

Mr. Long: The dinners do not appear to have been taken lately.

Mr. J. White: Because bag-safes, and afterwards boxes, have been provided, but the ants get into these. (A letter written by Mr. Stanford to Mr. White on this subject in 1887 was here handed to Mr. Long.)

Mr. Long: I think if the dinners are hung on nails in the shed it would be quite as good as if hung on nails in the school.

Mr. J. White: Yes, if the shed is kept clean.

Mr. Stanford: Mr. White's children did not hang their dinner on the nails provided, but flung it on the seat, and consequently it was taken. They admitted this themselves. When your children lost their dinner, Mr. White, did they go without?

Mr. J. White: No; you gave them a round of bread.

Mr. Stanford: Did your children go without dinner, Mrs. White?

Mrs. White: No; you gave them a small round of bread and jam.

Mr. Stanford: I gave them ample dinner, and told them if it was not sufficient to come and get some more.

Mr. J. White: You punished my boy for losing his dinner.

Mr. Stanford: I punished him for disobedience, but more especially for telling a lie in connection with his disobedience.

Mr. Long: Do you keep pigs and goats, Mr. Stanford?

Mr. Stanford: About four years ago I kept a pig, and subsequently a goat, but I killed them both. The goat became a nuisance to myself, and I killed her nearly two years ago.

Mr. J. White: How long is it, Mr. Ford, since you saw a goat and pig at Mr. Stanford's?

Mr. H. Ford: I think about fifteen months, but it might be more.

Mr. Long: There appears to have been some slight reason for making this charge, but it was apparently only on one occasion, a long time ago.

Mr. J. White: No dinners have been lost since the bag-safes were put up.

Mr. Toohey: I believe a dog of mine was the guilty one in taking the lunches. I was told so.

Mr. S. White: My little girl lost her dinner once, and Mr. Stanford offered her some to replace it.

Mr. W. Ross: I heard the children saying some time ago that White's children had lost their dinners through kangaroo dogs following them along the road to school.

7.—The teacher has a lot of fowls in the playground.

Mr. Long: Have you fowls, Mr. Stanford?

Mr. Stanford: I have, sir.

Mr. Long: How many?

Mr. Stanford: I may have sixty, or thereabouts.

Mr. Long: Where do they run?

Mr. Stanford: All over the reserve, through the school-paddock, and the playground. I daresay they may stray into the weather-shed sometimes, but they roost in a fowl-house erected by myself at the other end of the yard. No person has complained about the fowls except Mr. White.

Mr. J. White: I only complained about them going in the weather-shed.

Mr. Long: They ought not to do that. Have you seen the weather-shed dirty, Mr. Stanford?

Mr. Stanford: Yes; but have always had it cleaned up before school-hours.

Mr. Long: All I can say, Mr. Stanford, is that you must either get rid of the fowls, or keep them out of the weather-shed.

Mr. Stanford: Is a teacher not allowed to keep fowls, then, sir?

Mr. Long: That is not for me to say. All I can tell you is that you must do either one thing or the other—either get rid of them or keep them out of the weather-shed.

Mrs. White: Mr. Stanford, have you had hens sitting in the boxes in the weather-shed?

Mr. Stanford: Not to my knowledge.

Mrs. White: Why, my daughter Annie helped Mrs. Stanford to take out a clutch of chickens.

Mr. J. White: Mr. Stanford made away with his goats and ducks when I spoke to him about them.

Mr. Long: That shows that he was anxious to oblige.

Mr. Stanford: Mr. White was the person I bought the fowls from, and he is the first, and in fact the only one, that now objects.

Mr. Long: I do not think we can make very much out of this charge, but I must again tell you, Mr. Stanford, more in the way of advice than as a command, that you must either keep them out of the weather-shed, or else get rid of your fowls.

8.—The teacher grows a crop of corn on part of the playground.

Mr. Long: What objection have you to that, Mr. White?

Mr. J. White: It prevents the children having the full use of the playground.

Mr. Long: Well, perhaps you will be surprised to hear, Mr. White, that a circular has just been issued to teachers recommending them to encourage the children in agricultural operations, and actually suggests that the teacher should cultivate crops on a part of the playground. Mr. Stanford, how much of the playground have you under cultivation?

Mr. Stanford: About half the playground.

Mr. Long: Did you get permission to do this?

Mr. Stanford: Yes, sir; I got permission from Mr. Johnson, and although not in writing, I am sure he will not deny it. He, in fact, partly suggested it, and said I could cultivate half, as the other half would be ample for the children.

9.—The school is frequently closed, for a month at a time, because the teacher's child is sick.

Mr. J. White: This is not stated correctly. It should be "because the teacher is sick."

Mr. Stanford: On one occasion I was absent for a month on account of ill-health. This was about three years ago, and I then had leave of absence, and furnished the Department with the doctor's certificate. I have never been absent for a month on any other occasion. The statement in the charge is false.

Mr. J. White: Then prove it false.

Mr. Stanford: My records will prove it.

Mr. J. White: Oh, the records are nothing.

Mr. Stanford here produced his records, to prove how often and for what periods the school had been closed, and continued as follows:—On one occasion I was very bad, and completely lost my voice. I taught even when I was quite ill. [Mr. J. White: Yes; I will admit that], and I then got a fortnight's leave of absence, and commenced school again three days before the fortnight was up, as I felt sufficiently recovered to do so. On another occasion I applied for a fortnight's leave of absence, but did not take it, as I found afterwards that I did not need it.

Mr. J. White: When your voice was so bad I thought that if you could be out at nearly 11 o'clock at night only two or three nights afterwards you were well enough to open school, and that was why I made the complaints.

Mr. Stanford: When I was seen at Mr. Shapland's it was only a little after 9 o'clock.

Mr. Long: Can you account for being out at that time of night so soon after being ill?

Mr. Stanford: I had been in to see Dr. Maguire, and had to wait in town until I could see him, and it made it about 9 o'clock when I got home.

Mr. J. White: Was not the school closed for a month when you had the measles?

Mr. Stanford: No; only for a fortnight.

Mr. J. White: Well, our children came home and said there was no school for a month.

The records were here again referred to, and showed that in 1886 the school had been closed for two weeks in consequence of Mr. Stanford having the measles, and Mr. White's children were marked as present on the Monday following the fortnight.

Mr. Stanford: The school has been closed, according to the records, three times during the last six years because of my illness—once for a month, and twice for a fortnight.

10.—Lately he went to the Encampment, and was not back to open the school at proper time.

Mr. J. White: I do not know how many days it was closed, but we sent our children on the Monday, and did not send them again that week, because we did not know whether the teacher was back. We have hard work to get enough schooling for them as it is now, without the teacher being late opening the school after the holidays.

Mr. Long: Mr. Stanford was one day late getting back from the Encampment, and he himself reported the fact to the Department, the Minister being satisfied with his explanation. But then, Mr. Stanford, you might have sent word to Mr. White when you opened the school.

Mr. Stanford: I saw Mr. White, sir, during that same week. There was a church meeting on the Wednesday after I reopened the school, held in the adjoining church, and Mr. White was present at that meeting. He tied his horse up to the school fence while the children were playing about during the recess.

Mr. J. White: I was under the impression that it was the following week, but now that I come to think about it I believe you are right; but then it was a broken week, leaving only two days.

Mr. Long: Surely if it is so important, as you just said, for the children to get all the schooling possible it would have been wise to send them, even if it was a broken week, with only two days in it.

11.—He also keeps a post-office at the school, and it is a known fact that letters have frequently gone astray; letters posted one day have been picked up by the children the next day in the play-ground.

Mr. Stanford: I do notkeep a post-office—simply a receiving-office, for the convenience of the public.

Mr. Long: Is this with the consent of the Department?

Mr. Stanford: I believe so. I have permission from the Postmaster-General, and the Department of Public Instruction is aware of it. I declined it at first, but got a second letter from the Under Secretary of the Postal Department, asking me to reconsider my decision, and saying that the Ministers had mutually agreed that school-teachers should keep receiving-offices.

Mr. Long: I know it is a fact that very many teachers do keep receiving-offices.

Mr. J. White: The word "letters" is wrong. I had one letter go astray, but we got it again, and Mr. Ford told me of another case. My letter came through the post, and it was given to Mrs. Watt; but when she opened it, and found out the mistake, she returned it to Mr. Stanford, who then forwarded it on to Mrs. White.

Mr. Long: Well, that might happen anywhere. I do not believe there is a single post-office with trained men to do the work where the same thing has not occurred.

Mr. J. White: I do not say it was intentional, but it showed gross carelessness; and there were things in that letter which we did not want everyone to know.

Mr. Ford: My case was one in which a letter was given to my little girl to post, and was afterwards picked up in the play-ground. This must have been two or three years ago, and Mr. Stanford then said the box was not a good one, but he would guarantee that it would not occur again, and I have not heard of any other complaints, except Mr. White's. I would not have brought this up at all only that I have been dragged into it.

Mr.

Mr. Long: What do you think of it, Mr. White?
Mr. J. White: Dr. Ross has made mountains out of mole-hills.
Mr. Stanford: Are you sure, Mr. Ford, that the child posted the letter?
Mr. Ford: I cannot swear that she did, although she told me she posted it. But if I found out that she did not I would take the skin off her back for telling me a lie about it.
Mr. Stanford: Do you think any other letters have gone astray, Mr. Ford?
Mr. Ford: I do not think so.

12.—The teacher has a farm, and gives his attention more to the farm than to the school children.
Mr. J. White: This is also wrong. I said nothing to the doctor about the work on the farm. I only said he had the farm, and that he was growing and competing against the rest of us—not that he was devoting more attention to the farm than to the school.
Mr. Long: Is it true, Mr. Stanford, that you have a farm?
Mr. Stanford: I did rent a farm, but do not do so now. I gave it up four months ago, because I found that as I had to pay for all labour it would not pay me to keep on with the farm. I had it only for twelve months. There was a self-sown crop of oats on the greater portion of it, and a crop of 5 acres of maize. I sold the oats as hay, but did not sell any chaff. Part of the maize crop is gathered, and the rest is still standing. I never sold any maize. There are 40 acres in the farm, and 20 acres were under oats. I have worked on the farm for a few days during the holidays, but have not given more attention to the farm than to the school.
Mr. Long: Have you ever left the school during school-hours to work on the farm?
Mr. Stanford: Only on one occasion for two hours. One afternoon when the stacks were being thatched I left the school at 2 o'clock and did not return that afternoon. It was sewing afternoon, and there were only two or three little boys present, and I left Mrs. Stanford in charge.
Mr. Long: Did you report your absence?
Mr. Stanford: I did not, as it did not occur to me as being necessary for so short an interval.

13.—He goes away and cuts chaff, and competes with the very people who are sending their children to his school.
Mr. Long: What have you to say to this, Mr. Stanford?
Mr. J. White: That is wrong. The machine was here, and another party had it cut for himself. Mr. Stanford had nothing to do with it.
Mr. Long: What about the competing?
Mr. J. White: He was able to sell cheaper than us because his crop was self-sown, and therefore inferior.
Mr. Stanford: I gave up the farm four months ago, because it did not pay, but I may mention that had I not taken the farm there was another party intending to take the farm, and he would have been competing with the others.

14.—He uses the playground as a paddock for his horse, and asks the school children to clean up the dung.
Mr. Stanford: I do not keep my horse in the playground. He generally runs on the reserve, and when I want to use him I bring him up and put him in the school-yard until I want to go to town. He can get into the weather-shed, but I have cleaned it up myself. I have never asked the children to clean up after the horse. I insist on them cleaning up the playground and weather-shed of their lunch-papers, &c., but have never asked them to clean up any litter made by the horse.
Mr. Long: Can you mention any children, Mr. White, who were ordered to do this?
Mr. J. White: No; but my children were cleaning up the weather-shed, and we ordered them not do so.
Mr. Long: Who cleans up the weather-shed?
Mr. Stanford: I very often do it myself.
Mr. J. White: Does not my boy clean it out?
Mr. Stanford: If he does so it is of his own accord.
Mr. J. White: And is not that cleaning up after the horse?
Mr. Stanford: Not the litter that the horse has made.
Mr. Long: Do any of the children ride to school, and put their horses in the school-yard?
Mr. Stanford: Yes, sometimes. Is it not a fact, Mr. White, that you have been watching me and the school premises at 6 o'clock in the morning?
Mr. J. White: Yes; how else was I to find out things? What would be the use of me coming after you had the place cleaned up?

15.—Last, and worst of all, he asks the children to contribute a penny a week towards the towelling for the lavatory.
Mr. J. White: This is wrong. It should not be "a penny a week," but that he asked for "donations of a penny each for towelling."
Mr. Long: Well, if this is the "worst of all," I do not think the other charges can be very serious. What have you to say, Mr. Stanford?
Mr. Stanford: I did ask them once to contribute a penny to buy some towels. When I first came here there were no towels, and I thought that if they purchased the towels themselves they would value them more than if given by myself. I therefore suggested that they should bring one penny each. I did not order them to do so, but simply made the suggestion. This was over two years ago, and I have not asked them to repeat it. Those towels are just worn out, and the ones now in the shed are my own.
Mr. J. White: I understood that the Government allowed so much for cleaning and supplying towels.
Mr. Long: No; the Department provides basins and water, and I certainly think that having gone thus far towels and soap might be provided. But the fact remains that these are not provided, and, although I have seen towels in hundreds of schools, I have never known till to-day how any of them were provided. It is left to the teacher to do the best he can.

ADDITIONAL CHARGES.

Mr. J. White: Having gone so far, we may as well have it all out at once. Mr. Stanford beat one of my girls so that there was a mark on her hand for days after, and a bit of cane broke off and cut her under the eye, although she says herself that was not intentionally done. This was about twelve months ago, but I do not think it is longer. I did not report that to Dr. Ross, as I had sickness in the family at the time.
Mr. Stanford: You have told me several times that I was not strict enough with them.
Mr. J. White: That was when you first came here, but you have changed since then.
Mr. W. Ross (to Mr. J. White): I saw the hand and eye of your girl. She had a black mark on the palm of the hand and a cut under the eye. I do not remember exactly what I said. I also said that Mr. Stanford had severely beaten a nephew of mine, but spoke to Mr. Stanford and found that it was all a mistake.
Mr. J. White: I also wrote a note asking Mr. Stanford not to pull or box the children's ears, but to cane them instead. A case of this occurred a few months ago to my boy Arthur, aged 8 years, so he tells me.
Mr. Stanford: I do not pull or box the children's ears. I may have caught hold of their ears, but have never pulled them. I have sometimes touched them on the cheek (but never on the ears) with my hand, and never hard enough to hurt them.
Mr. Long: I was here all day Friday, and from the appearance of the children, and the experience I have had, I do not think they look like children who were punished with undue severity; but, at the same time, a teacher must not put his hands on a child.
Mr. J. White: There is no telling what harm he might do.
Mr. Long: Well, there is no need to make it look as black as possible.
Mr. J. White: I think you are exceeding your duty in talking like that.
Mr. Long: Well, you have not shown Mr. Stanford any more leniency than you can help to-day.
Mr. J. White: Another complaint I have to make is that the school is opened late. On several occasions when I have passed I have seen the children outside. On one occasion I asked the children where the teacher was, and they said, "In Molong." This was a long time ago. On two occasions I drew Mr. Ford's attention to it.
Mr. Stanford: I deny it. It is possible I may have been drilling the children at that hour.
Mr. J. White: Are you not often in Molong when the school ought to be open?
Mr. Stanford: No.
Mr. J. White: Not when you take your little girl in for her music lesson?
Mr. Stanford: I have never had her in Molong during school-hours.

Mr. J. White: Another complaint is that my girls are kept in so late that they cannot get home before dark, and they have to go through a bush paddock.

Mr. Stanford: Mr. White's children have not been kept in for a long time.

Mr. J. White: All I know is that they do not get home before dark. They might have been playing on the road, but I know they put it on the teacher.

Mr. Long then briefly gave his own opinion on the various charges, the substance of which is that the only thing substantiated to any serious extent was the fowls, &c., going into the weather-shed. Other things certainly were proved, but they were done with the knowledge and consent of the Department, and, therefore, there was practically nothing in them.

No. 14.

Mr. District-Inspector Long to The Chief Inspector.

I HAVE had no opportunity of observing the practice of other officers. Mine has always been to admit the public, excepting witnesses before they have given their evidence. I am not aware of any instruction to exclude the public, either from investigations or inspections. I should, of course, exclude them in any case in which there appears to be reason for doing so. I did not exclude any person from the investigation in question, but all present were residents or parents of pupils, excepting one person, whom I supposed to be a reporter, though I was not actually informed that he was. I did not consider his presence objectionable, and no one called attention to it. The public manner in which the charges had been made, having been stated in Parliament, and published in *Hansard* and the local press, I should regard as a reason why the investigation should be open to the public.

As regards Dr. Ross's statement, that the teacher ought to be removed, it must be clear that there is nothing to justify such a course. The fact that Mr. Stanford does not teach his pupils singing cannot, in view of the number of the schools in which it is omitted, be pronounced sufficient. Further, in connection with the attempt to present the omission as so serious a defect, why, it may be asked, should it be desired to favour Amaroo School, at the cost of the other to which Mr. Stanford would be removed. Moreover, Mr. Stanford promises that singing shall in future be taught by his wife. Mr. Stanford is well conducted, conscientious, and diligent in his work, and, with his wife, is deservedly highly respected. Excepting the Mr. White who inspired the complaints made by Dr. Ross, which I consider may fairly be pronounced in almost every instance frivolous, and perhaps one other resident, all others would, I believe, object to Mr. Stanford's removal. The signatures to the memorial in his favour, recently sent in to the Department, are evidence of this. The action of Dr. Ross and Mr. White in regard to Mr. Stanford has, I may add, aroused no inconsiderable amount of local indignation.

I recommend that Dr. Ross be informed:—That it is considered that Mr. Stanford discharges his duties in a diligent and fairly satisfactory manner, and that there exists no ground for the statement that it is desirable for the welfare and progress of the school that he shall be removed. Further, that, from the written testimony furnished by residents in his favour, it would seem that not more than two of them at most would desire his removal, while the remainder would be strongly opposed to it.

GEORGE ED. LONG,
District Inspector.

Wellington, 2nd July, 1890.

Under Secretary,—I concur.—J.C.M., 23/7/90. Submitted.—E.J., 23/7/90. Approved.—J.H.C., 24/7/90. Dr. Ross informed.—J.G.W., 24/7/90.

No. 15.

The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to Dr. Ross, M.P.

Sir, Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 24 July, 1890.

I am directed to acquaint you that the Minister of Public Instruction has had under notice your letter, dated 20th June ultimo, enclosing press report of Mr. District-Inspector Long's inquiry into your complaints against Mr. Stanford, teacher of the Public School at Amaroo, and requesting his removal to another school.

2. In reply, I am to state that it is considered that Mr. Stanford discharges his duties in a diligent and fairly satisfactory manner, and that there exists no ground for the statement that it is desirable for "the peace and progress of the school" that he should be removed.

3. From the written testimony furnished by residents in his favour, it would seem that not more than two of them at most would desire his removal, while the remainder would be strongly opposed to it.

I have, &c.,
E. JOHNSON,
Under Secretary.

No. 16.

Mr. W. E. Stanford to The Under Secretary of Public Instruction.

Sir, Public School, Amaroo, 7 July, 1890.

With regard to the investigation recently held in this school by Mr. District-Inspector Long, subsequent to numerous charges laid against me by Dr. Ross, in the House of Parliament, I beg to make application for an official copy of the notes taken by Mr. Long on that occasion. For the sake of my own reputation, and that of teachers generally, I consider it my duty to take legal proceedings against the man who has not only harrassed and annoyed me continually for months past, but has striven to ruin me.

My legal adviser requires an official copy of investigation in order to carry on the case.

I have, &c.,
W. E. STANFORD.

Chief Inspector.—G.K.S. (for Under Secretary), 8/7/90 Chief Inspector,—Do you recommend compliance with Mr. Stanford's request?. Former papers referred to you separately to-day.—J.M.G. (for U.S.), 23/7/90. Under Secretary. Yes.—J.C.M., 23/7/90. Submitted.—E.J., 23/7/90. Approved.—J.H.C., 24/7/90. Copy of evidence sent.—J.G.W., 24/7/90.

No. 17.

Memo. from The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to Mr. E. Stanford.

Dr. Ross's complaints against you.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 24 July, 1890.

In accordance with the request contained in your letter dated 7th instant, I am directed to transmit herewith a copy of the depositions taken at the inquiry recently held by Mr. District-Inspector Long into Dr. Ross's complaints against you.

J. GIBSON,
(For the Under Secretary).

No. 18.

The Rev. J. Alldis to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir, Vicarage, Molong, 27 June, 1890.

I beg to acknowledge your (second) letter of the 24th instant, *re* Public School, Amaroo, and the charges made against the teacher, Mr. Stanford, referred to in mine of the 21st ultimo; and to express greatest appreciation, personally and in the name of the general community, of the prompt, just, and fair proceedings of the Department of Public Instruction, and the result *in re* the said matter; also the marked courtesy shown by you *re* my correspondence.

I have, &c.,
J. ALLDIS,
Vicar, St. John's Parish, Molong.

No. 19.

Dr. Ross, M.P., to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Dear Sir, Parliament House, Sydney, 24 July, 1890.

An attempt has been made to cast discredit upon my statements and integrity *re* the Public School at Amaroo, and also that of Mr. White, who gave evidence at the inquiry on that occasion. Herewith I enclose copies of certificates from two of the leading men of Orange, testifying to Mr. White's character and honesty, which I hope will be placed with the other papers moved for in this case, with the view to further action being taken in the matter.

Yours faithfully,
DR. ANDREW ROSS.

[*Enclosures.*]

To whom it may concern,— Orange, 21 July, 1890.

We certify that we have known Mr. John White, of Amaroo, from his childhood. His character has been of the very highest during all those years. He is a highly respectable man, and in every way sober, industrious, and reliable. He has been a constituent of ours for many years, and we have always found him upright and honorable in all his dealings with us.

DALTON BROTHERS.

Orange, 21 July, 1890.

I have known Mr. John White ever since he was quite a little boy. Before he went to reside near Molong he was constantly under my observation, and since he has been away from Orange I have frequently seen and heard of him, and I can honestly say I have never known nor heard of anything against his character. I believe him to be a sober, honest, well-conducted citizen.

JOHN T. LANE, P.M.

No. 20.

Dr. Ross, M.P., to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Dear Sir, Parliament House, Sydney, 24 July, 1890.

Since writing to you this morning *re* Amaroo Public School, I herewith enclose copy of a letter which I have received this day from Mr. A. E. Palmer, of Orange, complaining of missing letters at Amaroo post-office, and which so far goes to bear out my previous statements. Of course I am aware the matter does not come under your Department, but in justice to myself I am compelled to send you a copy of the matter before placing it in the hands of the Postmaster-General to be dealt with.

Yours, &c.,
DR. ANDREW ROSS.

[*Enclosure.*]

Dr. Ross, M.P.,—

Dear Sir, Orange, 21 July, 1890.

Will you kindly inquire into the working of the post-office at Amaroo, *re* missing letters, as I posted one letter at Orange post-office on the 3rd January last, another on the 13th February, another on the 22nd February, and none of them have been delivered, nor can I gain any information about them. By attending to this matter you will do me, as well as others, a great kindness.

I beg, &c.,
A. E. PALMER,
Orange.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1890.

[1s.]

480—C

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.

(RETURN OF SCHOOLS IN CARCOAR ELECTORATE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 9 September, 1890.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 12th August, 1890, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing,—

"(1.) The number of Public Schools in the Carcoar Electorate.

"(2.) The names and addresses of the teachers of such Schools.

"(3.) The number of children on the rolls of each School.

"(4.) The average attendance at each School."

(Mr. Garland.)

CARCOAR ELECTORATE

Name of School	Name of Teacher	Address of Teacher—that is, Post Town of the School	Attendance for Quarter ended 30th June, 1890.	
			Enrolment	Average.
Public Schools—				
Beneree	W. H Johnson	Forest Reef	54	34 9
Blayney	M. Moran ..	Blayney .	226	151·6
Brown's Creek	E J. Hadley	Brown's Creek, *vid* Blayney	55	37 2
Burkeville	Miss A McCluig	Garland	40	32 2
Burnt Yards	Miss E H Kerin	Carcoar .	26	17 8
Burraga	Nap Poidevin . .	Burraga . .	73	54 0
Canimbla	John T. Fleeting	Cowra	34	21·8
Carcoar	Alfred W. Page	Carcoar	82	59 7
Coota ..	Miss M J Muir ..	Cowra . .	51	29 4
Cowra .	Chas. Snodgrass	Cowra .	244	160 0
Darby's Falls	Mrs M. McBride	Darby's Falls	29	19 4
Five Islands	Miss E L Harrison	Barry, *vid* Blayney	26	17·3
Flowerburn	Robt Bickford	Peelwood	24	19 9
Galley Swamp	W. Nicholson	Manduiama ..	43	29·5
Glenlogan	Miss S M'Innes	Cowra . .	20	13 8
Hampton	Miss Isabel M'Donald	Manduiama	24	16 6
Hobby's Yards	Ambrose Thomas	Hobby's Yards	45	25·4
Inglswold	Miss H A Harrison	Millthorpe	23	13 0
King's Plains	F A Weiss	King's Plains, *vid* Blayney	41	27·7
Lyndhurst	Ross Holden	Lyndhurst	44	35 0
Manduiama	Samuel Searles	Manduiama . .	55	38 2
Marangulla	W D. O Sullivan	Lyndhurst .	26	16·4
Milburn Creek	Philip Bridges .	Mount M'Donald .	27	17·3
Morongla Creek	W F Hunt	Cowra .	34	26 0
Mount Costigan	Herbert O'Connor	Mount Costigan	79	59 1
Mount M'Donald	C Nicholson	Mount M'Donald	93	54 1
Mount Macquarie	G Blackler .	Mount Macquarie	69	40 7
Norton	Levi Harrison	Blayney	27	17 0

600—

[876 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £2 16s. 1d.]

CARCOAR ELECTORATE—*continued.*

Name of School.	Name of Teacher.	Address of Teacher—that is, Post Town of School.	Attendance for Quarter ended 30th June, 1890.	
			Enrolment.	Average.
Public Schools—continued.				
Osborne	Matthew Lyons	Moorilda, *via* Newbridge	29	19·2
Peelwood	Christopher Askew	Peelwood	31	21·4
Porter's Mount	Miss Florence Husband	Cowra	16	12·2
Shaw	T. A. Swan	Carcoar	29	18·9
Soldiers' Flat	Joseph J. Treglown	Canowindra	24	14·3
Tuena	John M'Donnell	Tuena	52	38·6
Trunkey	E. H. Coleman	Trunkey	65	39·9
Wallaroo	Robt. Patten	Cowra	26	19·5
Walli	C. E. Wilson	Mandurama	45	34·4
Watergumben	J. A. Byrne	Canowindra	49	30·7
Wattamadara	Thomas West	Cowra	35	22·2
Wattle Ville	Miss Emily Moulsdale	Hobby's Yards	30	21·3
Wangoola	C. M'Nicol	Woodstock	70	44·1
Yarra	E. Stanford	Cowra	25	17·7
Hanover	Thos. O'Hare	Mt. Macquarie	29	22·3
Cordillera	Alfred Bennett	Cordillera	86	56·8
Memundie	Miss M. Sotheron	Bigga	22	12·7
Provisional Schools—				
Broula	Miss Lilian Aarons	Cowra	27	21·6
Kangaroo Flat	Miss Julia Finn	Darby's Falls	19	14·2
Neila Creek	Miss Emily Twiss	Cowra	21	18·0
Pine Mount	Miss M. Lynch	Woodstock	23	16·1
Streamville	Thomas Lake	Bigga	17	11·9
Warrangong	John A. McKean	Koorawatha	25	16·6
Wattle Grove	Miss A. McCormack	Woodstock	14	11·9
Billimarri	Miss A. Badham	Cowra	New school.	Not known yet.
Garland	A. E. Tuckwell	Garland	23	19·5
Swan Ponds	Miss Eliza Francis	Woodstock	26	17·8
Julong	Miss Sarah McCurdy	Binda	12	9·5
Meglo	Wm. Francis Emery	Tuena	16	13·6
Half-time Schools—				
Brungerellingong and	John Manchester	Goolagong	9	7·0
Kangarooby			15	12·5
Bigga and	John Landsdown	Bigga	13	9·8
Eurangarra			5	3·0
Blossom Vale and	Miss Eudora Stevenson	Walli, Mandurama	14	8·9
Chaucer			17	12·1
Campfield and	A. McKellar	Trunkey	7	5·9
Hadsonville			12	8·7
House-to-House Schools—				
Long Swamp	A. McInnes	Trunkey	28	18·8
Pine Ridge	F. Twemlow	Trunkey	28	23·3
Markdale and Burwood	F. Nicolls	Binda	27	21·2

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1890.

[3*d.*]

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC, HIGH, AND SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

(RETURN.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 *October*, 1890.

SUMMARY of a Return to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 17th September, 1890, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

"A Return showing the number of Public Schools, and the number of "pupils attending each school, respectively, who are now receiving "instruction in Latin, French, Mathematics, and Euclid; also the same "information with regard to High and Superior Schools."

(*Dr. Ross.*)

SUMMARY.

Kind of School.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils receiving instruction in—					
		Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Euclid.	Trigonometry.	Latin.	French.
High Schools	5	712	712	486	150	701	705
Superior Public Schools ...	62	43,249	2,224	4,116	129	1,878	2,044
Public ,, ...	1,595	100,221	2,308	5,724	3	1,058	783
Provisional ,, ...	318	5,366	2	24	.....	2	5
Half-time ,, ...	246	3,089	20	35	.....	5	.....
House-to-House ,, ...	89	1,522	1	.....	....	.....	5
Evening Public ,, ...	12	334	... .	... .	....	2	.....
Totals	2,327	154,493	5,267	10,385	282	3,646	3,542

[876 copies—Approximate cost of printing (labour and material), £1 13s. 7d.]

[3*d*.] 743—

1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES AT AVOCA, GRANUAILE, GWYNNE, JUBILEE DOWNS, ROUGHIT, THORNLEIGH, WAGGA WAGGA SOUTH, AND WILLOW GROVE.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 5.

AVOCA.

[*Gazette*, 21*st March*, 1890.]

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER 44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, to wit. } By His Excellency The Right Honourable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

(L.S.) CARRINGTON, *Governor.*

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification, published in the Gazette, and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Bega Standard" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Bega, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a Trustee, as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Avoca, parish of Numbugga, county of Auckland, being portion 280, containing 2 acres, and forming part of portion 111 of 40 acres, E. Connor's conditional purchase No. 69-4,912: Commencing at the north-east corner of portion 238 of 65 acres, parish of Numbugga, being John Hudson's conditional purchase No. 75-333; and bounded thence on the south by part of the north boundary of that portion bearing west 7 chains 7 links; thence on the west by a line bearing north 4 chains; thence on the north by a line bearing east 2 chains 76 links to a point on the south-western side of a road one chain wide from Brown Mountain to Colombo and Bembooka; and thence on the north-east by part of that side of that road bearing south 53 degrees 21 minutes east 1 chain 11 links and south 45 degrees 42 minutes east 4 chains 78 links, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and in the fifty-third year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. H. CARRUTHERS.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

GRANUAILE.

[*Gazette*, 4*th March*, 1890.]

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER 44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, to wit. } By His Excellency The Right Honourable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

(L.S.) CARRINGTON, *Governor.*

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification, published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Lismore Northern Star" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication

in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Richmond River, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple, in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a Trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Granuaile, parish of Byron, county of Rous, being portion 72, containing 2 acres, and forming part of portion 17, Denis George Garvan's additional conditional purchase No. 84–60: Commencing on the south-western side of the road from Lismore to Byron Bay, at a point bearing south 40 degrees 35 minutes east and distant 37 chains and 3 links from the north-west corner of portion 17; and bounded thence on the north-east by part of that road bearing south 14 degrees 30 minutes east 1 chain 74 links, and south 27 degrees 16 minutes east 3 chains 73 links; thence on the south by a line bearing west 5 chains 22 links; thence on the west by a line bearing north 5 chains; and thence on the north by a line bearing east 3 chains 7 links, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and in the fifty-third year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. H. CARRUTHERS.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

GWYNNE.

[*Gazette, 31st December*, 1889.]

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER 44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, to wit. } By His Excellency The Right Honourable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

(L.S.) CARRINGTON, *Governor.*

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the Gazette, and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Southern Cross" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith, and that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Wagga Wagga, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a Trustee, as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Gwynne, parish of Gwynne, county of Clarendon, containing 2 acres, being portion 128, and forming part of portion 87: Commencing on the south side of a one-chain road forming the north boundary of portion 87, at a point bearing east 9 chains 81 links from the north-west corner of that portion; and bounded thence on the west by a line bearing south 9 chains 10 links; thence on the south by a line bearing east 2 chains 20 links; thence on the east by a line bearing north 9 chains 10 links to the south side of the road before mentioned; and thence on the north by that side of that road bearing west 2 chains 20 links, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and in the fifty-third year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. H. CARRUTHERS.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

JUBILEE DOWNS.

[*Gazette, 4th March*, 1890.]

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER 44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, to wit. } By His Excellency The Right Honourable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

(L.S.) CARRINGTON, *Governor.*

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Corowa Free Press" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith, and that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Albury, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction, as a Trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Jubilee Downs, parish of Bull Plain, county of Denison, being portion 137, containing 1 acre, and forming part of Maria Hill's conditional purchase 81–86, portion 72: Commencing at a point bearing west 1 chain from the south-west corner of portion 62 of 160 acres; and bounded thence on the east by part of an east boundary of portion 72, forming the west side of a 1-chain road bearing north 2 chains 50 links; thence on the north by a line bearing west 4 chains; thence on the west by a line bearing south 2 chains 50 links; and thence on the south by the north side of a 1-chain road forming the north boundary of portion 91 bearing east 4 chains, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and in the fifty-third year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. H. CARRUTHERS.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

ROUGHIT.

[*Gazette*, 31*st December*, 1889.]

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER 44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, to wit. } By His Excellency The Right Honourable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

(L.S.) CARRINGTON, *Governor.*

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification, published in the Gazette, and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Patrick's Plains Free Press" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that, by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Patrick's Plains, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a Trustee, as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land, containing 1 acre, being portion 94, and forming part of Robert's Scott's 560 acres, situate at Roughit, parish of Sedgefield, county of Durham: Commencing at a point bearing south 2 degrees 48 minutes west and distant 49 chains 88 links from the north-east corner of Robert Scott's 560 acres aforesaid; and bounded thence on the east by a line bearing south 5 chains $3\frac{3}{4}$ links; on the south-east by a line forming part of a north-western side of the road 1 chain wide from Singleton to Glendon bearing south 81 degrees west 2 chains 1 link; on the west by a line bearing north 5 chains $10\frac{1}{4}$ links; and on the north-west by a line bearing north 82 degrees 48 minutes east 2 chains, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and in the fifty-third year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. H. CARRUTHERS.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

THORNLEIGH.

[*Gazette*, 3*rd April*, 1890.]

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER 44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, to wit. } By His Excellency The Right Honourable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

(L.S.) CARRINGTON, *Governor.*

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification, published in the Gazette, and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Cumberland Argus" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Parramatta, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a Trustee, as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land containing 2 acres 1 rood $24\frac{3}{4}$ perches, being allotments 14 to 20 and 31 to 34 of section 11, Thornleigh Township (second subdivision), being a subdivision of part of G. H. Thom's grant of 640 acres, in the parish of South Colah, county of Cumberland, by the Haymarket Permanent Land, Building, and Investment Company (Limited): Commencing on the south-east side of Central Avenue, at a point bearing north 28 degrees 18 minutes east, and distant 10 chains from its intersection with the north-eastern side of Parkes-street; and bounded thence on the north-west by the south-east side of Central Avenue aforesaid bearing north 28 degrees 18 minutes east 2 chains $74\frac{5}{10}$ links; thence on the north by a fenced line bearing north 89 degrees 44 minutes east 6 chains $21\frac{2}{10}$ links to the western side of the main road to Pearce's Corner; thence by that side of that road by lines bearing south 4 degrees 30 minutes east $26\frac{4}{10}$ links and south 27 degrees 32 minutes west 5 chains $49\frac{5}{10}$ links; and thence on the south-west by the north-east boundary of allotments 13 and 30 bearing north 61 degrees 42 minutes west 5 chains $67\frac{2}{10}$ links, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-ninth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and in the fifty-third year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. H. CARRUTHERS.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

WAGGA WAGGA SOUTH.

[*Gazette*, 11*th March*, 1890.]

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER 44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, to wit. } By His Excellency The Right Honourable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

(L.S.) CARRINGTON, *Governor.*

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification, published in the Gazette, and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Wagga Wagga Express" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Wagga Wagga, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred

by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a Trustee, as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate at South Wagga Wagga, parish of South Wagga Wagga, county of Wynyard, containing 2 acres 2 roods 21 perches, originally forming part of Thomas Fox's portion 75 of 40 acres: Commencing at the intersection of the eastern side of Best-street with the south side of Edward-street, town of Wagga Wagga; and bounded thence on the north by part of Edward-street, being a line bearing south 89 degrees 5 minutes east 4 chains 8 links, to the western side of Macleay-street; on the east by part of that side of that street, being a line bearing south 0 degrees 46 minutes west 6 chains 52 links, to the railway fence; on the south by part of that railway fence, being a line bearing north 89 degrees 5 minutes west 3 chains 99½ links, to the eastern side of Best-street before mentioned; and thence on the west by part of that side of that street, being a line bearing north 6 chains 52 links, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and in the fifty-third year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. H. CARRUTHERS.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

WILLOW GROVE.

[*Gazette, 4th March,* 1890.]

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER 44 VICTORIA No. 16

NEW SOUTH WALES, to wit. } By His Excellency The Right Honourable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

(L.S.) CARRINGTON, *Governor.*

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Inverell Argus" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that, by the publication in the Government Gazette and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Inverell, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a Trustee, as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Willow Grove, parish of Bukkulla, county of Arrawatta, being portion 27, containing 2 acres, and forming part of A. Macdonald's (now E. A. Tighe's) conditional purchase portion 104 of 150 acres: Commencing at the south-east corner of portion 104; and bounded thence on the east by part of the east boundary of that portion forming the west side of a road 2 chains wide bearing north 4 chains 1 link; thence on the north by a line bearing west 5 chains; thence on the west by a line bearing south 4 chains; and thence on the south by part of the south boundary of portion 104 aforesaid forming the north boundary of a road 2 chains wide bearing south 89 degrees 49 minutes east 5 chains, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and in the fifty-third year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. H. CARRUTHERS.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1890.

[3*d.*]

1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES AT AUBURN NORTH, KIKIAMAH, AND EUWYLONG.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

AUBURN NORTH.

[*Gazette*, 16*th May*, 1890.]

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER 44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, to wit. } By His Excellency The Right Honourable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

(L.S.) CARRINGTON, *Governor.*

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Granville Express" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Parramatta, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction, as a Trustee, as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situated at Auburn North, parish of St. John, county of Cumberland, containing by admeasurement 3 roods $15\frac{1}{10}$ perches, and forming part of allotments 1, 2, 5, and 6 of section 1 of the original subdivision of S. Haslem's 50-acre grant, embracing Donald-street, as laid out in Buchanan's subdivision of aforesaid allotments: Commencing on the south-west side of Adderley-street, at a point bearing north 57 degrees 57 minutes west and distant 5 chains $78\frac{6}{10}$ links from its intersection with the north-west side of Auburn-street; and bounded thence on the south-east by the north-west boundaries of allotments 4, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, and 28 of the latter subdivision bearing south 31 degrees 57 minutes west 8 chains $48\frac{1}{10}$ links; thence on the south-west by the north-east side of the Great Western Road as aligned bearing north 54 degrees 2 minutes west 1 chain $\frac{2}{10}$ links; thence on the north-west by the south-east boundaries of allotments 27, 23, 21, 19, 17, 15, 13, 11, 9, 7, and 3 of last-mentioned subdivision bearing north 31 degrees 57 minutes east 8 chains $41\frac{3}{10}$ links; and thence on the north-east by the south-west side of Adderley-street aforesaid bearing south 57 degrees 57 minutes east 1 chain, to the point of commencement. Bearings taken from true meridian.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and in the fifty-third year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. H. CARRUTHERS.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

KIKIAMAH.

[*Gazette, 16th May*, 1890.]

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER 44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, to wit. } By His Excellency The Right Honourable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

(L.S.) CARRINGTON, *Governor.*

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification, published in the Gazette, and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Burrangong Chronicle" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Young, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a Trustee, as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situated at Kikiamah, parish of Burramunda, county of Monteagle, being portion 143, containing 2 acres, and forming part of George Martin's conditional purchase portion 137 of 640 acres: Commencing at a point bearing south 41 degrees 4 minutes west 12 chains 24 links from the north-east corner of portion 137; and bounded thence on the east by a line bearing north 6 chains 47 links; thence on the north by a line bearing west 6 chains 23 links to the left bank of Burrangong Creek; and thence on the south-west by that creek downwards, to the point of commencement.

Also as a road of access:—

All that piece or parcel of land containing 3 roods and forming part of George Martin's conditional purchase portion 137 of 640 acres above mentioned: Commencing at the north-east corner of portion 137; and bounded thence by a line bearing south 1 chain 5 links; thence by a line bearing south 67 degrees 22 minutes west 4 chains 45 links; thence by a line bearing west 4 chains 44 links to a point on the north boundary of portion 143 of 2 acres bearing west 50 links from its north-east corner; thence by a line north to the left bank of Burrangong Creek, and by that creek, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and in the fifty-third year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. H. CARRUTHERS.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

EUWLONG.

[*Gazette, 16th May*, 1890.]

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER 44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, to wit. } By His Excellency The Right Honourable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

(L.S.) CARRINGTON, *Governor.*

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification, published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Gloucester Gazette" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Raymond Terrace, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a Trustee, as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Euwylong, parish of Thornton, county of Gloucester, being portion 67, containing 3 acres, and forming part of G. A. Lesley's additional conditional purchase portion 19 of 47 acres: Commencing on the south side of a road 1 chain wide from Raymond Terrace to Swan Bay, at a point bearing east 12 chains 50 links from the north-west corner of portion 19, G. A. Lesley's additional conditional purchase of 47 acres; and bounded thence on the west by a line bearing south 5 chains 23 links; thence on the south by a line bearing east 5 chains 48 links; thence on the east by a line bearing north 6 chains 37 links; and thence on the north-east and north by the aforesaid road from Raymond Terrace to Swan Bay, dividing it from part of portion 40, bearing respectively south 65 degrees 12 minutes west 2 chains 73 links, and west 3 chains, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and in the fifty-third year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. H. CARRUTHERS.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1890.

[3*d*.]

1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES AT HILLGROVE WEST AND UMARALLA SIDING.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

HILLGROVE WEST.

[*Gazette*, 23*rd May*, 1890.]

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER 44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, to wit. } By His Excellency The Right Honourable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

(L.S.) CARRINGTON, *Governor.*

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification, published in the Gazette, and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Armidale Express" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Armidale, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a Trustee, as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situated at Hillgrove West, parish of Metz, county of Sandon, containing one acre, being portion 127 on lithograph of village of Hillgrove West, and numbered on the ground 312: Commencing at the intersection of the north side of Speare-street with the west side of Gara-street being a point bearing south 44 degrees 43 minutes west 22 chains 86 links from the north-east corner of portion 9 of 120 acres; and bounded thence on the south by the north side of Speare-street aforesaid bearing north 89 degrees 44 minutes west 2 chains 50 links; thence on the west by the east boundaries of lots 161, 162, and 163 bearing north 16 minutes east 4 chains; thence on the north by the south boundary of lot 128 bearing south 89 degrees 44 minutes east 2 chains 50 links; and thence on the east by the west side of Gara-street aforesaid, bearing south 16 minutes west 4 chains, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and in the fifty-third year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. H. CARRUTHERS.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

UMARALLA SIDING.

[*Gazette*, 23*rd May*, 1890.]

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER 44 VICTORIA No. 16

NEW SOUTH WALES, to wit. } By His Excellency The Right Honourable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

(L.S.) CARRINGTON, *Governor.*

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the Gazette, and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Cooma Express" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith, and that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper

circulated in the Police District of Cooma, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a Trustee, as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situated at Umaralla Siding, parish of Woolumla, county of Beresford, being portion 25, containing 1 acre and 15 perches, and forming part of portion 75 originally selected by M. Engleman: Commencing at the intersection of the north boundary of portion 74 with the north-eastern boundary of the railway line; and bounded thence on the south-west by that last-mentioned boundary bearing north 20 degrees 40 minutes west 7 chains 61 links; thence on the north-east by the south-west side of a road in the occupation of the Railway Department bearing south 41 degrees 53 minutes east 6 chains 60 links; thence on the east by the west side of a one-chain road bearing south 18 minutes east 2 chains 20 links to its intersection with the north boundary of portion 74 aforesaid; and thence on the south by that boundary bearing west 1 chain 74 links, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and in the fifty-third year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. H. CARRUTHERS.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1890.

[3*d*.]

1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER, FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES AT CUDGEN, WOORAM, BOOERIE, ACACIA CREEK, AND NEWRYBAR.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

CUDGEN.

[*Gazette, 27th June,* 1890.]

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER 44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, to wit. } By His Excellency The Right Honourable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

(L.S.) CARRINGTON, *Governor.*

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification, published in the Gazette, and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Tweed and Brunswick Advocate" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Tweed River, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple, in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a Trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situated at Cudgen, parish of Cudgen, county of Rous, being portion 71, containing 2 acres, and forming part of portion 7 of 320 acres: Commencing on the west side of a road 1 chain wide forming the east boundary of portion 7 of 320 acres, at a point bearing north 6 chains from its intersection with the north-western side of the road from Tumbulgum to the beach; and bounded thence on the south by a line bearing west 6 chains 67 links; thence on the west by a line bearing north 3 chains; thence on the north by a line bearing east 6 chains 67 links to the west side of the road first above mentioned; and thence on the east by that side of that road bearing south 3 chains, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and in the fifty-fourth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. H. CARRUTHERS.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

WOORAM.

[*Gazette, 27th June,* 1890.]

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER 44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, to wit. } By His Excellency The Right Honourable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

(L.S.) CARRINGTON, *Governor.*

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification, published in the Gazette, and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Richmond River Express" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that, by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Richmond River, of this notification of the

said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a Trustee, as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say :—

All that piece or parcel of land situated at Wooram, parish of Woram, county of Richmond, being portion 132, containing 2 acres, and forming part of Sarah Lebon's additional conditional purchase portion 85 of 40 acres: Commencing on the west side of a road 150 links wide, at the north-east corner of portion 102; and bounded thence on the south by the north boundary of that portion bearing west 4 chains; thence on the west by a line bearing north 5 chains; thence on the north by a line bearing east 4 chains to the west side of the aforesaid road; and thence on the east by that side of that road bearing south 5 chains, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and in the fifty-fourth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. H. CARRUTHERS.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

BOOERIE.

[*Gazette, 27th June*, 1890.]

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER 44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, to wit. } By His Excellency The Right Honourable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

(L.S.) CARRINGTON, *Governor.*

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification, published in the Gazette, and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Lismore Chronicle" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Richmond River, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a Trustee, as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say :—

All that piece or parcel of land situated at Booerie, parish of North Lismore, county of Rous, being portion 302, containing 2 acres, and forming part of E. Howell's conditional purchase portion 42: Commencing on the north-west side of the road from Lismore to the Tweed River, at a point bearing south 17 degrees 18 minutes west 3 chains 92 links from the intersection of the north side of a reserved road forming the south boundary of portion 43 with the north-west side of the aforesaid road from Lismore to the Tweed River; and bounded thence on the north by a line bearing west 4 chains 49 links; thence on the west by a line bearing south 5 chains; thence on the south by a line bearing east 3 chains 52 links to the north-west side of the last-mentioned road; and thence on the south-east by that side of that road bearing north 11 degrees east 5 chains 9 links, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and in the fifty-fourth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. H. CARRUTHERS.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

ACACIA CREEK.

[*Gazette, 27th June*, 1890.]

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER 44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, to wit. } By His Excellency The Right Honourable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

(L.S.) CARRINGTON, *Governor.*

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Tenterfield Star" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Tenterfield, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction, as a Trustee, as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say :—

All that piece or parcel of land situated at Acacia Creek, parish of Acacia, county of Buller, being portion 52, containing 1 acre, and forming part of Leonard Gillespie's conditional purchase portion 11 of 250 acres: Commencing at the intersection of the north-west side of the road from Acacia Creek to the Border with the north side of a road 100 links wide separating portions 11 and 19; and bounded thence on the south by part of the north side of the last-mentioned road bearing west 333$\frac{8}{10}$ links; thence on the west by a line bearing north 250 links; thence on the north by a line bearing east 466$\frac{4}{10}$ links to the north-west side of the aforesaid road from Acacia Creek to the Border; and thence on the south-east by that side of that roadbearing south 28 degrees west 283$\frac{5}{10}$ links, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and in the fifty-fourth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. H. CARRUTHERS.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

NEWRYBAR.

[*Gazette*, 27*th June*, 1890.]

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER 44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, to wit. } By His Excellency The Right Honourable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

(L.S.) CARRINGTON, *Governor.*

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification, published in the Gazette, and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Ballina Pilot" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Richmond River, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a Trustee, as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situated at Newrybar, parish of Newrybar, county of Rous, being portion 51, containing 2 acres, and forming part of William Hayter's conditional purchase portion 33 of 640 acres: Commencing on the north-east side of the road from Byron Bay to Ballina, at the south-west corner of portion 102, in the parish of Byron; and bounded thence on the north by the south boundary of that portion bearing east 7 chains 2 links; thence on the east by a line bearing south 4 chains; thence on the south by a line bearing west 2 chains 36 links to the north-east side of the road aforesaid as now in use; and thence on the south-west by that side of that road bearing north 57 degrees 34 minutes west 2 chains 82 links and north 42 degrees 34 minutes west 3 chains 38 links, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and in the fifty-fourth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. H. CARRUTHERS.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1890.

[3*d.*]

1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES AT TENTERFIELD AND GALONG.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

TENTERFIELD.

[*Gazette, 4th July,* 1890.]

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER 44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, to wit. } By His Excellency The Right Honourable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

(L.S.)
By Deputation from the Governor:
ALFRED STEPHEN,
Lieutenant-Governor.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification, published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Tenterfield Record" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Tenterfield, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a Trustee, as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situated at Tenterfield, parish of Tenterfield, county of Clive, being allotment 12, containing 1 rood 23 perches, and forming part of allotments 1 to 4, section 21, in the town of Tenterfield: Commencing on the south side of High-street, at the north-east corner of allotment 11 of section 21, Public School site; and bounded thence on the west by the east boundary of that allotment bearing south 3 chains 99 2/10 links to the north-west corner of allotment 5 o section 21; thence on the south by part of the north boundary of allotment 5 aforesaid bearing east 1 chain; thence on the east by a line north 3 chains 99 1/10 links to the south side of High-street aforesaid; and thence on the north by part of that side of that street bearing north 89 degrees 57 minutes west 1 chain, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this second day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and in the fifty-fourth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. H. CARRUTHERS.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

GALONG.

[*Gazette, 4th July,* 1890.]

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER 44 VICTORIA No 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, to wit. } By His Excellency The Right Honourable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

(L.S.)
By Deputation from the Governor:
ALFRED STEPHEN,
Lieutenant-Governor.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification, published in the Gazette, and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Burrowa News" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Boorowa, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forth-

with become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a Trustee, as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situated at Galong, parish of Galong, county of Harden, containing 2 acres, being portion 166, and forming part of J. W. Dwyer's conditional purchase portion 123: Commencing at the north-westernmost corner of the railway reserve, being a point on the north boundary of portion 123; and bounded thence on the north-east by part of the south-west boundary of the said reserve bearing south 32 degrees 42 minutes east 5 chains; thence by a line bearing west 6 chains 11 links; thence by a line bearing north 4 chains 21 links to the north boundary of said portion 123; and thence by part of that north boundary bearing east 3 chains 41 links, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this second day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and in the fifty-fourth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. H. CARRUTHERS.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1890.

[3*d*.]

1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION AT MILA, KAMERUKA, WINEGROVE.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

MILA.

[*Gazette, 5th August*, 1890.]

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER 44 VICTORIA No. 16

NEW SOUTH WALES, to wit. } By His Excellency The Right Honourable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

(L.S.) CARRINGTON, *Governor.*

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the Gazette, and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Bombala Times" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith, and that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Bombala, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a Trustee, as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situated at Mila, parish of Mila, county of Wellesley, being portion 126, containing 2 acres, and forming part of C. F. Stevenson's conditional purchase, portion 23 of 320 acres: Commencing on the northern side of a road 1 chain wide, at a point distant 1 chain north from the north-western corner of portion 21 of 71 acres 2 roods; and bounded thence on part of the south by that road dividing it from part of that portion bearing east 3 chains 35 links; on the east by a line bearing north 4 chains 47 links; on the north by a line bearing west 4 chains 48 links; on the west by a line bearing south 4 chains 47 links; and on the remainder of the south by the aforesaid road, dividing it from part of portion 31 of 213 acres, bearing east 1 chain 13 links, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and in the fifty-fourth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. H. CARRUTHERS.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

KAMERUKA.

[*Gazette, 29th August*, 1890.]

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER 44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, to wit. } By His Excellency The Right Honourable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

(L.S.) CARRINGTON, *Governor.*

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification, published in the Gazette, and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Candelo Union" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Bega, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts

obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a Trustee, as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situated at Kameruka, parish of Tantawangalo, county of Auckland, containing 3 acres, and forming part of R. L. Tooth's portion 77 of 50 acres: Commencing on the eastern side of the road from Bega to Colombo, within measured portion 77, at a point bearing south 73 degrees 39 minutes west 16 chains 30 links from the north-east corner of said portion 77; and bounded thence on the north by a line bearing east 5 chains $73\frac{7}{10}$ links; thence on the east by a line south 5 chains; thence on the south by a line west 6 chains $26\frac{3}{10}$ links to the eastern side of the road aforesaid; and thence on the west by part of the eastern side of that road bearing north 6 degrees east 5 chains $2\frac{7}{10}$ links, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twentieth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and in the fifty-fourth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. H. CARRUTHERS.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

WINEGROVE.

[*Gazette, 29th August,* 1890.]

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER 44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, to wit. } By His Excellency The Right Honourable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

(L.S.) CARRINGTON, *Governor.*

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification, published in the Gazette, and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Grafton Examiner" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Grafton, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a Trustee, as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situated at Winegrove, parish of Copmanhurst, county of Clarence, being portion 256, containing 2 acres, and forming part of portion 61 of 71 acres: Commencing at the intersection of the south side of the Rocky Falls Road and the south-east side of the Apple Tree Flat Road, being the north-west corner of portion 61; thence by the south-east side of the Apple Tree Flat Road aforesaid bearing south 38 degrees west 5 chains 62 links; thence by a line bearing east 6 chains 25 links; thence by a line bearing north 4 chains 43 links to the south side of the Rocky Falls Road aforesaid; and thence by that side of that road bearing west 2 chains 79 links, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twentieth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and in the fifty-fourth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. H. CARRUTHERS.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Sydney Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1890.

[3*d.*]

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CHURCH AND SCHOOL LANDS AT CALOOLA CREEK.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING MINERAL LAND IN DISPUTE AT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 *July*, 1890.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated the 24th June, 1890, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

> "Copies of all applications, letters, papers, plans, documents and writings "whatsoever, containing any entry, memorandum, or minute, or other "matter in anywise relating to the applications of P. J. Glasheen, of "Newbridge, for 20 acres lease of Church and School Lands situated at "Caloola Creek; also all other applications for the same portion of land "by S. Webb, or any other persons; and also all reports on the said "applications by officers of the Department, and all correspondence thereon "in any way having reference to this matter."

(*Mr. Jones.*)

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[870 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £16 0s. 0d.]

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Dear Sir, Bathurst, 28 July, 1888.

I send herewith two mineral licenses, in names of self and W. H Webb, and hereby apply for an authority to lease 60 acres of land in Parish of Ponsonby, County of Bathurst, unsurveyed, but adjacent to lots 183 and 184, in two parcels of 40 acres and 20 acres respectively.

The parcels will be more particularly defined in the applications for lease which I will lodge as soon as I obtain the necessary authority.

I shall feel obliged if you will kindly send me the necessary forms or inform me if these can be obtained at the local Lands Office.

Yours faithfully,
SYDNEY W. WEBB

P S.—If possible I desire the leases to issue in the joint names

C. B. Brownrigg, Esq , Department of Public Instruction, Sydney

---

Mineral licenses 25 and 26, Bathurst, produced , also 20s for prospecting fees received —C B B , 30/7/88. 20s. entered.—J E H., 30/7/88

Inform Mr Webb that he must be careful to comply with conditions noted on back of authority. As the description is vague, he must, directly the land is pegged, supply a definite description in order to prevent any other applicant applying for the land required by him giving a definite description, which, though of later date, would hold good against his.—C B B , 30/7/88.

Authorities 25 and 26, with the following note written thereon —" As this description is vague, and may embrace land previously applied for, the prior application would take precedence of this authority. It would therefore be well for applicants to give a definite description directly the land is pegged out."—C.B.B., 30/7/88.

Application for permission to prospect, occupy, and lease (20) twenty acres of Church and School Lands for silver, at Old Caloola.

Sir, Newbridge, 30 July, 1888.

I have the honor to make application for permission to prospect, occupy, and lease (20) twenty acres of Church and School Lands at Old Caloola, near Rockley, for the purpose of mining thereon for silver. This land joins the south-east boundary of Lease 161, Caloola, and the datum-point is the north-east corner, starting from a tree marked B in the Parish of Lowrey (? Ponsonby), District of Bathurst, and is portion of grass lease held by Noble Wilson, Esq., J.P

I herewith enclose 5s in stamps, and my mineral license is at present in your office in Sydney with another application. I am prepared to comply in every respect with all the regulations for mining on Church and School Lands as lately passed into law

I have, &c.
P. J. GLASHEEN,
Newbridge, *via* Bathurst.

C. B. Brownrigg, Esq ,
Officer-in-charge of Church and School Lands,
Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.

Five shillings in stamps received —J.E.H., 31/7/88 Mineral license No. 5, at Rockley, produced with application 88-935 —C.B B.. 2/8/88. Authority No 27 issued this day —C B B., 2/8/88.

Sir, 2 August, 1888.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo enclosing 5s., also applying for prospecting authority to prospect for silver, and herewith forward authority No 27 to prospect on the land described in your application. I have, &c ,

Mr. P. J. Glasheen, Newbridge. CROSBIE B BROWNRIGG

Re

Re prospecting at Caloola.

Dear Sir, Sydney, 18 August, 1888.

At the end of last month I made application for prospecting permit or authority on land near Caloola, parish of Ponsonby, being Church and School lands.

In my application I defined the land as being adjacent to lots 183 and 184 on parish map, this description though somewhat indefinite, was the best which I could give at the time with the plans in the Bathurst Lands and Mining Registrar's Office before me, for on those maps the leases granted to Johnson and party, 162 and 161, are not charted; hence it was impossible for me to give the description of the land as adjoining these.

Now I find that the piece of 20 acres applied for is the same as portion of 40 acres applied for by other parties, but I also find that, up to the present time, no one has either marked or placed notices on this portion except myself. Immediately I received my authority I conformed to the regulations, pegged, trenched, and placed my notices within the specified time, and I have had men on it at work since.

My application for authority was sent on the day that the regulations were first published in the local press, and I maintain that having the authority, having conformed to the regulations, having taken possession, and none of the other applicants having done any of these things, that I am entitled to the 20 acres applied for, at any rate to come into the ballot which, I am informed, is to take place in reference to the same.

In reference to the 40 acres, I find that a man named Glasheen has obtained an authority, and since I had this area (40 acres) pegged out he has come and marked out 20 acres within my pegs. My pegs were put in on August 1st; this authority was granted only on August 2nd, and on August 3rd he called on me and asked me to allow him to join me in the venture; I put him off, and he then on, I am informed, August 6th, went and pegged out his 20 acres within my pegs. Under these circumstances I trust that you will see your way to notify Mr. Glasheen that he is a trespasser, and must vacate; he has written me a letter suggesting that if I met him a compromise might be effected, but I prefer not to effect such compromise.

Trusting that you will give these matters your favourable consideration.

Yours, &c.,
SYDNEY W. WEBB.

P.S.—Enclosed sketch indicates approximately the position of the areas. See Annex D.

C. Brownrigg, Esq., Sydney.

Mr. Holland,—Write to Mr. Glasheen, and ask him whether he was, at the time he applied for the land that authority No. 27 was issued to him, aware that such land was marked out by another applicant, and notice posted as required by the conditions on the back of authority; also, whether he was aware that the land was applied for by another person, and if so, by whom?—C.B.B., 29/8/88.

Letter 88-780; C. & S.L., 88-952.

Sir, 29 August, 1888.

I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to inform me whether you were, at the time you applied for the land described in authority No. 27, aware that such land was marked out by another applicant, and notice posted as required by the conditions printed on the back of authority, and if so, by whom.

I have, &c.,
CROSBIE B. BROWNRIGG.

Mr. P. J. Glasheen, Newbridge.

Sir, Newbridge, 1 September, 1888.

In reply to your letter of 29th August—No. 88-780; C. & S.L. 88-952—I have the honor to inform you that, at the time I applied for land described in authority No. 27, I was not aware it was marked out nor applied for by any person, and more than that, I feel convinced that I was the first *bona fide* applicant for that land.

Two days after I received the authority I marked out this land, as I always understood it was illegal to in any way occupy, by pegging out or otherwise, Church and School lands without first receiving authority from the proper officer to do so.

I have, &c.,
P. J. GLASHEEN,
Newbridge.

C. B. Brownrigg, Esq.

Further *re* land at Caloola.

Dear Sir, Bathurst, 25 August, 1888.

Re our 40-acre piece at Caloola, we beg to submit our claims in writing, so that you may have them very clearly before you, and to submit a map (copy) from the office here, showing that lots 183 and 184 were the nearest pieces marked on their map, hence our reason for describing the piece as adjacent to them. This map is endorsed by the agent here to the above effect, or rather that it is a true copy showing the parts correctly on that side of the creek that are shown on the map.

We regret that some time was lost by us in sending an answer to you when we observed the endorsement, but this was unavoidable, inasmuch as we had to send to our men to know the meaning of it, and to be sure that we were doing the correct thing; then when we learned this we waited a few days as Mr. S. W. Webb was going to Sydney, we believing that a personal interview would be better than writing. When Mr. S. W. Webb called the first time he was unfortunate enough to find Mr. Brownrigg out. However, since then he has seen that gentleman and explained our case.

We now beg to state that our permit with the endorsement you know of is dated July 30th, 1888, and that our men pegged out and cut the necessary trenches on this 40-acre piece on July 26th. They did this again on August 1st, 1888, and it was again pegged out for us by another man with them on August 6th, 1888. They were determined that we would not lose it for want of pegging.

On August 6th, 1888, they found Glasheen, Evans, and Murphy on the ground, and Connor informed Glasheen that some one had pegged out our ground.

On

On August 3rd, 1888, Glasheen came to Mr. S. W. Webb's office and offered to make a compromise. When he found he could make no terms, he apparently runs off and pegs out right inside our piece. In our opinion this party knew we had taken this ground before he ever sent for permission, for he must have seen our pegs on July 26th. He certainly knew we had a strong claim to it as was proved by his coming to Mr. Webb and offering to make a compromise on the Friday, August 3rd, 1388. We understand from our men that Glasheen pegged it out on Monday, August 6th, and that he put one peg within 4 feet of ours on the south-western corner of lot 261. He could not possibly do that without seeing our peg and trench. Besides our man told him of the fact that some one had pegged out our ground on that day. With regard to the description of this 40-acre piece being rather vague, as per your endorsement, we submit that it was the best that we could give from the map we had here in Bathurst. We send you herewith a true copy of that portion of the map showing the only piece on that side of the creek that was marked. This has been certified to by the agent here as a correct copy of the map we saw. From this you will see that, for our 20-acre piece, "adjacent" to lots 183 and 184 was the very best description we could give, and we knew the 40-acre piece was south of that, and left it worded as "adjacent" to lots 183 and 184, believing that our pegging-out would be sufficient, as anyone coming and applying must see our pegs. We were much astonished to see Glasheen's name on the map, and now contend that he knew that we had applied for that very piece of ground. His permit is dated 2nd August, 1888, ours 30th July, 1888. We can prove that we meant that piece of ground, and we sincerely trust that you will get word from Glasheen as soon as possible, giving him an opportunity of refuting our statements, and let us know the result at an early date. We have two men at work on it, one continuously, and Glasheen keeps there also pretty closely. In the meantime, the expense of keeping the men there is going on, and little real sinking being done—only "prospecting." Hence we would feel much obliged if you would be kind enough to let us know at an early date if we are not fairly entitled to this piece. We have no doubt but that had lot 261 been shown on the map here, there would have been no trouble whatever.

See tracing A annexed.

As to the measuring of the piece we claim as ours, we feel that the lines should run north and south, making a square similar to lots 183 and 184. We find lot 261 is measured at an angle instead of due north, south, east and west. We hardly think it fair for us to be made to suffer for the wrong marking of this piece. Measuring our 40 acres in the shape we applied for—viz., a line running due from the south-western corner of lot 261, giving us the 40 acres in the usual way—gives us just the country we want. However, we do not think it will make much difference to us by taking the square in the same direction as lot 261—that is, throwing the piece in a square rather across the line (or map); but would like to know if we are not correct in thinking 261 is measured wrongly.

Your early attention to the matter contained herein will greatly oblige.

We have, &c.,
W. H. WEBB.
SYDNEY W. WEBB.

C. B. Brownrigg, Esq., Mines Department, Sydney.

Acknowledge receipt, and state case will be submitted for consideration of the Minister, and be informed of result so soon as decision is given.—C.B.B., 28/8/88.

No. 88-781; C. & S.L., 88-1,146.

29 August, 1888.

Gentlemen,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, relative to land at Caloola, and to state that the case will be submitted for the consideration of the Minister, and you will be informed of the result so soon as a decision is given.

I have, &c.,
CROSBIE B. BROWNRIGG.

Messrs. W. H. and S. W. Webb, Bathurst.

C. B. Brownrigg reporting on objections lodged by Messrs. Webb against occupation by P. J. Glasheen of part of 40 acres marked out by him.

In submitting my report in *re* an application made for a prospecting authority by Messrs. Webb, and also one made by P. J. Glasheen, which I now find embraces the same land, or partly so, I have to state that on the 28th July Messrs. Webb applied for a prospecting authority over two portions of land, the description of which was exceedingly vague, viz., "60 acres of land in the parish of Ponsonby, county of Bathurst, unsurveyed but adjacent to lots 183 and 184, in two parcels of 40 acres and 20 acres respectively."

In consequence of the vagueness of their application I placed the following note on the margin of the authorities issued to them: "As this description is vague, and may embrace land previously applied for, the prior application would take precedence over this authority; it would be well, therefore, for applicants to give a definite description directly the land is pegged out." This action Messrs. Webb neglected to take.

On the 30th July, 1888, Mr. Glasheen applied for an authority to prospect on 20 acres of which the following is a description:—

"20 acres Church and School lands at Caloola, near Rockley, for the purpose of mining for silver; the land adjoins the south-east boundary of portion 261, and the datum-point is the north-east corner, starting from a tree marked B in the parish of Ponsonby, County of Bathurst."

There being no conflicting interests I issued authority No. 27. It now transpires that the land applied for by Glasheen embraces the best portion of the land pegged out by Messrs. Webb.

Messrs. Webb in replying to my letter of the 11th August, informed me on the 25th August, for the first time, that Glasheen, under the authority issued to him, was in occupation of part of the land pegged out by them.

From the statements they make in that letter I am more than ever surprised that they did not in the first instance supply a good description of the land required by them, for I see they state that their men pegged out the land on the 26th July, again on the 1st August, and again on the 6th August (why so much pegging?). Now, as they state the land was pegged out on the 26th July, being two days before they made their application, they should have been in a position to give something like a definite description, particularly as the 20-acre portion was marked out with a frontage to Caloola Creek, directly opposite Budge's house, and between Barham's leased portion 261 and Barham and Gardiner's leased portion 262, both of which must be well known to every miner in the locality. The

The 40-acre portion was marked conterminous to the south-west corner of portion 262; now, with such definite points available for descriptive starting points, why allude to portion so far distant from the ground they wanted as portions 183 and 184.

The reason assigned by Messrs. Webb is "that it was the best they could give from the map we have in Bathurst; we send you herewith a true copy of that portion of the map showing the only pieces on that side of the creek that were marked; this has been certified to by the agent here as a correct copy of the map we saw."

I am at a loss to know what map the land agent made that tracing from; he states from the parish of Lowry, but on looking at the map of that parish I find that portions 183 and 184 are not shown thereon, it would therefore appear that his tracing was made from two parish maps, viz., Lowry and Ponsonby. Now why, when he knew the land to be applied for was Church and School lands, did he not show the map of Ponsonby in which parish the Church and School lands are situated, and which showed additional measured portions to those shown by him on his certified tracing, which additional portions are partly included in the 40 acres as pegged by Messrs. Webb. As it happens, however, the map of the parish of Lowry would (if portions 261 and 262 were not charted on the land agent's map of the parish of Ponsonby as they should have been, tracings of both of such portions being in his office), have supplied better information than the map of Ponsonby, as the land on the northern side of Caloola Creek and directly opposite the ground they had pegged out showed measured portions.

With all the facts before me, I feel that I can only recommend that the applicant who gave a definite description, although such application be of subsequent date, should hold the ground against an applicant whose description was vague, more particularly when such vagueness appears unnecessary.

I, therefore, recommend that Messrs. Webb be informed that their claim to the land described in the authority issued to Mr. Glasheen cannot be entertained, and that Mr. Glasheen be informed thereof.

I endorse all former papers, also lithograph map of the Parish of Lowry together with a tracing from the parish of Ponsonby, about the locality of the land in dispute. See Litho. Annex B. See Tracing, Annex C.

CROSBIE B. BROWNRIGG,
4 September, 1888.

The Under Secretary, Public Instruction.

Sir, Bathurst, 7 September, 1888.

I should be glad to hear some definite decision in respect of our 40-acre piece at Caloola, as we are now at considerable expense keeping labour on, &c.

Can we, under your regulations, hold the land without keeping labour on it constantly, please? because, if so, we can rest on our oars until a decision is arrived at, and thus save a little cost to ourselves.

I have, &c.,
SYDNEY W. WEBB.

C. B. Brownrigg, Education Department, Sydney.

Inform Mr. Webb that his case has been submitted for the consideration of the Minister, but not yet returned. With reference to authorities issued by us, nothing more is required of the holders than compliance with the conditions stated on the back thereof.—C.B.B., 8/9/88.

Sir, Church and School Lands Office, 8 September, 1888.

In reply to your letter of the 7th instant *re* land at Caloola, I beg to state that your case has been submitted for the consideration of the Minister, and has not been returned.

With reference to authorities issued by us nothing more is required of the holders than compliance with the conditions printed on the back thereof.

I have, &c.,
CROSBIE B. BROWNRIGG,
Officer-in-charge.

S. W. Webb, Esq., Bathurst.

[Church and School Lands.]

Objections lodged by Messrs. Webb against occupation by Mr. P. J. Glasheen, of part of 40 acres, marked out by them.

On the 28 July, 1888, Messrs. Webb applied for a prospecting authority over two portions of land of 40 acres and 20 acres respectively. Mr. Brownrigg issued the authorities, but in consequence of the vagueness of the description, he took the precautionary step of placing on such authority a note warning the holder that should the authority embrace land previously applied for, the prior application would take precedence. He also suggested, that when the land was pegged out a definite description should be furnished. This Messrs. Webb neglected to do.

On the 30 July, 1888, Mr. Glasheen applied for permission to prospect over 20 acres of land, of which he gave a sufficient description, Mr. Brownrigg, therefore, issued the necessary authority.

It now transpires that the land applied for by Glasheen embraces the best portion of the land pegged out by Messrs. Webb.

It appears from the correspondence that the Messrs. Webb are themselves to blame for not supplying Mr. Brownrigg with a definite description, inasmuch as they had actually pegged out their land two days before they made their application.

Mr. Brownrigg recommends that Mr. Glasheen's application be held good before that of Messrs. Webb.

Submitted.—E.J., 13/9/88.

The land in question was not in fact previously applied for by Glasheen, and if the description furnished by Messrs. Webb was so vague, Mr. Brownrigg should not have accepted it, nor should he have given them a prospecting authority at all. But having obtained the authority, even with the precautionary note endorsed thereon, I think the Messrs. Webb are entitled to the land as against Glasheen; they were the first applicants for it, and pegged it out much earlier than Glasheen did.—J.I., 14/9/88.

Mr. Webb and Mr. Glasheen informed.—G.K.S., 15/9/88.

Sir,

Sir, Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 15 September, 1888.

With reference to your letter of the 1st instant, addressed to Mr. Brownrigg, the Officer-in-charge of Church and School Lands, respecting certain land marked out by you under prospecting authority issued by Mr. Brownrigg within a portion pegged out by the Messrs. Webb under a similar authority, I am directed to acquaint you that the Minister of Public Instruction, having carefully considered the whole of the circumstances of the case, has decided that the Messrs. Webb must be held to be the first applicants, and are entitled to the land.

He has therefore directed that the authority issued to you by Mr. Brownrigg in error be cancelled.

I have, &c.,
E. JOHNSON,
Under Secretary.

Mr. Glasheen, Newbridge.

Sir, Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 15 September, 1888.

With reference to your letter of the 18th August ultimo, addressed to Mr. Brownrigg as Officer-in-charge of Church and School Lands, wherein you report that Mr. Glasheen, under a prospecting authority issued to him by Mr. Brownrigg, has marked out 20 acres of land within a portion pegged out by you under a similar authority, I am directed to acquaint you that the Minister, having carefully considered all the circumstances of the case, has decided that you, in conjunction with Mr. W. H. Webb, must be held to be the first applicants for the land.

He has therefore confirmed the prospecting authority already issued to you by Mr. Brownrigg, and has directed that the one issued to Mr. Glasheen be cancelled.

I have, &c.,
E. JOHNSON,
Under Secretary.

Sydney W. Webb, Esq., Bathurst.

Sir, 153, Phlllip-street, Sydney, 17 September, 1888.

Mr. P. J. Glasheen, of Newbridge, has placed your letter to him of the 15th instant (No. B 88–5,093) in my hands, with instructions to reply thereto. On his behalf I have to protest against the decision arrived at by you in cancelling a permit issued to him on the 2nd August, and giving the land to Messrs. Webb.

Ever since the issue of the permit to him he has been in occupation of the land, and has expended a large sum of money in working it, and your letter of the 15th instant is the first intimation he has had of any other person being entitled to the ground. In an interview I had with Mr. Johnson, I was informed certain written statements were sent to your Department by Messrs. Webb; and, on behalf of Mr. Glasheen, I request that he should be heard before any final decision be arrived at in the matter. Holding, as he does, a permit to occupy the ground, and issued by an officer of your Department to him, he feels that he is entitled to the fullest consideration, and thinks that full inquiry should be made into the matter at once. In the meantime he is determined to hold possession of the ground and hold the Department responsible for any losses he may sustain. Trusting you will give this matter your early and careful consideration.

I remain, &c.,
W. T. COONAN.

To the Honorable the Minister of Public Instruction.

For prompt consideration and full inquiry.—J.I., 17/9/88. The Officer-in-charge Church and School Lands.—E.J., 18 Sept., 1888.

The Under Secretary,—In view of the fact that Messrs. Webb furnished a vague description when there was not the slightest reason why they should not have given a definite one, I would respectfully submit they are the parties to suffer. In submitting this case, I would ask the Minister to either reconsider his decision or refrain from taking final action until I have had an opportunity of visiting the locality and procuring further information, which I hope to be able to do at the end of this month, as I have to be in the district at that time.—C.B.B., B.C., 21/9/88.

Submitted.—E.J., 22/9/88.

As the parties have been informed, in terms of Minute of 14/9/88, it would only make confusion worse confounded to alter the decision now. I think the former decision was a just one, and I cannot see any valid reason for altering it.—J.I., 24/9/88.

The Officer-in-charge Church and School Lands.—E.J., 25/9/88. Seen. Authority No. 27 cancelled.—C.B.B., 21/9/88.

Department Public Instruction,
Sydney, 25 September, 1888.

Sir,

I am directed to inform you that the Minister of Public Instruction has had under notice your letter of the 17th instant, in which you protest, on behalf of Mr. Glasheen, against the cancellation of the authority already issued to him by Mr. Brownrigg to prospect over certain Church and School Lands, situated at Old Caloola, near Rockley.

2. In reply, I am to state that the Minister, having again carefully reviewed all the facts of the case, sees no valid reason for altering the decision already arrived at by him, and communicated to Mr. Glasheen by my letter of the 15th of this month, No. B 88-5,093.

I have, &c.,
E. JOHNSON,
Under Secretary.

W. T. Coonan, Esq., 153, Phillip-street.

Dear Sir, Bathurst, 20 October, 1888.

Enclosed please find application for a lease for mining for silver, 40 acres of land at Caloola, in the parish of Ponsonby, towards the south of lot 261, duly signed by S. W. Webb and myself.

Also my cheque for twelve pounds two shillings, being £10 for first year's rent, and two guineas for survey and deed fee.

I

7

I attach a tracing, showing the way we marked the ground out; please see same herewith, shown in red. See Annex E.

Should the two guineas not be sufficient to cover cost of survey and deed fee, kindly advise when the balance shall be sent.

I remain, &c.,
W. H. WEBB.

To the Honorable the Minister of Public Instruction, Sydney.

£12 2s. entered.—J.E.H., 22/10/88.

Sir, Church and School Lands Office, 24 October, 1888.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant enclosing application for lease of 40 acres at Caloola, parish of Ponsonby, county of Bathurst; also cheque for £12 2s. as first year's rent, deed fee, and survey fee, and to forward herewith receipt No. 598,341 for that amount.

As the survey fee for 40 acres is £5, I have to request that you will forward the balance, £3 18s., at your convenience.

I have, &c.,
JOHN BUSH
(*Pro* Officer-in-charge).

W. H. Webb, Esq., Bathurst.

Application No. 1.

Church and School Lands—Mineral Lease Regulations.

Schedule 2.

Sir, Bathurst, 20 October, 1888.

We hereby make application for a mineral lease of that piece or parcel of land situated at Caloola, county of Bathurst, parish of Ponsonby, containing 40 acres, of which we took possession on the 1st day of August, under authority, dated 30th July, 1888, for the purpose of mining thereon and therein for silver for a period of fifteen years, by digging trenches and placing pegs at each angle thereof. The datum point is the south-western corner of lot 261, and we hand herewith the sum of £10, being the first year's rent in advance of the said land, and the sum of £2 2s. to cover the cost of survey and deed fee.

We hereby acknowledge that this application is made upon the distinct understanding and condition that if we shall abandon or fail to proceed with it, or if it is refused, the Minister for Public Instruction for the time being may deduct from the sum of £12 2s. deposited as aforesaid any cost to which, in his opinion, the Crown may have been put in or about or in respect of this application; and this application shall thereupon become and be void, and the possession aforesaid shall cease and determine. And if the lease shall be granted, we shall and will commence mining operations upon or in connection with the demised land within ten days from and after the granting thereof, and shall and will employ upon such land not less than two men during the first three years of the term thereby created, and not less than two men during the remainder of such term; and shall and will at any time when called upon in terms of the regulations relating to mineral leases on Church and School Lands to do so, execute, and take delivery of such lease, or failing therein for a period of twenty-eight days, after being so called upon, we shall and will forfeit the said sum of £12 2s., and all right, title, or interest in and to the said land and the possession thereof, and the said lease shall be forthwith cancelled.

We have, &c.,
SYDNEY W. WEBB,
W. H. WEBB.

To the Honorable The Minister of Public Instruction, Sydney.

This application was received by me this 22nd day of October, 1888, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and is numbered 88–1.

JOHN BUSH
(*Pro* Officer-in-charge).

Received £12 2s., *vide* 88–1,387; £3 18s., *vide* 88–1,397.—C.B.B., 15/11/88. Submitted with memo. of this date.—C.B.B., 18/11/88.

Dear Sir, Bathurst, 25 October, 1888.

Enclosed please find cheque value £3 18s. being balance due for survey fee as per your favour. Please make out the lease in S. W. and W. H. Webb's joint names.

Yours faithfully,
W. H. WEBB.

P.S.—Would it not be best for the receipt to be in joint names also. I return last for this as the payment was so made.—W.H.W.

To the Officer-in-charge Church and School Lands, Sydney.

Sir, Church and School Lands Office, 26 October, 1888.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 25th instant, one enclosing cheque for £3 18s. being balance of survey fee in connection with your mineral lease application for 40 acres of Church and School land at Caloola, and the other enclosing receipt for cheque deposited therewith, and requesting that such might be made out in the joint names of yourself and S. W. Webb, herewith is forwarded receipt No. 598,342 for the amount herein acknowledged, and also receipt previously issued with the names of S. W. Webb inserted as desired.

I have, &c.,
JOHN BUSH
(*Pro* Officer-in-charge).

W. H. Webb, Esq., Bathurst.

Application No. 2.

Church and School Lands—Mineral Lease Regulations.

Schedule 2.

Sir, 153, Phillip-street, Sydney, 31 October, 1888.

I hereby make application for a mineral lease of that piece or parcel of land situated at or near Caloola Creek, county of Bathurst, parish of Ponsonby, containing 20 acres, of which I took possession on the 6th day of August under authority dated the second day of August, 1888, for the purpose of mining

mining thereon and therein for minerals other than gold for a period of fifteen years, by erecting posts and cutting trenches at each angle thereof. The land is bounded on the north-west by south-east boundary of portion 261 and by lines at right angles, and I hand herewith £5 being the first year's rent in advance of the said land, and the sum of £4 to cover the cost of survey and deed fee.

I hereby acknowledge that this application is made upon the distinct understanding and condition that if I shall abandon or fail to proceed with it, or if it is refused, the Minister of Public Instruction for the time being may deduct from the sum of £9 deposited as aforesaid, any cost to which in his opinion the Crown may have been put in or about or in respect of this application; and this application shall thereupon become and be void, and the possession aforesaid shall cease and determine. And if the lease shall be granted I shall and will commence mining operations upon or in connection with the demised land within one month from and after the granting thereof, and shall and will employ upon such land not less than four men during the first three years of the term thereby created, and not less than ten men during the remainder of such term. And shall and will at any time when called upon in terms of the regulations relating to mineral leases on Church and School Lands to do so, execute, and take delivery of such lease, or failing therein for a period of twenty-eight days, after being so called upon I shall and will forfeit the said sum of and all right, title, or interest in and to the said land and the possession thereof, and the said lease shall be forthwith cancelled.

I have, &c.,
P. J. GLASHEEN.

To the Honorable the Minister of Public Instruction, Sydney.

This application was received by me this 1st day of November, 1888, at the hour of 2·45 o'clock in the afternoon, and is numbered .
JOHN BUSH
(*pro* Officer-in-charge).

£9 received.—J.E.H., 1/11/88. Submitted with memo. of this date.—C.B.B., 18/11/88.

THE enclosed application by Messrs. S. W. Webb and W. H. Webb for a mineral lease of 40 acres of land, situated near Caloola Creek, in the parish of Ponsonby, county of Bathurst, is submitted for Ministerial approval.

This application is made in virtue of Prospecting Authority No. 25, issued to applicants on the 30th July, 1888.
CROSBIE B. BROWNRIGG,
B.C., 18 November, 1888.
The Under Secretary Public Instruction.

See further submission of this day's date.—C.B.B., 19/11/88. Submitted.—G.M., 26/11/88. Approved.—J.I., 30/11/88. The Officer-in-charge, Church, and School Lands.—G.M., B.C., 1/12/88. Place in schedule for Executive approval when decision *re* royalty is procured.—C.B.B. Mr. Bush requested to make survey.—C.B.B., 22/3/89.

The Under Secretary Public Instruction,—The Prospecting Authority in virtue of which this application for a lease of the land described therein is made, having been cancelled, *vide* 88/1,216 and 88/1,240, this application must be refused. Applicant is so informed, and the £9 deposited with application refunded.—CROSBIE B. BROWNRIGG, B.C., 18th November, 1888.

See further submissions of this day's date.—C.B.B., 19/11/88. Submitted.—G.M., 26/11/88. Declined.—J.I., 30/11/88. The Officer-in-charge, Church and School Lands.—G.M., B.C., 1/12/88.

Appl. 88/1379, by Messrs. Webb, for 40 acres.
Appl. 88/1423, by P. J. Glasheen, for 20 acres.

THE enclosed applications for mineral leases, specified in margin hereof, reopens the case Webb *v.* Glasheen.

The application made by the former I have, under existing circumstances, recommended for acceptance, and the latter for refusal.

I would, however, again respectfully submit for the consideration of the Minister the advisablity of a fuller investigation of the facts of the case before final action is taken, as the refusal of either one or other of the applications will in all probability be contested.

CROSBIE B. BROWNRIGG,
B.C., 19 November, 1888.
The Under Secretary Public Instruction.

Submitted.—This case has already been fully considered by the Minister. See papers 88–24,804 appended; also minute of 24/9/88 on back of paper, 29,875–88.—G.M., 26/11/88. It is evident from the papers that Webb was first applicant, that he first got prospecting authority, that he was first to act on that authority, and first to peg out. I cannot, therefore, see that Glasheen has any right to have the case reopened and I adhere to my former decision.—J.I., 30/11/88. The Officer-in-charge, Church and School Lands.—G.M., B.C., 1/12/88.

Sir,
Church and School Lands Office, 4 December, 1888.

With reference to your application of the 31st October last for a mineral lease of 20 acres at Caloola, adjoining portion 261, in the parish of Ponsonby, county of Bathurst, I am directed to inform you that such application has been declined.

I have, &c.,
CROSBIE B. BROWNRIGG.

Mr. P. J. Glasheen, 153, Phillip-street, Sydney.

Sir,
153, Phillip-street, Sydney, 5 December, 1888.

Yours of yesterday's date to hand this morning. Will you kindly inform me upon what grounds Mr. P. J. Glasheen's application has been refused, seeing that he has a permit under the Act from your Department, dated 2nd August, 1888. Your early reply will oblige,

Yours, &c.,
W. T. COONAN,
Solicitor for Mr. P. J. Glasheen.

C. B. Brownrigg, Esq., Officer-in-charge, Church and School Lands.

Sir,

Sir, Church and School Lands Office, 5 December, 1888.

In reply to your letter of even date asking to be informed why Mr. Glasheen's application for a lease was declined, I have the honor to inform you that the application referred to was declined, in consequence of its being made in virtue of a prospecting authority that was cancelled, as intimated to Mr. Glasheen by letter No. B. 88-5,093 from the Department of Public Instruction dated 15th September, 1888.

I have, &c.

CROSBIE B. BROWNRIGG,
Officer-in-charge.

W. T. Coonan, Esq., Solicitor, 153 Phillip-street.

Sir, Caloola, 11 November (December ?), 1888.

I have the honor to inform you that on or about 18th September, 1888, you received a letter from me through Mr. Coonan, solicitor, protesting, &c., &c., against certain Mineral Church and School Lands of 20 acres south-east of portion 261, Caloola, County of Bathurst, for which I held a permit being taken from me and handed over to Mr. Webb. That letter or protest you immediately acknowledged and stated therein my case would be immediately considered without delay, but up to the present nothing has been done. It is almost useless for me to tell you that such delay has caused me a great amount of trouble and considerable expense, and I most respectfully request that you will give my case that consideration which you promised to do in your reply of the 18th September, without further delay, and I further request that whatever decision you may arrive at in that consideration that it be final as between myself, Mr. Webb, and the Department for Church and School Lands, and I will feel thankful if you will forward me the result of your investigation as early as convenient.

I have &c.,
P. J. GLASHEEN.

The Honorable the Minister of Education, Sydney.

For inquiry and report.—J.I. The Officer-in-Charge.—E.J., B.C., 19/12/88.

The Under Secretary,—On the 4th December, Mr. Glasheen was informed that his application for a lease of 20 acres of land at Caloola was refused, and on the 5th December, Mr. Coonan, in compliance with his request, was informed of the reason of refusal of application. This letter I notice is dated 11th November, but possibly it is intended for December.—C.B.B., 21/12/88.

Refer Mr. Glasheen to letter of 4th instant, 29/12/88. Done.—H.W., 7/1/89. The Officer-in-charge Church and School Lands.—G.M., B.C., 7/1/89. Seen; put away, 8/1/89.

Sir, Church and School Lands Office, 6 February, 1890.

In accordance with your instructions No. 33, of 17th December, 1888, I have the honor to forward herewith plan of survey of portion 263, of 40 acres, parish of Ponsonby, county of Bathurst, applied for by Sydney W. and W. H. Webb as a mineral lease, under the Church and School Lands Mining Act of 1888.

In making this survey I have departed from the sketch shown on instruction. My reason for so doing was that to have measured in accordance with such would have left a narrow strip of land between the south boundary of portion 261 and the present measurement, and would have excluded the shaft sunk by applicants, from which, and the position of the datum-posts, it is evident that applicants intended to join the south-east boundary of portion 261.

The applicants were not present at the time of survey, and, I was informed, had not done any work for a considerable time. They have, however, sunk a shaft about 30 or 40 feet deep, as shown on plan, but with what result I am unaware.

I have, &c.,
JOHN BUSH,
Surveyor and Inspector, Church and School Lands.

The Officer-in-charge, Church and School Lands.

Mr. Macharg, for examination.—C.B.B., B.C., 7/2/90.

Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

No. 61.

Recommending the approval of five applications for gold and mineral leases of Church and School Lands.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, February, 1890.

THE five applications for gold and mineral leases of Church and School Lands, specified in the accompanying Schedule, are submitted for the approval of His Excellency the Governor in Council, in terms of the Church and School Lands Mining Act of 1888.

J. H. CARRUTHERS.

Schedule.

No.	Name.	County.	Parish.	Locality.	Area.	Period.
			Gold-mining Leases.			
					Acres.	
89.3	W. Eastley, D. Birrell, H. E. Biddulph, E. J. Poole.	Bathurst	Belubula	Chalk Hills	20	15 years.
90.1	William Shenstone	do	do	Burnt Yards	3	15 do
90.2	Jacob Reynolds	do	Beaufort	Yankee Point	2	12 do
			Mineral Leases.			
88.1	S. W. and W. H. Webb	Bathurst	Ponsonby	Caloola Creek	40	15 years.
89.2	James Green	do	do	do	80	15 do

The Executive Council advise that the applications for leases of Church and School Lands, as set forth in Schedule, be approved.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Min. 90-10, 4/3/90. Confirmed, 12/3/90. Approved.—CARRINGTON, 4/3/90. Mr. Brownrigg,—J.M.G., B.C., 14/3/90. Mr. Macharg for preparation of deed.—C.B.B., 17/3/90.

Church and School Lands—Requesting reconsideration of case of lease issued to Messrs. Glasheen and Webb.

Sir, 9 May, 1890.

I have the honor on behalf of myself and other share holders in a prospecting authority on Church and School Lands to mine on 20 acres, Parish of Ponsonby, County of Bathurst, issued to P. J. Glasheen, of Newbridge, to request that you will give the matter in dispute between the above parties and Mr. Webb junr., of Bathurst, who has also obtained authority to mine on the same 20 acres referred to, and has got a promise of lease of same which we would ask you not to issue until you make further inquiries for the following reasons:—

1. That the application made by Mr. Webb for authority to prospect was vague and informal, not having complied with the Mining Regulations in fixing a datum peg, and clearly describing the land applied for, so that it could be located, therefore no permission to mine should have been granted on that application.
2. That after the permission had been granted to Mr. Webb on the vague description, he pegged out the 20 acres referred to on the 1st August, 1888, thereby locating the ground applied for, which he never intended, as his application was made for the land adjacent to two measured portions some considerable distance to the 20 acres, which could have been clearly described as it adjoins Angus and Johnson's gold lease, which has a frontage to the Calcola Creek.
3. That on the 26th July, 1888, as shown by the Under Secretary's letter of the 30th July, No. 20.305, Mr. P. J. Glasheen applied for 20 acres adjoining Angus and Johnson's lease; after having pegged it off, he gave a clear description of the land in the application by defining the boundaries, and received authority to mine on the 2nd August, 1888, and commenced work in prospecting the ground, and was in full possession under the authority granted, until ordered off the ground by Webb and party, under virtue of an authority obtained by the vague description above referred to, and has remained in dispute ever since.
4. That notwithstanding the lengthy report furnished by Mr. Brownrigg, the Officer-in-charge, showing that Mr. Webb application did not describe the ground applied for by Glasheen, and his obtaining lease of same, as Glasheen's application clearly defines the ground applied for by lines, and received authority giving him a better claim. The then Minister, Mr. Inglis, decided the case in dispute in favour of Webb.
5. That on Glasheen and party making application to the Minister to give the case reconsideration as the evidence and facts were in their favour. Mr. Brownrigg again reported favourably, but the Minister refused to grant the request.

From the above facts which the papers in the case will show, I trust you will see the justice of granting my request before issuing the lease to Mr. Webb. I have, &c.,

R. BOURKE.

To the Honorable J. H. Carruthers, Minister of Public Instruction.

Presented by Travers Jones, M.P., 9/5/90.

Having seen the papers in this case, I certainly think that it should receive reconsideration; therefore I would ask the Minister to kindly consider the matter.—T.J., 9/5/90. Let papers be resubmitted, and suspend action and decision.—J.H.C., 10/5/90. Mr. Brownrigg.—J.M.G., B.C., 12/5/90. Papers submitted as directed.—C.B.B., 17/5/90.

C. & S. L., 90-880. In compliance with Mr. Bourke's request and the Minister's direction, that all papers in reference to the dispute that existed between the Messrs. Webb and Mr. Glasheen, to the right to a prospecting authority to search for minerals over an area of 20 acres, situated at Caloola Creek, in the parish of Ponsonby, should be resubmitted for his information I forward same herewith, and give the following leading points for easy reference to the various papers.

C. & S. L., 88-942. On the 30th July, 1888, an application by the Messrs. Webb for two prospecting authorities was received in this office, and authorities 25 and 26 duly issued.

C. & S. L., 88-952. On the 31st July, 1888, an application by Mr. P. J. Glasheen for a prospecting authority was received in this office, and authority No. 27 duly issued.

C. & S. L., 88-1068 On the 18th August, 1888, Messrs. Webb wrote a letter complaining that Mr. Glasheen has pegged out 20 acres of the land included in their 40 acres.

C. & S. L, 88-1232 On the 4th September, 1888, I submitted a report and made a direct recommendation attaching an explanatory tracing.

C. & S. L, 88-1233 A digest of this report was submitted to the Minister on the 11th September, and his decision obtained thereon.

C. & S. L., 88-1240 On the 17th September, 1888, Mr. Coonan, on behalf of Mr. Glasheen, protested against such decision, but was informed that the Minister adhered to his former decision.

C. & S. L., 88-1379 On the 20th October, 1888, the Messrs. Webb applied for an absolute lease of the 40 acres, such was approved by the Minister on the 30th November, 1888.

C. & S. L., 90-240. Survey was made, and plan submitted on the 6th February, 1890, and deed is now in course of preparation, but all further action has been stayed pending instruction.

CROSBIE. B. BROWNRIGG,

The Under Secretary, Public Instruction. 17th May, 1890.

Submitted.—E.J., 20/5/90. Previous decision must stand.—J.H.C., 21/5/90. Mr. Brownrigg.—J.M.G., B.C., 21/5/90. Mr. Holland,—Inform Mr. Bourke through Mr. T. Jones, M.P., as decided by the Minister.—C.B.B., 22/5/90.

Sir, Church and School Lands Office, 31 May, 1890.

Referring to a letter from Mr. Bourke, dated 9th instant, and handed by you to the Minister of Public Instruction, requesting reconsideration of his case relative to a lease of certain lands at Caloola, County of Bathurst, Parish of Ponsonby, I have the honor to inform you the Minister has decided that the previous decision must stand. Mr. Webbs' application therefore holds good.

I have, &c.,

J. EDWARD HOLLAND

Travers Jones, Esq., M.P., Parliament House, Sydney. (*Pro* Officer-in-charge).

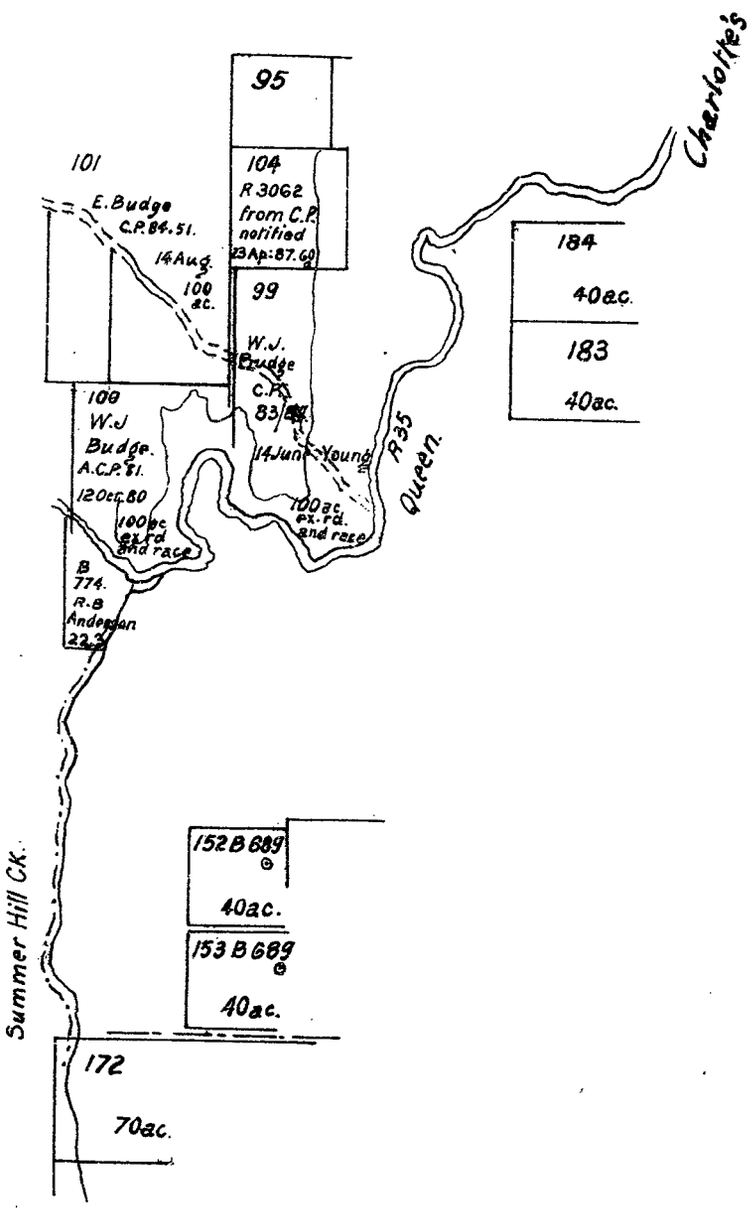
[Five Plans.]

[2*s*. 3*d*. Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1890.

A

This tracing is a copy of portion of the map of Parish of Lowry, shewn by me to Messrs Webb who informed me they intended applying for permits to mine on C. and S. ground at Caloola.

sd. W.G.B. Smith
C.L.A.
Bathurst,
25.8.88.



Sig 430.

B

PARISH OF COLE

PARISH OF CRANTHAM

PARISH OF PONSONBY

PARISH OF CALBRAITH

PARISH OF BRINGELLET

(Office No. P. 1084.x)

PARISH OF LOWRY

COUNTY OF BATHURST

Land District of Bathurst

SCALE

CHAINS 0 5 10 15 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200 220 240 CHAINS

MILES 0 1/4 1/2 3/4 1 1 1/4 1 1/2 1 3/4 2 2 1/4 2 1/2 2 3/4 3 MILES

Reserves charted and examined

Note Portions are shewn on this map only as far as finally dealt with by the Charting Branch 12th Oct. '81

Proclaimed 31st Aug: 65

CALOOLA GOLD FIELDS CREEK

GOLD FIELD BOUNDARY

PARISH BOUNDARY

The 'Small Numbers' are shewn as follows.

B1 means B1 691
B1x " B1 1664
B1• " B1 2008

Pte. No.	Cat. No.	Pte. No.	Cat. No.	Pte. No.	Cat. No.
		41		81	B 1540•
		42		82	" 1736•
		43	B 659 x	83	" 1925•
		44		84	" 39 x
		45		85	" 227•
		46	" 931 x	86	" 72
		47		87	" 671•
8	B 774	48		88	" 109
IX		49	" 659 x	89	" 194 x
X		50		90	" 192 x
XI		51		91	
XII	B 252•	52	" 658 x		
XIII		53	" 932 x		
XIV		54	" 929 x		
XV		55	" 961 x		
XVI	" 251 x	56	" 18 •		
XVII		57	" 460 •		
XVIII		58			
XIX	" 268 x	59	" 440 •		
XX		60			
XXI		61	" 796 •		
XXII	" 331 x	62	" 245 •		
XXIII	" 332 x	63	" 797 •		
		64	" 986 •		
		65	" 984 •		
XXVI		66	" 969 •		
XXVII	" 370 x	67			
XXVIII		68	" 1069 •		
XXIX		69	" 1040 •		
XXX		70			
XXXI		71	" 1061 •		
XXXII	" 371 x	72	" 1151 •		
XXXIII		73	" 1203		
XXXIV		74	" 1208 •		
XXXV	" 452 x	75	" 1237 •		
36		76	" 1238 •		
37	" 667 x	77	" 1237 •		
38	" 962 x	78	" 1239 •		
39	" 659 x	79			
40		80	" 1240 •		

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

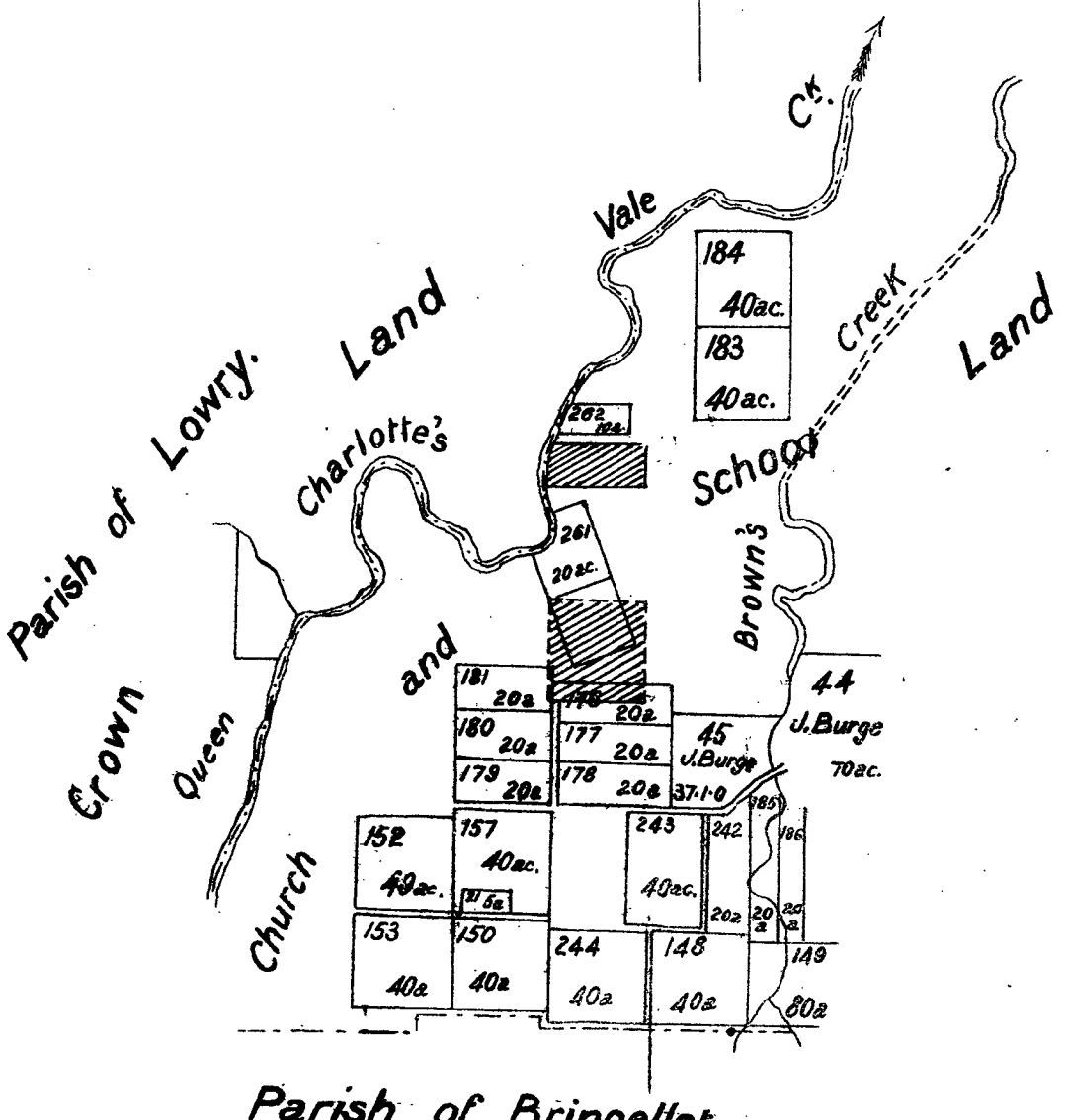
(Sig. 430)

C

Plan from

PARISH OF PONSONBY, COUNTY OF BATHURST.

Scale, 40 chs. to 1 inch.



Note. If portions 261 and 262 are not charted on the Land Agent's Map they should have been as a tracing of each portion is in his office.

Blue edging shew boundaries described in Glasheen's application.

Red edging shew boundaries of land as Messrs Webb state their ground is marked out

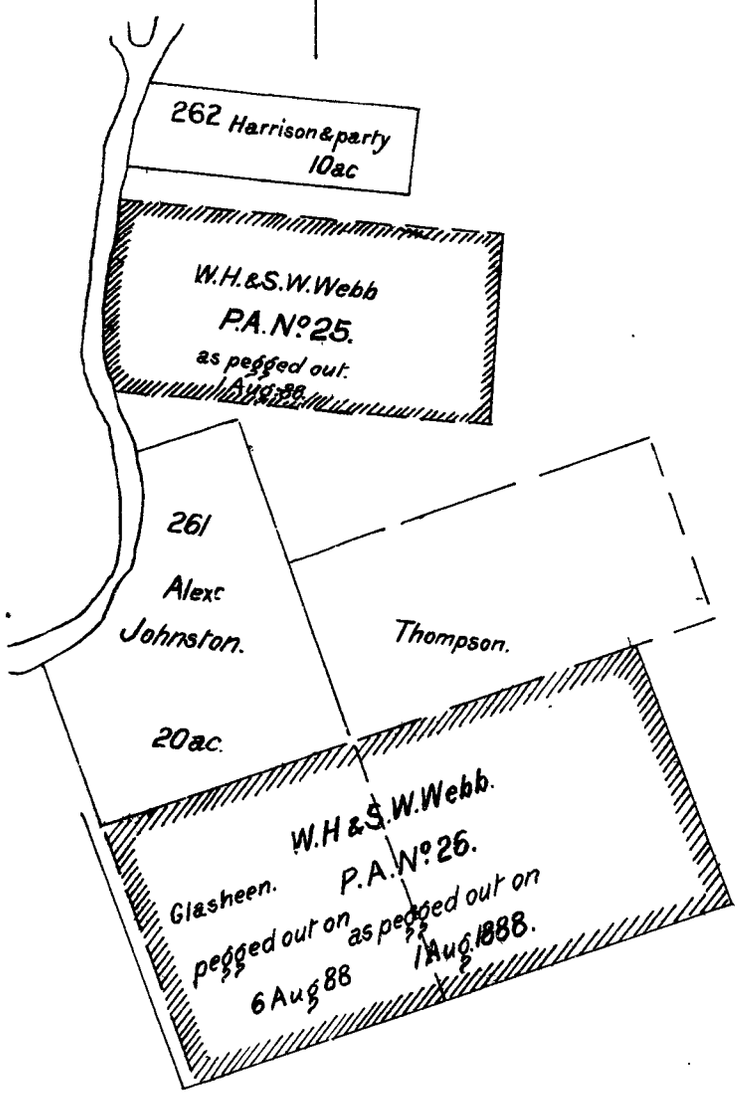
(Sig 430.)

D

Plan from

PARISH OF PONSONBY, COUNTY OF BATHURST.

Scale 10 chs. to 1 inch.



(The part coloured thus - IIIIIII was coloured pink on original tracing.)

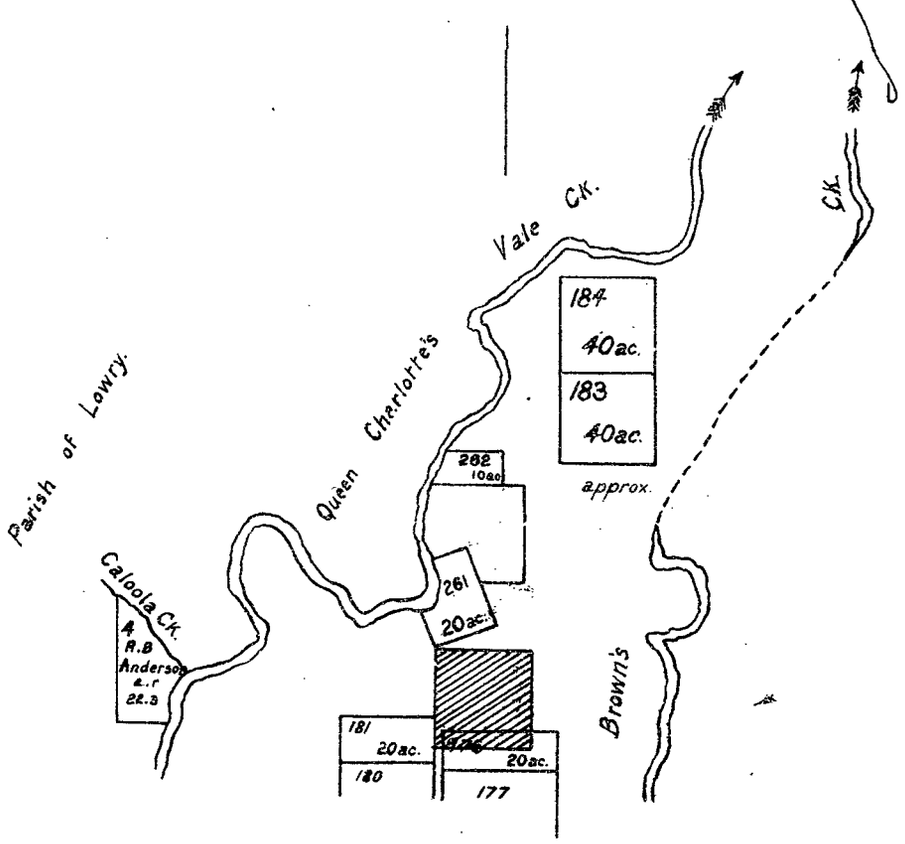
Sig 430.

E

PLAN

showing by hatching the 40 acres. referred to in the application.
for mineral lease of S.W. Webb & W.H. Webb in

PARISH OF PONSONBY, COUNTY OF BATHURST.



(Sig 430.)

1890.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FISHERIES OF THE COLONY.

(REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1889.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 26, sec. 69

REPORT of the Commissioners of Fisheries for New South Wales on the Fisheries of the Colony, for the year ending 31st December, 1889.

The Commissioners of Fisheries to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

In submitting our Report on the Fisheries of the Colony for the year 1889, we have to record the resignation of our colleague, Mr. Alexander Oliver, and in expressing a hope that the vacancy in our Board thus created may be speedily filled desire to express our recognition of the valuable services Mr. Oliver has rendered.

Finance.

We regret to state that the financially unsatisfactory condition of the Department still exists; it may as previously be attributed principally to the loss of revenue consequent on the abolition of the royalty on oysters. A large amount also of the rents due on leases for oyster culture still remains unpaid. The Crown Law Officers have now instructions to sue for recovery of these overdue rents, and we expect to realise during the ensuing year a substantial asset from this source. To the present time there has been paid only £2,004 3s. 8d. out of £3,994 6s. 2d. due; £1,990 2s. 6d. has therefore yet to be recovered.

Official Staff.

As intimated in our report for 1888, we have succeeded in effecting a substantial reduction in the Departmental Staff. The services of two temporary clerks, a draftsman, an assistant inspector, and two acting assistant inspectors of fisheries have been dispensed with; the future saving in expenditure thus created amounts to £892.

Also we have recommended the abolition of the offices of inspectors of the northern and southern divisions of fisheries believing that the duties pertaining thereto can be more efficiently and certainly more economically performed by the occasional visit of an inspector from head quarters. This, in addition to a proposal we have made to relieve the Department of the cost of maintenance of the small steam launch hitherto employed in the supervision of the Port Jackson and nearer home fisheries, will if concurred in enable us to effect for 1890 a still further saving of £705.

Fish Acclimatisation.

We report considerable success in this direction. From some five or six thousand trout, ova which by the courtesy of the Geelong Acclimatisation Society were supplied to us, and which gift we here thankfully acknowledge, we have hatched out a large per centage of fry; these we distributed in suitable streams in the northern, southern, and western divisions of the Colony, besides liberating a fair number in the Prospect reservoir.

Amongst the waters in which the fry were placed may be mentioned the heads of the Nepean, Wingecarribee, Upper Colo, Tia, Severn, Brogo, Snowy, and Umaralla Rivers, also some of the Mountain Creeks at Katoomba, Lawson's Creek in the Mudgee District, and elsewhere. The fry when despatched bore a most healthy appearance, and we record with satisfaction that only a small per centage was lost *en route*. This constitutes our second effort to acclimatize the trout in our waters, and we anticipate with confidence a successful ultimate result.

In

[1315 copies—Approximate cost of printing (labour and material), £31 13s. 9d.]

In this connection we report also having been in communication with the United States Consul (W. Griffin, Esq.), with the view to the introduction of certain of the American salmonidæ into the rivers of the Colony. Mr. Griffin was good enough to give our project all possible assistance, so in due course we were advised that ova of the Californian salmon and the whitefish would in a short time be ready for transmission; but as, owing to the very brief period left at our disposal, we were not able to arrange for their reception and shipment at San Francisco, and as, moreover, the parcel would have arrived here in the height of summer, we were compelled to postpone the attempt until next year.

We hope in our report for 1890 to record the receipt and hatching of the expected American shipment. Some interesting papers on the subject will be found amongst the Appendices.

Oyster Culture.

The yield of oysters has been only 6,914 bags, as against 9,184 bags in 1888, a decrease of nearly 25 per cent., due principally to a falling off in the winnings from Port Stephens, the Hawkesbury, and Shoalhaven Rivers.

From Queensland 1,616 bags have been imported, as against 3,014 bags in the previous year. The number from New Zealand has been almost maintained, the difference being but 649 bags. A general total is thus made up for 1889 of 18,175 bags, as against 22,502 bags in 1888. We are thus obliged to record a greater decline in production than that, which with so much regret, we chronicled in our report for last year.

It is, however, satisfactory to be able to state that the oyster deposits in the northern division of the Colony's fisheries have materially improved. It may be in recollection, perhaps, that from the very large production in 1883 of 6,191 bags, the yield fell away year by year, until in 1887 only 1,226 bags were won from these beds. Since then the crop has regularly improved, and for this year we record a take of 2,318 bags. As stated in previous reports, there were causes (drought in particular) to account for the diminished yield; but from hence, unless what is popularly known as the worm disease should generally overtake the oysters, there is a fair prospect of these northern beds being restored to their original productiveness.

Of the worm disease we regret to find that it has made its appearance in one place in the Clarence River. In the opinion of the divisional inspector, this appearance is due to a lessee having from time to time procured from Sydney or elsewhere quantities of shell for cultch purposes. These shells, some of which, presumably, were affected by the worm, the inspector thinks have led to the introduction of the disease; and he considers his inference sufficiently warranted since he finds the worm far more numerous on the particular lease on which the shell was deposited than on the adjoining lease or elsewhere. We hope that freshets and floods will cure the evil thus unwittingly created; but for the future protection of oyster-beds we shall ask to have passed into law a regulation prohibiting the deposit in oyster-bearing waters of cultch, shells, spat, brood, or ware, which have not been previously cleansed and disinfected so as to destroy germs of this worm life which may be present in them.

In the meantime, in order to check as far as possible the spread of this worm, we take occasion to impress on all persons holding leases of land for oyster culture the necessity for exercising the utmost care to prevent the spread of this destructive agency.

The disease is as active as ever in the Hunter, Hawkesbury, and George's Rivers. In the hope of providing a remedy, we have, with the permission of the Australian Museum authorities, instructed Mr. Whitelegge, a scientist attached to that institution, to make an examination with the object of ascertaining habits and development of this worm, and to furnish a report. We await Mr. Whitelegge's reply with some anxiety.

More than half of the total winnings from the beds of the Colony has been taken from the home division of fisheries, the principal yields being from Port Stephens and the Hawkesbury River.

In the southern division, of which the Clyde is the principal producing water, the local inspector reports continued improvement. Where natural spat collectors, such as rocks and mangroves, are not present, lessees are bestowing considerable labour in laying down wood and stones for cultch. Many of the leases are well stocked with marketable oysters, but the lessees are holding back supply in order to still further improve the condition of their areas by renewed crops of spat. Favourable reports come also from Narrawillie Creek, which is cultivated in a systematic manner, and, in proportion to its size, is claimed to be the best producing water in the division.

The oysters in the Twofold Bay district are nearly worked out. Of the deposits in other waters we have but little to report: they are failing perceptibly, partly perhaps from natural causes, but in a large measure from the improvidence of lessees, who strip their beds without any regard to future supply, and the

the systematic thieving from Crown lands by persons who do not hold any lease whatever. These are evils which, owing to the very defective existing legislation, we are not able to check. If our waters are to be maintained in a state of productiveness they will require the protection of more restrictive legislation.

The Fishing Industry.

In the Appendices are the usual tabulated statements showing the quantities of fish brought to the fish market, and the range of prices obtained.

In 1888 the amount realised from these sales was £37,775 6s. 11d.; this year the total recorded is £34,311 3s. 6d., showing a decrease of £3,464 3s. 5d., notwithstanding that the supply was 5,584 baskets in excess of that for 1888.

From the waters in the home division of fisheries we note a general increase in the supply, Port Stephens excepted, which falls short of the 1888 take by 500 baskets, and so for this year rates fifth in order of productiveness. Lake Macquarie rates first with 7,909 baskets, Botany 7,611 baskets, Lake Illawarra 6,855 baskets, and Tuggerah Lakes 6,007 baskets.

In respect to Lake Macquarie the railway now affords facilities for transport from various points; the principal supply reaches it at the Cockle Creek and Dora Creek stations, while the old route *via* Belmont is still to some extent availed of; yet, notwithstanding the additional tax upon its resources, its capability to withstand it seems to be assured, and that such is the actual fact will be perfectly apprehended, when it is explained that the average weekly take for the latter half of 1889 was 255 baskets, as against 135 baskets in the first six months of the year.

Notwithstanding, there appears to be alarm on part of some fishermen that the lake will not continually bear the increased strain, and they recommend that Dora, Cockle, Wyee, and other Creeks flowing into the Lake be closed against netters. Whilst fully recognising the interest these fishermen exhibit in recommending the adoption of a course which would have the effect of materially limiting their field of operations and possibly their present profits, we do not propose at present to reduce the fishing area of this water, except perhaps so far as closing Dora Creek from netting operations.

The supply from the northern division of fisheries is 11,730 baskets as against 15,830 baskets in 1888; the decrease is due to a falling off in the take from the Clarence River, attributed to a scarcity of fish and to the unsatisfactory sales returns received by the fishermen; this will perhaps account for the reduction in the number of fishermen who at present find employment in this water. The arrangements for the sale of fish in the metropolis are generally complained of by fishermen in remote parts, and until these shall have been placed upon a more satisfactory footing supplies from distant fishing grounds need not be relied upon.

The fish canning company at Iluka, to which we referred in our previous report, has, we regret to say, been idle for the last three months, the supply of the preserved article having been in excess of the demand. While, however, this may be so at the Clarence, we are able to announce the establishment of a similar company at Cape Hawke; this company has, in the last half year, despatched 683 cases of tinned fish, the product of some 2,000 baskets.

Very fine prawns were caught in the Clarence for the first time in November, but the local demand being for the present limited, it is not expected that prawn catching there will develop into an industry.

In the southern division of fisheries operations have not been large, except at Ulladulla, whence owing to increased steam communication a supply nearly one-third in excess of that for 1888 has been received at Sydney. This supply was principally of schnapper. Along this part of the coast, running as far north as St. George's Basin, extensive schnapper-grounds exist—at least, this is the opinion of experienced fishermen who have migrated hither from the northern waters.

At Twofold Bay, though the waters abound with fish, very little attention is given to the industry, presumably on account of remoteness from the metropolis, the receipt of twenty-six baskets only being recorded. The local inspector reports that fish, in streams of miles in length, are constantly passing south or north.

At Moruya the supply has been unusually scarce owing to the disturbance created by the harbour improvements now in progress. From Shoalhaven there is an increase of 925 baskets over the take for 1888. It is believed that good trawling grounds are to be found off the coast here at some distance from the land.

Inland Waters Fisheries.

On the Murray and Edwards Rivers prospects are said to be brighter than for years past, attributable possibly to the benefits accruing from amended legislation. The inspector apprehends danger of fish becoming stranded through watercourses running dry, or dying by imprisonment in shallow pools when heated to a high temperature under the summer sun. He suggests that these dangers might be counteracted by the construction of locks in suitable positions. By this means deep pools and breeding places would be created, thus largely augmenting facilities for propagation and development. We think the suggestion worthy of record, but as only a very small supply reaches Sydney from the Murray, nearly all of it being sent direct to Melbourne, we should not be warranted in recommending the Government to incur an expense of so little present benefit to the Colony.

We report the appointment of Mr. John A. Manton, forest ranger for the District of Moama, as an assistant inspector of fisheries within his district. The additional supervision thus afforded is already proving beneficial, illegal fishing, hitherto carried on with impunity, having to a considerable extent been checked.

The destruction of cormorants and shags on this river and its affluents has assumed large proportions, no less than 15,500 heads of these birds having been presented. As a reward of 4d. to 6d. is payable on each head, the cost to the country of this destruction has been £387 9s. 6d. We consider this cost so out of proportion to the benefit which has accrued that we intend to propose the repeal of the regulations prescribing the payment of these rewards.

Lake George.

These fisheries are not developed. Only one fisherman follows his calling, and he uses very crude and incomplete gear; his operations are confined almost exclusively to Deep Creek and its vicinity. This creek is supposed to be the spawning ground for the cod, and is regarded of such value that we have recommended its closure against netters. The withdrawal of it from fishing operations may also have the effect of sending fishermen further afield over this expansive lake, and so become a means of testing the extent of yield in other parts.

In the Appendices will be found the Chief Inspector's report on this fishery; a perusal will afford an idea of its possibly productive capabilities. He recommends the institution of experiments in the capture of the cod by means of certain specified nets; and, by artificial means, the propagation of its ova, with a view to introduction to other waters.

In concluding our Report, we desire to express regret that so far steps have not been taken to obtain soundings along the coast for the purpose of mapping out suitable areas for deep sea trawling.

JAMES C. COX, M.D.,
President of the Fisheries Commission.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

INSPECTORS' ANNUAL REPORTS, 1889.

NORTHERN DIVISION OF FISHERIES.

THE oyster deposits of the Northern Division of Fisheries which extends from Cape Hawke to Point Danger, and includes many important oyster-bearing inlets, have materially improved as a whole during 1889, and have recovered to a fair extent much of the decadence which characterized their condition during the previous two years.

The total quantities shipped to Sydney from the various inlets, together with the quantities locally consumed, are as follows :—

Clarence River	732 bags
Richmond River	661 „
Evans River	429 „
Manning River	375 „
Bellinger River	67 „
Cape Hawke	33 „
Tweed River	6 „
Brunswick River	15 „
Total	2,318 bags

Besides producing the above quantities, the oyster leases in the various inlets (the Manning River excepted) remain generally in good condition—being more or less well stocked, and irrespective of disturbing causes, well fitted to continue supply during the present year.

For the purpose of showing the marked improvement which has taken place in the oyster deposits of the division, the returns for the previous year are here given :—

The total quantity produced in	1883	was	6,191	bags
„ „	1884	„	3,186	„
„ „	1885	„	3,177	„
„ „	1886	„	3,962	„
„ „	1887	„	1,226	„
„ „	1888	„	1,864	„
„ „	1889	„	2,318	„

The improvement on the Clarence has been confined mainly to the oyster leases which are nearest to the mouth of the river. Those higher up, that is more remote from the river entrance and nearest to the lake, are still in a backward though at the same time gradually improving condition.

The improvement referred to in the lower leases has been more remarkable. All these leases are now covered with a good deposit of mature oysters, including large quantities of young oysters of all sizes, showing most conclusively that the spawning season of 1888 has not been confined in the Clarence to any particular month, but has been more or less general throughout the year, and being most abundant during the month of October.

Unfortunately the apparently secure prospect of an abundant oyster production on this river is marred by the recent discovery of the existence on the oyster beds of the injurious worm which has proved so destructive to the once famous oyster beds of the Hunter River, and later on to a less extent those of the adjoining inlets of Port Stephens and the Hawkesbury River.

Floods and heavy freshes appear to be its most effective check. In the old affected rivers, floods have apparently destroyed the worm, but it has afterwards reappeared and been as destructive as before.

Fortunately the Clarence River, within a couple of months of the discovery of the worm, is experiencing a succession of floods and freshes similar to those which proved so destructive to the oyster beds in the beginning of 1887, and it is possible they may effectively destroy the worm before it has taken the thorough hold which it had on the other affected inlets.

If the present excessively wet season does not eradicate the worm on the Clarence River, it will probably return in December, 1890, or in the latter part of the following year, and ruin the oyster beds, and remain until the economy of nature raises an agent as destructive to the worm as the worm is to the oyster —a prospect by no means encouraging to the lessees in that fine oyster-bearing river.

The Richmond River, like the Clarence, shows good improvement in the lower leases, those most remote from the entrance being still in a backward condition. The lower leases of this river are well stocked, and in common with all other oyster-bearing inlets in the northern division (the Clarence River excepted) have not at any time been affected by the worm or any other disease.

The Evans River produced during last year a creditable quantity of oysters, and it is worth noticing how steadily the oyster deposits on this river have improved.

Oysters

Oysters were shipped from the Evans for the first time in 1884. In this year the deposits were in a virgin condition—the licensed dredgers discovered a natural oyster bed, and stripped it, taking 228 bags, and doing, as on other rivers, nothing in the way of re-stocking or in any way improving the bed. The following year when the leasing provisions came into force the river produced 55 bags; in 1886, 144 bags; in 1887, 142 bags; in 1888, 292 bags; and in 1889, 429 bags.

Nearly all the oysters now produced are semi-cultivated, that is, removed by the lessees from the foreshores, where they were naturally attached in quantities, to deeper and more favourable water for development.

When collected at maturity the oysters are taken by boat to the head of the Evans River, carried thence about 2 miles by road to Woodburn, on the Richmond River, and thence to Sydney by one of the Richmond steamers.

In addition to the general monthly spawn on the Clarence River, the oysters are reported by the local Assistant Inspector at Cape Hawke Inlet to have spawned likewise during almost every month in the year. There was a good spawn on the Richmond River during the first quarter of 1889. An abundant spawn is reported on the Bellinger River, also at Weegoolgah, at which inlet, owing probably to its being frequently sand-blocked, oyster spawning does not sometimes take place for years.

The present increased crop of mature oysters in this division may be looked upon as the outcome of the general spawn which the undersigned reported—Annual Report, 1887—as having taken place in the latter part of that year. And in the absence of disturbing elements, the abundant spawn above referred to may be expected to mature chiefly in the summer of 1891–92.

Concerning spat licenses—with which is connected the question of oyster culture—it may be mentioned that small quantities of spat were collected on the Clarence, the Evans, the Manning, and lately on the Brunswick Rivers under the provisions of these licenses; but although several lessees in various rivers are in possession of licenses, the quantity collected under license in the whole division is very small.

This does not arise from any disinclination on the part of oyster lessees to collect spat, but is due to the limited amount procurable.

Generally wherever a foreshore carries spat in any quantity which requires to be removed for its proper development, the ground is taken up by a lessee for the purpose of supplying spat for a deep water lease. In such a case the provisions of a spat license do not apply, and there is no return of the quantity removed.

It may be stated that whenever spat in this division is obtainable in reasonable quantities, the lessees avail themselves of whatever opportunities they have to procure spat and remove it to their deep water leases.

The more thorough cultivation, which includes the attachment of the spawn, so far as all the inlets are concerned, has not yet advanced beyond some experimental stages, and while the semi-cultivation alluded to in connection with the removal of naturally attached oysters may be looked upon as a measure of success attained under the Fisheries Act, thorough and substantial oyster culture will only be an accomplished fact in this colony when the spat in our abundant spawning seasons is extensively attached by artificial means.

Fish.

The carriage of fresh fish from the northern division to Sydney, which fairly started in 1887, continues, and proves to be a fairly established industry. The total quantity shipped being 11,730 baskets as against 15,830 baskets for the previous year. The quantities produced from the various rivers being as follows—the previous years' returns being also given for the purpose of comparison :—

	1887	1888	1889
Clarence River ...	1,150 baskets ...	10,453 baskets ...	6,544 baskets
Macleay River ...	2,500 „ ...	821 „ ...	2,081 „
Cape Hawke ...	93 „ ...	2,938 „ ...	2,165 „
Manning River ...	... „ ...	1,063 „ ...	238 „
Port Macquarie ...	... „ ...	390 „ ...	no return
Richmond River ...	... „ ...	165 „ ...	702 „
Total... ...	3,743 baskets ...	15,830 baskets ...	11,730 baskets.

These totals show a falling off as against 1888 of 4,100 baskets. The principal falling off on the Clarence River being due in the first place to a scarcity of fish and in the next place to the unsatisfactory returns received by the fishermen from Sydney. On the other hand there is an increased supply from the Macleay and Richmond Rivers—the result on the latter river of an improved entrance, and more regular steam communication.

The number of licensed fishermen in the Clarence River this year is 48 as against 56 for 1888.

Although the carriage of fresh fish to Sydney is a well established fact, the fishing industry in these outlying rivers cannot be said to be in a satisfactory condition, and will never be so until radical alterations are made in Sydney in connection with the sale of the fish.

This matter is the cause of much complaint among the fishermen, and it has much to do in interfering with the proper development of the industry.

Some fine prawns are found on the Clarence River, and for the first time they were caught for market during the last two months of the year. The quantity caught was however small, amounting to but a few hundred quarts. These were consumed in Grafton. None were sent to Sydney. The local market being limited, and being the only available one, it was not sufficient to keep the men employed, and the work was discontinued.

The Fish-canning Works on the Clarence River have been idle during the last quarter of the year.

It is said the company has produced supply in excess of the market desired. It is at the same time expected that the works will shortly be enlarged and provided with refrigerating apparatus to keep the fish in quantity while they are being worked up.

It appears that while the sea mullet is a remarkably good fish when canned, the prejudice against mullet as ordinary cooked, interferes with its sale when preserved.

A similar company has also been successfully established at Cape Hawke, and, like the Iluka Company, turns out a really good article. The Cape Hawke Company keeps about nine men and boys employed, and is also about providing refrigerating apparatus to obviate the difficulty of an irregular supply of fish. This company sent out during the last half-year 683 cases of tinned fish, which would work up about 2,000 baskets of fish.

With the exception of a moderate quantity of schnapper caught by line, nothing has been done on the north coast in the way of catching fish in ocean water. No trawling has yet been attempted, and nothing is known of the nature of the bottom or of its adaptability for trawling purposes.

Some herrings, supposed to be the species *sajax*, were washed ashore in an easterly gale near the Richmond River entrance in July. While but little is known of these fish, they are supposed to move along the coast in large shoals.

The Australian salmon appears on the coast regularly in October and November, but seldom finds its way into any of the inlets. The Assistant Inspector at the Manning River reports, however, that a large shoal of salmon came into that river this year in the early part of October, and remained during the whole of the month moving up and down the river.

In former times when the aborigines depended more on themselves for their food supply, the coming of the salmon was one of the occasions of feasting. It is said they timed its coming by the appearance of the berries on the native currant bushes. Their mode of capture was to stand out in the surf and spear the fish as they approached the beach.

With reference to the enemies of fish, rewards were claimed on the Clarence for the destruction of 160 cormorants—ten of the larger kind at 6d. per head, and 150 of the smaller kind at 1d. per head.

Concerning the work of inspection there has not been so many oyster leases to measure as in previous years.

A number of oyster leases, including portions of forfeited leases, have been measured and reported upon by the undersigned in the Richmond, Brunswick, and Evans Rivers, and at Weegoolgah. There have also been some disputes to settle on the Clarence River in connection with the boundaries of some important oyster leases.

Your inspector has prosecuted sundry fishermen for fishing without licenses, also on the Clarence River for drawing nets over oyster leases. The frequency of this offence was the cause of much complaint on the part of oyster lessees, and there can be no doubt but that the practice was one which more or less damaged the oyster deposits. In all these prosecutions the offenders were first, and in some instances repeatedly cautioned, before summonses were issued. It may also be mentioned that there are no closed waters in this division, and there has not been any occasion in this or any previous year to make any seizures of fishermen's nets.

Appended are tabulated forms showing the quantities of fish and oysters produced from the respective inlets during each month of the year.

RETURN of Fresh Fish shipped from the Northern Division of Fisheries during 1889.

Rivers.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
	Baskets	Baskets	Baskets	Baskets	Baskets	Baskets	Baskets	Baskets	Baskets	Baskets	Baskets	Baskets	Baskets
Clarence River	800	446	568	567	411	929	433	550	510	565	440	325	6,544
Richmond River	...	...	40	50	60	71	49	58	130	112	56	76	702
Manning River	70	35	15	10	...	...	12	84	12	...	...	...	238
Macleay River	162	140	108	124	103	270	171	160	233	240	175	190	2,081
Cape Hawke	55	102	281	40	80	214	258	291	334	142	97	271	2,165
Port Macquarie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly Totals	1,087	723	1,012	791	654	1,484	923	1,143	1,224	1,059	768	862	11,730

RETURN showing quantity of Oysters produced from the Northern Division of Fisheries during 1889.

Rivers.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
Clarence River	2	27	8	...	...	9	...	...	12	117	217	340	732
Richmond River	113	102	94	22	...	...	...	...	...	143	70	117	661
Manning River	140	45	27	25	10	7	23	11	11	26	36	14	375
Evans River	129	65	37	3	...	...	...	...	4	69	60	62	429
Cape Hawke	3	2	...	...	4	8	5	...	4	...	...	7	33
Tweed River	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Bellinger River	4	1	3	4	1	1	...	7	2	9	17	18	67
Brunswick River	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15
Port Macquarie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly Totals	391	248	169	54	15	25	28	18	33	364	400	573	2,318

THOS. TEMPERLEY,
Inspector, Northern Fisheries.

February 14, 1890.

The Eden Fisheries.

OYSTER-beds nearly all worked out, so the oystermen say. Ought to be closed for three years.

Do not take note of any fish passing, except whales.

The leased or other oyster-beds are nearly worked out.

Mud has killed a great many oysters to the southward.

Maldon says that there will not be any oysters to spat at Broadwater.

Do not know anything about trawling. Miles of fish are always passing south or north, following the sun and breeze.

BOURN RUSSELL.

Eden, 17 January, 1890.

The

The Moruya River Fisheries.

During the past year all sorts of fish have been unusually scarce in this river with the exception of one or two periods, which I will mention later on, when some shoals came in from sea; and until these harbour improvement works are at an end I do not think there will be at any time large numbers of fish in the river.

Formerly there were pools or reaches in the lower part of the river, 20 feet deep at low-water, whereas now there are only about 4 feet, so that the fish have got no shelter or feeding grounds.

In January small shoals of salmon entered the river. For the month of March great numbers of young mullet entered. During the months of March and April there were very few mature fish in the river, being principally immature mullet. In the latter part of May and 1st of June great quantities of gar-fish visited the river. In the month of September mullet commenced making their appearance in the upper part of the river. There were a few taylor caught in the month of November, also large numbers of mullet. During the whole year schnapper have only been caught in straggling numbers, and whiting have been very scarce.

The leased oyster-beds are in a neglected state, absolutely nothing having been done to improve them, and some of them skinned of every marketable oyster to be found.

The best oyster-bed is to be found in Mullindar Creek; the oysters there being in fair condition, being chiefly mangrove oysters. The creek is still unalienated with the exception of lease No. 672, 200 yards, belonging to T. Bull; but it is in a neglected state, all boundary marks having disappeared. As to whether he has paid his rent I am unable to say.

I am unable to say anything as to oyster diseases. One lessee, John Constable, complains very much about the mud covering his oysters. And for the next year or two the oyster-beds in the lower part of the river will be of little value on account of the harbour improvements in progress at present. Close to the Heads I have often found the oysters dead, without any apparent cause, and inside the shell a small crab. But all the oysters in the creeks seem healthy, they being principally mangrove oysters and growing in mud.

I have noticed no spat during the past year.

There were forty six bags of oysters shipped from this river during 1889

This part of the coast unsuitable for trawling. Rocky bottom; although to those acquainted with the coast the reefs could be kept clear of. There is one thing to favour trawling here. The 30-fathom line extends further out than what it does at the majority of places on the coast of New South Wales, and clear of the reefs the bottom is sandy.

Although there are some reefs off this part of the coast, still it is not a good ground for schnapper fishing. I mean they are not to be caught in large numbers, only a few stragglers. I am informed by old residents that at one time they were very plentiful off this part of the coast.

A. SUTHERLAND,
Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

The Hawkesbury River Fisheries.

The condition of net fisheries on the Hawkesbury River, in what is known as open waters, has, owing to the limited area, and the large number of boats fishing and the continual hauling, been seriously reduced as a fish producing area, fish of all sorts having now become very scarce.

In the closed waters of the Upper Hawkesbury, commencing at Bar Point, fish, such as mullet and bream, are fairly plentiful.

The prospects of the open water fisheries are at present very poor, and I would most respectfully recommend, that when the cold weather sets in, that this river should be closed against both net and line fishing for six months, including Brisbane Water and Pittwater,—but closed at Barranjoey.

The mullet being full roed in April, they then start to go in shoals along the coast, from one river to another until spawning is done, and are called sea mullet.

At this time of year, being rank of taste and completely out of season, they should not be allowed to be caught, but to be kept for breeding purposes.

Herring, probably pilchards, taylors, and salmon, seldom come into the Hawkesbury River, but salmon may occasionally be seen in Pittwater. Gar-fish are full roed in March, and most plentiful from March to August, but they seldom come up the Hawkesbury, and for that reason no gar-fish net should be allowed above Croppy Point.

The oyster fisheries are at present in a most deplorable condition, scarcely any rent is paid. Of oyster culture there is none, and altogether the outlook is such, that the oyster bids fair to be exterminated.

The worm disease has been very severe in certain portions of the Hawkesbury River during the past three years, and hundreds of bags of oysters have been killed thereby. It is not yet quite extinct, but it is not near so bad as it has been.

The only cure in my opinion is plenty of fresh water;—several good freshets.

Owing to the great scarcity of matured oysters in the Hawkesbury River, to detect the oysters in the act of spatting is a difficult task. Oysters do not spat everywhere at once, different localities have different times of spatting. I have known Mooney Creek oysters to spat in October, whereas Berowra Creek oysters generally spat in the winter; but a large percentage of oysters spat during spring and summer, but other causes such as drought and freshets have influence on spatting.

The bottom of the Hawkesbury River is in my opinion, not suited for trawling on account of the many snags to be encountered.

I have no doubt that Pittwater would do, also Cowan Creek.

P. SMITH,
Assistant Inspector.

The Bellinger River Fisheries.

In the month of May one small school of mullet entered the river, but passed out again almost at once on account of fresh water, but very large schools were observed outside. For several days during November salmon were very plentiful along the beaches outside, but none came in the river.

The leases occupied by Messrs. Hanley and Johnson are in fine condition, the oysters having improved wonderfully since the floods in June last. The oysters on the ballast heaps have also improved greatly since the rain.

No

No disease observable on any of the beds.

The oysters have not spawned this season as yet, but Mr. Hanley is getting ready for catching the spat by laying down bundles of mangrove bush and shell on the whole of his leases. As far as can be seen the spat from last season are not very plentiful on account of the quantity of seaweed laying on the beds, but which the rains have cleared away.

There is very little fish at any time inside the Bellinger River; but outside for miles are some of the best fishing grounds in the colony. Some portions of the Bellinger Bight I think would well repay a trawler, as the bottom teems with flat-head, and I should think flat fish as well; but schnapper, rock cod, and groper abound on the rocky patches, and from the quantities of shell thrown up on beach after every gale of wind I think that crawfish abound on the reef.

THOMAS STEWART,
Assistant Inspector.

The Cape Hawke Fisheries.

NET and hook and line fish of all kinds can be caught in large quantities at present. All kinds of fish are in first-class condition.

Oysters are very scarce, with the exception of three beds; two of those beds are in Godwin's Creek, the other bed is at the mouth of the Wolomba River; those beds are leased by Mr. H. Woodward.

On April 17th, 1889, very large shoals of mullet; some of the mullet came into the harbour and left again on 27th of April. The oldest of the inhabitants here never saw so large a shoal in the harbour.

October 21.—Small shoals of salmon came over the bar and stopped for three days. The salmon did not go up the river.

Oysters are very scarce. The foreshores and beds are now getting what they very much required, that is a spell. Only thirty bags have been shipped from here for the past twelve months.

There has been no sign of worm or mud disease here. The small black crab is the greatest enemy that the oysters have here.

Oysters have been spawning here more or less for the past twelve months almost monthly. I called Inspector Gyler's attention to it when he was here in October last. The principal places where the oysters have been spawning is Godwin's Creek and the cutting bed No. 1,431.

From Cape Hawke to Hadiley Point, distant about 10 miles, should be a good place for trawling purposes, the bottom being of white sand. At Hadiley Point great catches of schnapper have been taken; but of late the fishermen complain that the schnapper is very scarce.

A. H. KENDALL,
Chief Inspector of Fisheries, Sydney.

The Shoalhaven Fisheries.

THE conditions of the oyster fisheries under my supervision are satisfactory as far as Shoalhaven and Jervis Bay are concerned, but in Sussex Inlet the oysters are completely skinned, they having been all taken away and laid down in Narrawilli. As regards fish the supply this year has been very good. The schnapper fisheries have shown a large increase from previous years.

The arrival of mullet commences on the coast about March and continues until the end of April. Taylor, salmon, garfish, kingfish, travally, and schnapper are generally schooling from October until December. Whiting and bream from June until September are on the beaches. The quantity of baskets of fish sent from Shoalhaven this year has been 3,844, but there has been a great many shipped from Wreck Bay by boats from Ulladulla. The number of men fishing were on an average thirty-five, and fifteen boats.

The state of the leased oyster-beds in my district is fair, although some have been worked rather bare, but every prospect of recovering. Sussex Inlet has been skinned completely.

The quantity of oysters shipped from here this year has been 603 bags.

The mud has not affected the oysters in Sholhaven to such an extent this year as it did last. It is not known in the other rivers in this district.

Oysters are generally spatting from November until January; but I believe that they are spatting more or less all the year round.

Between the head lands and along the beaches a certain distance off I believe there is suitable ground for trawling; but any distance off I am unable to say without a trial.

CHARLES GORDON,
Assistant Inspector.

The Nambuccra River Fisheries.

THE fisheries of this river are not being worked for export to Sydney, owing to the uncertainty of the arrivals and departure of the steamers. Bream, whiting, (hardgut mullet), flathead, blackfish, travally, and tarwhine are plentiful, and no doubt but that shipments will be made to Sydney when the steamers run more regularly. The local requirements have been supplied by three fishermen.

The sea mullet season was a very bad one as regards quantity. It commenced on the 26th of April, and owing to bad weather and freshets none were seen after the end of May.

The two principal beds of the rivers are leased by Messrs. Prospichal and West. They think it prudent to let the beds lay to recruit. The long continued absence of floods in the river up to 1888 caused the rocks, stones, pebbles, and cultch that formed the bottom to be covered by slime and mud, militating against the catchment of spat. The light freshets have improved the beds, that is, cleared them of mud. The catchment and lodgment of spat will be improved. There is more spat about now than I have seen for years past, therefore the beds must improve. The mud which covered the beds of course killed most of the oysters, but the beds are now recovering.

The spat is obtainable on the lower part of the rivers, especially off the mangrove trees, but I don't believe that young oysters laid down in deep beds will ever be successful. They appear to thrive best in shallow water.

The bight that extends between the Solitaries and Smoky Cape, I believe, is the most suitable for trawling on the coast.

I have on previous occasions pointed out the vast extent of schnapper grounds on this part of the coast.

I again draw your attention to the fact that about 5 miles south of the river oyster shells are often driven upon the beach, and as they could not possibly have come from the Nambucca or Macleay Rivers, I am under the impression that they must have been driven up from some oyster-beds off this part of the coast.

W. J. WHAITES,
Assistant Inspector.

L. Thompson, Esq.

The Manning River Fisheries.

11 January, 1890.

THE natural deep water oyster-beds have not improved during the year. I have tested the deep water beds in the south channel in March, June, August, and December, the main river deep water beds also in June and November of last year, the result of which inspections show that there is no improvement in the beds, there being no spat or young oysters obtainable to place on the beds.

Mr. Woodward imported eighty bags of New Zealand oysters during the early part of the year, and laid them down for fattening purposes which did remarkably well. But the last 30 bags which were laid down on Scott's Creek bed were all destroyed, with the exception of 8 bags in consequence of the heavy freshes in the river during July and August; there has been 375 bags of oysters collected on the Manning during the year, of which 320 were shipped to Sydney, and 55 bags detained for district use. I have collected spat fees on 10 bags the first quarter of the year at 2s. per bag, £1 which I forwarded to the Treasury.

I have not the opportunity of watching the arrival and departure of schools of fish on account of living 10 miles from the new bar, and 8 from the old bar. The following is what I have observed from here: Sea mullet made the first appearance in the river, 25th March, 1st and 11th April in large shoals, also large shoals of salmon came in the early part of October, and remained in the river the whole of the month; there are shoals of young tailor in the river at present.

The deep water beds are in a very poor state at present. There are a few very old oysters on some parts of the beds, but they are very scattered and apparently too old to spat. Some of the foreshore leases are doing fairly, but will not be of marketable size for the next twelve or eighteen months.

The lessees of small leases as soon as the oysters become half grown collect them and ship them to market, which does not give the oysters a fair chance to grow. There have been five leases cancelled during the year, and two leases applied for which have not been issued up to date on the Manning.

There is no worm-mud, or other disease among the oysters in my district.

The foreshore oysters have spatted several times during the year. I first detected spat on the foreshores in the early part of September, at different times up to the end of November, strange to say most of the foreshores were covered with spat from high to low water mark, but not the least sign of spat in the deep water. Sorry to state that most of the latest spat from the size of sixpence downwards were destroyed at the end of November and beginning of December on account of the heavy thunderstorms, accompanied by heavy rains on the upper part of the river, which caused the water to become very thick and muddy, leaving a deposit of mud and slime on the foreshores. I am glad to state that during the last three weeks most of the foreshores have been clean again, having been awashed by the heavy north-east winds and clean salt water. I might also state that we have had no less than six freshes from the early part of May to the end of November, which has been the means of keeping the deep water beds clean from all pollution.

Not having any experience in trawling, I am not in a position to state an opinion of the suitabilities of the fishing ground outside. Still, from my knowledge of the coast from Newcastle to Port Macquarie, there are several sandy bays and bights from 10 to 20 fathoms of water which are intersected with rocks and reefs, and if properly marked off I should say that suitable trawling grounds could be found along the coast.

There are no extensive fishing grounds in this river, only at the old and new bars there are a few miles of sand flats very suitable for hauling grounds. There have been four yearly licensed fishermen, and two yearly licensed boats, four six monthly licensed fishermen, and two six monthly licensed boats at work on the river at different times during the year. Several of the fishermen were fishing for the Sydney market, and packing the fish in ice, but could not make it pay, as the returns from Sydney barely paid for freight and ice. The following were, however, shipped to Sydney during the year:—January, 70 baskets; February, 35; March, 15; April, 10; July, 12; August, 84; September, 12; which makes a total of 238 baskets.

There is a fair quantity of fish in the river, consisting of mullet, bream, whiting, flathead, jew fish, and taylor, but the expense appears too great to get them to the Sydney market on account of a lot of them being condemned after their arrival in Sydney.

I might state that I have been to Camden Haven twice during the year. I have been as far south as Smith's Lake to report on the entrance in October last. On my way back I also examined a portion of the Cape Hawke Oyster Fisheries.

There were eighty leases applied for and granted in the river under the 1884 Act, of which five have been cancelled, and over thirty to my knowledge have not paid their last two years' rents.

ANDREW GYLER,
Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

The Secretary, Department of Fisheries, Fisheries Office, Sydney.

The Lake Macquarie Fisheries.

Swansea, 14 January, 1890.

FISH of all kinds have been in good condition for the past year. No oysters in Lake Macquarie. On New Year's Day, 1889, and on three successive days there came large schools of hard-gut mullet over the bar from sea, passing up the river into the lake, from 3 to 6 ounces each. In the course of three months they increased their weight to 8 and 9 ounces, and by the end of the year they were full grown.

The lake all round is suitable for hauling nets. A great portion of the lake can be used for trawling nets.

WILLIAM BOYD,
Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

The

The George's River Fisheries.

ALL of the fisheries under my supervision are in a prosperous condition, with fish of all species excepting garfish, which are very scarce. Mullet abound in great numbers, in fact better shows than I have seen since 1886, every prospects of a great season. Both trumpetor and sand-whiting are caught in great numbers by line fishers, but I am sorry to say these are caught before they become marketable (to wit) from 1 to 3 ounces in weight. Every prospect of a great prawn season, as they are to be seen thinly scattered in all parts of the waters in my district.

The oyster fishery throughout my district is in poor condition.

Mullet arrive and depart between the months of December and May, after which those that remain go up the river, where they stop till the next season for travelling. Herring arrived in Botany Bay (full roed) in May last year; in July they went about 18 miles up the river, and disappeared about the latter end of September. Salmon arrive in September and depart about the end of February, a few to be caught all the year. Taylor to be seen all the year round. Sea garfish arrive in Botany Bay about the latter end of January; they work upon the flats about the mouth and a couple of miles up George's River in April, and stop about there till the end of July if not disturbed too much. A few sea garfish to be seen all the year. River garfish never leave the river.

All oyster-beds from Tom Ugly's Point as far as oysters grow up the river are in a very bad state. Lessees cannot do anything with their beds at present.

The worm or mud disease has destroyed nearly all the oysters in deep water, and has also affected the foreshore oysters in several parts.

Spat on the foreshores plentiful, but the public will not allow them to grow to oysters before they are taken off the rocks.

The whole of Botany Bay and the greatest part of George's River is suitable for trawling or any other modes of fishing, being mostly sand bottom.

J. D. GRANT,
Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

The Tweed River Fisheries.

15 January, 1890.

FISH are very plentiful in this river, but there are not many caught, only for private use; believe if there was any means of getting them to market that there would be a good supply. The principal fish in this river are: Sea mullet, flattail mullet, whiting, tarwhine, bream, black fish, taylor, flathead and jew fish, in their several seasons, occasionally garfish, but not many. Hear that herring are caught occasionally at the head of the river, but have not seen any myself. At Cook's Island and the reefs off it, schnapper have been plentiful the past year, vessels trading here and tug catching some readily any time they have gone on the fishing grounds. The oyster leases are in good condition, there being now a quantity ready for market.

Sea mullet arrived in on the 16th February, but only in small shoal. During that month they seemed to come in straggling more than in shoals. Shoals must have come in in the night as they were very plentiful up the river in the middle of March, yet had not seen many passing the station. No sea mullet seen passing out after the end of June, although there were still plenty up river. When out in tug often see shoals of fish outside the bar, but as they are swimming deep cannot say what kind of fish they are, or wh ether they came inside in the night; if they do, they must pass up the river, as on several occasions when I have noticed shoals outside I have been particularly careful in watching, but have not noticed them the following day. Cannot say that I have seen any shoals either of herring or salmon. Have noticed some taylor and very few garfish.

Most of the leased areas are in very good condition. A quantity of marketable oysters on some of them. The beds have been worked very low, but the spat laid down on Langley's and Wells' leases in 1887 is now marketable, although Langley lost part that was laid down, on the outer part of his lease, by sand covering them. The deeper water beds are now improving; they had been worked very low.

Have not noticed the worm lately; they were only seen here on one bed at any time, it was worked low, and as there was no spat or small oysters on that bed it is now useless, and the worm has not shown on any of the other beds. The sand encroached on the outer part of Langley's lease, and mud washed on the outer part of Wells' leases; but Wells when he noticed the mud encroaching on the outer part, lifted the oysters and put them down in deeper water; the oysters on one of Hunt's leases (where the mud was encroaching) were lifted and placed on some of his deeper water leases.

Cannot say what beds have spawned, but several times after rainy weather have noticed a quantity of very young spat in different parts of Terranora Creek.

Cannot say anything about trawling, but from the entrance to the head of the river there are many splendid hauling grounds for seines, and although whiting, sea mullet, flattail mullet, bream, and taylor are generally plentiful in their season at the Heads, still I believe they are always more numerous higher up river.

The Secretary, Department of Fisheries. WILLIAM McGREGOR.

The Clarence River Fisheries.

21 January, 1890.

THE condition and prospects of the fisheries of the Clarence River for the year 1889, may be considered as fairly good, as far as the quantity of fish in the river is concerned, although the shipments to Sydney show a marked decrease from the previous year, which may be attributed to the unsatisfactory returns obtained from the sale of fish in the Sydney market.

Many of the fishermen have been compelled to abandon the business and follow other pursuits. The total number of fishermen licensed for the year was forty-eight, out of which only eighteen are at present following their calling. The principal event to note for the year was the attempt, by some Hunter River men, to open up the prawning industry, which no doubt would have succeeded fairly well but for the want of a market nearer than Sydney—the local market did not require enough to keep the fishermen employed. The quantity and quality of prawns obtained, I believe, would compare favourably with those caught in the Hunter River. In consequence of the above, the industry has been abandoned The

The Fish-canning Company, which started operations at Iluka, has not been fully employed for the past three months, owing to over-production, or what might be more correctly termed prejudice against the Colonial article. Some of their stocks are still on hand. I have been informed that the company have purchased a suitable site, and intend to erect more extensive premises, and with the aid of refrigerating apparatus, will be enabled to purchase all the fish caught on the Clarence River, a portion of which will be preserved, and the rest packed in ice and shipped to Sydney.

The arrival, passing, or departure of schools of fish of the Mullet, Herring, Taylor, Salmon, Garfish, or other families.

Under the above head I may say that herring do not enter the Clarence River. I have never heard of more than one or two being netted inside the Heads. Salmon also do not enter the river. They have been seen, on different occasions, in large numbers, off the entrance. Taylor are comparatively scarce in the Clarence. Garfish are not sought after here; it is generally admitted they are too tender to ship in quantity to Sydney. Sea mullet are very plentiful in their season, which, if favourable, is usually from April to June, and, as generally believed, the schools work from south to north. Whiting are plentiful during their spawning season, which is usually from November to February, but are taken in moderate quantities all the year round.

The present season has, from some unaccountable reason, been so far a very poor one for spawning—the schools that have appeared in the river were later and less in numbers than usual. Other varieties, including bream, flathead, mullet, and blackfish, are plentiful all the year—the first and last-named spawn about June and July. Jewfish also appear in large numbers during the winter months.

The condition of the oyster-beds is encouraging, the oysters have been spawning almost continually since October—every thing that an oyster can adhere to is literally covered with oysters of all sizes. The marketable oysters are in good condition, and of good size, with the exception of those on Mr. A. Ross's lease, No. 64, which has lately developed the worm disease in a marked degree. Regarding this disease (notice of which I posted to Inspector Temperley), there appeared, chiefly on the above lease, during the month of October, a peculiar pink colour, which was then believed by the oystermen to be an indication of the worm disease; but whether the one bears any relation to the other, is a matter for careful study. It is certainly a remarkable fact that the above lease showed the pink colour more than the other leases, and it now also shows more worm disease. My opinion of the worm disease does not coincide with that of the oystermen. I agree with the generally-accepted theory, which is that the worm is not matured inside the oyster, but comes from the outside.

The following table will show to what extent the worm disease has affected the oysters on each lease, commencing from the upper end of the Lake channel down to Yamba, twelve oysters being taken from each lease as a sample:—

		Diseased out of 12
Mr. H. Woodward	No. 259 lease	nil.
Mrs. S. Martin	„ 519 „	„
Mr. A. Philp	„ 258 „	„
Mr. W. R. Black	„ 518 „	„
Mr. H. Woodward	„ 262 „	„
Mr. W. R. Black	„ 23 „	„
Mr. A. Ross	„ 64 „	6
Mr. A. H. Pegus	„ 888 „	nil
Yamba Training Wall		3

In the above I have endeavoured to show, as near as possible, which leases exhibit the most disease. It will be seen that No. 64 lease is the only one which shows it to any extent. There is a deposit of black mud on each end of this lease, which may have a tendency to develop the worm. Or, again, it may quite possibly have been brought here in oysters and shells from other districts. I would respectfully suggest that all oysters from other rivers be subject to a close inspection before being laid down; and that all shells be laid out and exposed to the sun for a certain time, in order to destroy all life that may be in them. At the present time, the Clarence River is in flood, which I have no hesitation in saying is the best thing that could have happened at this juncture. Yet I am of the opinion that floods occurring too often will encourage the worm, by depositing a certain kind of mud on the oyster-beds.

Regarding the spawning of oysters. It has hitherto been the general impression that oysters spawn during the summer months, which may be the case under favourable circumstances, the salinity of the water, perhaps, having the most direct influence on the condition of the oyster. All former calculations on this point have been set at nought this year on the Clarence oyster-beds, by the amount of spawn which has appeared. It is quite evident that the oysters must have spawned during October, or even earlier, and are still spawning.

The suitability for trawling outside the Clarence Heads, I have no means of ascertaining, but believe it could be carried on inside to a limited extent, say, from the entrance up as far as the upper end of Oregandiman Island; further up than that it would not be practicable on account of sunken logs. And even confined to this small area, it would have to be worked at night by a steam trawler, there not being sufficient depth of water it would be too light to trawl successfully in day time. The present mode of fishing with the ordinary hauling net will, I think, meet the requirements of this district for some time to come.

JAS. MASSINGHAM,
Acting Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

The Port Stephens Fisheries.

Fish. 28 January, 1890.

For several months past there has been a noticeable falling off in the quantity of fish caught and sent to market, due for the most part to the limited number of men engaged in this occupation. From personal observation and from reliable information furnished me from other sources, I am of the opinion that there is no diminution among the finny tribe, but in many instances the methods employed in catching them are inadequate. For instance, two men fishing by themselves with a net of, say, 150 fathoms in length, do more

more real harm to the fishing grounds by scaring the fish through not being able to properly manage the net, than would be the case if a large and successful haul were made. All the bays and rivers and sheltered places in the upper portion of the harbour closed against net-fishing are fairly alive with fish of all sorts. I can confidently say that the outlook is as bright as it ever has been.

Oysters.

The indiscriminate issuing of spat licenses has worked disadvantageously in this district. Those who do not hold such licenses will tell you they do, but that the license is "at home." The license empowers the holder to gather spat, but in many instances marketable oysters are gathered and sent straightaway to market—no notice is given me—therefore there is no supervision of the spat when collected and bagged, and the result is that the revenue is defrauded. In no one instance have I been notified when spat has been collected. The oysters on Crown land have been entirely stripped, and the rocks are kept continually bare. Thus an immense amount of harm must result, as the oysters will in the course of time entirely disappear, and where once flourishing natural oyster deposits existed there will appear mere barrenness.

I have been at a disadvantage in that I have not been able to go about much through having no boat, consequently I have not been able to observe the movements of the various families of fish as I should have done had I had a boat. Mullet is very common just now, large schools having been driven into the lower portion of the harbour through the freshes caused by the recent heavy rains in the upper tributories, such as the Karuah River, Tellegerry Creek, and the Myall River. The herring is rather a scarce fish about here, but I have seen them caught outside the Heads on a line. Taylor are very plentiful, salmon are out of season, and garfish and whiting are just coming into season. Quite recently a number of john dories and pike (fish of the English coast I believe) have been caught in the harbour.

From information furnished me from various sources I learn that the rock oysters on the leased beds are in good condition—very fat—but the dredge oysters have not done well of late. In some instances lessees have introduced New Zealand oysters for the purpose of stocking their areas, but with poor results. The water does not seem suitable for them, and the shell appears to be harder than is the case with the oysters of this coast. I have seen some New Zealand oysters that were laid down several months since, and they appear to be as poor as when first laid down.

Provided lessees do not strip their leases too much, or that others do not do so without the lessees' knowledge, oyster culture may still be carried on to advantage.

In the waters in the upper part of the Karuah River and its tributaries, and in the upper waters of Tellegherry Creek and a few minor places where oysters do not naturally exist, but were laid there by way of experiment, the oyster worm has entirely eradicated the beds. The worm has not affected those beds where oysters naturally existed, or if it has it has not come under my notice, nor have I heard that such has been the case.

So far, there has been no spatting this season. I have interviewed several oyster lessees and they all say they have not observed any at present on their leases; but the general opinion is that the recent fresh in the rivers will start it.

I have closely examined the shores so far as I have been able to, and could see no very young oysters.

The coast between "Narragut," *i.e.*, the Fly Roads and Broughton Island, should be a good place for trawling operations. I believe it is a sandy bottom throughout, at all events the bottom is sandy from North Head to Broughton Island, a space of about 10 miles. Trawling might be carried on a limited scale within the harbour, say, from "Barnes Rocks" to North Head.

Between North Head and Broughton Island are some good schnapper grounds, and I have no doubt but that if they were tested by this means the result would be in every way satisfactory.

H. LAMAN,
Assistant Inspector.

The Lake Illawarra Fisheries.

No school fish entered the lake during the migratory period of 1889, owing to the closure of the sea entrance by sandbar. Some very large schools lay off the entrance for several days at a time. The varieties noticed were sea mullet, bream, garfish, and salmon. The schools of garfish and salmon were exceptionally large. All the schools noticed were travelling in a northerly direction.

The oyster fisheries in my district are very small, and only consist of three leases at tho Minumurra River, near Kiama, the produce of which is consumed locally. I only visit this locality when specially instructed to do so. I inspected the leased areas on the occasion of my last visit, and found them in good condition.

No disease exists at this fishery.

On my last visit there was a fair spat of young oyster showing a good healthy condition.

The area of this fishery is too confined, and the water too shallow, for the successful working of trawls of any kind. I think the present system of trawling and meshing the best mode.

D. W. BENSON,

Lindsay Thompson, Esq., Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

Tuggerah Lakes and Brisbane Water Fisheries.

THE condition and prospects of the fisheries (fish and oysters) under my supervision are—plentiful in Tuggarah Lakes and Brisbane Water.

The principal fish entering Tuggarah Lakes are, namely:—The mullet, garfish, tailor and bream, and other varieties which are only suitable for preserving purposes.

There is no disease on leased or other oyster beds.

There is no disease at present affecting the oysters.

Spatting

Spatting of oysters has commenced in many parts of the district. Oysters looking well and healthy. Oysters have been forwarded to New Zealand from Brisbane Water. The New Zealand oysters in Brisbane Water are not marketable until the 1st October sets in.

Tuggarah Lakes and Brisbane Water not suitable for trawling. I wish to draw attention to the Italians working their sunken nets, which are very destructive to small fish.

The quantity of fish from Tuggarah Lakes and Brisbane Water for the ending of the year 1889 :—

From Tuggarah Lakes	5,467 baskets.
From Brisbane Water	1,049 „
Forwarded to Ryde and from Tuggarah Lake	279 „
The quantity of smoked fish and cured	9 tons 12 cwt.
Oysters for the year 1889	121 bags.

W. N. CAIN,
Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

To the Chief Inspector,
22 January, 1890.

The Port Jackson Fisheries and Metropolitan Supply.

Sydney, 22 January, 1890.

I DO myself the honor to forward you the following report for the year 1889 :—

In reference to the fish in the district under my supervision, they have not been so scarce for six or seven years as they are now—that is, marketable fish; but those of small size are plentiful. The scarcity is principally owing to the heavy rains which we have had during the year taking the fish out to sea. Schnapper have been rather scarce for some time about the Heads, which, I believe, is through the thousands of dozens of red bream (the young of schnapper) which are caught every year.

There is little to say in regard to oysters in Sydney Harbour; they are a thing of the past, and have now almost disappeared from all parts but Middle Harbour, and there they are growing very thick, but small. If the rocks there were properly cleaned of the slime and looked after, then we might look forward to some good oysters again in the harbour.

All the abovementioned fish and other kinds travel from south to north, calling in at the different inlets to spawn, and this happens in March and April, but they do not stay any length of time.

The herring comes in the winter, and those from George's River are larger than those from Broken Bay. The pilchard is seen in September.

As for the oyster-beds in my district they would be required to be well cleaned and a few bags of oysters laid down, and have them closed for about three years, and then we should again have a good crop of oysters; till this is done there will be none. It was well known four years ago the harbour was a grand oyster ground.

In reference to the worm or mud disease, it has affected the oysters generally for some time, some places more than others. My opinion is that it is caused through the oyster-beds not being thoroughly cleaned before a fresh supply is laid down. During the last few months the disease has decreased, which is owing to the heavy rains we have had during the year.

I do not know so much about oysters as I do about other fish, but I believe they spat twice in the year.

About the suitability of the grounds for trawling I cannot say, as they would require to be surveyed before that is attempted. The other fishing-nets in general use among the fishermen the grounds in my district are quite suitable for.

During the year the fish supply at the fish market was very fair, and most of it of a superior quality, namely, from the Clarence, Macleay, Richmond River, Cape Hawke, and Port Stephens; but the only drawback is they have to be caught a length of time, and in the very hot weather they are not so good as we should wish. If those fish could be conveyed to Sydney by a large steamer with a cooling-room, we then might expect a large and grand supply of all kinds of fish.

For some time the supply of oysters shipped to Sydney from the oyster-beds was rather small, but now I am glad to say they have increased very much, and those coming from both north and south are better now than they have been for some time.

THOMAS MULHALL,
Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

To the Chief Inspector.

The Edwards and Murray Rivers Fisheries.

Sir,

Deniliquin, 28 January, 1890.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum of the 30th December last, instructing me to furnish you with a report on the conditions and prospects of the fisheries within my district, in reply to which I beg to submit the following report :—

1. During the year ten boat licenses have been issued, under which about twenty men are employed.
2. I have seized five gill-nets during the year, and have had them confiscated.
3. I have given receipts for 780 cormorant's or shag's heads during the year.
4. During the same period *238 baskets of fish have been sent away by rail from Deniliquin and Mathoura.*
5. The rivers in this district were open for net-fishing during the month of June and part of July last, and therefore netting was carried on without restriction, except with regard to bag-nets, and a considerable quantity of fish was taken from the rivers at that time, which under the present conditions could not have occurred.
6. *About double the number of baskets of fish previously mentioned were sent away from this district into Victoria* by way of Koondrook, Gonn, and Swan Hill, those previously mentioned having been despatched by rail from Deniliquin and Mathoura.

7. *The closing of the rivers, creeks, and lagoons against net-fishing has produced good results,* and in suggesting that they be kept so closed, I am only acting upon information gained during my own experience in the district, and also from what I have heard from those who take an intelligent interest in the preservation of the fish in our rivers and streams against those who practice net-fishing, illegal and otherwise, when they get the opportunity. Creeks and lagoons benefited by closing against net-fishing.

8. I would respectfully suggest that some means be adopted for economically locking the rivers in summer time when the water is very low. In a climate like this the water at times does not run permanently throughout some of the watercourses, the consequence being that, except in some of the deep holes, the fish become stranded, others die in the water as it becomes warm in the shallow pools, and thousands upon thousands of fish are thus lost, which with economically constructed locks permanent and deep pools would be created, and new breeding grounds would be established, which would certainly have a beneficial effect on the future of the fishing industry in the interior. Locking the creeks.

9. The destruction of cormorants or shags is continued with markedly good effects on the prospects of the fishing industry. A diminution in the numbers of these birds is shown each succeeding year by a large increase in the number of fish in the rivers, and *vice versa.* Increase of fish in proportion to the destruction of cormorants or shags.

10. Under the system now maintained—that is the closing of the rivers, creeks, and lagoons against netting, and a close supervision of those who follow fishing as an occupation—*the fish are largely on the increase, and the prospects are brighter than they have been for years past;* and the beneficial effects are wholly attributable to the improved legislation on the subject, and to the penalties enforced when prosecutions are initiated against those who commit breaches of the regulations; but besides this there is the repressive tendency of the regulations themselves which go far to prevent the indiscriminate system of fishing which in years past had such an ill effect upon the fishing industry in inland waters. Fish largely on the increase, and prospects brighter than for years past.

L. Thompson, Esq.,
Secretary, Fisheries Department, Sydney.

OSBORNE WILSHIRE,
Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

Lake George Fisheries.

Sir,

Department of Fisheries, Bungendore, Lake George, 20 January, 1890.

In submitting my report for the year 1889, for the information of the Commissioners of Fisheries, I have the honor to state that during that time I have taken a great interest in the fisheries under my supervision, and have taken every precaution to prevent illegal fishing. I have seized one net illegally staked across the Butmeroo or Deep Creek, and failing to obtain evidence to prosecute the owner, the net was confiscated; but taking all things into consideration, the breaches of the "Inland Waters Act" have been very trifling, and if otherwise quite unknown to me.

All through the year there appears to have been a very fair supply of fish captured, but considerably less than in the year 1888, and I am still of opinion Butmeroo or Deep Creek, and a portion of the lake, should be closed to enable the fish to have proper spawning ground without the disturbance of nets, as I represented to the Chief Inspector of Fisheries on his last visit to Lake George.

I herewith give a statement of the quantity of fish caught during the year 1889, namely, 3,541 lb. as against 5,254 lb. for the year 1888, showing a decrease of last year of 1,713 lb.

My experience shows that little or no fish can be obtained in the winter months, namely, June, July, and August, and sometimes very little in September, and even in November, as was experienced by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries in November last, who, with my assistance, made a trial of the fishing with a hauling net, and not one fish could be obtained by shooting and hauling this net, and the only fish that could be caught was with cross lines staked in the lake with a number of hooks 6 feet apart. The weather at this time was certainly very cold for the time of year.

This shows the difficulty of catching the fish in Lake George, as in my experience in cold weather the fish do not appear to move about, but in warm weather like there has been during December, the fish can be caught very readily in very shallow water, on sandy or clean rocky bottom where the fish appear to frequent most. On such ground the fish are caught readily with cross or hand lines. They do not appear to frequent muddy bottoms. This at first sight might appear surmise, but in my experience it is so.

The cross lines before mentioned, which would appear a very trifling process of fishing, still it proves very satisfactory to those who dedicate their time to it, as for instance, Murphy the fisherman captured about 540 lb. of fish during the month of December last by the process of cross lines; at the same time in bad cold weather little or no fish can be captured.

The spawning time still seems to be a matter of some difficulty with regard to the Lake George fish, although from the appearance of the fish I should be inclined to think that they spawn almost any time during the summer months, and I am inclined to think that this difficulty cannot be overcome unless some experiment can be tried.

I beg very respectfully to suggest, in the interest of the public, as well as to the interest of the Department, that some experiment be made by the Department of Fisheries in the Lake George fishing; that is, a trial of some kind of net that would be applicable to capturing fish at all seasons of the year. It appears the only way at present known is to set a meshing net in different positions in the lake; by this means a few fish can be caught, but this not very profitable.

I desire specially to bring under the notice of the Commissioners of Fisheries Lake Bathurst. This lake certainly ought to receive some attention by the department with a view of stocking it with some kind of fish, and also some perch for Butmeroo or Deep Creek and Turalla Creek.

It has been said that there are perch in Lake George, but I have not seen any as yet. I am of opinion perch will do well in these creeks and then Lake George would soon become stocked too.

I beg to add that I have not visited the Murrumbidgee, Queanbeyan, and Molonglo Rivers mentioned by me in a previous report, as my appointment only extends to Lake George. From what I can hear some fine fish have been caught during the summer in these rivers, and will visit them should it be deemed advisable.

The Secretary,
Department of Fisheries, Sydney.

FREDK. NELSON,
Acting Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

The

The Murray River—Moama-Fisheries.

Sir, Moama, 6 January, 1890.

In compliance with your instructions I have the honor to submit my report on the fisheries on the Murray River and adjacent waters within the district under my supervision.

I beg to state since my appointment in September last, that I have continually patrolled the Murray by steamer, and the adjacent rivers, creeks, and lagoons in a pulling boat, and sometimes by land; in October I seized two bag-nets, and in November three bag-nets and one gill-net which were duly confiscated by the Moama Bench of Magistrates.

I regret to state that very few of the fishermen on the Murray are provided with licenses. Nearly all of them live on the Victorian bank of the Murray, and it is very difficult to catch them in the act of fishing; and though the Government of that colony are desirous of enforcing their Fisheries Act, they are to a great degree frustrated by the fisherman living on the bank of the Murray in close proximity to their rivers, creeks, and lagoons who pay no license to this colony, as we cannot touch him unless he is actually caught on the river, and he evades paying where he resides, under the pretext that he fishes in the Murray only, so that both colonies suffer through these malpractices. During the season of the year when the rivers and creeks are generally flooded, the most of the fishing is confined to the rivers and creeks adjacent to the Murray where there is a sufficient current to set bag-nets; and when these rivers and creeks cease running, the fishermen turn their attention to fishing with gill-nets in the still waters in creeks and lagoons, and with bag-nets in the Murray.

The only way I think in which illegal fishing can be stamped out in this district is by constant and thorough inspections, and in having the means of inforcing the law, by seizing nets, &c., where found, but this cannot be done unless the inspector is provided with a small light boat that he could carry in a vehicle constructed for the purpose, so that he might get to the nets when he should come across them.

I am sorry to say that I am unable to furnish any statistical information as to the quantity of fish caught in the waters under my supervision, the only way that I could get anything like an approximate estimate would be to get a return from each of the Victorian railway-stations from where fish is taken from the Murray to Melbourne and other towns in that colony, the local consumption is very small indeed compared with the large quantity exported.

I believe that a large number of cormorants or shags have been destroyed during the year, though I have not given any receipts for their scalps.

I respectfully beg to state that I am very doubtful as to whether it is advisable for the Department to continue paying rewards on the destruction of cormorants until such time as illegal fishing is brought to narrower limits than at present, especially as nine-tenths of the persons engaged in fishing live in another colony, and supply that market with our fish for which we receive no adequate return.

The Secretary,
Department of Fisheries, Sydney.

JOHN A. MANTON,
Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

SOUTHERN DIVISION OF FISHERIES.

Sir, Bateman's Bay, 1 February, 1890.

I have the honor to forward my report for the year 1889, on that portion of the southern fisheries, which has been under my personal supervision, and extending from St. George's Basin to the Wagonga River.

Oysters.

From the detailed report upon the oyster-bearing waters under my charge, it will be seen that the prospects of many of them ultimately recovering are far more encouraging. The foreshores of most of the leases situated at the Clyde River and Narrawallee Creek are well stocked with oysters, but the deep water beds of the Clyde, with the exception of a few possessing a rocky bottom, to which the spat can adhere, show but slight signs of recovery. Tuross, Borang, and Durras Lakes have been closed to the sea for some years, and the oyster-beds completely destroyed by mud, weeds, and slime. The following return of oysters caught at Tuross and Borang Lakes during the past five years will give some idea of the extent to which they have suffered:—

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Bags.....	444	144	272	44	nil.

The remaining waters, including the Wagonga River, Cullendulla Creek, and the Tomogo River, are unsuitable for cultivating oysters, the foreshores being narrow, and the bottom outside of low-water mark, composed of soft mud, they are capable of producing large quantities of spat if placed under strict supervision.

With regard to spatting I feel satisfied from personal observation, and from information received from practical men that *oysters at the Clyde River spawn more or less throughout each month of the year.* There has been a good fall of spat on this river during the year, and the foreshores are fairly stocked, especially on those portions adjacent to where mature oysters are kept laid down. On the deep beds, however, where the bottom generally consists of hard mud overlaid with dead shells, the spat does not appear to fix; from the fact of these beds being many years ago very prolific, and now after a long rest showing no sign of recovery, I am inclined to think they depend almost entirely on oysters forced by growth from adjoining foreshores for a supply.

At Narrawallee Creek the foreshores of leases not already provided with natural spat, collectors have been improved by placing stone and oak on which young oysters in considerable numbers are growing; the spatting appears to be principally confined to the summer months, and there has been a good fall during the past year. At the Tuross, Borang, and Durras Lakes I have failed to observe any sign of spat during the last two years, and the foreshores of the Moruya and Tomago Rivers show but a limited supply.

Fish.

With regard to fish there has been the usual abundance in all of the waters excepting the Moruya River, where, the Assistant Inspector reports them as being very scarce, owing no doubt to the improvements being carried out by the Harbour and Rivers Department frightening the fish. Fishing

Fishing operations during the year have not been very extensive and have been confined principally to local wants. A few baskets have been sent from the Clyde packed in ice with partial success. In consequence of increased steam communication between Sydney and Ulladulla a fair supply of fish, principally schnapper, have been shipped to Sydney during the year. This valuable fish is caught on grounds extending from St. George's Basin to Ulladulla, at distances varying from 1 to 5 miles from the shore, and in water of about 50 fathoms in depth. Fishing grounds unknown to the local fishermen were discovered and successfully fished by fishermen hailing from northern rivers, who are of opinion that on this portion of the coast schnapper grounds abound at still greater distances from the shore. The fishing grounds on the coast line between Durras Lake and the Moruya River have been tried for schnapper with but indifferent success. Their scarcity is I think attributable in a great measure to the large numbers of leather-jackets infesting the grounds. The only large schools of fish which have been observed to enter the Clyde River were the sea mullet which arrived in March, but did not go far up the river and left again in a few days. Schools of garfish abound on the sea beaches lying between Bateman's Bay and Ulladulla during the winter months.

There are no known fishing grounds within my district suitable for trawling, the bottom generally consisting of patches of rock and sand.

GEORGE G. BENSON,
Inspector, Southern Fisheries.

Clyde River.—The leases on the river continue to improve and are now fairly stocked with young and mature oysters, the majority of which are found growing on the rocks and mangroves lying between high and low water marks. Improvements are still being made by laying down stone on the foreshores of leases to which spat in considerable numbers have become attached. On many of the leases this course is unnecessary, as they are already provided with rocky foreshores and mangroves, which as spat collectors cannot be excelled. Leases Nos. 586, 1,520, 1,046, 187, 803, 273, 105, 1,357; owned by Messrs. Latta, Barclay, and Gibbins have been greatly improved by laying down spat collectors of stone and oak on the foreshores. These leases are well stocked with oysters, many of which are of marketable size. The foreshores of leases Nos. 438, 804, 93, 661, 1,017, 104, 106, belonging to Messrs. Wray, Woodward, and Templeman look very well indeed, being covered with young oysters. From personal inspection, and from information gathered from lessees, who have deep water beds included in their leased areas, I have to report that these beds show no sign of improvement. Several of them have been almost completely destroyed by marine vegetation, and on those where a bottom exists capable of attaching spat, very little is to be seen. There has been a slight falling off in the supply of oysters shipped this year compared with last, owing to the low prices ruling in Sydney. 402 bags were shipped during the year, and there are now some hundred of bags of marketable oysters on the beds.

Moruya River.—Mr. Acting Assistant-Inspector Sutherland reports that during the year nothing has been done by the lessees to improve their leases, and very few oysters are to be seen between high and low water marks. The deep water beds which are included in Messrs. Woodward and Templeman's leased areas have not been worked during the year; these beds, owing to the rocky nature of the bottom, can only be worked by the expensive method of diving. Forty-six bags of oysters were shipped during the year. Fish are very scarce in the river, caused no doubt by the improvements being carried out in the harbour by the Government; three licensed fishermen engaged in supplying fish for local wants have had to give up the business, being unable to make a living.

Durras Lake is still closed to the sea, and all of the oyster-beds destroyed by an accumulation of mud and weeds; the mud oysters which up to lately were abundant are now very scarce, and will, unless the mouth of the lake is soon opened, become extinct. This lake was at one time considered the best water in the southern division of fisheries for laying down oysters, and those growing naturally in it were of perfect shape. Fish abound in great numbers, but cannot be caught in consequence of the foul bottom which exists.

Wagonga River.—The lessees on this river, with the exception of Mr. Stephen Canty, have done nothing to improve their leases. He has laid down New Zealand oysters on his foreshores, placed stone between high and low water marks for collecting spat, and fixed wire netting to protect his oysters from the attacks of the starfish and stingray. The other lessees are simply taking the oysters from their leases when of legal size and sending them to market. *Young oysters* are showing on several of the leases, more especially on those owned by Demetrius Donnell. Marketable oysters are very scarce. *Mud oysters* in considerable numbers exist on the upper portion of the river; several unsuccessful attempts have been made to dispose of them in the Sydney market. Particulars of shipments of oysters from this river are sent direct to Sydney, and I am not aware of the quantity shipped during the year.

Tuross and Borang Lakes.—The oyster-beds on these waters have shown no improvement during the year—the mouth of the river is still partially closed, and in the absence of a heavy flood is likely to continue so. The deep beds and foreshores throughout the fishery are covered with mud, weeds, and slime, and oysters of any description are very scarce. The lessees are doing nothing, and have no chance of doing anything to improve their leases. Several of them have become careless and neglect to keep their boundaries marked in accordance with the Act, notwithstanding notices have been served on them to do so, and many have failed to pay their rent. When it is taken into consideration that these fisheries have been closed to the sea, or partially closed, since September, 1886, that the beds have been destroyed by an accumulation of mud, weeds, &c., and that only 44 bags of oysters have been taken from them during the last two years, the apathy shown by the lessees cannot be wondered at.

Cullendulla Creek.—Excepting a few small patches of hard ground, the bottom of this creek consists of soft mud, which renders it unsuitable for the cultivation of oysters. The foreshores are lined with mangroves, which cannot be surpassed as spat collectors. Several leases were taken up, which after a fair trial had to be abandoned, and are now forfeited for nonpayment of rent.

Tomago River.—There are only two leases on this river, and they look fairly well. The lessee has laid down oysters in deep water, which are doing well. The foreshores, with the exception of those adjoining lease No. 501, on which mature oysters have been kept laid down for some years, are but poorly stocked with spat.

Narrawallee Creek.—This creek, considering the limited extent suitable for growing oysters, not exceeding 2,000 lineal yards in length by about 60 yards in width, is for its size *the best cyster producing water in the southern district.* This result has principally been achieved by the systematic manner in which the leased areas have been worked by the lessees, who continue to improve their leases by laying down stone

 and

and swamp oak on the foreshores for the purpose of collecting spat. Mr. Samuel Garrard has improved his leases Nos. 58 and 1,350 by laying down young oysters in water averaging about 3 feet at low tide, and placing oak and stone on the foreshores, upon which oysters from the size of a threepenny piece to large marketable oysters were attached, on my visit of inspection in September last. The foreshores of leases Nos. 1,271, 1,291, 1,292, owned by Mr. William Millard, also look well. On these leases mangrove oysters exist in considerable numbers, and the foreshores have been improved by laying down stone which in many places is covered with splendid oysters. Lease No. 1,966, which has been in the possession of the same lessee for a shorter period, is now being improved. Mr. Barclay's leases Nos. 193, 1,317, 1,318, look fairly well, and have been improved by placing spat collectors on the foreshores. On lease No. 1,352 oysters are very scarce, and nothing has been done to improve it. I am, however, informed that the lessee intends laying down spat collectors at an early date. Sixty-nine bags of oysters have been shipped to Sydney during the year, and seven bags disposed of in the locality.

GEORGE G. BENSON,
Inspector, Southern Fisheries.

1 February, 1890.

Chief Inspector of Fisheries' Report on Lake George Fisheries.

In pursuance of instructions I made a visit to Lake George to inspect the fisheries there, and to examine into the spawning of the cod.

I found the lake some feet lower than on the occasion of my visit in 1886. There is but one fisherman on the lake, Murphy by name, and he confines his operations chiefly to the Deep Creek and its entrance. This creek is the principal affluent to the lake, and the fish use it as a place for spawning. At the present time the cod are in the gravid state; the consequence is that the fish supply is being, as it were, systematically depleted, and it is highly necessary that this fisherman's operations should be checked.

Unfortunately, the Act permits the closing of waters only against the use of fishing nets, and as Murphy catches his fish by set-lines—bultows as well as net—the closure of this creek will be but of partial benefit. Nevertheless, I recommend that the creek and the lake, for a distance of half a mile from each bank of entrance and extending three-quarters of a mile into the lake be closed against the use of fishing nets.

During the time I was inspecting the weather was bitterly cold and wet, so that my observations were necessarily impeded. Not only so, but the fish showed little inclination to take the hook, for, although we had bultows set at several places, we secured only one fish, though all this while Murphy, who had no less than fifteen lines set, did not secure any, nor were our attempts at netting more successful. We drew the seine very frequently, but without result. I think our efforts in this direction point to the conclusion that seine-fishing is unsuitable to the lake.

At night we set the seine as a meshing-net around a rocky promontory in expectation that some few fish might become entangled, the result was the capture of one only; but the meshes being too small for meshing purposes it is reasonable to suppose that fish may have struck the net and sheered off.

A great hindrance to seine-hauling exists in the shape of snags and logs, the water is quite opaque, and these obstacles are not discovered until the net fouls them. It is said that these snags are on the borders of the lake only, and that the centre is free from them, while, also, it is of an uniform depth.

I have on this occasion travelled over a considerable area of the lake, and find I had no idea previously of its vast extent. It ought to be abounding in fish; but as yet the means of capturing them in marketable quantities have not been discovered. I am inclined to think that a trammel, or perhaps a gill-net, would be an effective instrument, and I recommend that one of each should be made and worked for a time under official supervision. The cost of a gill-net would not exceed forty shillings.

Another mode of capture which I recommend to be tried, is the otter trawl. As before remarked, the bottom of the lake is almost a dead level, and said to be free from obstruction; and as the water is quite turbid, the trawl would collect all fish found in its course of passage. There is on the lake a decked 27-feet boat, belonging to Mr. Glover, of the Government Observatory, which could supply the motive power for the otter net.

It will be understood that these suggestions are offered as experimental only. One or all may be effective, or may fail; but the position is, that we have an immense sheet of water comparatively adjacent to Sydney, and presumably, abounding with fish; it seems, therefore, imperative that every effort should be made to capture these fish for metropolitan consumption. At present all the fish caught is greedily snapped up locally, at the rate of 6d. per lb., it being justly regarded as a great delicacy.

I did hope to obtain some fertilized spawn for propagation; but the fish captured were both females; moreover, the roe was not ripe for extrusion, and, judging from its appearance, it will not be so for three or four weeks. About that time hence I suggest that a further attempt at propagation be made The excellence of this fish before it exceeds a weight of say, 15 lbs., is undoubted; and no pains which may be taken to induce its propagation in other waters—the Nepean, for instance—need be regarded as lost.

I think it desirable that preparation should be made for the artificial propagation of the cod, and to this end I suggest the construction of a cage, in which the gravid fish may be impounded until the spawn and milt are ripe. The cage can be cheaply constructed of pine battens and wire netting. The male fish being very seldom caught, it will be well to offer the fisherman, Murphy, an extreme price for any he may capture, as otherwise, when the female fish are ripe, there may be no milt for impregnation.

Summarizing my suggestions, they stand as follows, and are submitted for the approval of the Commissioners :—

The closing of Deep Creek for twelve months against the use of fishing nets.

The construction of a trammel, and a gill-net, and the repairing of the otter trawl, for experimental purposes.

A further attempt at propagation three or four weeks hence, and

Construction of a cage for gravid fish.

LINDSAY THOMPSON,
Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

20th November, 1889.

Chief

Chief Inspector of Fisheries' Report on Port Stephens Fisheries.

In obedience to instructions, I proceeded to Port Stephens to make observations with the view of enabling the Commissioners to determine what inspectoral supervision would be necessary for the future control of the Fisheries there. I found that at present there are sixteen boats working; eight of these are engaged in lobster-catching, and eight in seine fishing. On the day I left the port there were sent by the steam-carrier, "Kingsley," quite 4 tons of fish, consisting chiefly of garfish, mullet, and black fish, besides a good take of lobsters.

The fishermen seemed to be a very orderly set of men, and the more skilful and industrious of them earning handsome returns. One family, named Bagnall, has of late been receiving on an average as much as £18 weekly, though the average nett returns per basket of 70-lb. weight amounted only to 4s. 6d.

I consider that the boats lately in use by Inspector Otway are not at all suitable for purposes of inspection. One is an open, centre-board sailing boat; and the other a two-ended boat, about 22 feet long, fitted with a centre-board. This latter is very much out of repair, is water-logged, and needs three new planks on either side. I recommend that these boats be taken to Newcastle and left there until opportunity offers for bringing them on to Sydney by a Government steamer, when either they might be sold or offered to another Government Department.

The kind of boat most suitable for use by an Inspector is a centre-board skiff, about 19 feet long, and of fair beam and depth; such a boat is now used by Inspector Gyler at the Manning River. She was built by Hayes in 1872, and has been in constant work ever since. I venture to state that this is the only kind of boat which should ever have been supplied to Inspectors.

Bearing in mind Mr. Laman's application for appointment as Inspector of Fisheries, I had an interview with him; he is a young, active, and apparently intelligent man, and is the Customs Officer at Port Stephens. His time being not fully occupied, he would have quite sufficient opportunity to undertake additional duty. As this duty will have a wider range than that expected from pilots and others serving as Acting-Assistant Inspectors of Fisheries, I recommend that he be appointed an Assistant Inspector of Fisheries at a salary, say of £50, per annum. If this be done, the Lower Port Stephens Fisheries, the second in order of productiveness, will be economically, and, I have reason to think, efficiently supervised.

LINDSAY THOMPSON,
Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

4th September, 1889.

Chief Inspector of Fisheries, reporting Suitability of Port Stephens' Bight for Trawling.

I invite special attention to the apparent suitability of the extensive bight between Newcastle and Morna Point for trawling operations. I form this conclusion from the large destruction of whiting and other fish, which occurred some time since, when the derelict was blown up by dynamite. I believe the bottom is almost, if not quite, free from obstructions. Being within such easy reach of the Newcastle and Sydney markets, it is to be expected that trawling, if successful, will very soon produce a marked effect upon the fish supply.

In passing across this bight there was pointed out to me a spot, about 4 miles from Newcastle, where oysters had been thrown up on the beach, thus leading to the inference that an oyster bed exists somewhere in the adjacent ocean water.

I strongly, but very respectfully, urge the desirableness of instituting trawling experiments on a proper scale in this bight; we have appliances, and men in employ who have served their apprenticeship to the work, and it seems to me that this particular ground could be efficiently tested at comparatively small cost.

It is generally held that, to avoid loss or damage to implements, trawling operations should be preceded by a survey of the bottom; but I understand that, although complete surveys of the North Sea are available, they are not consulted by trawlers, whose only protection against damage from foul bottom is the constant use of the lead line. *If this be so, the necessity for an exhaustive survey of the sea bottom along our coast is not so indispensable as is supposed.* At any rate, in the proposed attempt off the Newcastle bight, the value of the lead line in this connection might be fairly tested.

Tuggerah Lakes.

On my return from Port Stephens, I had proposed to visit Tuggerah Lakes. The intention was partly frustrated, as I was unable to get on to the Lake, a sand bank having formed across the entrance to Wyong Creek, preventing the passage of all but boats of very light draught. I therefore directed my attention entirely to the creek itself.

This creek is the most available means of access from the Lakes to the railway; indeed, the fish are landed from the creek at a spot distant from Wyong Railway-station not more than 100 yards.

I understand that Mr. Allison, a very extensive landowner in the locality, has appropriated, either permanently or temporarily, a liberal area near the station, to the use of the fishermen, and the concession seems to be greatly appreciated.

I consider that this is the locality at which the Inspector of the Tuggerah Lakes should be stationed. He would be in a position to see every fish that was basketed, and, from such a standpoint, could very readily control the fisheries.

I recommend that about a quarter of an acre of land should be obtained from Mr. Allison, and a residence built thereon, according to terms which I have already suggested to the Commissioners.

I had a long interview with the fishermen about the bar at the mouth of Wyong Creek. It may be stated that a canal had been cut to afford an entrance to the Lake; this canal sanded up during a recent exceptionally heavy flood, and I think it would be to the interest of the Department to assist the fishermen in opening it again.

I propose that the canal should be opened to a width of 9 feet at the bottom, banks to recede therefrom at an angle of 45 degrees, the excavation to be sufficiently deep to allow a boat drawing, say, 2 feet, to pass through. This work would occupy ten men for, say, four days.

The

The fishermen, some of whom have had a large practice in shell-digging, expressed themselves willing to do the work for a gratuity of £10. While on this point, I should say that the canal was cut originally in a wrong direction; but I think it better to avail of the work already done, than propose an entirely new cutting, which would require engineering skill, and be a costly undertaking.

At Wyong Railway-station, I took occasion to note the means provided by the Railway for the transit of the fish, and think they might be improved upon. At present the fish are conveyed in the brake-van, no less than 84 baskets being so conveyed the night I left Wyong. I think that this mode of transit will, at any rate in the summer months, be very destructive to fish food. I suggest that the Railway Department be invited to provide a suitably designed truck for the conveyance of fish. Certainly, at the present time, fish being conveyed by night, any open truck would do; but, anticipating that fish will in the near future be conveyed to market at any hour during the day, the matter of designing a suitable truck, providing shade and abundance of draught, seems well worth pressing.

LINDSAY THOMPSON,
Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

4th September, 1889.

H. McLachlan, Esq., to Secretary Fisheries Commission.

Sir, 19 September, 1889.

With reference to your letter of the 6th instant (89-3,360), relative to the conveyance of fish by rail, I am desired by the Commissioners to inform you that the present traffic does not warrant the provision of special accommodation for conveying the fish.

I may add that inquiry is being made, with a view to securing the fish traffic from the Lake Macquarie district for transit by rail.

I have, &c.,
H. McLACHLAN,
Secretary.

Chief Inspector of Fisheries.—Proposing the introduction of American Salmonoids into New South Wales waters.

I DESIRE to suggest that an attempt be made to introduce some species of the American salmon into New South Wales waters, and I urge immediate consideration of the subject upon the Commissioners, because (if favourably entertained), unless arrangements are concluded at once, there will be a possibility of the present season being lost.

The species I propose are the Californian salmon, Salmo quinnat; the Schoodic salmon, Salmo sebago-salar (var.); the Californian Mountain or Rainbow trout, Salmo irideus.

Amongst the places into which the quinnat has already been introduced are New Zealand and Victoria, and even the Sandwich Islands, but with what success I have not been able to precisely ascertain. I believe, however, its acclimatization to New Zealand has been accomplished. Some of the characteristics of this fish are hardiness, greater vitality, and more rapid growth than the English salmon; also greater capability of development in waters of a comparatively high temperature, such as would be certainly fatal to the English species; each of these characteristics seems to point to this fish as eminently suitable to our waters, and coupled with the fact that both as a food-fish, and for purposes of sport, it is considered quite the equal of the salar, its acclimatization appears very desirable.

The Schoodic salmon, so named from its habitat, the Schoodic Lakes, is but a variation from the normal type of the salar, its peculiarity being that it has lost its migratory instinct, and propagates and thrives in waters remote and separate from the sea; its growth is more rapid than the salar, and the flesh is described as rich and of a more delicate flavour. This fish is much sought after in the United States, taking perhaps in public favour the lead of all fresh-water fishes species. According to the waters in which it is placed, it reaches a weight of from 5 lb. to 12 lb, ranging in exceptional cases as high as 18 lb. and 20 lb. It has a preference for deep streams, and is very highly prized for food.

The Rainbow Trout (irideus) is a hardy game fish, and it too will thrive in streams having a higher temperature than is suitable for the common trout (fario). It also hatches out in larger percentage; it is not as handsome as the fario, having no carmine specks, but it lives well in captivity, and grows rapidly.

It may be fairly assumed, therefore, that these fish will readily adapt themselves to our waters; and if the Commissioners, regarding my proposal in a favourable light, will invite the Colonial Secretary to procure a stock of ova from California or New Zealand (if, as I believe is the case, they are already acclimatized there), I have little doubt of being able to secure a successful hatching; I am progressing very favourably with the trout-hatching apparatus, and see no reason to apprehend failure.

I wish, however, to put on record that I should not be satisfied to have the fry liberated as was done with the supply obtained from Victoria last October. I think that to insure success it is essential to establish ponds for the trout, and for the salmon also (if we are to have them), in some suitable locality, and I am inclined to propose the selection of a spot on the Upper Nepean River at as high an altitude as can be obtained, so that eventually the Hawkesbury River may be available as a means of passage to the sea. I claim this course as far preferable to exposing the fry to the risk of destruction by other fish and unknown enemies.

When they become of an age to protect themselves, I should be inclined to liberate some, retaining a portion in the ponds as stock fish for purposes of observation as well as comparison of habits and development. The cost of constructing ponds which, by the way, are already established in Victoria, New Zealand, and Tasmania, need not be great, and all the oversight and care necessary could be given, for the present, at any rate, by one man.

I have of late been bestowing much attention to this matter of trout and salmon culture, and I seem to have such a confidence of success that I do not hesitate to submit it to the notice of the Commissioners, very respectfully urging the desirability of immediately securing the consent of the Colonial Secretary towards making the attempt on the lines I have suggested.

As the quinnat spawn in August, very early application for the ova becomes imperative.

LINDSAY G. THOMPSON,
Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

Department of Fisheries, 31st July, 1889.

Chief

Chief Inspector of Fisheries.—Proposed establishment of Trout and Salmon Ponds at Berrima.

Department of Fisheries,
Sydney, 23 September, 1889.

MEMORANDUM.—Following instructions to select a suitable site for Trout and Salmon Ponds, and to report further to the Commissioners, I proceeded to Breadalbane, the highest point on the southern line, and travelled thence towards Picton, inspecting the waters on my way. Finding nothing suitable at Breadalbane, I visited the Mulwaree Ponds and Wollondilly River, near Goulburn. The reaches on this river are very long and broad, and there is a fine current, but the water as I saw it, was too discoloured for purposes of hatching; and, moreover, this discolourment, though said to be only occasional, would be an impediment to the regular observation of the growth and habits of the Salmonoids, which I take it will, in the opinion of the Commissioners, be one of the principal objects to be gained by the establishment of ponds at all. Passing from Goulburn, the next place demanding attention was Barber's Creek, 24 miles nearer Sydney. This creek has a run of 6 or 7 miles, and eventually discharges into the Shoalhaven River. It is a perfectly clear water, and is used by the railway to supply the engines.

On inquiry I found that the creek occasionally runs dry, so that though otherwise suitable, it is not to be depended upon for salmon culture.

Proceeding onwards, I reached Bowral, and took some time in inspecting the Wingecarribee River, which takes its rise in swamps east of Bowral, and runs a sinuous course until it discharges into the Wollondilly. I followed the course of this river from Bowral to Berrima, a distance of about 6 miles; along that line are several spots where trout culture could be carried on. I was so impressed with the suitability of this water, that determining on an early future visit in which to make a detailed inspection, I proceeded on to Picton.

At Picton the waters flow in an easterly direction and discharge into the Nepean River direct. At Berrima they flow westerly, and discharge into the Wollondilly, which in its turn finds its way into the Nepean at a point lower down, and eventually all empty into the sea at Broken Bay. So far, then, either water would be suitable for the anadromous species of the Salmonoids expected from America.

At Picton there are really beautiful reaches of river, and rapids created by deposits of sandstone boulders. These waters would be quite specially the home of the trout were it not that even at the mild season of the year the temperature reaches 59 and 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

I visited one otherwise very favourable spot, the junction of the Nepean and Stone-quarry Creek, about 2 miles out of the town, though but distant from a railway platform only half a mile. Another equally eligible spot, in an opposite direction, 6 miles from Picton, is at the junction of the river with the main southern road, and a second one still further on, at a place called the Pot Holes. Any one of these would be suitable were it not for existing temperature, and for this reason alone I am reluctantly compelled to recommend that they be discarded.

I then proceeded in still another direction, to the Picton Lakes. These lakes, so far from being the large sheets of water generally supposed, are merely rush-covered lagoons, and do not suggest by their appearance much value from a piscicultural point of view. Certainly they are not at all comparable with the river system either of the Shoalhaven, Wollondilly, or Nepean.

The Picton people are anxious to have a supply of carp and perch liberated in their river, and, if the Commissioners approve, I will take an early opportunity to have this done.

I think, also, if success attends the propagation of the Salmo irideus, a few could be placed in these waters, as that species can withstand a higher temperature even than the quinnat.

Owing to the conformation of the country in all parts which I have visited, I find it will be necessary to raise water for the ponds by hydraulic ram power or pumping. I hoped to find a suitable rapid from which a supply could be taken by gravitation; but I have failed to discover one in an available locality.

Following the intention expressed in a former part of this report, I have now made a more extended examination of the waters in and around Berrima. The country in that locality is over 2,200 feet above the sea level, and, as before stated, the waters are perfectly clear, and of the lowest temperature which can be obtained, at any rate within practicable reach of headquarters. It is safe to say that suitable sites, abounding with insect life, are to be found in any direction, and each so eligible as to create difficulty in arriving at a final determination. They exist all along the river, from the Police Paddock to Nandemar Creek, in front of the Reserve in Fountain-street, and Section 44 in Oxley-street, and also in an opposite direction along that part of the river fronting the Permanent Common, and on the creek within it. All these, however, are comparatively remote from the town, and out of easy call.

Failing any of these, then, I recommend for consideration of the Commissioners, that the land enclosed by green lines on the lithograph, on the bend of the river, opposite the Parsonage, fronting unmeasured land in Iran-street, embracing that land, parts of Iran and Bowen Streets, allotments 7 to 13 of section 28, and a small portion of the permanent common, be set apart for the trout and salmon ponds reserve. This latter, which embraces an area of between 10 and 11 acres, is covered with scrub and timber, and though measured into allotments, as shown on the plan, is quite in a state of nature. Nor are there any buildings near it on that side of the river. It rises by fairly gradual slope to an altitude of, say, 75 to 100 feet from the water to its upper boundary, and provides ample fall facilities from pond to pond. The soil is of sand and sandstone and gravel, with a thin stratum of a yellow marly clay at intervals.

Of course it will not be imagined that I propose to occupy the whole, or even the greater part of this area with ponds; but it is necessary to acquire the control of it in order to provide against possible future impure drainings, and to secure the right to keep off trespassers.

As the land is valueless for agricultural purposes, and not likely to be needed for building sites, I apprehend no objections will be raised by the Lands Department to the temporary or permissive use of it for the object indicated. So far as the permanent common included in it is concerned, I have ascertained from the police magistrate that the trustees will readily assent to its being used for the ponds.

The first work to be undertaken will be the clearing of the scrub and timber, and the fencing. The clearing should be at once commenced in order to facilitate the selection of the best positions for the ponds. Reservoirs also will have to be constructed, the site for these should be at the highest point on the

the area. I believe it will be possible, should the Commissioners desire, to have some of the work done by prison labour; but I do not propose to enter at large upon this point just now. All that seems necessary at this initial stage is to ask the Commissioners to approve of the site I have indicated, and to suggest that the Colonial Architect be required to erect a caretaker's residence, also to invite the Colonial Secretary to approve of such disposition of the site to be chosen, as a part of the scheme to which he has already given a general assent, and to authorise the appropriation from the Treasurer's advance fund of a sum of, say, £300 towards necessary expenses.

I desire specially to remind the Commissioners that, having in view the safety and continuous development of the trout, so successfully hatched, and the expected arrival at an early date of Salmonoid ova from America, it seems imperative that a special effort should be made to obtain the Colonial Secretary's immediate assent. This having been obtained, steps can be taken to have the site selected reserved, and the work of clearing and fencing commenced.

I desire to say that, in prosecuting my inquiries and examinations, I have been most ably and readily assisted by the police in the several districts which I visited. Without their aid I could not possibly have succeeded in making such a complete inspection in so short a time, and I wish that special, mention of their attention may be communicated to the Inspector-General of Police.

LINDSAY THOMPSON,
Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

18 September, 1889.

MEMO.—Referring to the discussion on this matter at the last meeting of the Board, and the fear expressed that if pumping had to be resorted to the cost would run into thousands of pounds, I have to report that a geared turbine windmill and pump, with a guaranteed discharge of 2,000 gallons per hour, can be erected for £55, so that no anxiety on the score of excessive cost need be apprehended.

Of course the advantage of obtaining water from a higher level by means of a race is obvious; but the work will involve more time than can well be spared, whereas a windmill and pump could be at work in a week. In either case a reservoir will, as soon as possible, have to be built sufficiently high to supply the ponds, which of course must be placed above the flood level.

The ponds are not a matter of immediate moment, they can be attended to later on. The only urgent wants are caretaker's residence, the water supply, the temperature and sufficient nursery accommodation, which latter can be very quickly constructed of timber.

LINDSAY THOMPSON.

23/9/89.

Minute by the Commissioner of Fisheries, 25 September, 1889:—Resolved that the Trustees of the Australian Museum be asked to permit Mr. Ogilby to make an examination of the waters of the heads of Snowy River and Umaralla, with the object of advising the Commissioners of Fisheries as to the best water to rear the ova of trout and salmon.

Report on the Umaralla River as a suitable locality for Trout and Salmon Hatchery.

To the Commissioners of Fisheries.

Gentlemen,

According to your instructions, I have examined the Umaralla River, with the view to test its suitability as a river on whose banks to place a hatchery for the propagation of trout and salmon.

For this purpose the Umaralla River is, in my opinion, entirely unsuitable, for the following reasons:—

(1.) That during the last few years the lower waters, where alone the hatchery would be established, have silted up to such an extent that the river is a mere sandy track without any of the necessary deep pools.

(2.) That the banks are monotonously level, any rising ground being beyond available distance.

(3.) That in case of accident or mismanagement it is situated too far from Sydney for any of your officers to arrive on the spot in time to prevent disaster, and for this latter reason I consider the locality unsuitable.

I am, therefore, obliged to report against the suitability of the Umaralla as a river on wose banks to establish hatcheries.

Though not specially instructed to do so, I may mention that the river appeared to me to be suitable for the reception of river trout, especially in its upper waters and those of its tributary, the Kybeyan. In these upper reaches the rivers run through deep, dark, and therefore cool, well nigh impenetrable gorges, and consists of deep pools, with shallows—its inaccessibility is, in my eyes, a most favourable circumstance, as the fish will have time to thoroughly establish themselves. The only fish indigenous to the river are eels, while cormorants are unknown and herons scarce, so the young fish would have but few enemies with which to contend; the water is fine and clear, and the temperature at the time of my visit about 52° Fahrenheit.

For salmon, of course, these rivers are unsuitable.

J. D. OGILBY.

Report on the suitability of the Wingecarribee River, at Berrima, as a Piscicultural Station.

Gentlemen,

Acting under further instructions from your Department, I have inspected the Wingecarribee River in the neighbourhood of Berrima, and can find but one spot suitable to the formation of hatcheries for the required purpose, this being the bend of the river opposite to the Parsonage. The advantages of this position are:—

(I.) That the reach here being very long and deep, the water will not be liable to sudden changes of temperature, which at the time of my visit was 54° Fahrenheit at the surface.

(II.) On the river frontage there is a flat about 100 yards long by 20 yards broad, which I was told is never flooded.

(III.)

(III.) Behind this the land rises with a moderate inclination to about 250 feet above the river level.*

(IV.) By means of a windmill it would be easy to pump water into a reservoir placed on the top of the slope, while owing to the configuration of the land, there would, I believe, be little reason to dread the failure of the motive power.

(V.) The stock and breeding dams being placed on the side of the slope would of course ensure perfect aëration of the water.

(VI.) All the necessary works might possibly be done by prison labour, which would ensure a minimum of cost.

(VII.) Berrima is not five hours' journey from Sydney, and this I consider a point of great importance, since it is always possible that cases of urgency may arise when the presence of a competent officer from the Department would be of the utmost importance.

I made enquiries of several old residents, each of whom assured me that they had never known the river to cease running. The water is clear, and, so far as I can judge, free from any deleterious matter. Berrima being over 2,200 feet above the sea-level is of sufficient elevation for the purpose required.

To the Commissioners of Fisheries, Hunter-street.

I have, &c.,
J. DOUGLAS OGILBY.

APPENDIX B.

[REPORT FOR 1889.]

COMMISSONERS of Fisheries for New South Wales, 1889:—

James C. Cox, M.D., President.

E. P. Ramsay, F.R.S.E., LL.D., &c., &c. | S. H. Hyam, Esq.
J. R. Hill, Esq., | Alexander Oliver (resigned).

Staff.

Lindsay G. Thompson, Secretary and Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

Edward J. Ellis, First Clerk. | Livingstone F. Mann, Draftsman.
John O'Grady, Second Clerk. | J. D. Delaney, Clerk.

W. Lannen, Messenger.

Thos. Temperly Inspector for Northern Division of Fisheries.
George G. Benson ,, Southern ,, ,,

Fred. W. Smithers, Travelling Inspector of Fisheries.

Thomas Mulhall, Assistant Inspector of Fisheries, Sydney.
Andrew Gyler, ,, ,, Manning River.
Henry Curan ,, ,, Newcastle.
Peter Smith, ,, ,, Hawkesbury.
Chas. Gordon, ,, ,, Shoalhaven.
William Boyd, ,, ,, Lake Macquarie.
John D. Grant, ,, ,, Botany and George's River.
D. W. Benson, ,, ,, Lake Illawarra.
Wm. N. Cain, ,, ,, Brisbane Water.
Richard Seymour, ,, ,, Fish Market, Sydney.
Henry Laman, ,, ,, Port Stephens Heads.
William McGregor, Acting Assistant Inspector of Fisheries, Tweed River.
Thos. Stewart, ,, ,, Bellinger River.
W. J. Whaites, ,, ,, Nambucca River.
John A. Jamieson, ,, ,, Macleay River.
A. H. Kendall, ,, ,, Cape Hawke.
A. T. Black, ,, ,, Broken Bay.
Bourne Russell, ,, ,, Twofold Bay.
Angus Sutherland, ,, ,, Moruya.
Richard Hellings, ,, ,, and Boatman, Sydney.
George Glading, ,, ,, ,, ,,
Frank Aldrich, Boatman, Botany and George's River.
J. F. Hespe, ,, Bateman's Bay.
James Massingham, ,, Clarence River.
F. G. Young, Launch Engine Driver, Sydney.

Inland Waters.

Osborne Wilshire, Assistant Inspector of Fisheries, Deniliquin.
Frederick Nelson, ,, ,, Bungendore, Lake George.
John A. Manton, ,, ,, Moama.

Officers whose Services have been Dispensed with.

C. D. St. Pinnock, Clerk.
George F. Hainsworth, Clerk.
Leslie G. Mann, Draftsman.
C. H. Otway, Assistant Inspector, Port Stephens.
B. J. H. Scott, Boatman, Port Stephens.
George Baker, Acting Assistant Inspector, Sydney.

Proposed

* All these measurements are, of course, mere guess-work; but they will suffice to give a general idea of the locality.

Proposed Abolition of Offices for 1890.

Thomas Temperley, Inspector of Fisheries, Northern Division.
George G. Benson, „ „ Southern „
John F. Hespe, Boatman, Bateman's Bay.
F. G. Young, Engine-driver, Sydney.

APPENDIX C.

RETURN showing the Quantity of Fish exported from the Murray River to Melbourne, January to December, 1889.

	lb.		lb.
January	1,820	August	1,232
February	1,932	September	1,060
March	4,764	October	3,996
April	3,420	November...	3,840
May	1,620	December	4,040
June	2,284		
July	634	Total for the year	30,642

APPENDIX D.

RETURN showing Quantity of Fish caught in Lake George, January to December, 1889.

	lb.		lb.
January	806	August	33
February	210	September	330
March	170	October	850
April	190	November	330
May...	125	December	540
June	nil.		
July...	nil.	Total for the year	3,584

APPENDIX E.

RETURN showing quantity, in bags, of Oysters taken from the Tidal Waters of the Colony, January to December, 1889.

Locality.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Tweed River.	...	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Richmond River	211	214	123	22	...	...	...	...	...	150	118	244	1,082
Evans River	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	20
Clarence River	2	24	11	...	...	9	...	...	12	186	347	341	932
Bellinger River	4	1	3	4	...	2	...	4	2	9	13	18	60
Port Macquarie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	27	...	29
Camden Haven	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	34	42	76
Manning River	102	81	29	25	6	7	23	11	11	21	41	14	371
Cape Hawke	3	2	...	...	...	4	5	...	4	...	1	8	27
Port Stephens	252	240	291	250	192	83	32	...	...	...	83	137	1,560
Hunter River	41	34	2	8	8	8	9	19	9	13	14	15	180
Hawkesbury River	192	105	92	71	60	75	62	96	78	92	126	120	1,169
Brisbane Water	26	20	10	8	1	1	6	13	2	3	6	8	104
George's River	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Shoalhaven River	155	110	94	38	19	2	4	6	15	37	73	86	639
Clyde River	79	42	24	...	4	3	12	12	6	59	84	89	414
Moruya River	6	20	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
Wagonga River	4	2	...	...	8	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	26
Bermagui River	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Bega River	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	15
Twofold Bay	19	18	17	10	...	...	14	4	6	4	2	5	99
Total	1,110	918	783	436	298	200	173	165	147	574	983	1,127	6,914

RETURN showing quantity, in bags, of Oysters received at Sydney from places outside the Colony, January to December, 1889.

Locality.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Queensland	113	186	85	...	120	10	128	205	209	80	355	125	1,616
New Zealand	...	1,142	1,108	1,098	1,435	1,320	1,040	828	1,097	577	...	...	9,645
Total	113	1,328	1,193	1,098	1,555	1,330	1,168	1,033	1,306	657	355	125	11,261

APPENDIX F.

RETURN showing quantity, in bags, of Spat taken off Crown Lands and laid down on Leased Areas, January to December, 1889.

Locality.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Hawkesbury River	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	9
Jervis Bay	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Shoalhaven River	...	12	14	...	...	8	...	..	...	...	...	...	34
Moruya River	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Manning River	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
	4	20	28	...	...	8	...	5	...	...	...	...	65

65 Bags, at 2s. = £6 10s.

APPENDIX G.

RETURN showing the Revenue derived under the Fisheries Act and the Oyster Fisheries Act during the year 1889.

FISHERIES ACT.

Fishermen's licenses, yearly—704 at 10s.	£352	0	0	
Do half-yearly—204 at 5s.	51	0	0	
Fishing-boat licenses, yearly—317 at 20s.	317	0	0	
Do half-yearly—71 at 10s.	35	10	0	
				£755 10 0

OYSTER FISHERIES ACT.

Deposits on applications for leases for oyster culture	228	0	0
Deed fees	63	0	0
Transfer fees	86	0	0
Rent on leased areas	2,004	3	8
Spat Fees	6	10	0
Fines and forfeitures under the Fisheries and Oyster Fisheries Acts	104	7	9
	£3247	11	5

APPENDIX H.

EXPENDITURE.

Salaries—				
Staff	£4,289	10	0	
Temporary	352	0	0	
				£4,641 10 0
Contingencies—				
Travelling expenses	400	0	0	
Incidental expenses	100	0	0	
Rent of offices	104	0	0	
Steam launch	50	0	0	
Rewards for destruction of cormorants	387	9	6	
				1,041 9 6
Total				£5,682 9 6

APPENDIX I.

RETURN showing the quantity of Fish (in baskets) brought to the Fish Market, Woolloomooloo, January to December, 1889.

Locality.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Harbour	329	461	320	918	554	240	129	249	233	290	325	262	4,310
Botany	617	631	735	2,022	795	735	316	387	279	384	412	302	7,611
Broken Bay	395	512	774	521	586	368	218	654	323	294	440	217	5,292
Tuggerah	145	135	245	201	412	445	628	1,007	832	672	742	543	6,007
Port Stephens	249	442	594	600	1,104	451	410	761	596	378	251	143	5,979
Port Macquarie	75	28	36	74	88	144	36	57	36	62	181	82	1,199
Wollongong	397	543	987	688	621	513	737	736	499	381	528	226	6,855
Shoalhaven	23	64	185	252	647	773	723	881	353	149	98	40	4,176
Twofold Bay	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	4	...	26
Lake Macquarie	408	432	548	449	584	470	552	812	647	1,080	1,194	733	7,909
Clarence River	681	492	501	518	291	725	381	560	501	313	450	385	5,738
Macleay River	64	112	83	52	99	203	87	175	161	98	122	82	1,330
Manning River	72	44	14	...	...	...	...	43	16	...	10	7	206
Cape Hawke	313	90	123	95	25	213	229	265	272	220	224	280	2,349
Gosford	...	13	8	26	116	224	208	161	182	170	110	52	1,260
Ulladulla	...	...	2	8	5	87	239	205	185	117	86	19	953
Bateman's Bay	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	10	24
Jervis Bay	...	...	...	..	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Tathra	...	...	...	.	...	61	56	41	...	...	...	...	158
Richmond River	...	...	...	...	...	48	16	...	47	10	46	77	194
Newcastle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6
Total	3,776	3,999	5,154	6,431	5,936	5,707	4,965	6,940	5,170	4,620	5,223	3,460	61,581

RETURN showing the quantity (in dozens) of Schnapper brought to the Fish Market, Woolloomooloo, January to December, 1889.

Locality.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Harbour	4½	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	1½	...	...	10
Botany	30½	35½	97½	36½	33	14½	20	27	9½	15	22½	15	356½
Broken Bay	78	37	86½	114½	99	23	22	30	6	5	58½	38	597½
Terrigal Lake	12	9	16	17	7	...	...	8	...	5½	...	...	74½
Port Stephens	3½	1	...	...	2½	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	11
Long Reef	20	29½	24¾	14	40½	1	7	2	...	10	21½	22½	192¾
Tuggerah Lake	...	7½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	12½
Lake Macquarie	...	...	3	8½	11	1	...	...	4	4	...	...	31½
Shoalhaven	...	...	...	4	...	...	5	75	8	16	19	8	135
Wollongong	...	...	...	...	3	4	23½	5	...	...	...	1	36½
Tathra	...	...	...	...	...	5½	...	...	...	...	...	...	5½
Ulladulla	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	69	79	8	14	14	185
Clarence River	...	...	...	...	...	47	15	32½	...	1½	...	...	96
Jervis Bay	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	8	...	...	...	7	40
Bateman's Bay	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	7½	...	...	20½
Gosford	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	12
Total	148½	119½	227¾	197½	196	96	132½	268½	106½	74	139¼	110½	1,816½

RETURN showing the Quantity (in dozens) of Salmon brought to the Fish Market, Woolloomooloo, January to December, 1889.

Locality.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Harbour	65	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	121
Botany	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	...	83	29	132
Broken Bay	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	6	73
Twofold Bay	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Long Reef	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lake Macquarie	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	30	...	...	33
Ulladulla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6
Totals	76	...	30	8	...	14	3	...	15	30	169	35	380

RETURN showing the Quantity (in dozens) of King Fish brought to the Fish Market, Woolloomooloo, January to December, 1889.

Locality.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Botany	6	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	72
Long Reef	47	5	3½	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58½
Broken Bay	...	2	1½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4½
Wollongong	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Harbour	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4
Ulladulla	...	...	...	...	...	...	34¾	...	...	...	...	...	34¾
Port Stephens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Cape Hawke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Lake Macquarie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Richmond River	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20
Totals	53	11	8	3	3	...	34¾	...	3	...	...	83	198¾

RETURN showing the Quantity (in dozens) of Jew Fish brought to the Fish Market, Woolloomooloo, January to December, 1889.

Locality.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Broken Bay	9½	2	½	9¼	½	...	...	...	...	...	1½	4½	27¾
Cape Hawke	2	...	2	...	...	...	5	½	...	¾	...	...	10¼
Wollongong	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Botany	...	3	½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	20½
Clarence River	...	4½	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5½
Port Stephens	...	...	...	¾	...	...	11	1	...	3	...	...	15¾
Tuggerah	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	3¼	...	36½	...	53¾
Tathra	...	...	...	...	...	...	½	...	...	...	...	...	½
Macleay River	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Harbour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3¼	...	...	3¼
Lake Macquarie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1½	...	...	1½
Totals	13½	9½	4	10	½	18	16½	1½	4¼	8½	38	21½	145¾

RETURN showing the quantity, in dozens, of Cray-fish brought to the Fish Market, Woolloomooloo, January to December, 1889.

Locality.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Jervis Bay	13	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Port Stephens	197	81	31	4	...	63	519	497	591½	480	428	180	3071½
Wollongong	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Ulladulla	...	8	61	57	20	41	15	46	12½	...	...	...	260½
Botany	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	8
Broken Bay	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1½	11½
Bateman's Bay	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	10
Shoalhaven	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9
Harbour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Tuggerah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½	...	4½
Cape Hawke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
Totals	210	99	99	61	37	112	543	543	604	488	446½	181½	3424

RETURN showing the quantity, in baskets, of Prawns brought to the Fish Market, Woolloomooloo, January to December, 1889.

Locality.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Harbour	243	200	113	67	46	12½	...	1	13	93	247	251	1086½
Newcastle	90	41	23	9	...	...	...	...	...	18	80	47	308
Botany	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	31	40	32	7	114
Tuggerah	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	17
Broken Bay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	43	115
Gosford	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
Bateman's Bay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Lake Macquarie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Port Stephens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Total	333	241	140	77	46	12½	...	1	44	167	447	354	1862½

RETURN showing the quantity, in baskets, of Fish seized under the Fisheries Act, January to December, 1889.

Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Tota
12½	9½	3½	2	¼	1½	2¼	12	1½	3	1	1	50¼

RETURN showing the quantity, in baskets, of Fish condemned as unfit for food, January to December, 1889.

Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
203	201	173	131	102	124	108	164	231	71	357	199	2,064

RETURN

RETURN showing Range of Prices obtained for Fish at the Fish Market, Woolloomooloo, January to December, 1889.

Name of Fish.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Schnapper, per dozen	2/6 to 90/	3/ to 100/	3/ to 108/	7/ to 186/	5/ to 120/	3/ to 68/	7/ to 108/	5/ to 60/	6/ to 186/	6/ to 120/	4/ to 84/	6/ to 102/
Flathead „	1/6 to 45/	2/ to 24/	2/6 to 36/	2/ to 36/	1/ to 30/	1/6 to 24/	1/6 to 21/	1/6 to 15/	1/6 to 18/	1/6 to 15/	1/6 to 15/	1/ to 30/
Whiting „	/6 to 7/3	/9 to 7/3	1/ to 9/	1/ to 10/	1/ to 8/9	1/ to 12/	1/ to 8/6	1/6 to 8/	1/6 to 10/	1/6 to 10/	1/6 to 12/	1/ to 9/
Flounder „	1/ to 15/	1/ to 18/	1/ to 15/	2/ to 16/	2/ to 16/	1/ to 16/	1/6 to 13/6	1/6 to 9/	1/6 to 9/	1/6 to 10/	1/6 to 9/	1/6 to 10/
King-fish „	3/ to 48/	/6 to 48/	2/ to 30/	12/	4/ to 12/	.....	6/ to 12/	.....	12/ to 15/	2/ to 15/	2/ to 12/	1/ to 12/
Jew-fish „	9/ to 78/	6/ to 90/	12/ to 120/	2/ to 108/	9/ to 130/	3/ to 102/	2/6 to 144/	1/ to 96/	2/ to 120/	2/ to 120/	2/ to 156/	2/ to 108/
Groper „	12/	6/ to 18/	6/ to 12/	.....	9/ to 15/	9/	.....	.....	24/ to 36/	.....	.....	.....
Teraglin „	3/ to 20/	3/6 to 12/	3/ to 20/	5/ to 13/	5/ to 12/	3/ to 9/	2/ to 3/	1/ to 10/	2/ to 8/	2/ to 15/	2/ to 12/	2/ to 16/
Nannagai „	6/	.....	4/ to 5/	.....	4/ to 7/	3/ to 5/	2/ to 10/	1/ to 6/	1/6 to 7/	2/ to 7/	1/6 to 7/	1/6 to 7/
Salmon „	1/ to 9/	2/ to 9/	1/ to 8/	.....	.....	1/ to 6/	3/ to 12/	.....	3/ to 6/	....	1/ to 9/	1/ to 3/
Mullet (sea) „	1/6 to 9/	2/6 to 5/	2/ to 6/6	1/ to 4/	/9 to 5/6	1/ to 9/	1/ to 5/	2/ to 5/6	1/6 to 7/	2/ to 6/	2/ to 7/	2/ to 10/
Rock cod „	2/ to 42/	2/ to 18/	2/ to 24/	3/ to 12/	3/ to 18/	3/ to 72/	1/6 to 9/	1/ to 30/	1/ to 48/	1/6 to 20/	1/ to 20/	1/ to 10/
Eels „	1/6 to 18/	1/ to 24/	2/ to 19/	3/ to 21/	5/6 to 24/	2/ to 18/	1/6 to 24/	2/ to 24/	4/ to 18/	4/ to 15/	3/ to 15/	4/ to 20/
Bream, per basket	3/ to 30/	5/ to 36/	6/ to 30/	8/ to 35/	3/6 to 30/	8/ to 74/	10/ to 40/	8/ to 38/	8/ to 48/	8/ to 40/	6/ to 36/	4/ to 48/
Garfish „	5/ to 28/	5/ to 21/	6/ to 28/	9/ to 42/	4/6 to 29/	8/ to 33/	8/ to 28/	6/ to 32/	10/ to 32/	8/ to 28/	8/ to 30/	8/ to 52/
Blackfish „	2/ to 19/	2/ to 17/	3/ to 18/	3/ to 16/	3/ to 17/	2/ to 18/	2/ to 17/	3/ to 12/	4/ to 20/	4/ to 16/	4/ to 16/	4/ to 20/
Silverbelly „	3/ to 12/	3/ to 7/	3/ to 11/	4/ to 9/	4/ to 16/	5/ to 16/	5/ to 14/	4/ to 20/	4/ to 20/	4/ to 12/	4/ to 20/	4/ to 20/
Mullet (sand) „	3/ to 18/	2/ to 16/	2/ to 20/	2/ to 18/	3/ to 18/	4/ to 16/	4/6 to 20/	4/ to 16/	6/ to 20/	6/ to 16/	4/ to 20/	4/ to 24/
Travalley „	6/ to 11/	4/6 to 11/	.....	7/ to 9/	7/ to 8/	5/ to 18/	4/ to 20/	6/ to 18/	8/ to 18/	6/ to 18/	4/ to 16/	6/ to 18/
Perch „	.....	.....	6/ to 8/	.....	8/ to 18/	6/ to 28/	13/ to 19/	.....	9/ to 28/	.....	.....	.....
Tailor „	3/ to 13/	4/ to 12/	5/ to 12/	4/ to 17/	7/ to 19/	5/ to 18/	6/ to 16/	5/6 to 16/	6/ to 18/	6/ to 20/	8/ to 16/	6/ to 20/
Crayfish, per dozen	6/ to 16/	3/ to 15/6	4/6 to 20/	5/6 to 20/	7/ to 13/6	7/ to 12/6	6/ to 16/6	7/ to 15/	5/ to 16/	6/ to 12/	3/ to 15/	5/ to 15/
Prawns, per bushel	6/ to 92/	15/ to 136/	25/ to 144/	7/ to 9/6	25/ to 95/	20/ to 100/	20/ to 70/	20/ to 60/	20/ to 70/	20/ to 90/	20/ to 70/	4/ to 80/
Murray cod, each	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14/ to 15/	.....	5/ to 7/	6/ to 8/	2/ to 7/	.....	.....

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RETURN showing the amount realised for Fish sold at the Fish Market, Woolloomooloo, January to December, 1889.

	£	s.	d.
January	2,673	2	6
February	2,595	11	6
March	886	12	0
April	3,127	10	6
May	3,028	16	0
June	3,220	5	9
July	3,042	6	6
August	3,890	9	9
September	2,989	3	3
October	2,913	4	9
November	3,324	8	3
December	2,619	12	9
Total ...	£34,311	3	6

APPENDIX K.

SCHEDULE of Applications for Leases of Shore for Oyster Culture received in 1889.

Name.	Area.	Locality.	Name.	Area.	Locality.
	Yards.			Yards.	
Cook, Azarias	100	George's River.	McInherney, James ...	200	Hastings River.
Moss, Robert H.	200	Evans River.	Hanley, Nicholas, and Johnson, Charles.	200	Bellinger River.
Woodward, Henry	700	Clyde River.			
Coote, Joseph	100	Shoalhaven River.	Paddon, Thomas.....	200	Evans River.
Latta, William.....	200	Clyde River.	Roche, Jas. J.	100	Pittwater.
Ravel, George	100	Wallis Lake.	Archer, John	200	Evans River.
Hocking, George	200	Do	Silly, George	100	Wonboyn River.
Coote, Joseph	500	Crookhaven River.	Do	1,200	Do
Haiser, George	300	Currambene Creek.	Do	1,200	Do
Do	300	Do	Do	1,600	Do
Lonesborough, John.....	200	Crookhaven River.	Do	1,000	Do
Lund, John G.	200	Brunswick River.	Do	1,200	Do
Do	100	Do	Do	700	Do
Dick, John S.....	100	Hastings River.	Murray, Patrick	100	Brisbane Water.
Trengrouse, Wm. A., and Neilley, William.	100	Bittangabee River.	Latta, William	200	Clyde River.
			Eyles, John, and Marsh, William.	300	Brunswick River.
Do do	100	Merica Creek.			
Do do	100	Do	Gibbins, F. J.	1,000	Camden Haven.
Alick, Charles.....	300	Hawkesbury River.	Columbus, Harris	100	Minimurra River.
Do	100	Do	Woodward, Henry	100	Clyde River.
Trengrouse, Wm. A., and Neilley, William.	500	Wonboyn River.	Head, E. A.....	300	George's River.
			Richards, F. W.	100	Manning River.
Do do	100	Do	Pullen W. L.	200	Woolgoolga River.
Do do	100	Do	Do	100	Do
Gurr, Geo. G.	100	George's River.	Johnson, Martin.....	100	Brisbane Water.
Lund, John G.	100	Brunswick River.	Nelson, Peter	400	Brunswick River.
Mylmeth, F. H.....	100	Port Stephens.	Do	100	Do
Gibbons, F. J.	200	Clyde River.	Martin, John	300	Do
Matheson, Robt.....	100	Port Stephens.	Do	100	Do
Do	200	Do	Do	100	Do
Do	200	Do	Rimmer, William	300	Hawkesbury River.
Do	100	Do	Smith, Geo.....	300	Brisbane Water.
Nicoll, Archibald.....	300	Hawkesbury River.	Archer, John	78	Evans River.
Dixon, Henry, and Trengrouse, Wm. A.	100	Merica River.	Haiser, Geo.....	500	Crookhaven River.
			Lonesborough, John ...	100	Shoalhaven River.
Do do	100	Do	Do ...	200	Crookhaven River.
Buchanan, Arthur	100	Brisbane Water.	Bertram, Frank	1,300	Evans River.
Trengrouse, Wm. A., and Dixon, Henry.	800	Merica River.	M'Intosh, Alfred.....	200	M'Carr's Creek, Pittwater.
			Cowdroy, H. O. T.....	1,000	Nelson Lake.
Moss, Thomas	200	Evans River.			

APPENDIX L.

PARTICULARS of Prosecutions for Infringements of the "Fisheries Act, 1881," and "Oyster Fisheries Act, 1884," during the year 1889.

Offender's Name.	Offence.	Result of Prosecution.
E. Barber	Fishing in closed waters, Lake Illawarra	Fined £2 and costs; license forfeited.
J. Thompson	,, ,, ,,	,, £2 ,, ,,
O. Massey	,, ,, ,,	,, £2 ,, ,,
J. Richards	,, ,, ,,	,, £2 ,, ,,
Thos. Thoroughgood	Fishing in closed waters, and using illegal net	,, £5 ,,
Benjamin Thoroughgood	,, ,, ,, ,,	,, £5 ,,
E. Woodbridge	,, ,, ,, ,,	,, £5 ,,
Edward Gall	Having undersized oysters in his possession	,, 10s. ,,
Leonardo Porchello	Fishing without a license	,, 40s. ,,
J. Priestly	Using an illegal net	,, 40s. ,,
George Frazer	Stealing oysters off leased areas	,, £5 ,, or one month.
R. Matherson	,, ,, ,,	Withdrawn.
G. Hibbs	Having underweight fish in his possession	Fined 10s. and costs.
W. Hibbs	,, ,, ,,	,, 10s. ,,
Thos. Sutton	,, ,, ,,	,, 10s. ,,
James White	Fishing without a license	,, £1 ,,
Archibald White	,, ,,	,, £1 ,,
Thomas Ellis	,, ,,	,, £1 ,,
John Portello	Having undersized oysters in his possession	,, 10s. ,,
John Smith	,, ,, ,,	,, £1 ,,
C. Lorenzen	Fishing in closed waters	,, £1 ,, net confiscated.
R. Peel	,, ,,	Did not appear; ,,
J. Greggor	,, ,,	,, ,,
J. Riddle	Stalling	Charge withdrawn.
W. Riddle	,,	,,
W. Ryan	,,	,,
J. Riddle	Fishing without a license	Fined £1 and costs.
W. Riddle	,, ,,	,, £1 ,,
W. Ryan	,, ,,	,, £1 ,,
G. Johnston	Hauling an illegal net	,, £2 ,,
Stephen Woods	,, ,,	,, £2 ,,
Fredk. Woods	,, ,,	,, £2 ,,
James Farrell	,, ,,	,, £2 ,,
Walter Dennis	,, ,,	,, £2 ,,
G. Parker	Fishing in closed waters	,, £1 ,,
R. Smith	,, ,,	,, £1 ,,
J. Smith	,, ,,	,, £1 ,,
J. Johns	,, ,,	,, £1 ,,
J. Parker	,, ,,	,, £1 ,,
John Thurgate	Fishing without a license	,, 1s. ,,
Henry Thurgate	,, ,,	,, 1s. ,,
J. Greenhalgh	,, ,,	,, 1s. ,,
J. Ferguson	,, ,,	,, 1s. ,,
Chas. Eyles	,, ,,	,, 5s. ,,
— Wallace	Hauling nets on leased areas	,, 5s. ,,
— Larkin	,, ,,	,, 5s. ,,
— Philp	,, ,,	,, 5s. ,,

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1890]

1s 6d.]

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TIDAL WATERS CLOSED AGAINST NET FISHING.

(RETURN.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 *December*, 1890.

[*Laid upon the Table of this House in answer to Question No.* 9, *of* 17 *December*, 1890.]

Questions.

(9.) TIDAL WATERS CLOSED AGAINST NET FISHING:—MR. WILLIAM STEPHEN *asked* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,—

(1.) Have any of the tidal waters been continuously closed for a longer time than that provided for by the Fisheries Act; if so, what waters have been so closed, and what are the dates of closing in each case?

(2.) Have any fishermen been fined, and their nets confiscated, for fishing in those waters which have been closed for a longer period than that provided for by law; if so, what are their names, the amount of the fine in each case, and the value of the nets or fishing plant so confiscated?

(3.) Are the fishermen who have been fined illegally entitled to have their fines remitted, and their nets, or the value of them, restored; if so, is it the intention of the Government to make such restitution?

Answers.

(1.) It has lately been discovered that the following waters have, for the time stated, been continuously closed for a longer period than that provided for by the Fisheries Act:—

Name of Waters.	Period of over closure.
Parramatta River, above Hunter's Hill Bridge...	11th Sept., 1889, to 11th Sept., 1891—two years.
Johnston's Bay, above Balmain Bridge	Do do do
Lane Cove, above telegraph line	Do do do
Iron Cove, above iron bridge	Do do do
Hunter River, the affluents and tributaries of, above punt at Raymond Terrace.	Do do do
George's River and its tributaries, above the railway bridge ...	17th Sept., 1889, to 17th Sept., 1890—one year.
Hawkesbury River and its tributaries, above the railway bridge at Long Island.	26th Oct., 1889, to 26th Oct., 1890—one year.

(2.) Fishermen who have been fined, and their nets confiscated, for fishing in the waters of Port Jackson which have been closed for a longer period than that provided by law:—

Names of Fishermen.	Amount of fine.	Value of net or plant confiscated.
R. Kells	£1 and costs ...	£1 2s. at auction.
S. Ashton	do ...	
G. Duck	do ...	10s. do
J. Randall	do ...	
G. Ellison	£1, and £1 1s. 6d. costs	
Do for obstructing officer in execution of his duty	£10 fine, £2 7s. 6d. costs	7s. do
— Smith	£1 and costs	
E. Atkins, junior	£5 and costs	
— Languildt	do	18s. do
J. Whelan	do	
W. Dodds	£1 and costs	Not sold.
T. Lambert	do	

(3.) They have lost their remedy, under sections 60 and 66 of the Fisheries Act, 1881.

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NET-FISHING IN PORT HACKING PROHIBITION ACT.

(PETITION FROM FISHERMEN AND OTHERS FOR REPEAL.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 16 *September*, 1890.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Licensed Fishermen and others,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners humbly pray that the Act of Parliament closing Port Hacking against net fishermen be repealed, in so far as it applies to the waters of that port seaward from the point known as the Spit.

That from its close neighbourhood to Sydney it is one of the most important for net-fishing, especially in the summer season, when to bring fish from long distances is very expensive, much is destroyed, and that which remains good is too expensive for common use.

That Port Hacking is not a breeding-place may be shown by the bare sandy nature of the bottom, and the strong run of tide, which would prevent any spawn from remaining, even if placed there by the fish. The adjacent rivers are the natural spawning and breeding grounds in this locality.

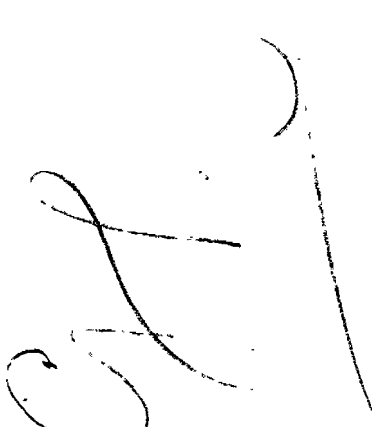
That in fine weather the school-fish coming in from the southward go into the harbour, and continue on into the river, and in both arms or branches of the river deposit their spawn, and having done so, immediately on the return of stormy weather the great majority, if not all of the fish, leave again for the ocean.

That in stormy weather the fish entering the harbour do not enter the river at all; but making a circle within the harbour head again for the ocean close by the Oaks, and are lost as food, proceeding to the ocean on their journey northwards.

That such prohibition is no protection therefore to the fish, and abundant proof can be adduced that after being so long closed the fish are not more plentiful than before.

That while licensed fishermen are debarred from earning their living in these waters, private persons have boats, their own or otherwise, for fishing purposes; and frequently persons, though prohibited, have used dynamite, &c., which, when used, destroys more fish, spawn, &c., than would supply the markets of Sydney.

Believing as they do that the Act closing Port Hacking bears hardly on the licensed fishermen, who are a humble and law-abiding class of men, and that the food supply of Sydney and suburbs is curtailed thereby, and that the Act is inoperative in the direction intended, your Petitioners humbly pray that such Act be repealed.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[*Here follow* 593 *signatures.*]